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ABRAHAM, MARGARET* (President of the International Sociological Association)

Presidential Address. Power, Violence and Justice: Reflections, Responses and Responsibilities

Pres-1.4
ABRAHAM, MARGARET* (President of the International Sociological Association)
ALBANESE, PATRIZIA* (Chair of the Canadian Local Organizing Committee)
WILKES, RIMA* (President of the Canadian Sociological Association)

WELCOME ADDRESSES

Inte-21.2
ALBERTH, LARS* (Leibniz University Hanover)
BUEHLER-NIEDERBERGER, DORIS (University of Wuppertal)

Children and Violence - a Childhood Sociological Perspective

Childhood Sociology’s main concern are childhood as a life phase, children as a social group in their own right, and ultimately the well-being of children. In contrast, child protection aims at a state of preparation and child abuse and neglect as respective threats – this is the common approach of the law, whereas child protection practice performs further constrictions by addressing the mothers as housewives and homemakers. Instead of just bearing the mark of familialism, as it is often argued, child protection centers predominantly on a traditional female gender role, complemented by the professionals via beneficial and controlling strategies of “taking the mother by the hand” and “gaining the mother’s trust”. These two institutional steps protect violence against children against its full recognition and processing: the legal codification is dedicated to the reproduction of the generational order of society, while the professional approach is oriented towards a routine-based and frictionless operation in accordance with the law.

The social recognition of violence against children is located outside of its professional processing: cases of reporting by kindergarten teachers or neighbors are filtered and regularly invalidated by professional interventions. Unrightfully, as studies show. However, this is not an argument against professional child protection system, but for its fundamental reshaping and a legal foundation that aims for the voice and state of the child to be heard. The presentation is based on an interview-study with professionals of Germany’s child protection system, complemented by a comprehensive comparative analysis of child protection legislation in several countries.

Plen-10.1
ALVARADO MENDOZA, ARTURO* (El Colegio de Mexico)

Access to Justice in Contexts of Precarious State Institutions

This presentation will be based in my work on Access to Justice in Latin America, where there are contesting ideas of what is “fair” and what “justice institutions” are better to fit the requirements to build a Democratic Rule of Law. Among several challenges to Justice are structural inequalities, social exclusion, and discrimination along ethnic, racial, and gender lines. All of them contribute to the erosion or violations of basic human rights, committed both by state institutions and by other non-state powerful actors, like informal powers, criminal networks or other organizations. Although political liberties associated with democracy have been secured in many countries (i.e., the rights to suffrage, association, and freedom of speech) several indicators of the Rule of Law are still lacking. Also the systematic violation of human rights still poses a major challenge to democracy across the region. As a reaction several forms and resistance actions have been introduce by civil society organizations making the region a territory of dispute between progressive and other traditional conservative actors.

Inte-20.3
ANOIZSE, VALENTINA* (Ca’ Foscari University of Venice, Italy)

Spaces of/in Transition: Epistemic Chances and Methodological Challenges

Urbanization entails several material and immaterial changes and triggers multiple transitions. These might conflict with each other and lead to consequences strching this imminent process of becoming over time and space, and dramatically challenging the ontology and epistemology of flows. Which dynamics are (re)producing natural and built environment? How people make sense of changes and emergent properties of these complex living systems? And what methodologies do we can develop to conduct research on them?

The presentation will address the above issues, considering in particular the notions of boundaries and fringes, since they are constitutive of urbanization process and of the ripple effects it encompasses – such as the dramatic transformation occurring on rural areas and natural ecosystems located on the urban fringe, or rural-urban migrations and the shaping of urban fantasies and aspirations – which, at the same time, continuously challenge the possibility of the research. For The paper will raise questions and advance proposals to fuel sociological imagination and to build more “live methods” that encompass the visual and the sensory – and that can both expand our capacity to address these complex issues and engage multiple publics, in multiple ways.

Examples of uncertainties produced by the urbanization pathways of China and Europe together with the perceptions, knowledges and actions – individual and collective – that they (can) generate, will enrich the discussion.

ISA -1033.1
ARCHER, MARGARET* (University of Warwick)

The Iron Bars Get Closer: Anormative Regulatory Coercion

Violence is polysemic denoting ‘compulsion’ ‘abuse’, ‘punishment’, ‘duress’, ‘force’, and ‘manipulation’. These connotations are not interchangeable and often co-exist. I will discuss coercion as the use of power to enforce compliance; accentuating techniques whose intensification is employed to get other agents to do or to refrain from certain actions. Such anormative regulation is significantly correlated with the situation of social marginalization – unbound from countervailing forms of morphosis. Circa 1980, bureaucratic regulation predominates over normatively based legislative control as the law cannot run fast enough to keep up with simultaneous social transformations. Increasingly legal provisions lag behind innovative malfeasance as morphogenetic variety stimulates more variety, outdistancing juridical control. In turn, there is a severance from past legal concern with legitimacy without any new preoccupation with social legitimation. An 8 point Ideal Type encapsulates the regulatory quest for social coordination and concern with cooperation and re-distribution. Administrative regulation highlights the ‘moral disconnect’ (Porpora) between norms and values in the context of low social solidarity, multiculturalism and the muting of normative differences through political correctness. Political centrism promotes it; political populism contests it. This regulatory boom results because the generative mechanism fueling intensive morphogenesis becomes systematically skewed towards market competition, intrinsically producing winners and losers, and augmenting the gap between them. The potential for the same mechanism to diffuse win-win contexts promotive of an integrative Commons is overshadowed by the digital proponents of the situational logic of competition having made common cause with the political and corporate promoters of anormative social regulation.

Asso-1019.1
ASLAM, SYEDA KHIZRA* (GC University, Faisalabad)
SIDDQUI, SAIRA (GC University, Faisalabad)

Powerlessness of Marginalised Women in the Dialectics of Violence in Pakistan

SouthAsia is encumbered by cultural conflicts and violence in the countries it has and the size of their populations. Four of the ten South Asian nations have the highest rate of violent cultural conflicts. Around the entire South Asian countries, Pakistan gives an impression of unsure growth towards women empowerment and gender discrimination, and remains lower in ranking than others. The reason is clear that Pakistan society has patriarchal setup that little recognizes the capabilities of marginalized women, rather make persistent problems in their way towards liberation. Marginalized women often face physical and mental violence as a result of numerous innate psychological and behavioral encounters and display powerless. Powerlessness of marginalized women dwells in a synthesis of opposing terms of ‘violence’ and ‘non-violence’, and as Battaile thinks about the same type of two antagonistic concepts, these are ‘mutually constitutive and
there is synthesis of opposing terms each lending its power of signification to the other’. In Sadean dialectic, opposing terms are united in synthesis which structures their initial emergence into the discursive arena. The emphasis on violence as a synthesizing force is just one of the ways in which Sade's dialectical system differs from Hegelian dialectic which is essentially historical and operates chronologically through times. The young people were made supportive and constitutive. The dialectics of violence is the central theme in this paper. Keeping this viewpoint, this paper will be based on an empirical research conducted by different government agencies in Pakistan with a sample of 3,687 women about domestic violence that revealed that marginalized women suffered from physical abuse as “hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, or throwing objects” and other “sexual and emotional abuse, controlling or domineering behaviours, intimidation, stalking, and passive or covert abuse.”

Pres-3.4
ATZMUELLER, ROLAND* (Johannes Kepler University)
Confronting the Destruction of Social Rights through Considerations on the Crisis of the European Social Model and Options to Tackle It

The financial and economic crisis of 2008, which was subsequently transformed into a sovereign debt crisis and subsequent austerity policies have (further) polarised the European Social Models. Young people are among those who have been affected hardest. In Southern and Eastern European countries high levels of unemployment of up to 60% and poverty and social exclusion linked to austerity related cutbacks of social support and educational and VET (vocational education and training) systems transformed youth into a social problem. Also in the dominant European countries, young people were affected more strongly by economic crisis and permanent austerity. As even neoliberals have to admit that young people are not yet full market individuals and human capital they are still seen as a legitimate target of social policies. Notwithstanding far-reaching differences, a converging neoliberal governmental rationality concerning the problems of young people as well as the best strategies to tackle them is emerging. Thus, the situation of young people is ascribed to a lack of adequate human capital (i.e. low educational levels and skills) which is said to result from the social deficits of their respective family background, ethic origin, non-conformist lifestyles etc. Tackling the crisis and transformation of capitalism is therefore shifted to the adaptability of young people and their willingness to transform their abilities into human capital policed by an expanding set of disciplinary social policies. Only when the individualised and human capital centred understanding of welfare and justice is replaced by a renewed conceptualisation of freedom and individual autonomy which runs counter not only to market-processes but also gendered and ethnoscised social models it will be possible to confront the crisis of the European social models and to upend the emergence of centrifugal tendencies (right wing populism) which threaten to tear apart the EU.

B
Cana-18.1
BALFOUR, GILLIAN* (Trent University)
Carceral Feminism As Colonial Violence

Despite decades of liberal feminist gender-responsive reforms to the confinement and treatment of women prisoners, Indigenous women are the fastest growing prisoner population in Canada. Within the walls of these “feminist fortresses” (Hannah Moffat 1995) Indigenous women are more likely to be held in maximum security, solitary confinement, be subject use of force, and be denied parole. How do feminist criminologists account for the deepening of carceral violence against Indigenous women prisoners who are most likely to be victims of gender-based violence? Have women-centered prisons contributed to a carceral femicide of Indigenous women? This paper considers the works of scholar Elizabeth Bernstein (2012) on the carceral turn within feminist penal reform in the U.S., and Kelly Hannah Moffat’s (2010) call for an intersectional critique of gender-responsive correctional policies, and locates incarceration as a gendered and racialized form of endangerment for Indigenous women.

Inte-20.4
BAUR, NINA* (Technische Universität Berlin)

Urbanization and related social processes – such as climate change, massive migration of people, economic and geo-political crises and changes in the capacity to sustain ecosystem services – as well as the related increasing uncertainty are long-term social processes which often take place on the macro-level. These processes both change and are driven by micro-level interactions of humans with their urban environments. In order to fully grasp these complex interactions, a process-oriented micro-macro-analysis is needed. The paper discusses how various types of visual methods can contribute to grasp those micro-level interactions. At the same time, the paper shows that in order to fully understand the interaction between the macro- and micro-level in urban research, it is necessary to mix visual methods with other methods such as quantitative methods and historical methods. The paper concludes with methodological issues that need to be resolved in future research.

Plen-11.2
BELLO, WALDON* (University of Philippines)
State and Counterrevolution

The paper will focus on the relationship between counterrevolution, capitalist transformation, the state, and the middle class. It looks at how the dialectic of revolution and counterrevolution operated in five societies: Italy, Indonesia, Chile, Thailand and the Philippines. It seeks to understand the motion of different classes in periods of great political fluidity. It explores the relationship between state elites and counterrevolutionary mass movements. Finally, it probes the relationship between domestic counterrevolution and global geopolitics.
Throughout history, social movements and mobilizations have played crucial roles in fostering or resisting economic, political, social and cultural changes. Since the 1960s, there has been a growing academic interest in social movements that has generated different approaches, starting with the earlier Collective Behavior concerns with mobs, to structural strain models, to Resource Mobilization (RM), Political Process, Political Opportunity Structure theories, and Framing theories in the US, and the various New Social Movements (NSM) theories in Europe. In a sense, these theoretical formulations reflected both the changing theoretical and empirical fashion and knowledge that has accumulated since the 1960s, and the changing character of the social movements of the time. History and knowledge. These theories have explored various aspects of social movements starting with explaining their mobilization, to their organizational dilemmas, identities and culture. Despite the “cultural turn” in social sciences in the 1990s, social movements theories retain a “cognitive” focus and did not look at emotional processes or gave salience to emotions within their analyses. More recently, there has been a renewed interest in the emotional aspect of social movements mobilizations and activity. In this presentation, I would like to further enhance this direction of research and will focus on “Human Dignity” or more specifically on the violations of human dignity as the main situational factor stimulating the emergence of clusters of emotions that lead to mobilization. I will demonstrate this on the most recent progressive movements of Arab Spring, Southern Europe and OWS.

In this talk I propose that justice in the present requires taking into account the historical processes of exclusion and domination that have come to configure our contemporary time. This also requires us to understand how our social scientific categories and frameworks are bound up in equivalent processes. I argue that the possessive individualism that underlies modern claims to justice is not formed in capitalist relations of production, but in processes of dispossession and settler colonialism. The dispossession associated with the enclosure movement in Europe generated migration to the ‘New World’ that established new forms of domination there. European social thought – normative and explanatory – had to confront how rights claimed for one group (Europeans) involved the dispossession of another (indigenous peoples). For Europeans in the early modern period, this was done by representing travelling across space as travelling back in time. Dispossession was thus incorporated into a stadial theory of progress that would eventually reincorporate those initially excluded, while continuing to deny their agency and understanding of rights differently grounded. This exclusionary logic continues to inform contemporary social scientific understandings and is in urgent need of transformation.

Emotions such as fear, joy, sadness, and anger may be universal, but racialization has produced race-specific “feelings.” Unfortunately, most of our analysis on race has reduced race-induced emotions to just “negative” ones (e.g., hate, anger, etc.) or ignored them altogether by focusing on the material aspects of racial domination. In this talk I will theorize racialized emotions and argue that they are as material, and thus, as consequential, as other structures and practices of racial domination. Cognitions matter, but emotions matter too! Albeit my goal is to provide a general argument about the significance of racialized emotions, I will highlight how they play out in Trump America. I will conclude by making a case for an “emotional politics” to fight Trumpism and help energize social movements to build the “new society.”

Social and intellectual movements have coexisted during the last decades in a cognitive and geopolitical critique that has questioned the classic Western narratives of sociology and the forms of knowledge production. The labels used (Southern theories; alternative epistemologies; peripheral sociology; post-colonial theories, etc.) are diverse and take on distinct epistemological, theoretical and methodological assumptions and local/national/regional traditions, projecting also different interpretations of modernity, the legacy of colonialism and the role of sociology and social movements.

The contemporary constructions of blackness in the digital age, in which the emergent era of policing in the U.S. focuses on security and risk management and incorporates a variety of surveillance tools and technologies, such as data analytics and algorithms, compels us to think about the lessons of U.S. history concerning the role of science—particularly the social sciences—in creating associations between blackness and criminality. All these are or have been part of the state’s or empire’s strategies for survival and “development.” The incorporation of all these considerations in an assessment of the increasingly digitally-based approach to policing New York City neighborhoods reveals ways in which the forces of modernity/coloniality create new approaches to objectivity and develop new types of injustice.
The relationship between repression and social protest is an issue that has been studied from various angles, both in its visible and direct dimension based on the exercise of violence that ‘legitimately’ is carried out by the State, as in that which is not necessarily visible but which is exercised in order to nullify the threat to the status quo represented by contentious collective actions.

The paper aims to analyze the use of prior consultation, free and informed, to obtain the consent of indigenous peoples regarding government actions, legislative measures and/or of individuals that affect their interests, as a defense mechanism, but at the same time as a containment of indigenous demands.

Social struggles against different forms of socio-ecological violence have a long history. These range from struggles against the impacts of soil, air or water pollution on human well-being, against the mass displacements of entire populations to build infrastructure works or against the appropriation of land, water and other natural goods including life itself (e.g. through biopiracy or similar tactics) by powerful private and corporate actors, among many other forms of violence. However, in recent decades these forms of violence have been exacerbated, among other issues because of the unrelenting global expansion of capitalist commodification and related processes and mechanisms, which continue to prompt widespread and multiple forms of social resistance. The aim is to discuss, from a sociology-grounded political ecological approach, the interplay between socio-ecological violence and resistances as structuring forces, driving the destrucures, the transformation or even the emergence of new socio-ecological orders.

This paper examines state responses to social protests in contemporary China, thereby demonstrating the institutional logic of governance. The data source for this research is a database of more than 10,000 news events on mass protests from 2000 to 2015. Empirically, the main findings of this study include the following: (1) Between 2000 and 2015, the percentage of police responding to collective protests by force increased steadily; the police were more and more inclined to crack down on social protests. (2) The police's suppression of protests from 2000 to 2015. Empirically, the main findings of this study include

The agenda of social justice is often regarded through the prism of basic principles. John Rawles following in the footsteps of Kant proposed three basic "laws" of social justice – freedom, equality of life chances and social insurance for the underdog. The laws are deducted from the motivations of an average person totally amnesic of his or her past and unaware of his or her cultural or social background. The Kantian logic has been criticized by Amartya Sen who emphasized practical aspects of justice embedded in local social and cultural environments. To understand what is just and what is not in a concrete social environment it is important to address the past.

The specific issues of justice that pertain to each country's positions an important question of whether justice can be understood in universal terms. Contemporary sociology is quite positive that such an agenda exists.

The policies of commercialization affect most countries that are integral parts of the global system. These policies encroach on reproduction. The more commercialized is the system of education, the more inequality it generates in each society.

The agenda of justice is the highest in the youth cohorts. Education undertakes dramatic change with a rising gap between elite and average credentials. Careers that young people often dream of are frequently thwarted by precarity that plagues modern labor markets. Inequality is often regarded by young people as a societal challenge and is universally treated as a violation of the justice principles. It is not accidental that in Russia in 2011 or 2017 it is the young people that came out into the streets demanding a more just system and a change in policies. The agenda of justice acquires new relevance as the new generation meets with opportunities and limitations, both local and global.

The paper examines whether or not public funding has a comparable effect on social movements. It is shown that it is not necessarily coopting activism, channels activism into more structured and less militant forms. Studies on channeling, however, focus on private funding. The following paper examines whether or not public funding has a comparable effect on social movements.
movements. It examines several issues relating to channeling: why funders support activism; funding as social control or altruism; how funding is related to consolidating movement gains; and the impact of funding on mobilization, activism and internal movement dynamics. To address these questions, this article draws on an innovative new dataset that includes lists of grants extracted from over fifty years of government budgets in Canada. In addition to demonstrating that public funding has a comparable channeling effect as private funding, this article provides the first comprehensive survey of the extent of state funding for the social movement sector in Canada.

**Plen-5.4**

**COLLINS, RANDALL** (University of Pennsylvania)

**Symbiosis of Terrorist Tactics and High Tech**

The increasing power of military weapons, combined with aerial surveillance, satellites, sensors and long-distance global communications, has dispersed the military battlefield. Resource-poor forces have responded, first with guerrilla tactics against isolated bases and supply lines; and then with terrorist tactics, hiding in the civilian population and attacking civilians as softer targets. Terrorism grows in symbiosis with high tech weapons and communications because the weaker side cannot win on conventional battlefields. Insurgents also use the global internet and GPS for their own battle communications, targeting IEDs by mobile phones via distant Internet cafes. Cyber-war grows as a cheap resource for insurgents, because they operate within the same global communications as their resource-rich enemies. Western militaries now anticipate that GPS and the Internet will be shut down during a major war, either by enemy cyber attack, or by Great Power initiative to pre-empt insurgents from using it. The next move may be away from relying on global networks in war, returning to low-tech backup systems: high-tech stalemate driving a return to earlier forms of warfare.

**Inte-26.2**

**CONNELL, RAEWYN** (University of Sydney)

**Imperial Race, Master Science: On the Whiteness of Sociology**

When Lester Ward (the first president of the American Sociological Society) announced that sociology should become the leading science of the 20th century, he understood sociology as the science of progress - an idea founded on a deep-seated concept of colonial difference commonly understood as "race". Metropolitan sociology produced two further treatments of race: its effective erasure through afistorical models of the social, from Parsons to Bourdieu; and the assertion of race as a social identity or a dimension of stratification within the metropole (now usually conceived as intersectionality). Meanwhile, the colonized world saw a changing reality of violence, power, exclusion and exploitation. Early empires in search of loot and labour forces were not scrupulous about colour - or human lives. Later administrative empire, plus settler colonialism, became more systematic about race, and merged gender with colonial difference to produce the racial barriers, and contempt for the colonized, which first-generation sociology assumed. Independence struggles were sometimes led by creole elites, sometimes but not always contested racial exclusions. The postcolonial periphery has seen both anti-racist politics and a growing array of recovery and revalidation projects, ranging from Aboriginality and Afrocentrism to Hinduva and the PRC's Confucius Institutes. The postcolonial metropole has produced multiculturalism, border protection and Trump. A vigorous re-thinking of race is needed to de-colonize sociology; but we can only do that by coming to terms with the world-wide historical dynamic.

**Cana-17.2**

**CORRIGALL-BROWN, CATHERINE** (University of British Columbia)

**An Examination of the Relationship between Prominence in Federal Debates and Federal Funding Indigenous, Environmental, and Women's Groups in Canada, 1960-2014**

In this paper, we use two innovative datasets to examine debates within the Canadian Parliament to determine the relationship between the amount of discussion an issue area receives and the later funding it receives. First, we bring together information on all grants to groups in three issue areas (Indigenous, Women's and Environmental) given by the federal government from Federal Public Accounts, Second, we count all mentions of Indigenous, Women's, and Environmental issues in the Hansard, a record of all debate and discussion in the Canadian Parliament. Through this research, we highlight the connection between government debate and actions and the complex relationships between the discussion of elected officials and the policy outcomes across issue areas.
**Plen-4.4**

**DERANGER, ERIEL TCHEKWIE*** (Indigenous Climate Action)

*Indigenous Climate Action: Indigenous Peoples, Climate Change, and Climate Justice in the Canadian Context*

It is becoming increasingly known that those who contribute the least to climate change are often those that feel its impacts the greatest. This couldn't be more true than what we are witnessing within Indigenous communities the world over. Yet, Indigenous peoples remain underrepresented in the climate change discourse or included in the development of climate change solutions and strategies. Indigenous Climate Action is a coalition of individuals from a range of organizations, communities and regions across Canada. Our goal is to fill the gap between lived experiences of Indigenous Peoples and the policies and strategies that are currently being developed to address climate change. Many Indigenous communities are actively challenging the expansion of high intensity GHG projects in an attempt to protect Indigenous land rights and culture. Indigenous peoples represent 5% of the global population but house more than 80% of the world biodiversity within their recognized lands and territories. Now more than ever we need to work to find meaningful ways to include Indigenous communities, rights, and culture into the development of climate change strategies and practices. I will discuss how ICA works to collectively amplify our Indigenous worldviews into the climate discussion and share Indigenous knowledge towards evolving climate solutions that are sustainable, equitable and effective. I will share examples of how we work to obtain true climate justice, in the hopes of identifying solutions, honouring our past, and ensuring that legal and cultural foundations of Indigenous peoples' rights will be upheld for generations to come.

**Pres-1.3**

**DESJARLAIS, AMY*** (Knowledge Keepr, Beaver Clan, Wasauksing First Nation)

**OPENING**

**Asso-1017.4**

**DIEZ GARCIA, RUBEN*** (Spanish Federation of Sociology)

*Collective Action and Citizenship: Between the Social Democratic Order and Social Change*

Academic literature on social movements has traditionally emphasized their agency capacity, as collective actors urging social transformations and changes. However, the outcomes of these processes are difficult to observe. In contemporary societies, these changes also take place in a context in which social movements tend to achieve limited and particular objectives and institutional reforms destined to expand systems of representation in the defense of collective interests and reinforce civil society; instead of radical changes in the social order.

An alternative (and complementary) view emphasizes that *sociology of action* shouldn’t conform as a different field of *the sociology of social organization*. From this point of view, citizen’s collective action takes place in the framework of civil societies, in which social movements’ organizations work as *collective persuasion agencies* inspiring and sustaining in time collective definitions on different public issues, guided to the generation of reforms on these issues, but also sometimes in resistance to them. Social movements, and organizations participating in public life, have the capacity to produce public controversies and debates that have an impact on citizenship collective definition and social institutions, both in symbolic and organizational terms, and in the selection of new political elites; playing an important role in democratization and cultural change.

An active, open and plural civil society is a pillar in shaping democratic life. Hence, citizen’s collective action and social movements are also linked to the democratic social order, given that they enable society’s adaptation and (always) complex cohesion. Approaching these dynamics offers a valuable perspective to understand social change since those encouraged by citizens’ collective action usually should be understood as the result of progressive processes of transformation from subsequent reforms. Likewise, this perspective allows approaching the counterbalances that civil society groups and organizations with different values and interests mean in plural and open societies.

**Inte-25.3**

**DOBRSUSIN, BRUNO*** (CEIL-CONICET)

*Labour, Extractive Neoliberalism and an Unattainable Just Transition: Trade Unions and Argentina’s Energy Paths*

With recent experiences by left-of-the-centre governments in many Latin American countries a debate erupted within social justice movements, including trade unions: does the more equalitarian redistribution of resources justify the socio-environmental impacts of the extractive energy path? For the most part, the trade union movement in Latin America answered positively to this question, arguing that in order to overcome poverty and inequality development was a necessary ‘evil’. Unions that had allied themselves with social, and environmental, movements during the struggles against the Free Trade Area of the Americas were now at odds with many of those same movements. Argentina provides a case example of these challenges when the energy model remains extractive in nature, but the distribution moves from developmentalism to neoliberalism.

The limitations and contradictions of what has been deemed a ‘commodity consensus’ became evident with the slow-down of economic growth, the growing protest of social movements and communities directly affected by those movements, as well as the dependant nature of the development model which reinforced the role of multinational corporations and finance over State-led strategies.

This paper provides an overview of trade union standpoints in Argentina on energy and environmental justice issues at different points in the recent decade. The paper explores the changes in the narrative of the trade union movement as political changes took place and a right-wing government came to power from 2015 onwards. The ‘green agenda’ presented in Argentina by the current government represents a central debate for trade unions as they reposition themselves in the face of new adversities.


**Inte-24.1**

EL BERNOUSSI, ZAYNAB* (Al Akhawayn University)

*Genealogies of the Concept of Karama (dignity) in Egypt, from Independence to the Arab Uprisings*

The concept of karama in the Arab world has gone through several phases of semantic change. Karama means now dignity, and the concept was crucial in the Arab uprisings as a cry for social justice and as an expression of moral outrage. In this paper, I will trace, selectively, paths of semantic change of the concept of karama from the post-independence era in the 1950s, with nationalist agendas of self-determination, to the Arab uprisings starting in late 2010, with increased demands for human rights. The point is to investigate how the concept has been described by local authors, and the implications of possibly enduring ancient meanings of karama as they confront current meanings of the concept. This helps understand the multiplicity of meanings of karama witnessed during the Arab uprisings in Egypt, as a case study. I will argue that one major trend is a departure from a collective meaning of karama to an individual one, in the context of globalization and identity crises.

**Asso-1017.5**

EL HARRAS, MOKHTAR* (Université Mohamed V-Agdal)

*Youth Protests and Space Reconstruction: The Case of Mohamed V Avenue in Rabat*

Mohamed V Avenue is a discontinued public space. It represents the space of political expression to reject mainstream politics and policies in Morocco. A fact that converted it into a nucleus of a larger political and civic public space. Its strategic location and over-policing makes it ideal to make claims heard and to defend rights.

The transition of this avenue from a space that was almost exclusively under the State's authority, to a space of multifaceted political and civic activism has been successfully achieved. Deploying diversity of profiles, opinions and affiliations while protesting has become apparent in this location more than anywhere. The march's course is sub-divided into several sit-in spatial points. How its space has been reconstructed by youth protesting practices? What kind of political, cultural and social meanings have been attributed to this Avenue? How historical militancy and actual practices have mingled to reconstruct this Avenue? The space itself is not homogeneous or composed of equal parts. On the contrary, the elements that compose this space have different values in terms of expected political outcome, and different impact on the surrounding public. What are the multiple sub-spaces that compose the avenue's space? How do the protesting practices differ while crossing the multiple sub-spaces?

Youth are using challenging ways of demonstration (theater performances, black comedy, songs, dancing, etc.). The groups of protesting youth seem to be constituted according to ideological, institutional, and regional criteria. Protests are also the scene of veiled and unveiled women, young and older, women from diverse political tendencies participating in the march, yet separated according to Islamist or modernist affiliation.

In face of the State who emphasizes the Avenue coherence and homogeneous order, civic actors are displaying diversity, difference and tolerance. A new political order is emerging through this kind of space reconstruction.

**Inte-22.3**

EL MIRI, MUSTAPHA* (Laboratoire d’Economie et de Sociologie du Travail, AMU CNRS)

*MERCIER, DELPHINE (Laboratoire d’Economie et de Sociologie du Travail, AMU CNRS)*

*How Do We Speak about Migration and Labour? the Vocabulary Which Articulate Migration and Work in a Critical Perspective of Analyses of Migration in the Context of Globalization and Resurgence of Racial Boundaries.*

Interests in migration issues have increased considerably over the last decade with three impetuses. The first is linked to the economic and labour market globalization of the last few years and to the intensification of people circulation. The second is linked to the transnational circulation of knowledge on these issues, to the confrontation between various national traditions and approaches, and to the disciplinary and transdisciplinary institutionalization of migration research. And the third is the involvement of researchers in the area of migrations or of minorities, who provide critical insight into the theories of intersectionality.

This lead to a fragmentation of the field of migration study. It is sometimes difficult to link together different disciplinary approaches. The demanding connections between language issues, concepts, and methods may be at the risk of emptying them of their primary contents.

This communication focuses on how a seminar participates to scientific knowledge circulation about the language issues that arise while researching migration and labour. We deal with two imbricated levels: the language used to delimit the research object; and how language helps scholars to share and rearrange their way to analyse the link between migration and work.

By re-examining the links between migration and work, we favoured the study at the related interstices and intersectional logics that characterize them and their inclusion in multi-location and multi-level contexts. This contributes to the acceptance of the fact that migration is characterized by its own logic, which cannot be limited to the effect of constraints and/or economic utilitarianism. This encounter cannot be analysed without thinking about the forms of globalization of labour and of workers, and of the tensions they raise in terms of the reactivation of geographical, racial, economic, and social boundaries, and while enriching the language to describe this complexity.

**Asso-1023.2**

EL SAKKA, ABAHER* (Birzeit University)

*Representations of Colonial Violence in Palestinian Society*

In this article I am interested specifically in colonial violence, not in other facets of violence in society as other scholars have explored the notion that colonial violence breeds social violence in different forms that are reproduced by Palestinians themselves in their daily life. This focus, however, does not mean that all other modes of violence are attributed to colonial violence, as there are clearly other instigators of violence, be it gender-based, socio-economic, or the violence generated by traditional structures. What I mean by colonial violence, in the present context, is the "original violence" that is structurally connected to colonial power present on the ground. Such violence is meant to impose dominance and maintaining hegemony to suppress the colonized and imprison them within a persistent state of conformity to the colonizers and their ethnic hierarchies. Besides keeping the colonized people as subjects, this violence secures control over their actual resources (i.e. land, water, energy, etc.). I am rather interested in the colonized than in the colonizer as I employ the Subaltern Study Group's conceptions that prioritize the narrative(s) of the indigenous people themselves to give voice to them as a scholarly means to exit the dominant colonial framework.
Plen-9.2
FRÍAS, SONIA* (National Autonomous University)

Gender Violence against Girls and Adolescents in Mexico

The phenomenon of gender violence against girls and adolescents has been subsumed under the broader problem of gender violence against women. However, girls and adolescents are at a higher risk of experiencing certain forms of gender violence such as sexual abuse and forced marriages. In this presentation I will discuss the methodological challenges for studying different expressions of gender violence against girls and adolescents in a multi-ethnic country such as Mexico, in which indigenous girls' and adolescents' experiences have been neglected.

Asso-1020.2
FUKUNAGA, MAYUMI* (University of Tokyo)

Resisting Nostalgic Developmentalism: (Re)Generative Commons As a New Nexus for Sustainability and Restorative Environmental Justice in Post-Disaster Japan

This presentation contributes to ongoing efforts in environmental sociology to theorize environmental justice in social settings of disaster restoration and rehabilitation. In particular, this presentation explores the notion of a (re) generative commons as a progressive nexus system linking social justice and environmental well-being. Amidst our efforts for recovery from the aftermath of a disaster, localized and structured systems of injustices begin to emerge. These injustices rise through a hiddenness and complexity, which mask or subsume the efforts of localities to shift out of disempowerment and deterioration in their own efforts at re-generating community and environmental well-being.

We firstly clarify that a political-economic framing of recovery underpinned by ‘nostalgic developmentalism’ engenders and exacerbates such negative cycles, which we most clearly encountered in the post 3.11 disaster sites in Japan. ‘Nostalgic developmentalism’ consists of collective and often selective memories embedded with successful infrastructure modernization experiences, especially in periods of economic boom and regarding improvements in living standards. This presentation offers ethnographic and archival methods, linked with discourse analysis in a case study of disputes over reconstructing tsunami prevention levees. It enables us to analyze historical reproduction processes of ‘nostalgic developmentalism,’ while inducing both structured injustices systems and deterioration of local biophysical, infrastructural, and socio-cultural environments.

Finally, this paper contributes to a growing body of research that engages how local community members encounter and counteract systems and narratives of developmentalist interventions. In particular, this paper engages human and animals, that are allowed to live in zoos.

Looking for the visitors, while, in fact, they have started to decrease the number of animals. Many zoos that were founded in the late 19th or the early 20th century have over time quite unexpectedly become part of urbanization processes. Today, zoological gardens find themselves situated in the center or at the close periphery of urban environments. Often this has led to a shortage of space and prohibits expansion plans. Zoological gardens have become participants in the urban race for space and life quality.

If we turn to historical maps and zoo plans we become aware of how in earlier times zoos were depicted as sites of new, systematically oriented buildings, coined by rectangular streets of houses, deserted from any human being or animals. In recent times, green areas have started to prevail, pointing to the imaginary wilderness of the animals’ habitats, and building a stark contrast to the imagined grey urban outside. Hence, zoos have come to resemble the ‘other space’ that Foucault drafted with his concept of the Heterotopia. At least on such plans, zoological gardens do look like garden cities. However: a look onto the genealogy of the maps reveals that we are confronted with a history of colonization. The many drawn animals show that zoological gardens have - in recent times and according these plans - become densely populated areas.

On the background of these charts, the paper will discuss how it comes then, that contemporary zoos advertise their spaces with “more room for less animals”, and point to the increased quality of life of their inhabitants and the pleasure of looking for the visitors, while, in fact, they have started to decrease the number of animals, that are allowed to live in zoos.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Critical Discourse Analysis

How the Turkish Press Is Covering Syrian Refugee Education: A Critical Discourse Analysis

Dire conditions caused by the ongoing civil war in Syria have forced millions of people to flee to neighboring countries. In this context, the way Syrian refugees and irregular migrants are represented in the media carries great importance to understand the nature of public debates on the issue. Out of this need in large part, media representations of Syrians in question have become a key field of academic study in recent years. Coverage styles and discourses employed by news stories on Syrians have an important effect in increasing or reducing the public support mentioned above. It is clear that one of the most important areas in terms of problems encountered by the Syrians and their mutual interaction with Turkey’s society and adaptation processes is education. Various educational services are carried out for the Syrians in Turkey, especially for children. The Ministry of National Education has developed various practices to solve the educational problems of the Syrians. It is known that children living in the refugee camps benefit more from these services. As a result of this, studies on Syrians and their educational problems have increased in recent years. This study is aimed at contributing to the field and policy makers by delving into educational and social problems faced by Syrians putting the highlight on media coverage. The main aim of this research which is designed as a qualitative study is to determine the basic perspectives of the newspapers in the context of Syrians and education and to make a general evaluation by examining the news in this sense. The news about the Syrians and education published in the national newspapers were included in the scope of the review, and the analysis of the news was based on critical discourse analysis.

The Challenge of Higher Education Transformation in South Africa

The South African higher education landscape has been undergoing structural, institution and curriculum transformation for two decades. New policies, legislation and national higher educational bodies coordinate and guide the transformation process. Government has set particular economic and social priorities for the higher education sector. However, transformation must be normatively framed against academic freedom and institutional independence. Accordingly, the South African contribution will analyse the contradictions that derive from these divergent priorities. The South African contribution will focus specifically on the changing patterns of student access to higher education; commensurate curriculum change; and graduate attributes for the roles in society and the economy. Accordingly, the aim of the contribution is to highlight the realigned foci of South African higher education from the previous apartheid bias of supporting a minority population and limited economic sectoral base to that of opening up to the majority population and the broader national economy. The contribution will also highlight the challenges of the relationship between South African education and the national economy.
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Ad H-1037.2
HASEGAWA, KOICHI* (Tohoku University, Sociology)
Risk Culture, Risk Framing and Nuclear Energy Dispute in Japan before and after the Fukushima Nuclear Accident

The author will discuss nuclear energy dispute in Japan before and after the Fukushima Nuclear Accident with focusing on changing risk culture and risk framing. The accident revealed the failure of Japan’s risk culture and risk framing on nuclear energy, a chain of underestimations, no defense against tsunamis and the station blackout, the narrow evacuation zone, and ineffectiveness of safety regulations. Why the majority of people accepted the nuclear energy before the accident? What kind of social mechanism supported the proliferation of nuclear energy? The function of ‘nuclear village’ and the nuclear budget, limit of courts, and weak social watchdogs. After the accident, how the situation changed? Analyzing news clippings, documents and participant observations, we can find some continuities and discontinuities before and after the accident. The accident has clearly shown that there is no absolute safety and nuclear risks remain very high. The majority of people came to support decreasing of the plant and regard the central government unreliable. Citizens’ protests became drastically frequent. The focusing points of the dispute were shifted from risk of electricity shortage to risks of severe accidents in a quake-prone country, financial risk, the issues of handling spent nuclear fuel and potential nuclear deterrent. However, in Japan protesters did not yet succeed to find the effective political route of energy transition to a denuclearization. Growing political influences is still tough challenge due to the limits of organizational backgrounds and the narrow political opportunity structure. How anti-nuclear movements should be organized toward new directions, what the next step should be, and who should be their political partners? This is unclear. Upheavals of activism failed to bring the victory of national elections. Under the political backlash led by ethno-centrism and populism, Japan’s civil activism is facing at cross roads, still forwarding or declining.

Plen-7.4
HENRY, FRANCES* (University of Toronto)
What’s It Like After Fifty Years: Multiculturalism in Canada at the Crossroads

This keynote presentation will address issues of race and racism, xenophobia and ‘diversity’ after nearly 50 years of official multiculturalism in Canada. I will review some of the positive changes that have taken place but will indicate that racism in several major institutions such as policing (carding), education (Black students experience) lack of representation at higher decision making levels in corporate structures (including University administrations) and other arenas of society are still taking place. Xenophobia against Syrian newcomers and the rise of anti-Muslim sentiments are noticeable as are strained relations with Indigenous communities. I will conclude that Canadian society today requires new societal models as ‘multiculturalism’ and ‘diversity management’ are outdated and cannot explain contemporary socio-political realities.

Asso-1019.3
HETTIGE, SIRI* (University of Colombo)
Education, Identity Formation and Persisting Ethno-Religious Tensions in Post-Conflict Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka’s ethnic conflict involving the majority Sinhalese community and the Tamil minority came to an end in 2009. The not only ravaged the north and eastern part of Sri Lanka where the Tamil minority is largely concentrated but also adversely affected the rest of the country in many ways. So, many people not only felt relieved when the war came to an end but looked forward to sustainable peace as well. On the other hand, bringing about sustainable peace and reconciliation necessitated addressing long standing causes of the conflict through policies and interventions based on evidence. Since such a plan of state action did not materialize in the years following the war, political parties and civil society groups representing the interests of the minority Tamil became agitated and articulated their demand for policy measures to address the issue of national reconciliation. It is against this background that the Presidential and Parliamentary elections in 2015 resulted in a regime change actively supported by minority political parties. While the newly elected government explicitly recognized the need for a major policy change in the above regard, certain initial steps were taken to pursue national reconciliation as a major program of the government. On the other hand, the same moves also made the nationalist forces associated with the majority community resulting in renewed ethno-religious tensions in some parts of the country, this time also involving the country’s Muslim community. These developments cast doubts regarding the prospects for peace and reconciliation. In this paper, I argue that the ethno-religious conflicts in the country are the result of a state policies pursued by successive post-independence regimes that continue to influence the formation of ethnic identities and perceived inequities between ethnic groups

Plen-9.1
HILL COLLINS, PATRICIA* (University of Maryland)
Violence as a Saturated Site of Intersecting Power Relations

Violence constitutes an important dimension of racism, heteropatriarchy, capitalism and nationalism as distinctive systems of power. Intersectionality contends that these systems of power mutually construct one another, relying upon one another to reproduce social hierarchy. My presentation asks, in what ways might violence facilitate these processes of mutual construction? How might violence constitute a form of conceptual glue that sheds light on the interdependence seemingly separate systems of power?
Asso-1020.3
INOUE, MAKOTO* (Waseda University)
Principles for Collaborative Governance: Based on Experiences of Forest Management in Asian Countries

The commitment of various stakeholders in forest policy in the tropics and Japan was brought into the mainstream. The objective of the study was to demonstrate the principles of collaborative governance applicable to both developed and developing countries as an inevitable consequence of logically-proposed strategies, in order to tackle the enduring problems confronting the people.

In Japan iriai forests, or communal forests, were noticed by many scholars of Common-Pool Resource management because of the particularity of iriai rights. Beginning in the mid 1980s, city dwellers started visiting rural areas to help manage forests as forest volunteers for recreational purposes as well as for social justice. De facto iriai forest owners and forest volunteers, however, potentially conflict over the purposes and recognition of the forests. In the tropics, participatory forest management systems, such as social forestry, community forestry, community-based forest management, and others, were introduced from the late 1970s as a consequence of the failure of autocratic forest governance. The participation of various stakeholders, however, causes anxiety about being controlled by outsiders as well as facing difficulties in consensus building.

Under these circumstances, the people could take three options of social movements/strategies in terms of the response to globalization: resistance, adjustment, and eclectic strategies. Collaborative governance is embodied under the eclectic strategy. To tackle the barriers of the eclectic strategy, two important guidelines are proposed: (1) “graduated membership” of executive management bodies, and (2) “commitment principle” for decision-making, or a principle in which the authority of stakeholders is recognized to an extent that corresponds to their degree of commitment to relevant activities. “Commitment principle” functions effectively in the areas where local autonomy is granted by the government. An adoption of the principle brings about a phenomenon of relativizing the ownership. Social movements hold the keys to these trends.

Ad H-1036.1
KANAI, MASAYUKI* (SENSHU University)
SHINOHARA, CHIKA (Momoyama Gakuin University (St. Andrew’s University))
YAMAMOTO, HIDEHIRO (Yamagata University)
Career Mobility and International Activities: an Analysis of the ISA World Congress Participants in Yokohama

Globalization has motivated the exchange in sociological research and education throughout the world. Our analysis of the survey at XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology in Yokohama (2014) reveals sociologist career mobility and its effects in globalization. Sociologists show specific trends in their global research exchange. Which world regions have stronger ties with which other regions? Does their research travels and international activities center on Europe and America? We explore these questions focusing on the mobility patterns of scholars who have studied abroad. Subsequently, such macro level trends suggest explanations for the career mobility and formation of individual sociologists. What social conditions lead them to study abroad and conduct research away from their home countries? What consequences do such global experiences produce in their research career as professional sociologists? We investigate the global mobility and career development patterns of sociologists, elaborating gender and generation gaps. This research provides macro and micro sociological perspectives on the career outcomes, particularly, of female sociologists.

Ad H-1037.3
KAO, SHU-FEN* (Fo Guang University)
CHEN, YING-FENG (Chinese Culture University)
Energy Democratization in Taiwan: Current Problems and the Civil Society’s Advocacy

As a result of the 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster, there has been greater public awareness of possible catastrophe from nuclear power disasters in Taiwan. In addition to the strong civic questioning of current energy policy, issues such as the urgency of global carbon-reduction and the emphasis on sustainable energy worldwide are pushing the Taiwanese government towards new and more significant energy policies. Although the government has launched several nationwide conferences on energy issues, in an attempt to reach social agreement on “energy transition,” public participation, action guidelines and consensuses have been largely insufficient thus far, due to the lack of deliberate discussion and articulation of a national vision in relation to current energy policies and problems. The authors utilize a qualitative methodology, through in-depth interviews with major stakeholders, such as local activists, NGO members, and governmental officials, as well as content analysis of documentary data related to the energy options debate, local energy-saving programs and advocacy for community-based energy, in order to analyze how the state-centered legacy of the developmental state hinders the process of energy democratization. In addition, the authors also investigate the ways that civil society advocate for renewable energy development in Taiwan. Based on the findings, the authors provide suggestions for strategic actions to accelerate energy transition in Taiwan.
Asso-1017.3
KARDOV, KRUNO* (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences)
BAGIC, DRAGAN (University of Zagreb)
LAZNJAK, JASMINKA (University of Zagreb)
**Discursive Opportunities and Demobilization of War Veterans' Movement in Croatia**

Research findings on social movement demobilization promote different explanations for the role of repression in killing a movement. While coercive actions employed by political authorities can result in termination of repression, the impacts of repression can also give rise to the legacies of violent patterns of movement and lead to an increase in membership and public support (Davenport, 2015). In this paper we explore dynamics of war veterans' protests in Croatia and strategies undertaken by political authorities aiming to the demobilization of veterans and reduction of public support for their cause. We analyze veterans' understanding of politics as a field of particularistic battles and framing of their own position as national moral authority whose main concern is national interest. Starting from traditional understanding that put emphasis on direct interaction and use of force, we draw on the approach to repression as “an act of strategic communication” (Koopmans, 2005) in order to show how the political authorities strategically used non-violence and avoidance of direct confrontation as means for gaining legitimacy, exposing veterans as a violent group and subverting the veterans' movement. In developing our arguments we use examples from two massive war veterans' mobilizations in Croatia in 2013 and 2015 and an analysis of 26 interviews with representatives of Croatian war veterans' organizations.

Cana-15.1
KAZEMIPUR, ABDIE* (University of Calgary)
EVRA, ROSE (Statistics Canada)
**The First Decade of the New Life: The Income Trajectories of Canada's Immigrants and Refugees, 2001-2012**

Previous research has shown that economic integration of immigrants and refugees is a crucial indicator for their integration into new countries, as it is a strong predictor of the strength of their sense of belonging to their new homes. Against this background, this study examines the incomes of different categories of immigrants to Canada – i.e., refugees, family-class, business-class, and skilled workers – for a cohort of immigrants who landed in Canada in 2001. Through the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC), those immigrants were surveyed three times – six months, two years, and four years after arrival – between 2001 and 2005. Recently, through a unique pilot project by Statistics Canada, the authors have managed to link the LSIC data with the Longitudinal Survey of Household Income (LSHIC). This allowed for an examination of the longitudinal trends in the earnings of this cohort of immigrants during the first decade after their arrival in Canada. A regression model is developed, with the logarithm of income as the dependent variable, and six groups of predictors as independent variables, including: a) the demographic traits, b) immigrant category, c) employment, d) source region, e) social capital, and f) religious background. The results show a very interesting pattern of change over time, but also some consistent features for the whole decade. The policy and research implications of these findings are discussed.

Inte-20.2
KAZEPOV, YURI* (Department of Sociology)
**Cities Beyond Images**

The presentation will discuss cities beyond images in a comparative way, addressing the question of how visual elicitation can be used as a tool for multilevel governance arrangements investigation, and provide a powerful rhetorical contrast that enables to address issues such as citizenship, sustainability, social inclusion, etc.

Plen-7.1
KESSLER, GABRIEL* (Universidad Nacional de La Plata-Conicet)
**Violence, Inequalities and Exclusion in Latin American Sociology**

The relationship between violence, discrimination, racism and exclusion has been a major concern for Latin American social sciences over the last 30 years. The aim of this presentation is to give an overview of the main ideas, concepts and findings of Latin American Sociology on these issues, organized around three distinctive phases. The first one is defined by a series of studies which focused the political violence linked to the dictatorships that devastated most of the region in the 70s. The second phase is characterized by studies that addressed urban violence in a region with very high rates of homicide and theft. These studies spread across the region, even in countries with comparatively low levels of violence. In these investigations the relationship between violence, racism and exclusion is very strong: violence affects mainly the most excluded social groups which also tend to be the victims of racism, such as Afro-Latin Americans. A third phase gained momentum in the last decade, linked to the so-called “pink tide” political changes, new views on violence and an attempt to produce local theories. One of the main questions has been why in a period of decreasing inequality there was not a drop in crime. There has been also a renovatred reflection about exclusion and discrimination. Many studies have highlighted the question of race and, above all, the centrality of gender violence, in particular femicides. There was also a new look at different types of violence and their interrelations, as well as an interest in understanding the likely influence of the political authoritarian past in the current manifestations of violence. These questions, as well as other that will be addressed in the presentation, pose new challenges for Latin American Sociology in order to comprehend, to explain and to contribute to transform reality.

Pres-2.4
KHOSROKHAVAR, FARHARD* (EHEES)
**Western Jihadism in Sociological Perspective: The Urban and National Dimensions**

Jihadists have been mostly analyzed with respect to their "radicalization" process, their networks, their individual and social characteristics and their ideology. They almost set aside the following dimensions: -the urban sociological aspects (in Europe, the so-called “poor suburbs” or “poor inner cities” and the first, second, third generation people of migrant origin) -the differences between different nations in Europe, their political culture and their ways of dealing with immigration. To give but an example: the French laïcité and the English multicultural approach have major differences and their attitude towards Islamic mores (particularly the hijab) antagonizes in a differential manner Muslims: French Muslims of traditional background feel more deeply hurt than their English counterparts. -the differences between different communities in Europe: Moroccans, Turks, Pakistanis, Somalis.... One example: the Turks (that is European citizens of Turkish origin) are underrepresented in jihadist acts whereas Moroccans (that is the European citizens of Moroccan origin) are rather overrepresented for social, cultural and historical reasons; -The interaction of these communities with the cultural and social settings in each country: for historical and cultural reasons Algerians who have suffered most from decolonization are less present in Jihadist circles in France than Moroccans in the last decade. In the same fashion, those Jihadists who have returned home are "less dangerous" in Denmark than in France or Great Britain for institutional and cultural reasons. -The urban setting can play a major role in many cases, particularly in the “ban-lieux” in France, “poor districts” in many European countries, or simply due to the original attraction of a city (Minnesota in the US for the Somalis (citizens of Somali origin)).

This paper intends to give their full weight to these dimensions and explore their relationship with the jihadist agency.

Plen-9.4
KHUNOU, GRACE* (University of Johannesburg)
**The Violence of Erasure and the Significance of Excavating the Histories of the Oppressed**

The paper will present different theories of violence to illustrate how structural violence sustains itself through cultural practices that erase bodies deemed insignificant. The paper centers its argument on the stories and histories of especially Black women. The central argument of the paper is that erasure denies the oppressed agency and that to reclaim this agency these narratives need to be excavated and shared in ways that restores the agency and humanness of the oppressed.

Plen-8.1
KLANDERMANS, BERT* (Vrije Universiteit)
**When Repression Fails**

Repression aims to increase the costs of participation in contentious politics. Such repression needs not necessarily be real to be effective. Expected or feared repression might have the same effect. In this presentation I will present data on the impact of expected repression. Citizens of nine countries varying in democracticness were asked whether they expected repression in response to participation in contentious action. Theoretically, four possible configurations can be conceived: (expect repression/intent to participate) (expect repression/no-intention to participate)(no-repression expected/intent to participate)(no-repression expected/no intention to participate). In this paper I am especially interested in citizens who expect repression but who nonetheless are prepared to
participate in collective action re issues they care about. As it appears, repression is not always effective. Substantial proportions of a population preveiwes to participate in collective action despite the repression expected. We try to understand what the perceived socio-political context looks like of citizens who participate in collective action despite the expected repression.

**Inte-25.4**

KOJOLA, ERIK* (Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota)

Class, Identity and Place in the Tensions between Environmental Conservation and Resource Extraction: The Politics of Copper Mining Development in Minnesota

New sites and forms of resource extraction projects and infrastructure such as mountain-top removal mining and oil pipelines have sparked conflicts between, and within, the labor and environmental movements in the U.S., and created fissures in alliances around climate change and green jobs. Through a case study of controversial proposed copper mining projects in Minnesota using interviews and ethnography, I explore how and why conflicts emerge between workers and environmentalists, particularly over resource extraction and environmental conservation. I draw on theories from cultural sociology and political ecology to explore the place-based identities and class differences in how people relate to nature and perceive risks and benefits of development in order to advance scholarship on labor-environment relations by addressing understudied cultural, ideological, and discursive dynamics. I find that material interests alone do not account for union, worker, and local resident support for mining that is motivated by place-based identities, nostalgia, and feelings of resentment. While support for mining is not simply the product of corporate public relations and manipulation, industry and politicians use dominant cultural narratives to mobilize support and frame environmentalists as elite outsiders and companies as part of the community. On the other hand, environmentalists contest development that they see as a threat to pristine and sacred wilderness – emotionally and culturally important places of recreation. Conflicts over mining have broader political ramifications as the issue contributes to growing support for right-wing populism – indicative of shifts in the U.S. Bridging these divides will in part require that environmentalists recognize the emotional, cultural, and social connections of workers and communities to histories of mining that shape people’s collective identities.

**Ad H-1037.1**

KU, DOWAN* (Environment and Society Research Institute)

The Anti-Nuclear Movement and Ecological Democracy in South Korea

This paper analyzes the characteristics of the South Korean anti-nuclear movement in terms of ecological democracy. Campaigns against nuclear waste disposal sites were successful from the 1990s to 2004. However, the local anti-nuclear movement was weakened after the Roh Moo-hyun administration changed the policies. The Roh administration increased economic compensation and adopted residential referendums for nuclear waste disposal sites. On the other hand, the alternative energy transition movement has flourished since the 2000s. The Lee Myung-bak administration has implemented a nuclear power plant enlargement policy. However, the Fukushima accident provided an opportunity to revitalize the anti-nuclear movement and change the political alignment of nuclear issues. Anti-nuclear movement began to get support of the people again on the basis of public concern about the safety of nuclear power. The Moon Jae-in administration declared nuclear phasing out policy in 2017.

The authoritarian developmentalism (1961-1997) was changed to democratic developmentalism under the ‘democratic’ administration (1998-2007). However, the ‘democratic government’ could not change developmentalism to ecological democracy. The regime was retreated to authoritarian developmentalism from 2008 to 2017 May. ‘The candle light revolution’ of 2016-2017 gave an opportunity for anti-nuclear movement to proliferate ecological democracy in South Korea.

**Inte-27.2**

LANGMAN, LAUREN* (Loyola University of Chicago)

Right Ressentiment As Reaction: Whither Democracy?

The first decade of the 21st C. marked by a variety of progressive, democratic protests and movements, the EZLN in Chiapas, the anti-globalization protests of Seattle, Geneva etc. the World Social Forum, or the “Pink Tide” in South America, was seen as a harbinger of growing democratic movements throughout the world. This is especially the case after Arab Spring/Southern Europe/OWS. But this was not to last, the next decade witnessed right-wing reactionary movements and mobilizations in Poland, Hungary, Austria, France, England (Brexit) India, Turkey, Brazil, and even the ascent of Donald Trump – supported by among the most reactionary elements of the society. How can we explain this shift? While there is no simple explanation, many journalists as well as social scientists have attributed this to the consequences of globalization especially after the 2008 implosion of the American economy. And to be sure, growing economic hardships and mushrooming inequality played a significant role, the question remains, why did these movements shift to the right and not the left in so far as both agendas promised ameliorative social change. A number of studies have suggested that much of the shift was tied to alienation rooted in various aspects of cultural changes, not the least of which included growing precariat classes including many college graduates that become unemployed or underemployed, growing migrations of people in the global economy, and the rapidity of social change. In many cases, the combination of these economic factors, together with demographic and cultural changes were experienced as assaults upon collective identities and values that undermined the status of many groups- this in turn fostered resentiment to existing and often progressive elites and the embrace of reactionary leaders and movements the promised restoration the now lost world. Nevertheless, it seems as if these movements have rekindled progressive mobilizations.

**Inte-25.1**

LIPSIG-MUMME, CARLA* (Adapting Canadian Work and Workplaces (ACW))

WILSON, CHRISTOPHER (Coalition of Black Trade Unionists)

GAIROY, JAWARA (Coalition of Black Trade Unionists)

Environmental Racism and Work in a Warming World

The Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, Canada (CBTU) has joined the Adapting Canadian Work and Workplaces (ACW) research project as a partner organization by launching an action research initiative on Environmental Racism. The destructiveness and speed of climate change is a call to action. CBTU will explore the impact of climate change on racialized communities within Canada. CBTU is a community based organization that gives voice to Black Trade Unionists on issues that impact upon people of African-Canadian descent. www.cbtu.ca is a partnership grant of Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Working with 47 individual researchers and 24 partner organizations in 4 countries, ACW seeks to slow global warming by developing tools to green the workplace and work itself. ACW is Canadian-focused and national in scope. http://www.adaptingcanadianwork.ca/

The CBTU Environmental Racism research project brings a vision of community engagement and mobilization around climate change by drawing Black Trade Unionists, and other racialized communities, into the fight to slow global warming while developing pathways to green jobs.

CBTU is launching a social media campaign, using the hashtag [#EnvRacismCB-TUCW], to engage racialized and indigenous communities in the process of discovering what has been written so far about environmental racism in the fight against climate change. Our focus is Canada, but we are including experience from the U.S. or the world if it is relevant to our situation.

We will develop a final bibliography, building upon existing research, which will be used to design a participatory training workshop to engage the community in the struggle to slow climate change and identify pathways to green jobs.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
An Empirical Study on the Job Satisfaction of Chinese College Graduates

Since Chinese college expanded enrollment in 1999, the number of college graduates has increased year by year. With more and more serious employment situation, the employment rate of college graduates has become the social focus. However, the quantity problem of the graduate employment is the surface of employment issue, the problem of quality is under the surface.

Based on the survey data of Panel Study of Chinese University Students (PSCUS) 2015, which is a research project on Chinese university students conducted by institute of sociology of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, this paper described the overall job satisfaction of Chinese college graduates, and examined the major factors influencing the job satisfaction of Chinese college graduates.

The result found that the overall job satisfaction of Chinese college graduates is relatively high. Externel job satisfaction is higher than internal job satisfaction. Both external and internal job satisfaction have a significant effect on job satisfaction. Although some non-job factors have no significant direct impact on overall job satisfaction, they can indirectly influence overall job satisfaction by influencing external and internal job satisfaction factor.

Friends or Foes? Labor Unions and Anti-Pollution Activism in Taiwan

From the data of Taiwan's environmental protests between 1961 and 1987, we observe four different responses of labor unions when their companies faced pollution disputes. Sometimes unions engaged in physical fights with environmentalists to defend their "right to work," sometimes they sided with pollution victims by openly denouncing the polluting practices of their own companies. In some other cases unionists played the intermediary role between the management and pollution-stricken protesters, by either brokering a deal to pollution victims or covertly sending classified documents to environmental groups. Yet in the majority of cases, labor unions stayed on the sidelines and remained silent, either out of indifference or out of survival instinct to stay safe.

It has been rather clear that "pollution" is never an event taking place exclusively outside the factory fence; ample evidence also attest to the horrendous records that the management of polluting corporations manifested in basic labor rights and workplace health and safety. Even if the system of enterprise unionism in Taiwan institutionalized tied workers' interest with their employers, it simply could not explain away the fact that labor unions responded differently in the face of pollution disputes.

Hence, this paper uses the data of environmental protests and union survey to specify the conditions under which labor unions responded differently to anti-pollution protests. Besides the usual culprits that one might attribute to unions' favorable or unfavorable responses to environmental protests (unions' historical relations with the management, unions' personnel overlapped with other social movements, the democratic practices inside unions), the paper pays particular attention to unions' ties to the pollution-inflicted communities filtered through the polluting corporations' residential arrangements and personnel recruitment policy. a factor that the author believes might be of great importance.

The Rise of National Populism in Western Democracies.

The electoral success of Donald Trump in the USA and of national populist parties in several European countries, from Poland and Hungary (where they are in government) to France, Italy, Germany, Austria (where they have significant minorities), call for a reappraisal of the ideological bases and political strategies of both populism and nationalism. Populism is both an ideology and a strategy of consensus organization, its ideological core is thin but very strong, since it consists in the fundamental opposition between the people as undifferentiated whole which is by definition good, and the elites which are by definition corrupted and ineffective. The vagueness and plasticity of this ideological core, thin and strong at the same time, allows the populist rhetoric to be combined with a 'thick' and highly structured ideology, such as nationalism, that divides the world between 'us' and 'them' and holds that national interests and values have absolute priority. In European countries national populism takes a strong anti-EU attitude and demands the closure of the frontiers and the renationalization of policies against the EU 'superstate'. In the US Trump's national populism is blended with protectionism and nativism and aims at reaffirming a unipolar, US-dominated world. The paper will analyse the main causes of the rise of national populism on both sides of the Atlantic (such as the crisis of representative democracy and its key institution, i.e. traditional, mainstream parties; the global financial crisis and the long economic stagnation which have aggravated inequalities and nationalist tensions; the role of the new media which widely use the web for naming and shaming adversaries, looking for scapegoats, expressing personal frustrations and prejudices).

Recent Changes of Higher Education in Brazil

In the last decades, Brazil has been established as a new emerging world power. This process is marked by the pace of growth of its economy, especially in the first decade of the twenty-first century and by the country's greater international insertion in the scenario of globalization. Several phenomena have contributed to this condition, such as the consolidation of democratic political institutions, the existence of social movements that pushes for greater social insertion, the introduction of social inclusion and the incorporation of large contingents of the population to the consumer market. The work to be presented has the objective of highlighting certain changes that have been occurring in higher education in Brazil in the last four decades.

In this direction, certain aspects regarding the current structure of Brazilian higher education will be approached, such as: (i) late emergence of higher education in Brazil; (ii) expansion and institutional heterogeneity of the system; (iii) aspects of higher education financing in Brazil; (iv) development of the national graduate system; (v) policies of inclusion and social justice; (vi) challenges to be faced. The paper aims to highlight that despite the recent expansion of institutions and enrollment in undergraduate courses, the higher education system remains exclusive to a significant part of the Brazilian population. It also wishes to point out that the lack of financial and administrative autonomy of federal universities constitutes a serious obstacle to enhancing higher education in the country. The work will seek to provide data on tertiary education in Brazil, in order to compare to the structure and challenges of higher education systems in other BRIC countries, with the aim of creating a BRICs Network University.
MISHEVA, VESSELA* (Uppsala University)
Social Entrepreneurship, Sociological Engagement, and Social Change

The debate about capitalism in question intersects the sociological debate in which sociology, in a self-reflexive turn, has begun examining its own foundations. One challenge in this regard concerns the lack of sociological interest and engagement in social entrepreneurship research, which is dominated by economics and psychology. This reveals that sociology has been alienated from its own foundations insofar as the history and institutionalization of sociology are closely associated with social entrepreneurship and the encouragement of social reform. The wealth of sociological knowledge about social entrepreneurship from a participant-observer position, which could have been applied to illustrating the basic mechanisms involved, are now forgotten and unused. Clearly, the growing number of unresolved social problems and unsatisfied social needs that have been accumulated for more than a century – in spite of the expansion of wealth production and the general prosperity of capitalist enterprises – is a primary reason for the emergence and spread of social enterprise today. However, the origins of the social entrepreneur, or agent of social change, as well as that of the unusual not-for-profit quality of her entrepreneurship, remain unclear. Against this background, I argue that social entrepreneurship begins neither with entrepreneurship, to which the social is somehow added, nor with seeing an opportunity to provide a new solution to a social problem and acting upon it, as is often claimed. It is instead conditioned by righteous indignation at injustice, which is based upon moral guilt. Social entrepreneurship will consequently be discussed in terms of an awakened social consciousness that strives to repair the damage done by the individualistic consciousness of the modern entrepreneur, who is committed to an individualistic ethics. Social entrepreneurship thus comprises a moral criticism of society that signals an emerging ethical revolution.

MIYAUCHI, TAISUKE* (Hokkaido University)
Rural Community Sustainability and the Commons: A Post-Disaster Experience

In-depth field research in the field of Japanese environmental sociology has been conducted on the commons or collective natural resources management. These studies have clarified the diversity and dynamism of the commons. This paper investigates contemporary roles of the commons for community sustainability through an ethnographical case study of a Japanese rural area that was heavily affected by the tsunami that occurred on March 11, 2011. This area had enjoyed successful collective management of various natural resources such as forest products, fish, seaweed, and river reeds. Community organizations had governed the natural resources, culture, and residents’ lives. However, since the tsunami in 2011, the area has undergone community reconstruction and reorganization. Communities were dissolved, divided, depopulated, or merged in this process. This situation, naturally, led to reformation in natural resource management and the related social systems.

From the post-disaster experience of this area, this study reveals the diversified aspects and their dynamism of the commons as well as how they function in both a positive and negative way, for the post-disaster recovery process. Furthermore, I will present the key factors for the sustainability of the local socio-ecological system such as embedded collective social systems, trust of collectiveness, and policies that enable social adaptability.

MOGHADAM, VALENTINE* (Northeastern University)
Patriarchal Authoritarianism in MENA – What Explains Its Durability?

In the early part of the new century, Turkey appeared to be on course toward an "Islamic democracy" characterized by citizen participation through fair and free elections, and legal and policy reforms for women's rights and human rights. A decade later, that course was derailed, with a form of patriarchal authoritarianism now entrenched. In Egypt, aspirations for a robust and women-friendly democratic transition following its January 2011 political revolution were similarly dashed, first by the policies of the Morsi government and then the post-2013 Sisi government. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, patriarchal authoritarianism remains in place since 1979, despite regular elections and certain socio-political changes over time. What explains the durability of such (gendered) regimes? What blocks effective democratization? The paper will examine international factors and forces, and the nature and capacity of both political society and civil society. Some references to the more successful democratic transition in Tunisia will highlight the salience of these explanatory factors. At the same time, it appears that a strong role for religion in politics and in society does seem to go hand-in-hand with the persistence of authoritarian tendencies, especially in MENA.

MOHAMAD, MAZNAH* (National University of Singapore)
Everyday Violence and the Privatization of Coercion

Globalization as exemplified through the use of social media is creating private citizens able to engage in self and communal policing. Everyday acts of violence done in the name of religion have now become normalized as a form of privatized policing. In Muslim Southeast Asia incidents of women without head veils being physically abused in public and one’s ‘sex’ identity be administratively verified by religious authority are but two of the numerous and growing extent of violence imposed on the dignity of self. Rapid and virulent exchange and circulation of images and messages through social media may be contributing towards this privatization of coercion.
Ad H-1036.3
NISHIHARA, KAZUHISA* (Seijo University)
Colonialism and Globalism: On Modern Japan and Internationalization of Japanese Sociology

In my presentation, I will talk about problems of colonialism and criticize the internationalization of sociology in the Okinawan context. To begin, I present a short historical overview of the Okinawa's political climate. Prior to 1879, Okinawa was an independent country called the ‘Ryukyu Kingdom’. In 1879, Japan annexed the Ryukyu Kingdom and governed the former kingdom until 1945. In 1945, battles between Japan and the US occurred in Okinawa. Following these battles, the US occupied Okinawa for 27 years. In 1972, Okinawa was returned to the ‘homeland’ (Japan). Okinawa’s return to Japan marked the birth of ‘Anti-Return Movements’.

Although the exact growth of Anti-Return Movements is unknown, the rape of a schoolgirl by American Marines in 1995 is known to have activated current interest in Anti-Return Movements. Interest in these movements involve the following

Ad H-1034.3
NGUYEN, NHI HA* (Queen's University)
Our Elusive Neighbours: Imagining and Negotiating Natures with Urban Coyotes

The history of human–wildlife relationships in urban spaces is a socio-historical account of multiple “natures” in the context of environmentalism and city development. Taken for granted in everyday life, urban wildlife appears as an ongoing pragmatic lesson on eco-social coexistence at best, and at its most unruly, a sobering, embodied reminder of a sublime nature, as awe–ful as it is axiomatic because of their characteristic elusiveness, and partly because of the dynamics of modern nature-culture dichotomies, the presence of urban coyotes is largely inconspicuous unless a risk element makes them visible. The proposed research is an ethnographic inquiry into the discursive framing of urban, nonhuman Others as risks, as entangled as this process is with a triangulation of governance practices, public opinion and popular media. It will contribute to the social sciences through exploring the following questions: In what way is our perspective of elements of the cityscape influenced by and influences governance of humans and nonhumans’ behaviours? How are human encounters with urban wildlife coproduced through different imaginations of “nature”?
orientations 1) pursuing Okinawan autonomy, 2) moving US bases to mainland Japan, 3) declaring Ryukyuan independence, 4) drafting Ryukyuan transnational constitutions, and 5) developing the cosmopolitan Anti-Globalism movement.

For this presentation, I will discuss orientations 3), 4), and 5) from a ‘methodological transnationalism’ view. This view represents an extension of U. Beck, who showed that Japanese sociology fits the framework of methodological nationalism. This extension and discussion involve a paradigm shift from ‘internationalism’, based on modern nation-states’ presence to ‘transnationalism’ toward cosmopolitan social design.

Recently, Sociological Review, the official journal of the Japanese Sociological Society, put together its first special issue on Okinawa. If this issue deals only with sociological problems within a narrow perspective of the nation-state, then Okinawan problems will not be resolved. Consequently, peace keeping efforts in the northeast will be adversely affected. Finally, to resolve Okinawa’s problems, I advocate for the transnationalization of sociology as opposed to its internationalization.

Plen-6.1

O’NEILL, MARGARET* (School of Applied Social Sciences)

A Politics of Hospitality towards a Politics of Inclusion: migration, displacement and belonging - the role of participatory arts based research

In this paper I want to discuss what a politics of hospitality and a politics of inclusion looks like. Theoretically and methodologically, important approaches that help us to make sense of the violence, racism, humiliation and lack of recognition experienced by migrants, are participatory, arts based and performative research (that are relational, dialogic and embodied). Participatory action research facilities a loosening of the power/knowledge axis involved in ‘expertness’ and values the knowledge experience of people and foregrounds a commitment to facilitating spaces for dialogue. This for me is constituted by a combination of creativity, critical theory and critical praxis, is interpretive and action oriented (I have called this ethno-mimesis) can reach a wider audience, challenge myths and stereotypes and be inclusive.

Participatory research and feminist understanding and theorising can take us ‘beyond white man’s justice’ in facilitating recognition and (in my research) the cultural citizenship of women who are marginalised and ‘othered’. I will share some examples of art and research with migrant women that might foster a more radically democratic imaginary that challenges exclusionary discourses and practices, produces space for dialogue and action and critical and reflective texts that may facilitate a politics of inclusion through a politics of hospitality.

Asso-1015.3

OZBAY, CENK* (Sabancı University)

“I Am Living like a Hetero:” Homonormativity Among Upper-Middle Class Turkish Gay Men

This paper examines a group of middle and upper-middle class gay men in Istanbul, Turkey, in their prolonged political, spatial, cultural and social journey from the fringes to the center—the normal. This new normality that they actively attempt for being a part of has been largely shaped by neoliberal principles and increasing authoritarianism that underscores (hetero-)normative ideals as well as homogenizing and assimilating policies. “I am living like a hetero,” was something I kept hearing from gay men, aged 28 to 60-somethings, during the interviews I have conducted and the ethnographic “home visits,” I made between 2013 and 2015. By saying that, they explicitly state that their work life, career and financial situation are their priority; they are oriented towards “serious”, long-term, marriage-like intimate relations; homeownership—in both investment and place making senses, is significant; and they are nationalist, secular, anti-Kurdish, and republicanist with a loyal tone of European enlightenment and democracy. In this sense, their political homonormativity simultaneously overlap and contradict with the authoritarian regime in Turkey. Furthermore, they tacitly position themselves against two kinds of public representations of sexual dissidents: Politically engaged, radical leftist queer activists who enact subversive performances in public and stand against the state hegemony by using their bodies as well as the promiscuous, “crazy,” gender-bending, and the performatively effeminate individuals who can go wild on social media. This group of men, their predilections and life choices, and their symbolic yet articulate oppositions give us a chance to observe and probe into the dynamics of privilege and norm formation, the everyday and multifaceted impacts of hegemonic masculinity, and the intimate relation between heteronormativity and homonormativity.
Migration has come to the forefront of global event in the last century. The number of migrants all over the world has reached to the highest rate since World War II. Women and children are the groups feeling deeply the effects of wars and migrations. By focusing on especially the problems of women, many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) tend to address the problems of migrants. Turkey faced the greatest mass migration movement as a result of civil war in Syria started in 2011. Due to the increasing conflict and war conditions, the number of female migrant is increasing swiftly and local, national and international NGOs in Turkey carry out relief works and projects for food, housing, medical, legal and psycho-social support for Syrian migrants including women. Although there are some studies conducted for analyzing the impacts of migration on Syrian females in Turkey by looking at their experiences, there is no study on the discourses and activities of NGOs on Syrian females from a gender sensitive approach. This study aims to fill this gap by responding to the questions of what are gender-based discriminations faced by Syrian females, which target NGOs set for struggling with these discriminations, what kind of activities are carried out to support empowerment of women and to what extent they are effective by focusing on the voices of both 10 Syrian females and 10 NGO representatives in Istanbul, Turkey through conducting in-depth interviews and collecting NGO documentation. Key argument of this study is that discourses and activities of NGOs are determinant on empowerment of women. Herein, while NGOs can support empowerment of women, in some instances they may hinder their empowerment sufficiently.

OZYEGIN, GUL* (The College of William and Mary)

Expulsion of Patriarchy from Gender Theory

Over the last decades, patriarchy has lost its prominence among Northern feminist theorists as a conceptual tool for theorizing and describing gender. “Out-sourced” to the global South, in the words of Indepaerial Grewal, “patriarchy” circulates to explain violence to women done “elsewhere” while remaining undertheorized and devoid of temporal and cultural specificity in our literature. Yet patriarchy remains a critical and named prism through which women and men negotiate their self-making in a variety of contexts. Our failure to adequately theorize patriarchy thus limits our ability to richly voice the lived experiences of these subjects and their movements against patriarchy. With the rise of the intersectionality paradigm, the analytical power of investigating how gender domination comes to be constituted, maintained and transformed in particular ways was diminished. In this paper I advocate a conceptual framework to address this missing domain of domination in gender theory and suggest that we must open a thread via gender domination that can provide the analytical template to link theories produced in different locations that contextualize and particularize gender domination spatially and epistemologically. Empirical material for this paper comes from Turkey where melding neoliberalism with neocorporatism is remaking patriarchy under an authoritarian political regime and resistance to it by feminist and LGBTQ movements. The Turkish case raises particular questions and new analytical openings for the concept of patriarchy in gender theory.
The raccoon has been a focus of attention in the City of Toronto. Raccoons feed from Toronto's green bins and make their dens in the attics of Toronto residents. This study seeks to understand how raccoons use residential space across the city, and into which neighbourhoods they prefer to make their abode. Treated as eternal interlopers, raccoons repurpose urban spaces for their own use. Using data from AAA Gates Wildlife on raccoon entries into homes in the City of Toronto, maps of the spatial pattern of the entries were generated. Toronto neighbourhoods were used as the spatial polygon layer to create a regression model of raccoon density (per ha) explained by elevation, building density, and whether or not the neighbourhood is on the subway line.

Plen-10.4
PURKAYASTHA, BANDANA* (University of Connecticut)
The Arc of Justice in the Era of Routinized Violence

How is justice configured in an era of routinized violence? How do the dynamics of changing institutions of justice and segments of civil society intersect to shape the arc of justice? This plenary will focus on questions of power, violence, and justice by foregrounding the case of documented, partially documented, and undocumented immigrants in the United States. I will argue that states are increasing using routine violence-institutionalized violence as well as facilitation of vigilante action—to shape the human in/securities of all those who are deemed immigrants. I will conclude by pointing out that this nexus of justice and treatment of immigrants’ reveals a state's commitment to principles of democracy—freedom, rights—as well as the gap between rhetoric and practice.

Asso-1019.2
PYAKUREL, UDDHAB P* (Kathmandu University)
From Monarch to Republic: Power, Representation and Marginalised Communities in Nepal

Nepal is the youngest republic in the world. One could see a very tempting and radical political transformation in the Himalayan country within a decade. In fact, Nepal’s new identity as Federal Democratic Republic has been achieved in a very difficult way. On the one hand Maoists which launched their “people's war” in 1996 were saying that they were fighting for republic in Nepal. On the other hand, the same Maoist party leadership was having a tacit understanding with the Monarchy to abandon other parliamentary political forces. Many Nepalese were suspicious about Maoist party about its transformation from the rebellion to a peaceful democratic party before the party accepted the result of the second constituent assembly elections in 2013. People used to argue saying Maoists still wanted to capture the power by destroying all the existing apparatus. However, Nepal’s journey from Monarchy to a Republic has been a reality even though the process was a bit lengthy and tiring one. Federalism, secularism and inclusiveness are considered as major achievements of “new Nepal” as mechanisms to address the problems faced by minorities and marginalized groups of the country. This paper discusses how Nepal could deal both the authoritarian monarchy and the rebellion Maoists at a time, and introduced a widely acceptable political system within a democratic framework. Major concerns i.e. power, social exclusion, representation etc. of the minorities and the marginalized groups of contemporary Nepal will be the major focus of the analysis.

Pres-1.5
RAMOS, HOWARD* (Past President of the Canadian Sociological Association)
MESSAGE TO THE WORLD FROM THE CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Notions of responsibility are intimately tied to conceptions of masculinities and femininities in both collective and individual practices. Projects for gender justice and women’s empowerment imply masculine responsibility in formulating the problem and suggestions for reform, but men, while deemed responsible, are often not directly targeted by women’s rights organizations in their awareness and conscious-raising campaigns and projects to promote gender equality, particularly in the area of gender-based violence (GBV). This project examines Cairo-based initiatives and groups working to end public space sexual harassment and GBV to see if it is necessary to invoke “traditional masculinist modes of responsibility…” in order to change men’s perceptions, behavior and public opinion. The implications of not directly addressing the role of men and masculinities in projects for gender justice need to be examined especially in authoritarian contexts where the space for civil society has been severely curtailed, especially in Egypt since 2013. Until gender (masculinities and feminities) is fully addressed, particularly in the area of gender-based violence (GBV), such projects will most likely not be successful in the long term. This research discusses how and if various groups working to end GBV in Egypt, particularly public space sexual harassment, deal with masculinities and engage men in an authoritarian political context based on field work (in depth interviews with staff and volunteers, content analysis of reports and other written materials and observations) with independent initiatives, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), national and international organizations based in Cairo. More specifically, the findings will explain why men have been active participants as staff members and volunteers in anti-sexual harassment campaigns particularly and how some of these groups are trying to reconceptualize masculinity and masculine responsibility in ways that are not traditionalist nor patriarchal.

Pres-3.1
ROMERO, MARY* (Arizona State University)
Feminism, Motherhood, and the Globalization of Reproduction: What is Justice?

The following presentation interrogates this erasure of immigrant women from our vision of who we are as US citizens. I analyze the process and function of placing immigrant domestics and nannies in the shadows and avoiding issues surrounding employee rights, safety and health problems, and childcare needs. Examining the nexus of immigration, nationality, and markets is central to the social reproduction of the “American” family, communities and country. Immigrant women provide affluent families with “assisted reproduction” in the US (and internationally); and vital to conceiving a new just world order.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Uncertainty in Climate Vulnerability and Risk. Lessons from Interdisciplinary Sociological Research

Many different approaches exist in the theoretical and practical literature on the analytic (“is”) and normative (“ought”) dimensions of urban sustainability and resilience. This presentation draws on prior sociological and interdisciplinary work in cities from the Americas and Southeast Asia, to reflect on the policy implications of one dimension of uncertainty: ambiguity. What we know depends fundamentally on what questions we ask and how we go about answering those questions, based on the kinds of methods and data we decide to use or have available to us. For instance, many studies on health risks in cities, apply an epidemiological approach that, while important to examining health outcomes, tends to ignore the influence of behavioral and institutional factors, and produces a set of explanatory variables that are tightly constrained by the availability of data, particularly in developing countries. These studies omit any attempt to gain ethnographic knowledge of behavioral norms, social networks and risk perceptions that are equally relevant to understanding both inequality in urban populations’ vulnerability and populations’ agency. Policy makers often pick up on this dominant thread, resulting in policies that ignore behavior and other social factors that can influence the success or failure of their policies.

Migrating Beyond Borders and States among informal South Asian Migrant Workers in South Africa

South Africa provides an interesting case study for unravelling the reasons for the increase in South to South migration. An Egyptian migrant in South Africa claims his right by stating “Egypt is still in Africa, not like Pakistan. It is still our home you know”. The dichotomy of inclusion and exclusion raises questions into how migrants claim a space, a sense of belonging and demarcate territory. Even in terms of social networks and risk perceptions that are equally relevant to understanding both inequality in urban populations’ vulnerability and populations’ agency. Policy makers often pick up on this dominant thread, resulting in policies that ignore behavior and other social factors that can influence the success or failure of their policies.

What is Justice for a Victim of Femicide? Challenging the Concepts of Rights and Justice from a Context of Disposable of Female Bodies

Central America is one of the most violent regions in the world, outside of an open war zone, with countries like El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, presenting some of the highest homicide rates. As a regional tendency, female homicides have increased at a much higher rate than male homicides. Violence against women is an extreme manifestation of gender discrimination and a dead-end path to perpetuate women’s subordination. While femicide is a universal phenomenon, there are certain contexts, generated by histories of coloniality, exclusion, racism, sexist norms and the presence of organized crime that propel the conditions for an increased rate of femicides.

In those contexts, femicides are not social anomalies. They play a role in a climate of increasing authoritarianism and become a form of “pedagogy of cruelty” with a punitive and disciplining discourse. Because of this femicides usually take place under conditions of indifference and impunity. The dead body becomes a signifier of multiple systems of inequality that produce a context of “disposability” of women. In a context of disposability of female bodies, I question the rights paradigm and its supposed challenge to unequal relations of power. I also question the concept of justice as it is used in liberal democracies because of its instrumental logic and objectifying nature.

If we would like to envision a world without the misogynist killing of women, the rights paradigm and the pursuit of justice will fail, unless we recognize women’s access to full lives, not only in terms of recognition or representation, but in terms of the social, economic and political conditions required for the female bodies to exist, beyond just survival.

To the question to which extent can the State exercise power using violence without paying attention to justice as social demand, one can provide different answers from a sociologist point of view. The Tunisian 2008 uprising in the southern west mining area known as the mining basin; then the 2010 continuous uprising until the fall of Ben Ali on January 14th, 2011, seem very appropriate in the attempt to provide an answer to the above-mentioned question. In both cases, social justice was the very central knot in the relationship between migrants and informal workers, a dynamic between occupations and networks available to migrants under conditions of urban diversity. Even in the creation of ethnic enclaves there is a move towards a politics of inclusion that requires all parties to transcend ‘local-foreign’ divides that privilege other identities. The narratives show the complex interplay of multiple identities as migrants, workers, and South Asians, sometimes with ambivalent implications for social cohesion.

To the question to which extent can the State exercise power using violence without paying attention to justice as social demand, one can provide different answers from a sociologist point of view. The Tunisian 2008 uprising in the southern west mining area known as the mining basin; then the 2010 continuous uprising until the fall of Ben Ali on January 14th, 2011, seem very appropriate in the attempt to provide an answer to the above-mentioned question. In both cases, social justice was the very central knot in the relationship between a power less and less able to meet the expectations of the sweeping majority of the impoverished middle and lower social classes and a more and more battle-hardened social movement that learned how to enter into social clashes. By putting in the social justice claims from outside the customary traditional political unionist and associative means and practices in the agenda, the social movement has given another alternative to the usually failing protests and contests under the violent power practices. Comparative analysis of the failure of 2008 uprising in becoming a substantive threat to the established power with the success of the Tunisian 2011 Revolution in beheading Ben Ali’s rule on the first hand, and with other Maghrebi (North African) social movements can provide insights into the issue of the relationship between Power, Violence and Justice.
The impact of globalization comes after the 1990s, which brought about pluralization and fluidization of stratification structure. Pluralization is apparent in the fact that stratification status has become not determined solely by occupational status but increasingly affected by other factors such as academic background, ethnicity, and gender. Fluidization can be seen in the increase of non-regular employment. And also a representative example is the “less assuredness of higher educational background”; that is, carrier instability and increased internal disparity among highly educated youth.

These structural changes suggest that a stratification structure should be investigated as, not merely an occupational composition, but a socially meaningful construction of reality concerning social status, life chance, life-style and inequality. In the presentation more detailed examples and analyses of pluralization and fluidization of Japanese stratification structure will be shown.

Asso-1016.3
ȘENTÜRK, BURCU* (EGE UNIVERSITY)
Loss of Status and the Masculinities: The Case of the Professional Syrian Male Migrants in Turkey

Discussions on the capitalist reorganization of the work and class relations marked the analysis of the concept of precarity as can be mainly seen in the works of Bourdieu (1998) and Standing (2011). The connotation of the concept has gone beyond the position in the labor market with the feminist researchers’ suggestions for gender lens for the concept. Moreover, the inextricable link between work and masculinities result in emerging literature on masculinities and precarity. Starting from this theoretical intersection of masculinities and precarity, this study focuses on the masculinities of the Syrian men who used to work in professional occupations before migrating to Turkey. Most of the Syrian men who used to hold professional occupations, are not able to continue on their professions and have to work in/search for lower status jobs in which they are neither supposed to use nor have the chance of using their skills and full professional capacity. They, as part of the new proletariat of Turkey, become the targets and the beneficiaries of the new precariat of Turkey, become the targets and the beneficiaries of the social assistance programs conducted by the government and the NGOs. Besides, due to the social stigmatization about Syrian migrants, they are exposed to the fear of violence. The inability of preserving advantageous position in labor market and their social and legal status pushed them into a new negotiation between their masculinities and conditions of new social setting. Drawing upon on the narratives of the Syrian men who used to be occupied in professional jobs, this study aims at exploring the effect of changing social/legal/economic status on masculinities, gender roles within family and Syrian men’s coping strategy with loss of status in their new social setting.

Ad H-1036.2
SHIN, KWANG-YEONG* (Department of sociology, Chung-Ang University)
Internationalization of the Social Sciences in South Korea: The Current Status and Challenges

The social sciences in South Korea have been affected by both democratization and globalization. Democratization in South Korea has transformed university system in significant ways. The Kim Young-sam government claimed as ‘the civilian government,’ transformed the orientation of social sciences research by emphasizing area studies and comparative research as a part of the government’s globalization policy. As democratization proceeded, the rules for social sciences research were also altered. The newly introduced sabbatical leave system in the 1990s allowed scholars to be exposed to the burgeoning international research. The competitive allocation rule of research fund by the National Science Foundation has contributed to the internationalization of the social sciences in South Korea, by emphasizing meritocracy rather than seniority. The education of graduate students was also changed by an introduction of the Brain Korea 21 program in 1999, which purported to enhance the quality of graduate education. Internationalization of graduate education has been a core part of the Brain Korea 21 program, emphasizing publications in international journals and participation in international academic activities such as conferences or workshops. In sum, the simultaneous process of democratization and globalization has generated a unique feature of internationalization of the social sciences in South Korea. It also generates academic challenges about the autonomy of researchers and publication of national or local experiences in international journals.
Asso-1018.2

SHIN, KWANG-YEONG* (Department of sociology, Chung-Ang University)

Reconfiguration of Social Class and Work in the Globalizing World

This paper explores the reconfiguration of the relationship among class, gender, and nationality in determining inequality in South Korea in the 21st century. Production and work go beyond the boundary of the nation-state due to globalization. Discussing the limitation of the classical approaches to social class and inequality, this paper suggests a new sociological approach by emphasizing the shift of temporal and spatial bases of social stratification and inequality in the globalizing world. Globalization has transformed the temporal basis of social class, undermining the employment system. Scientific and technological innovation have threatened the long-term contract between employers and employees, changing the structure of labor contract and diversifying workers' status by the type of contract. It has also transformed the spatial basis of social class, weakening the boundary of capital and labor embedded in the nation-state. The massive mobility of capital and labor across national boundaries has transformed social stratification and inequality with the formation of foreign manual workers as the lowest social strata and at the same time the rise of the high strata professionals working in the transnational corporations in each country. In South Korea, however, those changes have been accelerated by the financial crisis in 1997, generating larger class inequality and poverty.

Inte-25.5

SIKWEBU, DINGA* (Tshisimani Centre for Activist Education)
AROUN, WOODRAJH* (NUMSA (retired))

Moving Beyond Policies: Unions and Nature

Having led in the development of innovative policies on climate change, the definition of constitutive elements of just transitions and concrete plans to build a socially-owned renewable energy sector in South Africa; the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA) has been unable to move beyond the creative resolutions that they adopted to linkshopfloor issues with broader ecological questions. The inability to move beyond agreed policies to implementation fundamentally raises questions about the ability of labour movements and unions in energy intensive sectors to lead on their own thoroughgoing and just transitions. By looking at both endogenous and exogenous factors that led to a stalled implementation of agreed policies, the paper will look at sources of inertia that act as stumbling blocks to labour movements fulfilling their role as active participants in environmental justice movements. Through an examination of these challenges and impediments, the paper will identify strategies inside and outside of unions that potentially can allow organized labour to take practically and with conviction its place in broad red-green coalitions.

Asso-1021.3

SINGH, VIRENDRA PAL* (Centre for Globalization and Development Studies, IIDS, University of Allahabad=211002)


Globalization is a process of change affecting simultaneously both the developing and developed societies in a variety of ways from the cultural to the criminal, the financial to the spiritual. Globalization refers to ‘the increasing interdependence of the people across the world, it refers to the increasing impact of living in a single, global economy, and more fundamentally, it refers to a basic shift in the institutions of our lives’. As a result we can see a process of transformation in different institutions of the society. India has adopted the policy of ‘globalization, privatization and liberalization’ in 1991 in order to improve its economy. However, the process of globalization gradually extended to other institutions of Indian society. In the field of higher education a number of structural changes have been made in order to facilitate the process of globalization. In pre-globalization period, the higher education was mainly supported by the state, but in past two decades the number of self-financed educational institutions and private universities has been increased and these institutions are now in a competition with the state and central universities. Apart from these structural changes digitalization of the educational sector and success of software industry has not only transformed the structure of the technical and professional education but also changed the gender ratio in these sectors of higher education. The present paper is aimed to analyze the dynamics of the globalization in transformation of higher education in context of development and social justice.

Inte-26.1

STEINMETZ, GEORGE* (University of Michigan)

Sociology’s late colonial roots in France, Britain, Belgium, and their former colonies

This article develops a revisionist history of postwar European sociology through the mid-1960s, arguing that colonial research represented a crucial part of the renascent academic discipline after 1945, especially in Britain, France, and Belgium. Colonies became a privileged object and terrain of investigation and a key employment site for sociologists, engaging 33-55% of the British and French sociology professions between 1945 and 1960. Colonial developmentalism contributed to the rising demand for new forms of social scientific expertise, including sociology. The article begins by showing that sociologists became favored scientific partners of colonial governments, and that this fueled new forms of applied sociology focused on urbanization, detribalization, labor migration, industrialization, poverty, and resettlement of subject populations. The article then establishes the existence of networks of colonial sociologists, charts their size and composition, and reconstructs their relations to neighboring academic disciplines, especially anthropology, and to the metrocentric majorities in their own national disciplinary fields. While some colonial sociologists served colonial powerholders, others pursued more autonomous intellectual agendas, even when they were located in heteronomous conditions and marginal institutions. Colonial sociologists made theoretical, methodological, and empirical contributions that shaped the subsequent discipline, though usually in unacknowledged ways, foreshadowing transnational and global history, historical anthropology, and postcolonial studies.

Asso-1018.3

SU, KUO-HSIEN* (Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University)

Breakin’ up Is Hard to Do? the Effects of Assortative Mating on Relationship Dissolution in Taiwan

Research has documented a recent decline in education homogamy in Taiwan, but the explanations for this trend are not clear. On the one hand, greater urbanization, increased geography migration, the rise of individualism, and decrease in educational institutions and workplaces segregations should increase contacts between people from different classes and lead to a decrease in sorting on family origin and decrease in educational institutions and workplaces segregations should increase contacts between people from different classes and lead to a decrease in sorting on family origin and decrease in educational institutions and workplaces segregations should increase contacts between people from different classes and lead to a decrease in sorting on family origin and social status by the type of contract. It has also transformed the spatial basis of social class, weakening the boundary of capital and labor embedded in the nation-state. The massive mobility of capital and labor across national boundaries has transformed social stratification and inequality with the formation of foreign manual workers as the lowest social strata and at the same time the rise of the high strata professionals working in the transnational corporations in each country. In South Korea, however, those changes have been accelerated by the financial crisis in 1997, generating larger class inequality and poverty.
SUNDAR, NANDINI* (Delhi School of Economics)

Universities as Sites of Power, Violence (and Justice?)

This paper looks at the question of academic freedom, which is increasingly under assault from authoritarian governments worldwide, supported by right wing student groups who act as provocateurs and disruptors within. However, this issue needs to be located more broadly. As critical nodes in the process of elite formation (both nationally and within imperial formations) universities are intrinsically connected to the establishment, and thus sustain ruling power, even if the self-image is one of critical distance. While the assumed disinterestedness of knowledge production, and the way in which this constitutes an educated personhood functions as an important source of hegemony, universities are also sites of work and exploitation (especially of contract faculty) and vehicles for different kinds of agonistic relations (e.g. between student expectations and what the university actually offers), all of which limit the concept of academic freedom in important ways.

ISA -1033.4

SZTOMPKA, PIOTR* (Jagiellonian University)

The Moral Capital: Much Needed Resource

Society is nothing else but what happens between and among individuals in the interhuman space. One of the crucial missing resources of societies pervaded with abuses of power, violence and poverty is social capital, the network of good relations among the citizens. The core of social capital is moral capital which consists of six fundamental relations: trust, loyalty, reciprocity, solidarity, respect and justice. Trust is the bet on good intentions and actions of others, loyalty is the obligation not to harm those who trust you, reciprocity requires returning received favors, solidarity asks for disinterested contributions to the welfare of the whole community, respect recognizes dignity of others, and justice demands distribution of rewards proportional to the merits and achievements. Those relations constitute a syndrome; they are logically and empirically interconnected and none can be realized alone. Together they create important prerequisites for the functional efficiency of the social wholes of all sizes, from the family to the nation, and in perspective even the global community. And at the same time they make life of societal members more satisfying, fulfilling and happy. Alas the realities of many societies are witnessing the opposite syndrome. The levels of distrust, both horizontal toward other people and vertical toward the institutions are alarmingly high. The citizens’ loyalty toward the state is very low. In place of reciprocity there is widespread exploitation. The idea of a common good is treated as an abstraction replaced by rampant egoism. Abuse, hostility and violence replace respect. Injustice of all sorts prevails. It is a big mistake to treat these as intangibles and imponderables, as “soft” irrelevant factors, putting all emphasis on “hard” material and financial meaning of capital. Without moral capital social development is not to be achieved.

TAKENOSHITA, HIROHISA* (Keio University)

Dynamics of Transition into Managerial Positions in Japan: Combining the Approaches of Intergenerational and Intragenerational Mobility

This paper investigates what shapes transitions into managerial positions from the perspectives of intergenerational and intragenerational mobility. We focus on attaining managerial jobs because across industrialized countries, those jobs are highly desirable and managers can earn higher wage. Stratification research has had greater interests in how those advantaged status are inherited across generations. Previous studies have predominantly deployed mobility tables to detect patterns and changes of intergenerational reproduction of social class. Nevertheless, this line of research has neglected the process through which people climb up corporate ladders. Conversely, stratification research has shifted their concerns from intergenerational mobility to intragenerational one, mobility from the first job to the current job. This research explores the mechanism by which workers attain managerial positions after they start working, while it ignores how privileges in family background shape transition into desirable positions in corporate hierarchy. We, therefore, need to combine those separate perspectives of intergenerational and intragenerational social mobility. Furthermore, it is important to consider that the process of attaining managerial jobs depend on institutional arrangement of education and labor market. For instance, it is assumed that the institutional contexts of employment practices shape conditions of promotion among employees. In Japan, given the long-term employment practices and seniority earnings, employees are more likely to be promoted if they remain in the same company for longer years. Conversely, in other countries, people can become managers even if they change employers. Moreover, Japanese educational system differs significantly from that of other Asian and European countries. We need to identify how those institutional arrangements mediate the intergenerational inheritance of those desirable positions in the labor market. The case of Japanese society is very suitable to demonstrating how inequality depends on institutional arrangements because of different institutional arrangements of schooling and labor market.

TALLBEAR, KIM* (University of Alberta)

Coretaking Relations, Not American Dreaming: #IdleNoMore, #BlackLivesMatter, and #NoDAPL

I examine the caretaking of relations that I see embodied in several recent social movements led by women, two-spirit, and queer people. #IdleNoMore, #NoDAPL, and #BlackLivesMatter are commonly understood as environmental and/or social justice/anti-racist movements that call settler-colonial states, including the US and Canada, to make good on their treaty promises or civil and human rights law, to live up to their supposed dreams of liberty and inclusion. Since 2012, I have watched these movements unfold. Looming large in my vision fed by the 24-hour news cycle and more importantly by friends and colleagues on the ground of those movements and on social media, is Indigenous and black women and queer people caretaking their peoples. In the case of Indigenous-led movements, I also see a caretaking of other-than-human kin, the land and water—all our relations. In this moment of crisis—new to some but ongoing for many—is an opportunity to unsettle the American Dream that brings violence to so many at home and abroad. Turning our redemptive attention away from empire to instead focus on caretaking relations defies a foundational settler-colonial narrative—that nature/culture binary that puts humans at the top of a hierarchy of life, and white men and the top of that. American dreaming is rooted in a vision that cannot see bodies in mutually sustaining relation. It objectifies black and brown bodies, women’s bodies, land and water bodies, and many bodies on down its hierarchy. The usually white men at the top—be they clergy, state men, or scientists—have long viewed it as their civilized prerogative to alternately exploit or steward life according to their animacy hierarchy. Their narratives script a particular structure of violence. This talk proposes instead another productive script.
This paper focuses on gender, violence and precarity in various stages of the forced migration process. I argue that the historically contingent, stage-specific, jurisdictional-differentiated, institutional and interpersonal forms of patriarchal violence experienced by women and families fleeing from conflict and devastation interact with their context-specific forms of precarity in a matrix of mutually reinforcing processes. I draw upon and discuss the sexual enslavement and genocide violence against Yazidi women and girls under the Islamic state in the Middle East; the predatory, and at the same time systemic, sexual assault and gender based violence by smugglers, traffickers, government actors, community members and fellow refugees against women and families “irregularly” crossing land and sea borders seeking “safe haven” in Europe; and the institutional and every day forms of violence faced by asylum seekers in a permanent “suspension”, in camps and at various stages of the asylum process in Greece and “Fortress Europe”.

Violence has become a new social issue around the world: it’s social roots are the processes of social fragmentation, inequality, stigmatisation and social exclusion. Changes are taking place in social institutions, and the processes of socialisation and reification are in crisis. Late modern societies also produce transformations in crime and in forms of diffuse violence, such as violent crime, gender violence, acts of racism, and school violence. A worldwide landscape of insecurity emerges.

The Sociology of Violence and Conflictiveness is particularly notable in France, the United States, United Kingdom and, strongly, in Latin America. The main concept is the microphysics of violence which points to a theoretical discussion about the civilising process in contemporary societies. This sociological tradition combines empirical research, theoretical explanations, and social commitment. But this new global social issue is provoking changes in the state: the social control is accompanied by repressive measures, a penal social control state who is accompanied by the use of illegal and illegitimate violence. The main themes are political violence, police brutality and urban violence. And the microphysics of violence also implies domestic violence, gender violence, and corporal punishment at children and seniors. We observe a lot of analysis concerning symbolic violence and the reproduction – by media, television series, movies and by literature – of a culture of violence.

Although, we note the emergence of collective action and institutional initiatives for preventing violence and reducing violent crime: there are new alternatives for public safety policies capable of guaranteeing the citizens’ rights, like the human security and citizenship safety models. Peace after violence would become a new social possibility for the new generations.

Since the nineties, social movements in Latin America have been very successful: they have overthrown presidents in Ecuador, Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil, they have stopped or slowed down privatizing processes and have forced elites to negotiate and take into consideration their demands. However, questions remain as to whether the resistance can survive if it does not put forward a coherent alternative to the neoliberal state. In this paper, I address the experience of constructing an autonomous, indigenous-based system of security and justice in Guerrero, Mexico, that along with the Zapatistas’ Juntas de Buen Gobierno in Chiapas and the Rondas Campesinas in Peru has become an alternative to the state’s political hegemony and for building social peace.
Developing Environmental Labour Studies

Over the past ten years, the scholarly as well as the activist interest in ‘labour environmentalism’, ‘just transition’, ‘environmental justice’ to name but a few key concepts has been rising. Academic research has aimed to analyse environmental policies of unions in the global north and the global south. This has included the conflicts of power and resources that often characterise north-south relationships between unions. Amongst other this research has analysed the meaning and application of the term ‘just transition’, finding that there are many interpretations and thus ways of formulating environmental politics around it. Some writers prefer the term ‘environmental justice’ indicating that issues such as class, ‘race’, gender relations, work and workplaces, nature, and spatial relations need to be integrated into our analysis of the politics of labour and environment. Environmental labour studies, some argue, cannot limit itself to trade union policies alone, but has to be taken further into the struggles of workers (unionised or not) and their communities against all environmental degradation. Moreover, it has to address the political economy as a whole.

While industrial unions are especially challenged to engage in the environmentally sustainable transformation of their industries, farmers, agricultural workers and indigenous peoples have not been prominent enough in research on labour environmentalism, even though the agricultural sector is a significant source of pollution and carbon emissions. Nor have we paid systematic attention to the environmental labour studies, some argue, cannot limit itself to trade union policies alone, but has to be taken further into the struggles of workers (unionised or not) and their communities against all environmental degradation. Moreover, it has to address the political economy as a whole.

We take a critical overview of the developing field of environmental labour studies, identifying its principal theoretical and methodological perspectives. What has been achieved so far? What have been the consequences of red-green alliances? Where are the gaps, what should be the priorities?

Continuities and Discontinuities in Security Deliberations in Contemporary South Africa: Archival Reflections

This paper reflects on continuities and changes in the constructions of security in contemporary South Africa. It does so from a historical vantage point and by drawing on archival sources such as Commissions of Inquiry in which the police feature in one or other critical way. The archival record reveals no less than 44 Commissions of Inquiry for the period 1910 and 2012.

Public Commissions of Inquiries into police and policing constitute a rich resource for reflecting on the form, content and impact of security paradigms. An interpretative reading of the findings of a select number of Commissions allow us to examine the social context within which security paradigms are constructed. Commissions reveal the normative assumptions embedded within security deliberations at any particular point in time. Commissions also reveal the political imperatives at play and the contestations between competing interest groups over the shape and content of security. A longitudinal historical approach allow us to identify patterns in security debates.

Using South Africa as a case study, the historical enquiry brings to light the fluidity, contestations and complexities of security deliberations. Questions about What kind of security we have in mind and Whose security should be prioritised are integral to such deliberations. The answers provided to those questions across time reveal both discontinuities and continuities in policies pursued in Apartheid and post-Apartheid South Africa.

Translating Complexity, Intersectionality and Doing Research in a Context of Migration and ‘Race’: Don’t Mind the Gap

This presentation reflects on some of the conceptual and discursive dilemmas when working on race, migration and ethnic relations issues in different languages (English and German). I focus on two levels regarding these research objects.

First, I reflect on my native German upbringing to explain how the turn to English (since 2002, and with my immigration to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) eased communicating group differences that include race relations (e.g. outcome of racisms), ethnic relations and talking about nationalism, on the one hand, and complicated layers of how to name ethnicity and race, on the other.

Second, I take into account the fact that the gap between what can be said, what can be asked, what can be understood is embedded in the different Continental European history of the Holocaust and the un-possibility to speak ‘race’ across Europe. This dilemma continues, as it is also linked to varied histories of totalitarianism and colonialism that shape the contemporary use of ‘ethnicity’ categories in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and other European countries, distinctively. On the basis of different research projects (qualitative research) I conducted in Europe (Germany and the Netherlands) and the United Kingdom (England and Northern Ireland) with different groups of visible minorities and refugees, I conclude that any attempt to translate social complexity and intersectionality in the context of migration and race, necessarily has to accept our limits in comprehension, and thus to cope with the gap.

Breaking through Knowledge Dissemination Barriers: An Activist Transnational Feminist Approach

As a representative of RC 32: Women in Society, I will articulate how we can build a critique about the dissemination of knowledge and take action towards dismantling its unequal dynamics from an activist transnational feminist perspective. Reflecting on two different action research projects that I developed, I will discuss how to navigate through and beyond the main channels of research circulation (scientific publication, conference presentations, civil society addresses, teaching, and research consultancy) and their dominant languages and styles with the purpose of breaking through the barriers that tend to reproduce social inequalities. A focus on ideology, discourse, language and practices will exemplify that while intersecting inequalities abound, opportunities to resist and challenge are also plentiful. The application of an activist transnational feminist framework allows not only to uncover overlapping gender, sexual, racial, ethnic, class and
other inequalities, but also to develop strategies for resistance across social, cultural, geographic, disciplinary, language and style boundaries. By bringing in examples from my studies about violence against Latina immigrants in the United States, and health histories of Ecuadorian migrants, I will share the multiple strategies utilized to close the gap between knowledge creation, knowledge dissemination and its conversion or translation into action for equality and justice.

Plen-10.2

VOLKOV, VADIM* (European University at Saint-Petersburg)
The Sociology of Law as Public Sociology: How Can Empirical Research Enhance Justice

In any country the system of justice is subject to external or extralegal influences that threaten to undermine it. Judges may be subject to racial or class bias, legal procedures, even when properly applied, may produce socially unequal outcomes. The application of managerial and bureaucratic approach to the judicial system tends to increase its efficiency at the expense of the quality of justice. The legal profession is subject to organizational capture whereby values of profession are eclipsed by the goals of the organization and its KPIs. I argue that the empirical sociology of law is in the position and, indeed, should have it as its mission to diagnose such problems, explicate them and engage legal professionals in solving them. When sociological research articulates issues of public relevance and maintains critical dialogue with professional groups about research outcomes we refer to this practice as ‘public sociology’. In this talk I will draw upon the best cases whereby the sociology of law / empirical-legal studies stimulated legal changes or inspired reforms of the justice system. I will argue that the sociology of law has a tremendous potential to affect the justice system, a chance that it should not miss, especially as massive new legal data is becoming available.

Cana-15.2

VON MAURICE, JUTTA* (Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories)
WILL, GISELA (Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories)

Surveying the Refugee Population in Germany – Challenges and First Answers

Since 2014 1.4 million refugees arrived in Germany and one third of these immigrants are under age. The integration of these newcomers into society represents one of the most urgent issues in Germany today. The conditions for a successful integration of refugees and factors hindering that integration remain without scientific evidence at the moment due to a lack of appropriate data. To close this gap the Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfB) in Bamberg, Germany, conducts a longitudinal refugee study which examines the process of integration into the German education system. The study “ReGES (Refugees in the German Educational System)” concentrates on two key stages of education: (1) early childhood education, and (2) the transition from lower secondary level into the vocational training system.

The proposed contribution will briefly describe the migration situation in Germany and the concept of integration, as far as the social integration of immigrants into the host society is concerned. It will be demonstrated that, for several reasons, a successful integration into the education system of the host country in childhood and youth is an integral part of the social integration of individuals with a migration background. In this context we will also discuss which aspects of existing migration research are transferable to studies on refugees and which specific aspects have to be considered additionally. We will present our unique research design in detail as an example of an extensive study (starting cohorts, longitudinal design, interviews with important context persons, modes). Particular attention will be paid to challenges based on surveying this specific target group, e.g. cultural heterogeneity, illiteracy and many more. Solutions are discussed and their implementation in the field work is reported. For our presentation we will have results from the first wave of the study available, allowing us to show first descriptive results.

Pres-2.2

WALBY, SYLVIA* (Lancaster University)
Theorizing Violence: Neoliberalism, Gender, and the Increase in Violence

Is violence increasing or decreasing? According to Pinker, drawing on Elias, violence is decreasing. But, when gender-based violence is made visible by recent developments in measurement and data collection, violence can be seen to be increasing not decreasing. As the neoliberal project restructures societies, increasing inequalities and shrinking welfare, the resilience of potential victims is reduced, and the rate of violence increases. Too often, violence has been dispersed or fragmented in social theory, and treated as less important than other forms of power. When considered, it has traditionally been more often considered as deviant behaviour from the disadvantaged, rather than the deployment of power by the more powerful. The new scholarship from women and the global south has challenged this traditional account of the direction of violence; documenting the scale of the violence from the powerful. It is time the analysis of violence was moved from the margin to the centre of contemporary sociology, as proposed in this conference, and its significance for society developed in social theory. This requires rethinking the concept of violence, redefining it as an institution parallel in significance to those of economy, polity and civil society. This would facilitate the inclusion of violence in analyses of societal transformation, including the contradictory implications of neoliberal forms of securitisation for power and justice.

Plen-4.2

WALTER, MARGARET* (University of Tasmania)
Australian Indigenous Dispossession: The Link between Land and Social Justice

Relationship with land is the foundation of Indigenous social order. Yet in 1788 the mere raising of the British Flag at Possession Island in North Queensland claimed the entire Australian continent. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were deemed without a sovereign or system of land tenure (distinguishable to British eyes) making the country un-owned (terra nullius). This legal fiction supported, despite the protracted frontier wars, the Euro-Australian myth that Australia was settled, not invaded. Terra Nullius was formally overturned in 1993 but the quest for Indigenous re-possession has been slow and resisted with the Australian nation state colluding to invalidate Aboriginal control of lands. Within this terrain of continued dispossession it is not coincidental that Indigenous people in Australia remain deeply socio-economically, politically and culturally marginalised within their own lands. Past and present, Indigenous land justice and societal justice are co-dependent. This presentation uses national data to empirically link Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander socio-economic and political disenfranchisement with historical and contemporary disposessions. Framed within Australian socio-cultural discursive realities, inclusive of the Uluru Statement from the Heart, the 2017 Indigenous message to Australian political leaders, the strong relationship between ‘country’ and Indigenous well-being across multiple dimensions is established.

Plen-10.3

WEMMERS, JO-ANNE* (Universite de Montreal)
Justice for Victims of Crime

Justice is important for victims of crime. Some authors even consider victims’ need for justice to be a fundamental human need, like the need for safety and the need for a love and positive relations with others. Yet, victims often complain of the injustice of the criminal justice system and many do not report their victimization to police. Victims tell us that justice can provide them with a sense of closure and satisfaction, and, therefore, is important with respect to their healing process. But what is justice? In this presentation, I will consider research on the meaning of justice for victims. Victims take a broad view of justice, deriving a sense of justice from different sources such as how they are treated by authorities (interactional justice), their role in the criminal justice process (procedural justice) and the principles and values underlying the distribution of outcomes (distributive justice). Examining the many possible sources of justice and injustice for victims with respect to state-based victim services, including the justice system, we will consider how we might enhance justice and promote healing for victims, while respecting the rights of the accused.
I first present preliminary results of two recent studies using qualitative analysis to study a limited amount of data, one studying civil society and refugee reception, the other analyzing mainstream media perceptions of refugees. Against this backdrop, I then address the question of how sociology and sociologists can contribute to the successful resettlement and integration of refugees.

There is usually two ways in which the members of the mainstream society learn about refugees. In Canada, roughly 35% of Syrian refugees came through private sponsorship arrangements (not the state). In Germany, volunteering and civil engagement, usually stable at 36% of the population, have increased dramatically since 2015 and many new groupings and associations have come to exist next to established service provider organizations. While this rise in volunteers befriending (Syrian) refugees is impressive, the overwhelming majority of Germans and Canadians do not have the chance to directly meet asylum seekers and refugees. Rather, they form their opinion about “them” by the ways in which immigrants and refugees are represented in the mainstream media: are they portrayed as innocent, pitiful and deserving? Or do seem to be illegals, cue-jumpers, profiteers, and rapists? As such, media portrayals have a huge influence on the success of immigrant and refugee integration.

I first present preliminary results of two recent studies using qualitative analysis to study a limited amount of data, one studying civil society and refugee reception, the other analyzing mainstream media perceptions of refugees. Against this backdrop, I then address the question of how sociology and sociologists can contribute to the successful resettlement and integration of refugees.
Inte-24.3

ZAKARIA, KHEDER* (Syrian Association for the Social Sciences)

The Syrian Revolution As Seen By Arab Social Scientists

The paper compares and evaluates different approaches Arab researchers—Syrians in particular—adopted towards the background of the Syrian revolution and its determinant factors:

- The socio-economic approach, which explains the Syrian uprising with expansion of poverty and unemployment, caused by corruption and mismanagement. The argument here is that capital productivity declined, there were no incentives for investment, and the countryside did not receive enough attention. As a result, rural migration to cities increased. This resulted in increasing unemployment and disguised unemployment, as well as large disparities between rural and urban areas, governorates and regions, on the other.

- The religious-sectarian approach, which focuses on the supremacy of the Alawite minority, particularly their control of sensitive positions in the army and the security apparatus, giving them control over the state and society, in which a Sunni community was the majority. This situation led to the rebellion of the Sunnis, and the spread of the various Islamic propositions—both moderate and extreme, thereby turning the revolution into a sectarian conflict.

- The tyranny vs. democracy approach, which argues that the essence of the Syrian revolution lies in the people’s rejection of the Syrian regime’s tyranny, represented in highly-authoritarian structures, leaders’ personality cult, and a security apparatus in control of all aspects of social, economic, cultural, and political life. The people’s aspiration to freedom led them to struggle for a pluralistic democratic regime, built on the rule of law and equality of all Syrians, regardless of their ethnic, religious, sectarian or other affiliations.

- The approach of international conspiracy, which is adopted by the regime and its supporters. Those adopting this approach frame the uprising as a result of a global conspiracy, led by the United States and Western countries, to topple a “progressive” regime that resists “Zionist and imperialist ambitions”.

Zhang, Haidong* (School of Sociology and Political Science, Shanghai University)

Political Attitudes of the New Social Class in China: A Measurement and Comparison Based on Survey Data of Six Provinces

The rise and growth of a new social class in China has gradually seized the attention of the public, and has also become one of the hot topics in the academic world. Based on survey data, this paper discusses how to evaluate political attitudes of the new social class, and then compares differences in political attitudes between this new class and other social classes, and differences within this class. Five indicators, i.e. trust in government, perception of social security, consciousness of rights, identification with authority, and awareness of inequality, are adopted to measure political attitudes of this new class. The results show that compared with the middle class “inside the system,” this class has significantly lower trust in government. It shows no obvious preference for liberalism or conservatism compared with the lower middle class. And within this class, freelancing intellectuals tend to be more liberal than private employees and employers.

Zureik, Elia* (Queen’s University)

Israeli State Security and the Palestine Issue

State security figures out predominantly in discussions involving privacy, citizenship rights and human rights in general. We have come across the debate surrounding state security in the use the internet, social media and various legislations intended to maintain a balance between national security and individual rights. But the use of state security to justify state intrusiveness and violence as forms of defense is seen not glaringly in the clash between the rights of a subject population and military occupation in conflict zones, as in Israel/Palestine. “In the name of security” Israel has launched preemptive wars against the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza and abrogated the rights of a subject population under the Geneva Conventions. Many researchers have labeled Israel’s violence against the Palestinian population as disproportional. Others have viewed Israel’s attitudes to security as a form of “theology” in which the state preaches and practices absolute adherence to its unilateral security declarations. The presentation in this session explores the various mechanisms that distinguish a colonial state in its uses of national security arguments.
Towards a Financialised Capitalism?: Evidences from Spain in the Context of Comparative Political Economy

The concept of financialisation is being widely used to describe certain structural changes in advanced capitalist economies. This paper proposes a conceptualisation of financialisation combining concepts of comparative political economy and economic sociology. Scholars on the fields of comparative political economy consider financialisation as a new regime of accumulation that emerges in response to declining productivity in the late 1960s. While in the US and the UK, financialisation has reached the stage of a finance-led capitalism (Boyer, 2000), coordinated market economies in Europe and Asia follow a different trajectory (Kalinowski, 2013; Yamamura & Streeck, 2003). This project aims to analyse the varieties of financialisation outside Anglo-American capitalism, giving special attention to the European southern area, and the varieties of financialisation in Europe.

Studies on financialisation have analysed the relationship between the fall of profitability in the productive system and the search for new business opportunities of non-financial firms in financial markets. However, these approaches don’t offer a successful system of indicators in order to compare different countries with different variants of capitalism. This paper offers a new analytical model based on three dimensions:

- The first called “financial development”, refers to the development of financial markets and intermediaries, the financial economic structure, and the financial integration.
- The second dimension called “Political economy” refers to governments’ economic decisions on stable exchange rates, sovereign macroeconomic policies and open capital accounts (Kalinowski, 2013; Obstfeld et al., 2005)
- The third dimension called “actors” has to do with the structural characteristics of non-financial firms.

These dimensions are analysed for the Spanish case. Provisional results are showing a convergent trend consistent with all capitalist economies, in which financial capital gains increase not only when the net profits of companies rise, but also when they collapse in a context of severe economic crisis and high unemployment.

Demobilizing the 30,000 Amnesty Beneficiaries – Entrepreneurship, the New Gateway for Its Sustainability in the Niger Delta, Nigeria

The article focuses on the oil-rich Niger Delta and analyzes how the 30,000 beneficiaries of the Presidential Amnesty Programme are both demobilized from the post-amnesty conflict re-mobilization and the role of entrepreneurial reintegration packages in sustaining the security stability. In the post-demobilization era, sustainable reintegration programme of the Niger Delta Amnesty DDR programme focuses more on the engagement/empowerment of these beneficiaries as entrepreneurs. There is an increasing body of evidence which indicates that entrepreneurship can halt conflict process and mobilization, and this article explores the implications. These novel explanations are useful to understand empirical literature in the emerging economies of entrepreneurs and a benchmark for future studies on post conflict demobilization and re-mobilization.

The Contested Terrain of Islamophobia: Performances of Anti-Muslim Hatred and Muslims’ Experiences As Bodies ‘out of Place’

The shift in focus from ‘race’ to religion requires attention to discontinuities and continuities in Muslims’ experiences of hostility that requires a nuanced understanding of Islamophobia that is attentive to intersections of ‘race,’ religion, gender and age. Drawing from research conducted in Bradford and Leeds in the UK with British Muslims, this paper explores how stereotypes of the ‘dangerous Muslim male’ and what I term the ‘imperilled Muslim’ woman that is increasingly featured as both subject and object of terror, legitimates anti-Muslim hatred, which re-works everyday spaces as spaces of insecurity. I show that Muslims’ association with terror post-9/11 creates conditions in which they are terrorised within everyday spaces by the white non-Muslim nationalist who takes up the position of ‘protector’ of the nation and its values. The paper thus challenges stereotypes of Muslims as hostile subjects by explicating their experiences of terror involved in the management of national space symbolically, materially, and affectively through interrogation, spitting, and ripping off the veil. In particular, I show that the treatment of Muslims as objects of disgust to be expunged from national space emanates not from fear, but functions as a strategy of dominance that is connected to power relations which separate subjects from those not quite subjects. These exclusionary practices are significant for understanding the contested terrain in which Islamophobia operates. Whilst providing a language for Muslims to articulate the particular threats they face qua Muslims, representations of Muslims as a threat to the nation work to entrench Islamophobia within the national consciousness.
Achievement Goal Orientation and Leisure Satisfaction Among Canadian Backpackers: Does Level of Skills Matter?

Among outdoor adventure activities, backpacking has grown in popularity among travelers, marketers, and academia in recent years. However, to date research focusing on Canadian backpackers’ satisfaction and motivations is very limited. To fill this knowledge gap, this study attempts to explore how patterns of goals (validation-seeking and growth-seeking goals) are associated with leisure satisfaction. The study will also investigate the mediating role of perceived skills on the association between validation-seeking and growth-seeking goals with leisure satisfaction. Data were drawn from a self-administered questionnaire during the spring 2015 in Canada and 185 valid questionnaires were completed. Both univariate and multivariate analyses were conducted to analyze this quantitative data. The data indicated that Canadian backpackers are mostly growth seeker individuals who travel to learn new experiences as well as to self-improve their existing skills. Also, validated information and communication technologies (ICT) are more satisfied with their backpacking activity compared to their validation-seeking counterparts. An analysis of the interactions showed that growth-seeking had a bigger impact on satisfaction for low vs. high-skilled backpackers. Results also suggest that limited level of skill is not associated with leisure dissatisfaction if individuals consider backpacking as a chance to practice and improve their skills rather than judging themselves on how good they are at their activity. For lower skilled backpackers, having a growth-seeking orientation, it may help them to maintain a sense of self-consistency and positive regard toward themselves which may promote them to acquire more skills for a better performance at some later time. Promoting non-competitive activities may help individuals to value learning over winning, to face challenges and efforts as routes to mastery which may help them to augment their level of emotional well-being.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and Development of Agriculture: The Case of a Information System on Rice Seed in Côte D’Ivoire

The purpose of this Communication is to analyze the role and impact of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the development of agriculture. We will show that, since the implementation of ICT in rice production in Côte D’Ivoire, rice farmers’ skills are more satisfied with their backpacking activity compared to their validation-seeking counterparts. An analysis of the interactions showed that growth-seeking had a bigger impact on satisfaction for low vs. high-skilled backpackers. Results also suggest that limited level of skill is not associated with leisure dissatisfaction if individuals consider backpacking as a chance to practice and improve their skills rather than judging themselves on how good they are at their activity. For lower skilled backpackers, having a growth-seeking orientation, it may help them to maintain a sense of self-consistency and positive regard toward themselves which may promote them to acquire more skills for a better performance at some later time. Promoting non-competitive activities may help individuals to value learning over winning, to face challenges and efforts as routes to mastery which may help them to augment their level of emotional well-being.
RC06-128.8

ÅBERG, ERICA* (University of Turku)
PAJUNEN, TERO (University of Turku)

Hip Children, Good Mothers – Constructing Proper Parenthood By Means of Appearance

A growing body of sociological literature conceptualises physical appearance as a form of capital; a convertible resource in contemporary societies (e.g. Holla & Kuipers, 2015; Sarpilia, 2013). This so called "esthetic capital" (Anderson et al., 2010) refers to a combination of resources related to physical appearance. In the sociology of consumption, children have been considered as an embodiment of the parents' lifestyle choices, values and positions, maintained with the vicarious consumption (cf. Weblen, 1899(2002)) on children. In more recent consumer culture research, children are often referred to as part of their mothers "extended self" (Belk, 1998). In this study, we utilise a sample of 10 interviews with Finnish mothers who were recruited from a popular Facebook group, which could be considered as a modern tribe (Maffesoli, 1996) focusing on children's fashion.

We examine whether the appearance of children is important only as a part of the new appearance-related consumer culture, or if the children are portrayed as "a sign-bearing capital" for their parents (Bourdieu, 1984; Skogsg, 2004; Mears, 2014). We also ask if the investment in the aesthetic capital of children can also be seen as a construction of a contemporary understanding of proper parenthood in the middle-class context. It has been suggested that clothing brands have taken the place of symbolic markers of class, and the well-dressed child represents the middle-class appetites for performing respectability, dignity and control (Skogsg, 1997; Vanski, 2009: 222). Although extensive research has been carried out in consuming on children, this is the first study combining research on parenting in consumer culture with the theory of capitals to explore the materially based construction of parenting in the Finnish context.

RC39-696.1

ABEYINGHE, SUDEEPA* (University of Edinburgh)

The Experiences of Healthcare Workers Following the Fukushima Disaster

The 2011 Fukushima Triple Disaster of earthquake, tsunami and radiation exposure presented an extraordinary public health emergency with persistent effects on the local community. This paper focuses upon the social and professional disruption experienced by medical professionals, allied health professionals, and support staff in the city of Minamisoma, the nearest sizeable city to the Fukushima power plant. Drawing upon semi-structured interviews, the research shows the way in which the exogenous shock of the disaster has resulted in fundamental short-term impacts in the structuring of healthcare work, but also in longer-term changes in professional roles both at the institutional level and as managed and experienced by individuals.

Individual impacts include disruptions in professional trajectory, both during the immediate crisis and longer-term (for example, through unexpectedly moving between institutions). For doctors, in particular, long-term impacts also include conscious shifts in professional focus, for example through a shift in specialty (e.g. interest in disaster medicine, or increasing focus on home care). At the institutional level, the destabilisation of the disaster has led to a reorganisation of work, for example in the rise of new work categories (e.g. around radiation testing) and in the restricting of work-roles to account for the loss of particular categories of staff.

Overall, the paper draws upon both medical sociology and the sociology of work to reflect upon the impact of the disaster on the healthcare workers and institutions of Minamisoma, demonstrating the persistent and wide-ranging impact of the disaster on the practice of healthcare.

RC31-569.1

ABID, YOUSSEF* (Goethe University)
PAPE, ELISE* (University of Strasbourg)
SCHWARTZ, CHRISTOPH* (Philips-University Marburg)
UHLE, MARION* (University of Strasbourg)

Multilingual Practices and the Transmission of the Mother Tongue in Families of Moroccan Origin in Germany and France – a Biographical Evaluation of Language Learning Policies

This presentation is part of the collective research project “Migrewal” conducted at the Universities of Strasbourg and Frankfurt am Main on the "Biographical evaluation of social policies towards migrants in France and Germany". The method of evaluation of public policies (Apitzsch et al. 2008) departs from the biographical experiences of persons who have benefited from institutional support; it allows to analyze the way policies concerning languages implemented in different fields such as the health, the educational or the employment sectors intertwine in the daily life of migrants and how the latter develop strategies to react and to contribute to shaping these policies. Thereby, not only the learning of the language of the country of arrival, but also policies favoring the transmission of the mother tongue as well as multilingualism and the management of diversity.

Departing from a case study of a family of Moroccan origin in Germany, this presentation will depict the different experiences the family members have made concerning language learning from the 1960’s until today. It will address the following questions: How did Morocco's colonial past shape the family's experience of multilingualism even before their migration? Which strategies did the family develop in order to learn and pass on both the German and their mother tongue to their children and grandchildren? Are these strategies themselves an object of intergenerational transmission, i.e. are they repeated by the younger generation? What relevance did their mother tongue have during different stages in their individual life courses in Germany: in preschool, the education system or the employment sectors? We will discuss these questions from a gender-centered as well as a transnational perspective. Furthermore, this presentation will base on interviews collected in France among families of Moroccan origin, thereby opening a French-German comparative perspective regarding the place of multilingualism in different European countries.

RC38-677.5

ABID, YOUSSEF* (Goethe University)

Multilingualism Among Young Adults of Moroccan Descent in Germany and France.

With policy emphasis on the acquisition and competence of the national language in Germany and France, multilingualism among the descendants of immigrants has been discouraged in educational settings and neglected in research. In my ongoing PhD research, I study the biographical and social meaning and importance of growing up with a variety of languages in one's own family and the consequences of monolingual educational settings for young adults.

So far, there has not been much research on language use and its meaning for the younger generation in immigrant families or on multilingualism as a social practice. Also, little is known about the perception of the devaluation of the family language(s) and about social processes of exclusion related to speaking "immigrant languages".

My research interest focuses on biographical narratives of young adults in Moroccan immigrant families in Germany and France about their experiences of multilingualism. My objective is to understand more about their experiences and the challenges they are confronted with, in their families, in educational settings and in the public sphere, as well as about the discrimination and exclusion experiences they are confronted with.

Based on comparing cases in Germany and France, I would like to present a first analysis to illustrate the concept of multilingualism among descendants of immigrants as a "normal" social practice, with all spoken languages as part of their biography and identity. Then, I would discuss the challenge of dealing with multilingualism in monolingual societies. The immigrants' descendants are aware of the necessity to learn their family languages, relating them to their historical and political contexts. Moreover, they consider the languages as competences that open up international possibilities and transnational options. But at the same time, the social devaluation of the family languages is painful and confusing, which leads to questioning the actual language policies.

RC23-432.5

ABLAZHEY, ANATOLY* (Novosibirsk State University)
PETROV, VLADIMIR (Novosibirsk State University)
DIEV, VLADIMIR (Novosibirsk State University)

Is the Merton Concept of Scientific Ethos Relevant Today: The Case of Post-Soviet Science

The history of post-Soviet science gives us a lot of important information for thinking about how vital the concept of the value framework of science, described by R. Merton, in a sense, the immeasurables of scientific ethos, described by Merton, such as communism or selfeffishness, coincided with the officially declared model of Soviet science. On the other hand, a rapid transition to market relations, a radical transformation of the economy, social life, interpersonal relations could not but affect the life of science. Hence the question: how have people of science changed? Their professional and interpersonal relationships, ideas about the ideal structure of science as a social institution? Our report will be devoted to the search for a response to it. An empirical basis for analysis will be the results of sociological monitoring of academic and university science in Siberia, which has been held since 2002. The hypothesis of our study is that the traditional professional values of science described by R. Merton in the form of ethical categories are relevant for science in Russia and today. Another thing is that under the influence of external conditions they have changed significantly, being an important element of the mentality of a professional scientist. The report will also place great emphasis on

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comparative analysis (in the context of Merton's concept) the professional values of different generations of Russian scientists.

**RC25-470.4**

ABOIM, SOFIA* (University of Lisbon, Institute of Social Sciences)

*A Name of One's Own: Formations of Difference and the Semiotics of Liminality*

The expansion of plural gender identities is one of the most challenging forms of resistance to the limits of binary systems. However, even if gendered in-betweeness can be conceptualized, in the Foucautian sense (1969), as a discursive formation, that is, as systems of dispersion or units of discourse not linearly connected and thereby, as plural statements that, ultimately, fit into a single system of formation, such plurality of discourses cannot be reduced to a textual signifier stripped from bodies and embodiments. The difference affirmed as a gender singularity against the dominant must not only be viewed through its materiality (whether bodies, institutions and historical processes), but also as a 'one's own that summons, often, hidden meanings, which, as in Derrida's, can only be understood through additional words, from which they differ and gain meaning. Hence, the words and bodies of 'one's own can be seen as an inversion of the slogan 'the personal is political' as new words and performances challenge the Cartesian division between subject and body. In opposition to the truths of the body or subjective self-authentication, processes of naming are grounded in political programmes for the affirmation of an identity that accommodates the self. Against a rhetoric of authenticity (as in Taylor, such entanglements will be discussed by examining three contrasting narratives: trans as transition (a journey between poles of normality), trans as confirmation (pre-existence of an identity before performative becoming), trans as transgression (exaggeration of difference to create the possibilities of difference itself). On the basis of this reflection drawn from the discourses of a wide diversity of trans people in the global north and south, I address the onto-performative character of language as the basis f liminality, both as semiotic and material spaces for the multiple, and often contradictory, naming of gendered personhood(s).

**RC35-642.4**

ABOIM, SOFIA* (University of Lisbon, Institute of Social Sciences)

*The Coloniality of Trans-Gender: The Contradictions between the Exotic and the Citizen in Times of Transnational Neoliberalism*

Addressing the paradoxes of present-day imaginaries and movements for gender diversity implies deconstructing the coloniality of gender as proposed by feminist philosopher Maria Lugones and an engagement with the 'analysis of racialized, capitalist, gender oppression'. Drawing on ethnographic work and qualitative data from London and Warsaw, I focus on the reconstruction of their transnational trajectories of multiple displacements and how these journeys serve to reproduce colonial subalternity and neo-colonial capitalist political economies. In these existences of bodily reification and commodification, we find important challenges and negotiations to localized discourses of western modernity. While Latin American Travestis and Asian Katoheys serve to reinvent the images of the exotic subaltern in western contexts, a transnational transgender rights movement, at times sited in London and Warsaw, show that men are more culpable in abusing their wives to the point of death. There is a clear empirical evidence to show that men are more culpable in abusing their wives to the point of death. Leaning on eclectic adoption of social learning, personality, and marital power theories, this present study examined the psychological factors and sociological background of men who have been charged and convicted of killing their wives as a result of domestic conflict. Qualitative analysis of official demographic and offence history data, and in-depth interviews of 21 purposively selected male offenders of spousal homicide in celled housing units in Kirikiri Maximum, Kirikiri Female and Ikoroy Prisons, Lagos State, revealed that childhood experience of violence and abuse is strongly connected with perception and perpetration of violence in marital life. The events leading to the death of spouses suggested that the killings were accidental rather than premeditated, however, the use of dangerous weapons were prevalent. There is a clear empirical evidence to suggest that qualitatively, men who kill their spouses do not differ greatly from those who use nonlethal violence. It is suggested that parents, religious leaders and teachers should be more attentive to situations between couples and base their interventions on the wellbeing of the couples rather than religious dictates and social desirability alone. It is essential that an understanding of spousal homicide is continuously pursued and that steps are taken to reduce the likelihood of spousal homicide—the final abuse.

**RC45-763.6**

ABRAMCUZUK, KATARZYNA* (Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw)

BACZKO-DOMBI, ANNA (University of Warsaw, Faculty of Philosophy and Sociology, Institute of Sociology)

KOMENDANT-BRODOWSKA, AGATA (Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw)


According to the theory of rational choice a decision to engage in a collective action can be viewed as a special case of decision under risk (e.g. Coleman 1994). This implies a cognitive process in which two individual traits play an important role. Trust determines how the decision maker perceives probabilities of various outcomes of the collective action at hand. Risk attitude determines how these probabilities influence the final decision to cooperate (or not). Hence the choice should be related to both risk attitudes and propensity to trust. The present paper is therefore raising a question of how to establish whether these postulated relationships exist. The crux of the study is the fact that both risk attitude and propensity to trust can be measured in many different ways. For example risk attitudes in economic research are measured via series of choices between lotteries, while psychologists and sociologists prefer various questionnaire items. Trust on the other hand can be measured using the traditional general trust items or more specific questions. Not all these measures are equally adequate in the context of collective action. For instance inquiring about subjects’ risky behaviors such as substance abuse, unprotected sex or parachute jumping is not necessarily relevant here. We are therefore raising a question of how to assess risk and trust attitude to predict choices made in public goods dilemma.

Our research is based on a study in which participants were taking part in a PGG and filled in a questionnaire. We find that making decisions is different from thinking about one’s attitudes when it comes to risk and that trust can be estimated using well validated measures. Furthermore, both trust and risk attitude are important determinants of contributions in the experimental game.

**RC60-136.6**

ABRAMOWSKI, RUTH* (University of Salzburg)

**A Power Capability Approach of Gendering Europe: The Five Worlds of Gendered Welfare Regimes in Europe and Their Connection with Domestic Labour**

How do power structures and empowerment determine the division of household tasks within couples in the context of different gendered European welfare regimes? Over recent decades, processes towards gender equality are raising in most European countries. Implementations of gender-egalitarian family policies are increasingly en vogue. Nevertheless, comparing European welfare regimes also includes the dimension of unpaid work – especially since this aspect has not been taken into account for a long time in the welfare state research. The relationship between unpaid work and welfare is important for a gendered Europe. Despite the “Scandinavian dream” of absolutist gender equality, we observe a striking discrepancy between egalitarian attitudes and traditional behaviors, when comparing the division of housework in Europe. In all European countries the division of unpaid work is more or less traditional, however differences can be observed for five regimes: social democratic, post-socialist, liberal, conservative and latin rim regimes.

Rethinking the concept of Europe as a pluralistic “gendered Europe”, including the dimension of unpaid work and offering a new theoretical typology of power

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is the aim, this paper seeks to address. The assumption is that the division of household tasks is influenced by power relations, whereby power is regarded as a latent, dispositive, complex and social phenomenon, which makes a multidimensional approach in the sense of Amartya Sens “functionings and capabilities” and in the context of gendered European welfare regimes unavoidable.

Using data from the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey and comparing European countries, the ‘Task-Participation-Index’ reveals little country-specific differences (the ICC suggests that about 6.1% of the total variability in TPI lies between countries); however, in all countries women do more housework than men. According to results from a two-level multilevel regression, especially non-traditional domestic labour is more accepted, the higher the political empowerment for women.

RC23-426.1

ABREU, ALICE* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

Bringing a Gender Lens to the Production of Science and Technology: The Impact on the Sustainable Development Goals.

The discussion on the presence of women in science, technology and innovation is not a new one. For the last three decades, the need to include women in the scientific arena was the subject of a large body of research and analysis, both in academia and in the international organizations. The recent approval by the UN of the Sustainable Development Goals brings, however, this discussion to a new level. Although more gender aware than the previous Millennium Development Goals, with SDG 5 and its nine targets dedicated to achieving greater gender equality and empowerment of women, the other SDGs and their more than 100 targets do not really attend to the special needs of women and girls and the essential science-based knowledge needed for their implementation. Recent evidence, however, clearly indicates that gender inequality issues cannot be separated from actions to tackle poverty, hunger, poor health and well-being, maternal health, climate change adaptation, energy and environmental burdens, economic hardships, and societal insecurity, and that a gender lens on science and science education can enhance the success of the implementation measures. This paper will look at the latest research findings on how central it is to bring a gender lens to research and what are the elements on this process that influence the positions of men and women in the science and technology system. It’s main argument is that a greater diversity of perspectives and insights in science innovation technology and engineering (SITE) will make the processes and products of SITE more equitable overall, and that greater equity in the products of science (knowledge, technologies and the ways they are applied) will in turn lead to more sustainable solutions to development challenges.

T903-JS-11.1

ABU-RABIA, SARAB* (Ben Gurion University of the Negev)

The Biopolitics of Declassing Professional Women in a Settler-Colonial Context.

In this paper, I argue that the biopolitics of declassing Palestinian professional women, as part of the logic of eliminating the native, is mediated by colonial violence as part of securing the class sovereignty of the settler in the labor market. By declassing, I refer to women’s class subordination and transparency in the labor market - a group of middle class professional Palestinian women from the southern Naqab/Negev, who account for no more than 4.1% (Ghara, 2015: 73) of Bedouin society yet represent its greatest financial, educational and cultural capital.

This study aims at unpacking the logic of elimination through the racialized, everyday lived experience of the highest female class in Bedouin society that succeeded in entering the Jewish workplace. Nevertheless, in this case, they face social and cultural tactics, paralleling various manifestations of direct and indirect politics of discipline that conditions the body, will and mind, as well as indirect opposition reflected in the reinforcement of patriarchal power against women in the labour market.

This paper’s purpose is to reveal concealed violent forms of power practiced by the colonialists to declass Palestinian women and preserve colonialist’s class superiority in the labor market. It contributes to the field of bodily class stratification/subordination, that is not carried out primarily through economic (Scott, 2002) or symbolic (Anthias, 2001) means, but rather through everyday embodied practices involving violent mechanisms.

RC47-JS-5.6

ACHARD, MARGOT* (Université Catholique de Louvain)

After Ayotzinapa: Personal and Self-Construction Impacts of the Mobilization.

My investigation focuses on the “post-mobilization” periods. I am particularly interested in those following the student mobilization in support of the Ayotzinapa rural school in Mexico at the end of 2014, in reaction to the forced disappearance of 43 students. In this presentation I would like to focus on the impact that such a mobilization can have on participating students, on a personal and self-construction level.

How the different subjectivation processes experienced by students affect the way they look at politics many years after the main mobilization? Does it have an incidence in the student organization?

The Ayotzinapa mobilization was highly charged emotionally. The encounter with the victims’ families and Ayotzinapa students had a really strong impact on the Mexico City students. This experience will remain present and ease a future mobilization as well as the union with rural organizations. It has changed their way to see the world, to think of themselves and their relation with others.

As a result, some students involved in the Ayotzinapa mobilization see themselves as “militants”: their personal life is not separate from their political life. It implies also some changes in their personal network: the people they met in the student assembly are now their friends, but not any kind of friend: people with whom they can think about a new world. This new network of friendship turns out to be really important for the student organization during the period following the newsworthy phase of mobilization.

However the subjectivation process is different for every student and it can also lead to some divisions in the organization. For example the repression they
lived in their flesh can radicalize some students, or lead others to stay away from those kinds of protest and try to change the world in others ways.

**RC34-616.6**

**ACHATZ, JULIANE** (IAB Institute for Employment Research)

**Affordability, Availability or Desirability? an Empirical Analysis of Children's Opportunities to Attend Guided Leisure Activities.**

Leisure activities with peers are supposed to play an important role in the social development of children and adolescents and may therefore contribute to their social wellbeing. Particularly participation in guided activities like extra-curricular music or art education, sports or club activities has taken an increased interest in the last years. Recent research points to the existence of a social bias in the extent to which children and youth participate in guided activities. Empirical studies show disadvantages of poor children regarding opportunities to take part. However, some studies also point out that a number of low-income parents nevertheless manage to make ends meet and to enable their children to attend to courses or similar organised meetings.

This leads to the question if participation is mainly related to financial conditions irrespective of other factors like family structure and educational background of parents. To disentangle effects of financial constraints from other factors is an important policy concern. In 2011, the German government introduced education and inclusion subsidies for children of low-income families. This policy approach implies the assumption that risks of social exclusion are mainly due to financial hardship that can be effectively counteracted against by providing financial support.

This study aims to test the impact of three main factors - financial resources of the family, perceived quality of the living environment and parental background regarding education and leisure preferences - on participation opportunities of children and adolescents. The empirical analysis is based on representative micro-level data from the German Panel Survey “Labour Market and Social Security” (PASS). Findings from a hybrid random effects regression model suggest that a stimulating home environment seems to be a key factor of children’s participation opportunities, irrespective of the economic status of the family.

**RC03-73.8**

**ACHOUCH, YUVAL** (Western Galilee College)

**Community Re-Building: Labor Pains for the Birth of a New Community in a Renewed or Privatized Kibbutz**

In the late 80’s of the 20th century the Israeli kibbutz movement was hit by a serious and multi-dimensional crisis: economic, ideologic, and demographic. Young people left and population aged since there was no absorption of new members for nearly 20 years. So, kibbutz communities were dying.

During the early 21st century, and similarly to 80% of the 270 kibbutzim today, my kibbutz has undergone a process of privatization of expenses, first, then incomes and assets. Later, new population was integrated as residents or non-full members (members without ownership/shareholding on the economic assets of the kibbutz). So, the settlement was saved but the unified community split into diverse groups with diverging interests and beliefs. Pluralization of status (and class) in the kibbutz now threatens the community and undermines solidarity.

The aim of this paper is to describe how people in a privatized kibbutz, despite their diversity (socio-economic and non-institutional ways) to rebuild the community as a sense of place, a community sharing common perspectives, and how social practices attempt to forge a common identity.

**RC10-212.1**

**ACHOUCH, YUVAL** (Western Galilee College)

**Kibbutz Industry Experience and Organizational Democracy**

There is a problem I can’t copy and paste my whole abstract, the last stance only was pasted.

Despite this incentive to sell, Naaleh industry and its owner, kibbutz Nadiv, provide a counter-example to the normative behavior in the kibbutz sector. Kibbutz Nadiv refuses to sell and conform to the M&A’s wave in the kibbutz industry, in spite of its privatized structure adopted in 2007 and its economic success. Instead, Nadiv chooses to strongly invest, develop, and extend its factory into the kibbutz yard. What can explain this paradoxical behavior and Nadiv opposition to a neo-liberal trend? What are the conditions in Naaleh which allow keeping at least a much more humanist and democratic work organization? Is not an organizational democracy- than that in numerous other kibbutz plants? Focusing on a comparison between Naaleh and other kibbutz plants, the purpose of this paper is to sketch a theory on kibbutz industry today in terms of ownership, governance, management and succession. Such theory could contribute to a better understanding of the necessary resources for organizational democracy.

**RC14-261.6**

**ACHOUR, SOFIA** (Université Paul Valéry Montpellier)

**L’islamophobie Au Québec: Quel Impact Sur La Communauté Musulmane?**

En 1971, une politique de multiculturelisation établie par Pierre Trudeau a été mise en œuvre pour promouvoir le respect de la diversité culturelle et le droit des groupes ethniques à préserver et développer leur propre culture au sein de la société canadienne. À cet effet, la question du vivre ensemble ou de l’identité collective au Canada est caractérisée par une diversité de cultures. Cette valeur de pluralité ethnique, permettant à toutes les communautés de préserver leurs caractéristiques culturelles, s’est cependant avérée hétérogène. Elle a très vite été associée à un phénomène de méfiance anticommuniste et religieux ou origine ethnique. Le multiculturalisme inquiète et l’islamophobie prend de plus en d’ampleur, particulièrement depuis les attentats du 11 septembre. L’islam en tant que religion engendre un sentiment de crainte et de peur au sein de la société canadienne. La communauté musulmane, principalement minoritaire au Québec, souffre d’injustice et le traitement médiatique des événements mettant en cause ce groupe minoritaire et religieux alimente de plus en plus les stéréotypes et les préjugés dans la société et propage un sentiment d’insécurité chez les Québécois.

Nous cherchons à connaître la façon de décrire la communauté musulmane dans les quotidiens québécois. Cet article repose sur une recension de la presse québécoise, particulièrement de 2001 à 2016.

Quelle analyse a fait la presse québécoise de la communauté musulmane du Québec? Est-elle traversée par des courants intégristes ou bien est-elle bien intégrée dans la société? Est-ce que les relations intercommunautaires? Ce sont à ces questions que nous tenterons de répondre en nous intéressant de plus près à la société québécoise.

**RC23-428.2**

**ACHTERBERG, PETER** (Tilburg University)

**Post-Fact, Post-Scientific Inquiry? Belief in Conspiracy Theories and Public Attitudes Towards Science in the U.S.**

Scholarly attention for conspiracism as a form of public opinion is rising. Based on mainly qualitative studies, many times it is argued that conspiracism is associated with a highly critical view pertaining to science. The research suggests that conspiracists tend to distrust scientific experts, tend to view scientific outcomes as corrupted, and tend to see the scientific enterprise as basically flawed. Yet, this same literature suggests that conspiracists typically embrace (their own) scientific methods as the only way of finding out the truth. This paper investigates the consequences of conspiracism for the legitimacy of science, and tries to explain them. Based on representative survey data gathered in 2014 in the US, in this paper, I find distinct two distinct types of trust in science. One pertaining to the trust in scientific institutions, and one pertaining to trust in scientific inquiry as the only way of obtaining the truth. I furthermore show that whereas support for conspiracy theories indeed detracts from institutional trust in science, it simultaneously boosts trust in scientific methods. In the paper, I test two theories explaining these patterns. The first focuses on reflexive modern motivations for conspiracists to embrace scientific methods and distrust scientific institutions. The second theory, which is empirically corroborated, argues that it is feelings of cultural discontents that explain this typical constellation of scientific attitudes among conspiracists. At the end of our paper, I elaborate on the theoretical relevance of these findings.

**RC23-437.3**

**ACHWAN, ROCHMAN** (University of Indonesia)

**ABIDIN, ANTONY ZEIDRA** (Indonesia Network of Political Economy)

**Globalising Social Science in Indonesia: Problems of Interrelations of Institutions, Networks, and Social Skills**

The globalisation of social science in developing societies and its trajectories have attracted scholars across the continents. At least two perspectives dominate discussions of globalisation, namely, academic and academic dependency. While these perspectives are useful to assess the current position of national social science in the global sphere, they seem to pay less attention on the level of development of social science in a country. This paper tries to fill this void, using Indonesia - a country still in the infant stage of social scientific development - as a case study. It aims at explaining the impacts of globalisation-directed state in scientific works upon production of social science in Indonesia. It is argued that publishing social scientific works in reputable international journals is considered as a corner stone for the rise of academic social science and in turn policy social science in Indonesia. Consequently competing for a place in global academic ranking, the rise of both types of social sciences contributes to the modifications of Western social theories and public policies appropriate for a national context. By assuming production
of social science as a field and by employing a perspective of interrelations of institutions, networks, and social skills, this paper raises the following question. Under what circumstances globalisation of academic works directed by the state change the field of production of social science in Indonesian universities. The results of this study reveal that typologies of networks among actors inside and outside universities play a pivotal role in bringing about successful and failure of globalising social scientific works. Resilience and robust networks indicated by the present of academic leaders and characterised by wide ranging relations involving scientific producers, private and public sectors contribute significantly to globalisation of academic works.

RC05-105.2
ACIK, NECLA* (Manchester University, UK)


The threat of ‘home-grown terrorism’ since the 2005 July bombing in London and the wider ‘war on terror’ has led to counter-terrorism strategies being expanded in the UK with a focus on prevention. The most controversial counter-terrorism measure has been the Prevent strategy, which has been criticized widely for disproportionately suspecting Muslim communities to surveillance and inquiring into Muslim practice. Failing to get the voluntary support of the Muslim communities, a subsequent revision to the Prevent strategy in July 2015 made it a statutory duty for schools, universities, health, and social services bodies to implement the Prevent programme. Under this duty, public sector frontline practitioners including teachers are required to identify and refer people at risk of radicalisation and extremism to the government’s Channel programme, which delivers early intervention and support to vulnerable individuals.

This paper draws on two empirical studies carried out from 2016 to 2017 in the North-West of England. It examines the effect of Prevent on students and teachers as well as on young Muslim activists’ sense of social and political engagement. This research will address the potentially stigmatising and isolating effects of the current counter-terrorism policy and practice in schools and the effect it has on young Muslims in the UK.

RC05-117.1
ACKAH, WILLIAM* (Birkbeck, University of London)

Race, Religion and the Contested Convivial: A Pittsburgh Case Study

This paper focuses on the role of community and religious organisations in urban regeneration initiatives in two neighbourhoods in the city of Pittsburgh. Drawing on fieldwork data gathered during the first year of the Trump presidency, this paper focuses on the struggle of African American communities to engage in regeneration whilst attempting to resist gentrification and largescale displacement in their communities. At the same time that local communities are engaged in struggles for their neighbourhoods, developers, politicians, entrepreneurs, local and federal policy makers also have plans for these urban landscapes, hoping to transform them into mixed income, multicultural spaces of conviviality. Relations of power, of trust, of local democracy and accountability come to the fore in these contexts and this paper reflects on the implications of these relations for convivial and equitable community development in the city and beyond.

RC04-100.4
ACKER, SANDRA* (University of Toronto)

Grant Hunting in Corporatized Universities: Experiences from Canada and Finland

Across the globe, contemporary universities are subject to forces of neoliberalism, including corporatization. These macro influences trickle down to find expression at meso (institutional) and micro (experiential) levels. It is increasingly becoming imperative that academics apply for and obtain external research funding. The two authors have independently done extensive research on changes in academic work. Recently, each of us encountered the challenge of making a funding bid to the main social science research council in Canada and Finland respectively. We began to compare notes about our latest efforts at “grant hunting.” This paper draws on our individual experiences, our knowledge of Canadian and Finnish universities, relevant literature, and insights from our prior research on academic work. We sense that much of the literature on the corporatized university, especially some of the more dramatic accounts, fails to recognize important divergences as well as convergences from country to country. We believe that it is important to bring into the discussion countries outside of the UK, US, and Australia. Canada and Finland provide interesting variations on the overall theme.

The paper begins by sketching the research funding and institutional landscapes typical of each country. It then focuses on the detail of the application process each of us recently experienced, including peer review, collaboration, budget constraints, institutional support, communication of results, and the subjective impact of “success” or “failure.” In general, this alteration of academic reward practices means investing extensive unpaid time and energy into the invisible work required to prepare applications; intensifies the tiering and stratification between have and have-not groups; and heightens the emotional politics of academic work, including pride, shame, and envy. We consider whether exposing these experiences to the light of day might lead to ideas for reform.

RC32-584.1
ACOSTA GARCIA, MONICA* (Universidad del País Vasco - Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea)

Voces, Silencios y Verdades De Las Mujeres Indígenas En Colombia (2005-2016)

En las últimas décadas en las sociedades postconflictos, además de reconocerse la importancia de los tribunales, fueron establecidas las Comisiones de Verdad (CV). Un instrumento valioso y complementario para fomentar la reconciliación, el perdón y la restauración de la dignidad de las víctimas. Colombia no escapa de dicha lógica. Recientemente el gobierno y las FARC acordaron establecer la CV para la escarceación de la verdad. Además de contemplar una participación amplia de las víctimas individuales y colectivas, da un carácter particular a la victimización sufrida por las mujeres, y a las formas diferenciadas en las que el conflicto ha afectado a los pueblos indígenas. Sin embargo, en este escenario es escasa la participación y la inclusión de las demandas de las mujeres indígenas (MI). Más aún, de la regulación normativa no han existido mayores intentos por parte de las organizaciones indígenas miembros de la MPC por incluir a sus mujeres, su interés ha estado en la restitución de tierras y en la reparación colectiva. De esta manera, el objetivo es analizar cuáles son los retos y limitaciones de las MI en el marco de la implementación de la CV, particularmente la CV. El punto de partida es que la perspectiva de género en las CV contribuye a recoger las perspectivas de los roles desempeñados por hombres y mujeres antes y durante el conflicto. Así, serán visibles las violencias a las que se han enfrentado las mujeres indígenas, que además de ser de carácter sexual, también son espirituales, económicas y territoriales. La CV para asegurar los derechos de las MI, deberá centrarse no sólo en violaciones individuales y recientes, sino también en las afectaciones pasadas, colectivas e internas. El análisis con base en una “etnografía multisituada”, tomará como referencia el trabajo de campo con la EDi, entrevistas etnográficas y observación no participante.

RC22-410.2
ADACHI, SATOSHI* (Kindai University)

Islam As “Everyday Lived Religion”- A Case Study of Japanese Muslim Women Converts

This presentation aims to describe how Japanese Muslim women converts practice Islam and manage covert conflicts on their identities and social relations with non-Muslims as well as with their foreign Muslim husbands. In the analysis, I adopt a theoretical framework of “everyday lived religion,” which focuses on the “thinking and doing of lay men and women,” rather than on religious leaders and religious normative statements. This approach helps understand Japanese Muslim women converts who lack religious support from communities and are forced to manage their religious lives by themselves. Based on data from in-depth interviews with 21 Japanese Muslim women converts, I found that they deal with daily issues, both in their workplace and at home, in an imaginative and original manner. In some cases, they make use of the stereotypes associated with Islam to convince their colleagues about their religious duties in the workplace. In other cases, they keep from their husbands information that may cause conflicts between them, especially when related to halal (things not permitted in Islam), or even make use of Islamic teachings in order to avoid their husbands’ control on them. This result shows that Japanese Muslim women converts struggle to maintain a balance between being Japanese and being Muslim, thus mobilizing various resources and tactics in order to do so. For these women, Islam is neither what is indoctrinated by religious authorities and their husbands nor learned systematically in study circles or mosques, but rather like being “halal” in daily life. These findings suggest that Islam, in the globalized age, can survive as everyday lived religion which is practiced and produced daily in different ways by common believers, including these converts.

RC13-258.3
ADAM, ISSAHAKU* (Department of Hospitality and Tourism Management, University of Cape Coast)

Leisure pursuits of people with visual impairment is one of the under researched concepts in disability discourse. Employing focus group discussions, this study explored the leisure pursuits of people with visual impairment in the Kumasi Metropolis of Ghana. The study revealed that leisure pursuits among people with visual impairment is underlined by their socio-cultural, economic and political milieu. Their leisure pursuits include chatting, sleeping, listening to radio, meditation and watching television. Some activities such as watching of television is traditionally considered to be beyond the ability of people with visual impairment, however, this was pursued for multiple reasons including as a form of resistance to traditional stereotypes on visual impairment as well as its educational and informative values. Reasons underlying their leisure pursuits include availability and accessibility, desire to obtain information and relaxation.

RC52-857.1
ADAMS, TRACEY* (Sociology - University of Western Ontario)
Changes in Professional Power: The Experiences of Canadian Engineers

In recent years, researchers have explored the changing nature of professional power on a societal level, documenting declines in self-regulation, professional authority, and autonomy (Saks 2015; Abel 2003; Evetts 2002). Challenges to professional power at the societal level appear to be accompanied by changes in professional practice. New public management practices, corporatization, and demands for greater accountability, may restrict professionals’ discretionary power, although there is evidence that professionals resist such encroachments, with some degree of success (Evetts 2002; Coburn 1994; Waring and Currie 2009). Nonetheless, trends in professional power at the level of practice are still unclear and under-examined. This paper explores the changing nature of professional power through a case study of the practice experiences of professional engineers working in Ontario Canada, drawing on data from a survey of 750 engineers, and follow-up in-depth interviews with 53 practitioners. First, I explore the extent of engineers’ power to shape their own work: do engineers have the ability to determine their work content, and participate in meaningful decision-making? Second, I explore whether professionals are able to use their power to protect the public. Study findings indicate that engineers report a considerable degree of decision-making authority and discretion. At the same time, many engineers report increased workloads, and pressure from employers, clients, and competitors to underbid on contracts, or do their work more quickly and cheaply. This creates ethical dilemmas: many engineers feel pressured to make decisions that could have negative implications for public safety, as their clients push for short-term economic savings, over social protections. Faced with these dilemmas, some engineers question whether they have sufficient power to protect the public. The paper concludes with some reflections on the distribution of professional power, and implications for theory and practice.

RC52-873.1
ADAMS, TRACEY* (Sociology - University of Western Ontario)
The Changing Nature of Profession-State Relations in Canada

Research on professions and professional regulation in Anglo-American contexts has highlighted the importance of the state to profession creation, but has seldom documented state actors’ activity. Researchers have focused on what professions do to ‘win’ the approval of legislators and, more recently, what state actors have done to restrict professional powers. Our understanding of why and when state actors choose to regulate professions remains limited. This paper will address this gap in the literature by focusing on profession-state relations and implications for theory and practice.

RC09-196.3
ADDISON, LINCOLN* (Memorial University)
The Gendered and Economic Impacts of Land Reform in Zimbabwe

What are the economic and gendered consequences of land reform in Zimbabwe? Zimbabwe’s land reform represents the most extensive redistribution of land to smallholders in the 21st century. Initiated in 2000 when the state decided to support black occupiers on white-owned commercial estates, this land reform program has transferred 4,500 formerly white owned estates – representing 20 percent of the total land area in Zimbabwe – to around 170,000 black smallholder households. Despite the fact that women are crucial stakeholders in rural development processes, and are central to food production, the impact of land reform on women has been overlooked in favour of political-economic outcomes. Based on ethnographic research with twenty households in Sovelele – a post land reform settlement located in southeastern Zimbabwe – my paper focuses on how the roles and responsibilities of women may be shifting among land recipients. My research suggests that land reform in Sovelele has given rise to a new group of medium-scale farmers able to produce large surpluses of maize, small grains and groundnuts. Yet, this expansion of agricultural production has also entailed an intensification of unpaid female and child labour. For some women – namely married women – the demand for their labour translates into increased control over land and household resources (such as married daughters), the increased work load expected of young women and men encourages them to seek opportunities outside of the resettlement area.

RC31-573.3
ADEBAYO, KUDUS* (University of Ibadan)
OMOLOLU, FEMI G.* (University of Ibadan)
‘Everywhere Is Home’: Paradox of Homing and Child Upbringing Among Nigerian-Chinese Families in China

The rise of China in Africa has facilitated flows of diverse nature, including the movement of people. As with Chinese in Africa, Africans are settling in Chinese cities and establishing families through unions with local women. As part of an ongoing study on the settlement experiences of Nigerians in China, this paper explored how Nigerian-Chinese couples construct and embrace contradictory notions of home through practices of child upbringing. Using data from several hours of life history interviews and repeated home and office visits and social hangouts with families, the paper examined the delicate nature of China as a home to mixed-families and their children, and highlighted the socioeconomic and political challenges that foreclosed Nigerian lifestyles as a possible alternative. The study showed how parents in this form of union mould their children to become more Chinese through increased involvement in school activities while simultaneously rejecting the notion of China as home with decisions around children schooling choices and everyday lessons on mundane social behaviours like walking and management of personal space. This contradiction was explored within the context of social and institutional arrangements that exclude not only foreigners but also internal Chinese women migrants in Guangzhou city. In conclusion, whereas mixed-parents anticipated that China’s rising global profile would have positive sociocultural ramifications, their parenting styles, hope and aspirations for their children suggest a tension in expressed optimism about China as a home.

RC20-JS-79.2
ADEFOLAJU, TOYIN* (Ekiti State University)
From the Fringe to the Mainstream: Integrating Women into Trade Union Activities in Nigeria. Issues and Challenges

Abstract
Nigerian women’s involvement in the socio-economic development of their various societies over the years has been well documented. These activities had been located mainly within their families and communities. However their foray into wage employment has necessitated their participation in other activities within industry. One of such activities is trade unionism whose objectives include clamouring for social justice and equity in the workplace. Trade Unions strive to enable improvement on existing working conditions of members through mass actions. By providing several benefits for their members, particularly a platform for participation in managerial functions in the work place, Unions have become a veritable force within the relationship between workers and management. However, in spite of their agitations for industrial democracy and social justice, women participation in unionism is still limited. Nigerian women are still marginalized in the leadership and decision making processes of their unions despite various official policies supporting participatory democracy. This paper therefore explores the internal workings of trade unions in Nigeria with specific reference to the location and activities of women in these organizations. Using a multi-stage random sampling technique, six hundred and forty workers were involved in this study. Both questionnaire and in-depth interviews were used to elicit information. Specifically, the study looks at activities of women within the administrative structures of the unions. Findings reveal that women are grossly under-represented in every levels of trade union work and have no effective voice in decision making that affects their working conditions. The paper concludes that efforts to move women from the fringe to the mainstream of trade union activities are constrained by some socio-cultural factors. Suggestions on the necessary steps required to ameliorate the situation are proffered.
Unemployment, Poverty and the Erosion of Family Values in Nigeria

As work is vital for human development, gainful employment remains a veritable source of human needs. People therefore make efforts to secure employment with a view to improving their quality of life. However, given the state of affairs in Nigeria with an unemployment rate of about 25% and four million people entering the labour market annually, securing employment has become a daunting task. As a consequence of the dwindling economy, many people are out of job, just as many school leavers are unable to get work either. The immediate consequence of this is that poverty sets in as the people who are out of employment are unable to meet their immediate and future needs. This situation which now makes the country one of the poorest in the world, with a per capita income of about $2700 has had devastating social consequences and direct effect on the Nigerian family. Today as a result of general lack in many families, those values of integrity, mutual respect and justice that are cherished and responsible for the integration of their members have given way to some aberrant behaviours leading to dire consequences on the general society. Using available literature, this paper therefore examines how the poor state of the Nigerian economy has impoverished the citizens and diminished the long, starting values that have held the family together. The paper ends with recommendations that could improve the economy, create jobs and restore and secure the family as an institution.

Human-Animal Relations, Feminist Eco-Criticism and the Struggle to Recreate Subjects & Subjectivities

Although sometimes trivialized by those who see concerns for humans and for non-human animals in an oppositional light, the field of Human-Animal Studies has, over the course of the last two decades, produced rich and innovative work showing that the epistemology of connectedness may be much more fruitful. Based on over a decade of empirical and ethnographic study on the gendered and classed reconstruction of popular (rural-based) equestrian cultures in Brazil and recent study of literature that discusses the significance of human-animal relations in terms of theoretical paradigm changes in the social sciences, I offer considerations on the why and how of particular forms of bringing animals into current struggles to recreate subjects and subjectivities. I argue that such efforts may be constituted as emotional and reflexive responses to the impasse of current struggles to recreate subjects and subjectivities. I argue that such efforts may be constituted as emotional and reflexive responses to the impasse of current struggles to recreate subjects and subjectivities.


Rodeo sport has a long and complicated history. Often explained as ‘the only sport descending directly from work routines’ - in this case, those of the American ‘cowboy’ and the Latin American ‘vaquero’ (vaqueiro) - its popularity does not cease to grow the world over, precisely as the context of its birth recedes in time (albeit not in the popular imagination). Furthermore, it is a sport that engages animal and human bodies in complex, diverse and multi-illuminated interaction, whether in conflict (as in bull and bronc riding) or partnership’ (i.e. the ‘horse-human team’ in barrel racing and calf roping). This paper is based on comparative work on contemporary Brazilian and North American rodeo and the apparent counterpart of two of its current tendencies: on the one hand, its expression as part of what Magazine has referred to as the Global Sport Media complex - as exemplified by the multi-million dollar North American PBR (Professional Bull Riders) events - and on the other, the often less business-oriented and even community-driven construction by participants who reclaim new visibility and opportunity for their historic but less recognized presence in rodeo and equestrian cultures, often mobilizing around racial-ethnic or gender/sexuality axes. As part of a broader comparative project, we focus here on two regional Brazilian rodeo cultures - the southern Brazilian Gaucho (campeiro) and the central Brazilian country rodeo circuits. We examine similarities and differences in the social origin of participants and within the sporting practices and the discursive strategies used to justify or gain support for their particular rodeo circuits; key issues that come to the forefront include constructions of masculinity/femininity, the re-signifying of rural and national/regional identity & ‘heritage’ and recent conflicts over uses of animal bodies in rodeo sport.

Demographic Variables and the Incidence of Hypertension in Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria

Abstract
Men and women’s health care experiences differ as they age. While increasing attention has been focused on gender differences in health status, prevalence of illness, and access to quality care among older adults, little is known about differences in their health care in the last years of their lives. To assess age and gender differences among Medicare-eligible adults in their utilization of health care services in the last year of life, gender is much more important as age in explaining most of the variations in the utilization among people of different statuses. This study utilized structured questionnaire administered on 290 randomly selected respondents. About 86.9 % had prior knowledge about hypertension through different means such as social media, friends, healthcare delivery campaigns etc. However, their knowledge of the cause(s) of hypertension is quite low. Forty-two percent (42.7%) believed that when think or get worry only can cause hypertension. Majority (62.4%) of the respondents in their opinion says people from 50year above are liable to hypertension than people below the same age. Above forty-six percent (46.9%) of the respondents answered “yes” that gender have a role to play in the health outcome of hypertensive patients. Majority of the respondents (53.1%) in the study believe that men are liable to hypertension than women. However, they hold on to the fact that men are more sensitive than women. Statistically, according to Chi square test it was only age that shown a strong relationship to the health outcome with hypertension. The study recommends more enlightenment programmes on causes and risk of hypertension and adequate, accessible and affordable health care for all hypertensive patients.

Rodeo sport has a long and complicated history. Often explained as ‘the only sport descending directly from work routines’ - in this case, those of the American ‘cowboy’ and the Latin American ‘vaquero’ (vaqueiro) - its popularity does not cease to grow the world over, precisely as the context of its birth recedes in time (albeit not in the popular imagination). Furthermore, it is a sport that engages animal and human bodies in complex, diverse and multi-illuminated interaction, whether in conflict (as in bull and bronc riding) or partnership’ (i.e. the ‘horse-human team’ in barrel racing and calf roping). This paper is based on comparative work on contemporary Brazilian and North American rodeo and the apparent counterpart of two of its current tendencies: on the one hand, its expression as part of what Magazine has referred to as the Global Sport Media complex - as exemplified by the multi-million dollar North American PBR (Professional Bull Riders) events - and on the other, the often less business-oriented and even community-driven construction by participants who reclaim new visibility and opportunity for their historic but less recognized presence in rodeo and equestrian cultures, often mobilizing around racial-ethnic or gender/sexuality axes. As part of a broader comparative project, we focus here on two regional Brazilian rodeo cultures - the southern Brazilian Gaucho (campeiro) and the central Brazilian country rodeo circuits. We examine similarities and differences in the social origin of participants and within the sporting practices and the discursive strategies used to justify or gain support for their particular rodeo circuits; key issues that come to the forefront include constructions of masculinity/femininity, the re-signifying of rural and national/regional identity & ‘heritage’ and recent conflicts over uses of animal bodies in rodeo sport.

Ethnic conflict is an intractable problem that has been confronting Nigeria after it gained independence in 1960. Despite successive government’s drives towards peace-building and the attainment of a united Nigeria, ethnic conflict remains a recurring problem frequently resulting in loss of lives and properties. Although many studies have been conducted on ethnic conflict, however, little scholarly attention has been directed at deaths arising from such conflicts. The major concern of this ongoing study is to fill this gap by providing information on trends and patterns of deaths arising from ethnic conflicts in Nigeria between 2006 and 2016. Data collection is currently being undertaken through a content review of some Nigerian newspapers on cases of ethnic conflicts. The study is expected to provide detailed data on the number of deaths arising from ethnic conflicts across Nigeria within the specified timeline, the socio-demographic profile of victims, the socio-economic and environmental factors sustaining ethnic conflict, the patterns of its occurrence across the six geo-political zones, as well as the actors perpetrating it.

For Sociology to be meaningful to us all, it must be able to encourage, rather than discourage the values, maturation of indigenous discourse, norms, beliefs, social systems and social processes. There is no universal solution that will promote the benefits of sociology to all people and culture. Giving the same theory and method to every society did not and will not work. Akinsola Akikowon Sociology provides a unique opportunity to the debate. This paper looks at the ways in which the socio-cultural background of Akinsola Akikowon influenced his interest of indigenous knowledge to formulate theories and methodologies in his quest for an emic sociological paradigm of society. There is a great need to decolonize sociology so as to allow for more particularistic perspectives without compromising world sociology which is to be nourished/nurtured by progressive and revolutionary ideas derived from other socio-cultural environments. At present, sociology does not represent or reflect hopes, ideas and challenges of other continents apart from Europe. Little is known about how his autobiography and his socio-background influence his derivation from the Universal paradigm. This paper attempts to re-assess Akinsola Akikowon’s personal life histories as well as his deep attachment to “Orunmila divination and Ifogbon Taiyese” perspectives of man and society, throughout his life as the basis for his theoretical formulations.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

If the general idea of social policy embraces an expansive approach to the diversity of instruments for securing well-being, its translation into an academic discipline has narrowed the vision of the questions we ask of social policy and the instruments that are privileged. The focus on social services in the Tintmuss formulation of the discipline tempered the mutual embeddedness of economic and social policies. The instruments selected in Esping-Andersen's typology privileged social protection. The casting of the 'East Asian' social policy as 'productivist' attenuates the multiple tasking of social policy in the Nordic context, for instance—including the 'production' tasking; the same applies to the search for a "social investment" welfare state. The idea that, in the non-OECD context, employing other instruments not privileged in the European social policy scholarship involved doing "social policy by other means" attenuates the expansive vision of social policy pioneers—as public policy (Adesina 2015).

The current hegemony of the "social protection paradigm," privileging social assistance, in 'developing countries' further narrows the vision and tasking of social policy.

In a development context such as Africa, a wider vision of social policy, with broader instruments, is required in securing well-being. We return to the idea of Transformative Social Policy (Mkandawire and UNRISD 2006; Mkandawire 2007, 2011; Adesina 2007, 2009, 2011, 2015)—both as a heuristic and an evaluative device. We return to the broad social protection; the interconnection of economic and social policies; and the transformation of economy, social institutions, and social relations. Drawing on data from a three-year study of "the social policy dimension of land reform", we employ the transformative social policy in assessing the effectiveness of land and agrarian reform—an instrument that hardly features in OECD-centric social policy scholarship—in securing well-being and enhancing human capability.

Engulfed Apathy: A Systemic Crisis

Engulfed Apathy: A Systemic Crisis

The xenophobic discourses and practices post 9/11 have led to the proliferation of other-making through fear at the local, national and international levels. The role of emotions cannot be underestimated in the current western cultural politics. Where fear spreads in the political and social landscape, it reaches into the individual body, in a complex interaction, danger, anxiety and love of one's nation (patriotism) lead into engulfed apathy, which is part of a tripartite of alienation in Thomas Scheff's articulation.

Overriding this approach, the aim of this paper is to explore how this phase of modernity is saturated by certain political emotions such as fear, anger and hatred that testify to systemic crisis whether economic, political or cultural within the system which breathes apathy, triggering violence. This paper not only relies on Eric Fromm's concept of alienation as developed in his text, The Sane Society, Zigmont Bauman's Liquid Love, and Hannah Arendt's The Human Condition, but also looks into the effect of the value-neutrality methodology and the expansion of alienation in the realm of knowledge making. Perhaps Hans Gandamer's Truth and Method is a text which sheds light into the myth of value neutrality that can be interpreted as a form of concurrent systemic alienation within the modern world of knowledge-making.

This paper is an interpretive and genealogical cultural analysis which relies on a broader strategy of the restructuring of labour and the emergence of new notions of productivity.
Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
* denotes a presenting author.

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1. testing whether these differences are systematic for all occupational groups, and
2. whether the class or occupational relevance for attitudes toward homosexuality eroded through time.

We document this problem by measuring differences in social distance and moral disapproval towards homosexuality in the European and World Values Surveys. These large-scale survey have been conducted since the 1980s in numerous countries.

**RC09-197.3**
ADRIAENSSENS, STEF* (KU Leuven)
Diffuse Violence As a Road to Social Exclusion: The Recent African Experience

The level of intentional infliction of bodily harm by human(s) on individuals or groups most probably affects the access to resources. This contribution fits into the call by recent scholarship that we should be less concerned with the securing of states, and more with the reduction of violence as a public good which primarily should benefit citizens.

Diffuse violence is a reality in many regions throughout the world, in particular in unstable political circumstances and weak states. It may be a result of the presence of powerful organizations producing and trading illegal commodities (such as a drugs), multiple party civil war, warlords, and other contexts with multiple parties introducing violence to exert control. In sociology, the bearing upon the development of democratic institutions is oft debated and well-grounded in historical sociological theories of state development.

The detrimental effects of diffuse violence on human development seem less studied. Frequent violence by multiple actors incentivizes stronger parties to invest in violence which means themselves, instead of using formally peaceful exchanges, which may create a ‘vicious cycle’. The associated failure of states or other polities to enforce an effective violence monopoly, decreases the attractiveness for agents to engage oneself in peaceful exchanges and the formal economy (paying taxes, enjoying contract enforcement and other public goods). Finally, the investment of resources in protection and the use of violence diverts resources from more productive investments, e.g. in public goods. In short, the existence of war-like circumstances between multiple parties and systematic violence for direct gain, is expected to have serious detrimental effects on the access of people to human development and welfare.

We make use of the Afrobarometer, a particularly rich dataset of repeated cross-sections during two decades. We investigate whether human development and welfare levels are influenced by diffuse violence.

**RC04-81.22**
ADORQUE, CECILIA* (CONICET - Universidad de San Andres)
ORLICKI, EUGENIA (CONICET - CENIT)
Dropout at Secondary School in Argentina. a Dynamic View

Scholarization rate in secondary school in Argentina is quite high, but graduation is not. During the last decade scholarization has risen considerably, but for those who now reach this level are not able to conclude it, many of them belong to poor households. Most empirical evidence on dropout problems. Frequent violence by multiple actors incentivizes stronger parties to invest in violence which means themselves, instead of using formally peaceful exchanges, which may create a ‘vicious cycle’. The associated failure of states or other polities to enforce an effective violence monopoly, decreases the attractiveness for agents to engage oneself in peaceful exchanges and the formal economy (paying taxes, enjoying contract enforcement and other public goods). Finally, the investment of resources in protection and the use of violence diverts resources from more productive investments, e.g. in public goods. In short, the existence of war-like circumstances between multiple parties and systematic violence for direct gain, is expected to have serious detrimental effects on the access of people to human development and welfare.

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**RC42-726.2**
ADRIAENSSENS, STEF* (KU Leuven)
Class Foundations of Social Exclusion Toward Gay People

The concepts of homonegativity and homophobia usually denote some sort of hostility or negative attitudes toward gay people. Most of the literature seems to focus on comparative differences between societies as a whole, and on the religious foundations of homophobia. These findings do suggest that the socializing institutions of society, for instance through religious teachings and practices, influence attitudes of social exclusion towards sexual minorities. However, within societies there are other significant sources of socialization. Social psychologists and sociologists have stressed that occupational and socioeconomic experiences and differences are a basis for socialization. This class dimension may also apply to differences in social exclusion and rejection of homosexuals. There is some evidence that homophobia indeed has a social class dimension: manual workers are the least accepting of homosexuality, while the service class is the most accepting. This evidence is pretty robust. In different countries, there is a similar order in homonegativity. However, social classes are quite broad categorization of occupational groups. The existing evidence has not much to say about the extent of which more important the extent of which more important occupational groups differ in their attitude toward homosexuality. A second open question is whether social class or occupation today remains as relevant as before for the social exclusion of gay people.

This contribution attempts to shed light on the historical and occupational structure of the social exclusion of gay people. We will do so by...
Unequal Opportunities in an Open-Access and Tuition-Free Education System. the Case of Retention and Graduation from Higher Education in Argentina

In the past three decades, the massification of Argentine higher education intensified due to the growing number of high-school graduates in the context of open-access and tuition-free public university policies. Although Argentina stands out in relation to enrollment in higher education, it faces serious problems in terms of retention and graduation. In 2015, the graduation rate within the theoretical duration of undergraduate programs was approximately 30 percent and it registered a 62 percent freshman (first-year) retention rate. In Argentina and in many Latin American countries, longitudinal surveys are unavailable. Therefore, an option to study the factors associated with dropout at a systemic level is to approach the measurement of these phenomena through National Household Surveys -the Permanent Household Survey or EPH for the case of Argentina-. The EPH is a quarterly national survey that represents Argentina’s urban population. It systematically and permanently collects data referring to the population's demographic, educational, labor and socioeconomic characteristics. Based on EPH, we have calculated the global dropout and graduation rates by socioeconomic status and estimated the major demographic and socioeconomic factors affecting probability using logistic regression models. Among the main findings we observed that the socioeconomic status and being a first-generation student matter. In particular, we detected that being a first-generation student, even after controlling for the socioeconomic status of the student’s household, the gender, the type of studies (tertiary non-university or university programs), and having a scholarship, imply a higher probability of dropout from higher education. We concluded by pointing out the utility of these results in designing public policies and the possibility of replicating this methodology in other Latin American countries that apply similar national household surveys.

RC21-382.2

AEBI, JONAS* (Department of Cultural Anthropology, University of Basel) FLÄCHMEYER, MALTE* (University of Basel) What, If Your Pension Destroys Your Home? Right to the City Struggles Against the Pension Fund of the City of Basel

We depart from a case study in Basel where the Pension Fund of the City decided to renovate a tenancy house in a gentrifying neighborhood and therefore tried to displace the inhabitants, mainly elderly people living up to 40 years in their flats. As some of the inhabitants were former state employees, their own savings, invested in real estate markets, suddenly threatened their own home. In consequence, the tenants protested, a solidarity movement grew.

The case shows the conflicting goals between the increasingly financialized logic of investments of pension funds and the increasingly threatened rights of decent housing for elderly. More generally it demonstrates an absurdity of financial market capitalism: With their systemic “financial inclusion” parts of the middle class are more at risk in regard to economic resources (income). We concluded by pointing out the utility of these results in designing public policies and the possibility of replicating this methodology in other Latin American countries that apply similar national household surveys.

RC03-79.3

AFSHANI, SEYED ALIREZA (Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Yazd University) ZAMANIMOGHADAM, MASOUD* (Ph.D. Candidate in the Department of Social Sciences at Yazd University) Patriarchy and Defenseless Women: The Qualitative Study of Women’s Mental Health in Khorramabad (Iran)

In Iranian society, patriarchal culture provides grounds for domestic violence against women. In addition, domestic violence affects women's mental health. However, many women are exposed to violence in Khorramabad, because in this city there is a patriarchal culture. Khorramabad is a city in Southwest of Iran with a traditional and tribal culture. However, this article study the mental illnesses of women exposed to domestic violence in a cultural and social context. The data were collected from a sample that was chosen both purposefully and theoretically, through open-ended questions and in-depth interviews with 15 housewives who referred to a psychologist at one of Khorramabad's health centers. They were analyzed by the application of grounded theory method. Then, the findings of the research were classified into 11 main categories in a paradigmatic model: causal conditions (husbands’ problems, such as addiction, suspicion, and bad financial condition), contextual conditions (such as family unfaithfulness by the family of a woman), intervening conditions (such as the lack of power of a woman, the patriarchal mentality of the husband towards the woman, and the badness of the couple's relationship). Finally, the category of the final core was conceptualized as "Violence of patriarchal culture against defenseless women". However, research shows that women are more vulnerable to violence through social and cultural structures. In fact, this research shows that society with patriarchal culture and lack of adequate social rights for women makes women vulnerable to domestic violence. In such a society, women suffer from many mental illnesses such as anxiety, stress, and depression.

RC04-91.2

AESCHLIMANN, BELINDA* (Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training SFVET) HADJAR, ANDREAS (University of Luxembourg) At the Intersection of Gender and Family Type: Does Family Structure Matter for Gendered Educational Aspirations?

Whether or not family structure is a source of inequalities and a mechanism behind (dis)advantages in life chances is a subject of ongoing debate. On the one hand, previous research on family structures showed that single-parent households are more at risk in regard to economic resources (income). On the other hand, further studies indicated some advantages, for example a higher degree of agency - in terms of the capacity to act independently and make decisions - among children raised in single-parent families. With respect to vocational aspirations and choices, it is still rather under-researched how two-parent families differ from single-parent families. This paper focuses on the intersection between gender and family structure regarding aspirations to participate in STEM courses.

We conduct empirical analyses based on survey data of upper secondary school students (N = 2445) in their pre-final and final year at school in the German-speaking part of Switzerland. The data was gathered within a project of the Swiss National Foundation Research Programme on “Gender Equality” (NRP 60). Our empirical analysis of vocational aspirations towards STEM professions involves two steps. First, the different types of families are compared with respect to the percentage of male and female offspring with a gender-typical vocational aspiration. Second, more complex mechanisms are investigated in light of multi-variate analyses (controlling for socio-economic status). Results of the descriptive analyses show that gendered vocational aspirations do not vary by family structure, while multivariate analyses indicate a weak effect for girls: if they are raised by their mother only, they are more likely to aspire a gender-typical profession and less likely to aspire a STEM profession.
model have been used. According to research findings, the relationship between social trust and all types of social participation has been significant. In fact, the relationship of social trust with social participation is 0.52, which indicates the average relation between social trust and social participation. Therefore, there is a positive and direct correlation between social trust and social participation.

RC42-725.9
AFSIN, BILAL* (York University)

Talking about the Psychology of Globalization without Mention of “the Powerless”

This paper summarizes different approaches to globalization in the discipline of psychology and points out that it is very problematic to talk about globalization without mentioning power differentials. There is an intellectual ambivalence towards globalization that results in academics seeing it both as an opportunity for developing awareness of cultural diversity and as a sign of cultural colonization. Most psychologists believe that globalization leads to culturally benign conditions such as hybridization, cultural diversity and intercultural contact in a peaceful manner. If we “uncritically” accept these concepts, it may make us blind to power differentials. Although globalization has not drawn much attention from psychologists, the ones who are interested in this topic, especially social psychologists, appear to be more prone to naïve optimism regarding the potential consequences of globalization. Therefore, in order to avoid being a naïve optimistic psychologist, I offer to evaluate globalization as seen through power differentials and neo-liberalism.

Psychologists are now more open and sensitive including to different cultural approaches, creating a more culture-inclusive discipline compared with psychology thirty years ago. However, although we can simply define globalization as the increasing inter-cultural flow, psychologists should be aware that the direction of this intercultural flow is shaped by economic and political forces. The conflict of globalization is bearing witness to an age in which some people try to live a better life while some others try to survive. Psychologists have a responsibility to recognize this conflict and attempt to do their best to strive for social justice.

RC29-537.1
AGBOOLA, CAROLINE* (University of Johannesburg)

Post-Incarceration Experiences of Women Prisoners in South Africa

This study examines the experiences of women in South Africa after incarceration. Using in-depth interviews, the experiences of twelve women ex-prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons are examined. It emerged that some of the participants of this study experienced unemployment, stigma and discrimination, as well as the psychological effect of imprisonment after their incarceration. It was revealed that unemployment increased significantly among the participants after incarceration. It was also revealed that some of the participants were victims of stigma and discrimination from their families, in particular, and the society, in general. The psychological effect of imprisonment was reported by some of the participants; this was reflected in the inability of this category of women to make friends and the display of some of the habits that they learned in prison, such as staying in the dark even though they had no reason to after their incarceration. Feminist pathways approach was used to explain the criminal offending of the participants and how some of their experiences after prison may result in recidivism. Female headed households was found to be a pathway unique to the offending behaviour of South African women.

RC46-776.4
AGBOOLA, CAROLINE* (University of Johannesburg)

The Efficacy of Weight Loss Surgery: Insights from the Patients.

Obesity is a growing epidemic worldwide and South Africa is not exempt from it. People lose weight using various methods and one of these is weight loss surgery. Weight loss surgery, which is also known as bariatric surgery, is a fairly recent phenomenon in South Africa. The procedure started in South Africa around the mid '90s and it has slowly, but steadily, received more attention over the years; this is reflected in the increased number of obese people who resort to the procedure. The research question upon which this study is anchored is “Is weight loss surgery effective in combating obesity?” The narratives of this study's participants, who are people that have undergone the procedure, will serve as framework to answer the research question of this study.

RC15-295.6
AGHAEI, ATEFEH* (Phd Candidate of Communication)
SHAFATI, MASOUMEH (PhD Candidate of Sociology University of Tehran)

Cyberspace and Postmodernization of the Medical Arena (Case Study: Music Therapy)

With the advent of postmodernism in medicine arena, new interpretations of the concepts of health and its approaches emerged. Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) is one of the trends that are consistent with postmodernist interpretations. Due to the lack of different types of CAM, especially music therapy in universities and the lack of music therapy clinics in Iran's social space, cyberspace witnesses the emergence of sites and weblogs about music therapy. Given these limitations, the role of cyberspace in providing an opportunity for a discourse presence that has been marginalized should be considered. This possibility of presence in cyberspace under limited conditions of presence in the physical space is a reflection of postmodernization. Certainly, the actual space constraints affect the quality of the presence of music therapy in the cyberspace. (So, the research questions are as follow: How music therapy is introduced in cyberspace? What dimensions are emphasized on cyberspace in the introduction of music therapy- as one of the types of complementary? How these dimensions are in contrast to modern medicine? The research method in this study is qualitative content analysis. The target community of the research consists of the updated Iranian websites on music therapy. (Purposive) theoretical sampling was used for sampling and continued to reach the theoretical saturation. The analysis of the 11 sites showed that they emphasize on the seven major dimensions (categories) of music therapy to introduce it to the visitors, which are “scientific dimension”, “historical dimension”, “therapeutic function”, “empowerment dimension”, “health benefit”, “applicability” and “globalization of music therapy”. Meanwhile, music therapy by focusing on some dimensions seek to increase its credibility by bringing it closer to modern medicine and, in contrast, by emphasizing on some other dimensions, challenges modern medicine.

RC05-121.2
AGRAWAL, AYUSHI* (Indira Gandhi National open University)

“How Do Migrant Muslim Women Negotiate in Slums?
Ethnographic Study of Muslim Women Migrants of Khora, Ghaziabad”

Does migration always bring opportunities to the migrants? How does it impact gender. This paper makes an ethnographic study on the Muslim Women in Khora Colony in Ghaziabad and deeply probes the dynamics that affect the conditions of women in urban slum. Khora Colony, which is situated near the national capital of Delhi, has a predominant migrant settlement and the condition of living is very poor. They migrated from the villages of the neighbouring states in search of better job opportunities. But now engaged in petty works such as street hawkers, construction workers, etc. However, low income and migration impacts women more than men. Migration to new place creates new restrictions on women mobility and access to opportunity. In the survey, it was found that women are restricted from doing housework work. The restriction pervades in almost all aspects of economic and social life such as education of girls, overall conditions and vulnerability. It has also been observed that girls are treated as burden and marriage is more on priority. There is no provision of education for them due to their minority status. The conditions of poverty, structural constraints imposed due to caste and religion degrades their condition further. Ghettosisation, limited social mobility, poor health, poverty and Patriarchy is the major hurdles that affect the women's participation in social life. This paper will explore how this condition affect the status of women after migration and how education can improve their condition. It also discusses how government is doing in helping their condition.

RC19-368.10
AGU, EMANUEL* (University of Buenos Aires)

The Impact of the Argentinean Pension System on Poverty and Income Inequality

This paper analyzes the impact of the reforms of the Argentinean Pension System (SIPA) on poverty and income distribution between 2003 and 2016. This exercise is firstly aimed to provide evidence about the efficiency of a universal pay-as-you-go system to secure seniors with a decent standard of living. Secondly, this analysis attempts to clarify the way the structure of households composed of senioren and the conversion of pensions into social welfare. Thirdly, this research highlights some aspects of current developments of demographic ageing in Argentina in order to discuss prospective reforms to the SIPA. To assess these objectives, we draw on the Household Permanent Survey (EHP) microdata to calculate changes in relative poverty levels and estimate Gini and Theil decompositions of household per capita income.
The study of the profession of port cargo handling has a particular interest for several reasons: a) it is located in a sector that still remains fully masculinized in any geographical point of the Spanish State, this indicates the level of resistance to the prevailing change in profession by men who compose and have power in such decisions; b) it is a profession or trade not regulated by the Statute of Workers (RD 1/95) but by an employment relationship of a special nature (RD 2541/1994-RDG LC 1195/95-RD 1424/2002-RDL 3 / 2005-RDL 3-2011). Unlike the domestic servants, where we find domestic workers, this sector offers a high level of protection and quality employment; and, c) it is a profession with severe entry barriers in access despite not require high levels of education or training which indicates the high level of existing bargaining power in the sector.

In this paper, we present an investigation framed in a larger project which aims to inquire about gender labour segmentation. The object of study we place in a highly masculine occupation: women in docks.

Women who work in occupations where there is a significant majority of men face challenges that differ from those built in occupations with greater statistical balance by sex workers. Understanding why occupational segregation persists in the labor market is a central issue when to intervene on gender inequality in wage labor. In this research a qualitative approach has prevailed, recovering work experience as an extreme minority workers employed by semi-structured interviews. It is an approach that allows us to understand what obstacles to conquer heavily masculinized parity in posts and, secondly, to study how these women persevere and maintain their motivation despite the challenges they experience and affecting both their permanence in employment and their chances of promotion.

This contribution intends to discuss the connection between union and social movements, as well as the possibilities of global action by the workers and the population affected by the policy of a multinational company from the South, Compañía Vale do Rio Doce (CVRD). Until 1997, it was a state-owned company before privatization made it a bold global player. Due to its involvement in large mineral exploration projects in the country, it has been the target of social movements, among which the most prominent is the Movement of the Affected by Vale. In the configuration of today’s global capitalism, transnational corporations in the South are increasingly playing a dynamic role, especially in sectors related to mineral and agricultural products. The CVRD had acquired a mining company in Canada, which generated bitter labor disputes in that country because of the new management’s attempt to introduce a labor relations system in Canada characteristic of that used in Brazil (for example, bonus, pensions and anti-union policies). Between 2010 and 2012, the trade unions in Brazil organized an international union network, which did not succeed due to the fragmentation of the system of trade union representation in the country. Attempts at international solidarity were made, but they fell short of what could have been achieved: expectations were more optimistic than reality allowed. One of the aims of the paper is to carry out an impartial exploration of the reasons for the extensive disappointment within the international metalworkers union movement with regard to the unfolding of the CVRD strike in Canada. In the context of the field of Labor Studies on the global action of union networks in transnational corporations, the analysis of a concrete case can be of interest as a teaching point.

Conflicts are seen as a complex phenomenon. In Africa, some of them extend over long time and are considered intractable. Being complex, African conflicts cannot be understood in a simplifying and reductionist approach of an linear analysis, which is normally done when we turn to the various paradigms in the field of conflicts and peace studies. That is why the systemic conflict analysis and, in some cases, the regional conflict system analysis can be useful to better understand the dynamics involved in any operation carried out in the continent. The Great Lakes region in Africa can be understand as a regional conflict system where the border dynamics play a crucial role in the formation and maintenance of the conflicts. The dynamics are related to actors (internal and external), issues (declared and barely visible) and practices (legal and illegal) that fuel violence and keep its intractable and complex characteristics. The paper uses documents, second hand sources and other methodological tools to present the role of borders in the conflicts of three countries of the Great Lakes - Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan – analysing the dynamics that operate under the approach of regional conflict system.

Peacekeeping operations has evolved in the last decades, especially because of the changes occurred in the patterns of conflict, actors involved in violent processes and global and regional security structure that made both, the conflicts and peace operations more complex. One of the changes in the attempts to manage, resolve or transform conflicts is related to the use of force to protect civilians and/or to accomplish the mandates. From the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), in 1999, many operations have been authorized to use force to protect civilians under threat of violence. In 2016, eleven peacekeeping operations presented use of force to protect civilians in their mandates. The paper address the use of force by military component in two United Nations peacekeeping operations in Africa - South Sudan and Central African Republic. The work used documents, second hand sources and other methodological tools to present how the force was used in the operations and its results for the protection of civilians and the peace process. The discussion addresses actors, issues and dynamics of the conflicts, and try to establish patterns of actions and the relationship between the use of force and the progress of the peace process.

En comparación con otros países de América Latina, la macrocriminalidad política impulsada por el Estado, también llegó a Ecuador en la década de los ochenta. Este período se caracteriza por la violencia sistemática contra toda opinión contraria al gobierno y por la aplicación de la Doctrina de Seguridad Nacional. En el año 2008, el Estado creó la Comisión de la Verdad, con la finalidad de investigar, esclarecer e impedir la impunidad las graves violaciones de derechos humanos cometidos en el Ecuador entre el 4 de octubre de 1983 y el 31 de diciembre de 2008. Así, el Estado asumió la responsabilidad objetiva por los delitos de lesa humanidad y las graves violaciones a los derechos humanos, con ello, ejerciendo del derecho a la reparación integral, y la aplicación de medidas sancionadoras en favor de las víctimas y la sociedad. Ante tal escenario, la presente investigación, intenta analizar las expresiones artísticas como instrumento de reparación simbólica que contribuye a la reparación integral de las víctimas de violaciones de derechos humanos. El argumento expuesto, toma como referencia estudios en Colombia de la profesora Yolanda Sierra León. Para ello, la propuesta intenta posicionarse teóricamente desde la sociología del arte que pone especial interés en la estética de lo social, en las ideas de Benjamin y Adorno sobre este asunto. Asimismo, se busca establecer un diálogo con los estándares internacionales que regulan los parámetros en los que debe llevarse a cabo la reparación, desarrollado por los sistemas internacionales de protección de los derechos humanos.
Over the past few years, the institution of marriage is undergoing tremendous change. Marriage remains universal and nearly compulsory both for boys and girls as this is an indicator of an individual's position in society. In view of the emerging scenario in Haryana, there is a serious crisis penetrating deep inside the rural society where forces of tradition and modernity are in sharp contrast defying each other.

The present paper is based on extensive ethnographic study to examine the marriage norms, restrictions and notions of honour associated to women/girls. How does the violation in the observance of the prescribed rules of marriage result into severe punishment sabotaging freedom of choice to enter into matrimony. The study concluded the need to create an environment of dialogue, freedom and gender space to protect individual interests. For this, civil society organizations, academia, activists and media together should take the lead.

In Germany, as in most of the countries in the Global North HIV due to medical advancement has developed to a chronic disease. Now the average age of people living with HIV and AIDS is increasing and so is the proportion of older people among the HIV-infected population. In a couple of years, it is expected that more than half of the people living with HIV in Germany will be 50 years and older. At the same time, another phenomenon that has recently gained increasing significance in science and politics are older migrants in Germany. Until the early 2000s, older migrants were barely noticed in science and politics. However, due to their increase in number and proportion older migrants and their often-prefaced notion in old age - which is considered a social problem - an augmented interest can be observed. The group of older migrants are the most growing population group among the elderly people in Germany. Concurrently however, the dominant aging discourse in Germany is neoliberal. The neoliberal aging discourse in Germany promotes active and healthy aging and demands from the older citizens to productively contribute to the prosperous development of the society. The reality of life of older HIV-positive migrants living in Germany are examined with an intersectional approach. With narrative interviews and social network maps the complexity of biographical compositions of lives that are moulded by experiences of migration, the HIV-infection as a socially highly stigmatised disease and the subjective experience of aging as a significant phase in life are traced. The research's sociological and social-psychological focus is on the subjective dealings with the interactions of the HIV-infection, the experiences of migration and the process of aging against the backdrop of neoliberal aging discourses in Germany.

Afghanistan and its people have been wracked with more than three decades of war and conflict that have led Afghanistan to be among the poorest countries in the world. Lack of educational facilities and societal restrictions especially for girls and young women, corruption, nepotism, unemployment as well gender and ethnic discrimination are common. The Afghan Youth Project aims to understand the impact of traumatic experiences of everyday violence have for identity formation, conceptions of society and the development of social agency for youths in Afghanistan. And as well as how these experiences shape their imaginations of a different peaceful Afghanistan? To what extent do they see themselves capable in contributing to a societal and political transformation? Children and adolescents amount together two third of the country's population, yet their experiences, are neglected in scientific debates, that primarily focus on political and military powerful actors. But it is the young generation that shapes the country's future therefore we think that the experiences of the youth must be taken into account when thinking about the country's future. For this presentation, we would like to share some findings of the Afghan Youth Project that explores with a participatory research design the everyday experience on a micro level with qualitative methods such as narrative interviews and drawings as well projective essays and drawings considering the heterogeneous ethnicities and socioeconomic backgrounds. By now 45 narrative interviews, more than 170 projective essays and more than 200 drawings have been collected by the authors together with the local co-researchers. For this presentation, the authors will focus by drawing on the empirical data the narratives of pain and suffering but also the notions of resistance and hope among young Afghans and highlighting gender differences in dealing and coping with the experiences of violence.

Science and technology has revolutionized each and every sphere of human life. As a result of this, there is hardly any aspect of life that has remained immune to its impact. Its total impact is well reflected in the manner, the people make the use of multiple technological devices in spending their leisure time. The multiple ways in which people make use of technology in order to recuperate from the heavy work pressure may vary from listening to music, watching television, playing games on computer, chatting with friends on social networking sites to going gym, playing sports or visiting amusement parks etc. Therefore, the dependency of modern day man on technology for spending their leisure is ascertained beyond any fact.

While there is no denying the fact that technology has remained an inevitable means of modern mans recreation, however, it has a negative side too. The negative impact of the technology is well reflected from the all-round adverse impacts of the excessive use of modern technological devices that range from physical fatigue, eye straining, staining social relations, pornography etc. The unjust use of technology, can, therefore, cause more lethal effects over recreation.

The present paper, therefore, intends to discuss the leisure viz-a-viz technology and its impact on the social lives of the modern day man.

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In order to propose policy and enforcement recommendations to improve the current system, this paper will first look at the state of the current system. We
will describe the standards publicly set by medical regulatory bodies such as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Pakistan, and evaluate the extent to which the regulatory bodies appear to comply with their own standards. We will then recommend revisions to the formulation and enforcement of these standards to better regulate in the future.

**RC41-717.2**

**AHMED, KHANDAKER** *(Freelance researcher)*

**ATIQUIL HAQ, SHAH MD** *(Postdoctoral Fellow)*

*How Does the Perceived Risk of Infant/Child Mortality Influence Fertility Preference? A Comparative Study in Bangladesh*

This study addresses how the perceived risk of infant/child mortality influences fertility preference in Bangladesh. We surveyed 759 ever-married women and did in-depth interviews with 25 ever-married women. We identified two study areas, one is prone to extreme weather events and the other one is not. Findings reveal that those who consider a high risk of infant/child mortality and had previous experiences with infant/child mortality are more likely to prefer additional children in the areas prone to extreme events. Higher male child mortality is found in extreme weather events area. Qualitative information reveals that people from the areas think to have a child as replacement and consider as security against the future loss. However both fertility and mortality has remarkably declined in Bangladesh but this study shows a positive link between the perceived risk of infant/child mortality and fertility preference and further studies to explore more insights on it.

**RC16-316.1**

**AHMED, KRITEE** *(York University)*

*But That's Just Neoliberalism, Right?*: Public Transport Organizations and Moving Beyond Representations of Macro-Historical Perspectives.

Neoliberalism, as a key theoretical concept, is often employed to explain shifts in social and economic organization. The use of this concept renders legible local phenomena through theory without exploring the nuances and details of economic organization and culture within institutional contexts. As such, I argue for the necessity of investigating meso-level institutions to see how they vitalize and select effects of macro-historical processes. To do this, I explore organizational texts of London, U.K.'s public transport organization, Transport for London (TfL) and its predecessors, and pay special attention to language that we have come to associate with “customers” and “customer service.” These are often recognized as signals of neoliberalism within public organizations. I examine the details of these organizational texts and the contextual use of the terms used above, particularly within staff magazines and annual reports, to avoid imposing a macro-historical perspective on the emergence of a current phenomenon – the customer service orientation in London’s public transport organization. The paper illustrates that many of the narratives, logics, and language associated with customer service preceded the dominance of neoliberalism. Consequently, the paper further argues that in avoiding imposing a reading of customer service as necessarily neoliberal-in-action, it becomes possible to theorize the ways in which the macro-historical processes of neoliberalism articulate with pre-existing organizational discourses found at the meso-level of organizational analysis, within texts. Investigating the nitty gritty of organizational economic culture refines the way in which we may be able to think through the continued domination of neoliberalism. Moreover, employing such a strategy may reveal that what we might think of neoliberalism at first glance might be more than meets the eye.

**RC24-450.10**

**AHMED, MUFTI NADIMUL QUAMAR** *(Postgraduate Researcher)*

**ATIQUIL HAQ, SHAH MD** *(Postdoctoral fellow, UCL, Belgium)*

*Indigenous People's Perception about Climate Change, Forest Resource Management and Coping Strategy: A Comparative Study in Bangladesh*

This study addresses how indigenous people living in a forest area perceive about climate change. This study also aims to know how indigenous people manage their forest resources and apply different coping strategies by using their indigenous knowledge. This study selected two indigenous communities living in Lawachora Punji (Khasia community) and in Dolubar/Dulahazra (Tripura community). This study included 18 households from 23 households living in Khasia Punji and 60 households from 75 households living in Dolubar/Dulahazra and followed purposive sampling particularly convenient sampling to collect information. This study used a survey questionnaire for descriptive information and also conducted in-depth interviews to explore more insights about climate change. Findings of this study show some differences between the two indigenous communities on climate change perception. Findings also reveal some variations on indigenous techniques and knowledge for forest resource management and coping strategies. Tripura people consider that climate change is a treat for human kind and human activities are responsible for climate change. On the other side Khasia people consider more about the impacts of climate change and how to combat the impacts of climate change. They emphasize on government responsibility, raising public awareness and performing different roles by human kind to tackling climate change effects. This study suggests further comparative study between different indigenous communities living in forest areas, Bangladesh. Findings from this kind of study can provide more insights and understandings about climate change and its different dimensions including forest resource management and coping strategy. Guidelines and policy suggestions from the studies can contribute to sustainable environment in future in developing countries like Bangladesh.

**RC28-513.2**

**AHN, HYE WON** *(University of Iowa)*

**SHIN, SUYEONG** *(University of Iowa)*

**BILLS, DAVID** *(University of Iowa)*

*The Stratification of Intergenerational Alignment of Educational Expectations*

Building on research on the role of educational expectations in status attainment (Sewell, Haller, and Portes 1969). Kim and Schneider (2005) conceptualized intergenerational alignment of educational expectations. They reported that the alignment of parents’ and adolescents’ goals and actions could play a crucial role in the intergenerational transmission of social capital, thus increasing educational attainment.

While we accept the importance of aligned expectations on social attainment, we argue the need to consider heterogeneity by socioeconomic status (SES) in order to better understand the patterns and roles of intergenerational alignment of educational expectations. We focus on whether the probability of aligned expectations is stratified by SES. We further investigate if social capital within and outside the family carries the effect of family SES on the intergenerational alignment of educational expectations.

Following Kim and Schneider, our outcome variable is measured by the agreement between students’ own educational expectations and parents’ expectations for them. Using the Educational Longitudinal Study of 2002 and Hierarchical Generalized Linear Modeling where 12th graders are nested within school, findings indicate that perceived similarity between parents and their children from higher SES are more likely to share the same level of educational expectation for students, when compared to those from lower SES. Results are robust to the inclusion of gender, race, students’ cognitive ability, and school characteristics (e.g., Catholic school, school SES) while social capital within family partially carries the effect of family SES on aligned expectations. We further address the source of intergenerational agreement patterns (i.e., upward, downward, and identical alignments) by SES and discuss implications of stratified expectations for relative risk aversion and higher education expansion across generations (Breen et al. 2014).

**RC05-JS-63.7**

**AITKEN, WENDY** *(University of Tasmania)*

*Crossing Disciplines to Breach the Frame*

Feminism arose within a public sphere formed through masculine subjectivity. This paper proposes that Australian Aboriginal culture, where no separation between public and private existed (Etienne and Leacock 1988), offers a lens from which to view this masculine frame. Patriarchy is interpreted as a psychological process (Aitken 2013) in line with Nandy’s (2009) critique of colonialism. Social psychology is drawn on to demonstrate the ongoing sway masculine subjectivity has over Western cultures, from political ideologies and processes through free market capitalism to the control of knowledge (Aitken 2013). Masculine subjectivity also permeates all the disciplines that feminism was built upon (Tong 1992). In contrast, pre-colonial Aboriginal culture – which is increasingly thought of as matriarchal – demonstrates how knowledge is dispersed, how authority rests upon responsibility, and how balance – within society and with the environment – is maintained (Rose 1992). The argument posed is that matriarchy is not merely a mirror image of patriarchy: a hierarchy with women in power. Matriarchy is the prerequisite for an egalitarian society.

**RC04-90.5**

**AIZAWA, SHINICHI** *(Chukyo University)*

*Educational Expansion from the 1990s Under Deregulation and Rising Inequality in Japan*

This paper show, in moving toward universal participation in higher education from the 1990s, Japan has established educational practices and customs that differ greatly from those of developed Western countries. Higher education was not universalized because the Japanese government regulated...
the new construction of colleges between the late 1970s and the 1980s. This era of government-regulated tertiary education coincided with the Japanese economy's peak on the world stage. Social scientists around the world focused on Japanese school education because they thought that education was the most important factor in economic success; they discovered many problems with the schools and education, resulting from the severe competition for entrance examinations. These discoveries formed the typical image of Japanese education as an examination hell.

This substantial demographic shift transformed Japanese school education from an examination hell to the schooled society (Ilich, 1971). Following this deregulation and loosening competition, the Japanese enrollment rate for tertiary education expanded dramatically from 30% to over 50% between 1990 and 2010. In other words, Japan entered the universal stage in higher education, in Trow's terms. In contemporary times, issues affecting Japanese youth in relation to higher education seem to have shifted from the transition problem to other problems, such as the cost of higher education and students having to balance study with temporary jobs.

RC04-96.5

AIZAWA, SHINICHI* (Chukyo University)

High School for All in East Asia

In the presentation, we try to answer five main overarching questions that are at the heart of this volume: How did East Asia achieve High-School-For-All? How can we understand all of this theoretically? What are the positive and negative dimensions of this? Was this the result of its strong economic growth? What is the future going to be? Through this discussion, we show merits and demerits of the East Asian development history with the expansion of upper secondary education.

In this presentation, I present a comparative sociological analysis of the historical formation of universalized upper secondary education and study societies facing declining birth rates after expanding education in East Asia. We are carrying out comparative research in East Asia with 12 members. Our project deals with upper secondary level education. Our project deals with Japan, South Korea, Mainland China (China, hereafter), Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Vietnam.

In this presentation, we mainly show the results of the historical expansion process and depopulating stage of upper secondary education in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan.

RC37-657.3

AJASSE, AMARILDO* (Ca' Foscari, University of Venice)

"Why and How Are We Here?" Analysing the Presence and Representation of Visual Arts from Sub-Saharan Africa at the Venice Art Biennale from 1990-2017.

In recent decades, there has been an increased presence of African contemporary art in some of the world's most important events related to visual arts, either through the works of individual artists, or in the case of the Venice Art Biennale, through national pavilions.

At the 56th edition of the Venice biennale in 2015, three of the five countries that participated in the show for the first time were from the African continent. However, very little research has been done to try to understand this phenomenon and analyse the curatorial strategies that are adopted in such exhibitions. In this context, the purpose of the present research is not only to try to understand how African art exhibitions are curated, but also to identify what motivates African countries and artists to attend international art exhibitions outside the African continent.

In order to capture the full picture of the phenomenon, the research was conducted by analysing the exhibitions realized from 1990 to 2019, and within the aforementioned time frame the investigation will focus on three types of exhibitions or participations case studies: 1) special or collective exhibitions; 2) national pavilions; and 3) Artists participation in the main exhibition.

Through the comparison within and across the contexts of the three different types of art show venues represented by these case studies, we intend to identify the essential elements that characterize the exhibition of contemporary African art in the most important visual art event around the globe.
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AHAHORI, SABURO* (Tokyo Woman's Christian University)
Rethinking the Collapse of Reality to Live for: From a Perspective of Second-Order Observation

Almost 10 years ago, a mass murder without a logical reason occurred in Tokyo. Following this, one of the most representative sociologists in Japan pointed out the “collapse of reality to live for” as a diagnosis of contemporary times. He also argued that recognition of “real other(s)” is needed as a prescription. However, what indicates a collapse and/or revival of reality? What sociologists have to do is not to grieve over the loss of existing realities. Instead, we should focus on how the collapse of realities is described and distinguished between local levels. Then, we move on to explore the mechanism of reality construction.

This paper tackles social construction of reality from the perspective of sociological systems theory. Social systems are redefined, according to Niklas Luhmann, as a kind of system that “observes” through producing communication over and over. In other words, social systems construct their own social realities. Based on such a theoretical apparatus, we approach “collapse and/or revival of reality to live for.”

Through examining case studies of Japan, we discuss that: (1) Radical change of contemporary society, especially individualization, rapid demographic change, and the so-called social media revolution, also radically changes social systems’ reality construction. (2) Both collapse and revival are also socially constructed realities. (3) When social systems as “observers” cannot observe properly such radical change, they only observe it as “collapse of reality”.

As for the designing of social systems, what we need is, not designing the contents of realities, but questioning how to design the paths of communication, or the circuit of reality construction. Then we conclude that, especially in Japan, the “collapse of reality” as a constructed reality is caused by the fallacy of social systems’ designing. What have we to analyze is a sensitivity of social systems as “observers”.

AKBARY, SAYED* (University of Calgary)
Why Is Violence Against Women Increasing in Afghanistan? Assessing the Roles of the United States’ Policies, the Afghan State, & Islamic Fundamentalism

Violence against women in Afghanistan has been increasing, and the country is still considered the most dangerous place for women in the world. This paper attempts to answer why violence against women has been increasing in Afghanistan despite the United States’ intervention, large amounts of aid, human resources, and promises for ‘fighting for the rights and dignity of Afghan women’. Based on a review of the literature, this paper suggests that two factors are major barriers for prevention of violence against women in the country: (1) The Afghan state’s weakness to implement gender-based reforms due to the local patriarchal and kin-based tribal powers fueled by the U.S. foreign policies; and (2) the role of decentralized independent madrassas (local Islamic schools) and Afghan extremist religious groups who have produced fundamentalist and conservative interpretation of Islamic texts to control and oppress women. After discussing each factor, the mid-twentieth century post-colonial Tunisian state-building strategies and family-law reformations are used as a model to offer solutions for prevention of violence against women in Afghanistan.

AKHIATE, YASSINE* (Mohammed V University of Rabat, Kingdom Of Morocco)
BENDAHAN, MOHAMED* (Mohammed V University of Rabat, Kingdom Of Morocco)
When the Ideological Minority Eclipse the Identity and Linguistic Majorities (Case of Moroccan media)

The lifting of the State monopoly in 2002 enabled the liberalization of the Moroccan audiovisual sector to enter into its operational phase with the granting of the first licenses of the private radio and television services. This change in the liberalized audiovisual sector was intended to be a new milestone in democratic construction and, above all, to be a crucial step in the process of political openness by guaranteeing political pluralism and cultural diversity at the level of the sphere of the audiovisual media.

The objective of this work is to identify and address the impact of liberalization tools on the promotion of cultural and regional specificities in the face of conservative (religious or identity) ideologies in the different poles of the media landscape (public vs. private / TV vs Radio / digital vs classic).

Thus, we will focus on the analysis of three aspects of liberalization:
1) The role of law provisions and their level of involvement in the process of linguistic and cultural equality in the media space,
2) The role of regulation, co-regulation and self-regulation and all the media actors in the construction of grids for local radio and television programs,
3) The importance of measurement aggregates to analyze the potential gap between supply and demand for audiovisual content based on an analysis of audience data.

To answer these different aspects, we will base ourselves on the Laws, specifications of the Moroccan radios and televisions, the thematic reports of the operators, data of audience measurement as well as an immersion in the writing of two regional operators.

From a methodological point of view, this research is in the wake of studies on reception, the uses of the media, in particular the founding works of the currents “cultural studies” and ‘uses and rewards’.

RC14-271.6

RC40-703.2

AKERMANN, GRÉGORI* (INRA)
DAVIRON, ELIE* (La Cogette)
Prosumer’s Commitments in Food Co-ops in France

Since 2011, many food cooperative projects have been developing in France. The design work of the food coop “La Louve”, which opened in Paris in 2016, aroused a deep interest and led to the spinning off in several big cities of France. The objective of this paper is to explore the conditions for emergence of these food coop. On the basis of surveys of members of the food coop “La Cogette” at Montpellier, we will describe the sociodemographic profiles and motivations to get involved in the creation of such projects and in new forms of consumption. A questionnaire sent to the members in June 2016, supplemented by a qualitative investigation, allow to identify a variety of forms of commitment and representations of the projects objectives. We show that there are several levels of commitment (from the very committed project leader to the simple support) and that these affect consumption practices and motivations to engage. The more members get involved, the more they consume products distributed by the food coop, but at the same time the less they consider that the main purpose of the project is consumption. The members who participate more frequently tend to express political motivations (fostering social ties, living together, building alternatives) whereas the less active members think of the coop as a place of consumption. These results call to deepen the effect of the participation on the practices of consumptions, in particular the way the implication of the members in a role of prosumer can bring them to change their practices at the same time as their representation.

RC51-853.4

AKESSON, BREE* (Wilfrid Laurier University)
BASSO, ANDREW R. (University of Calgary)
HERSCBERGER, ESTHER (Wilfrid Laurier University- Faculty of Social Work)
CIASCHI, PATRICK (The New School for Social Research)
The Place Where We Lived: A Typology of Extreme Domicide

Domicide – the intentional destruction of the home (Porteous & Smith, 2001) – is a critically under-researched human rights violation. Extreme domicile, where perpetrators utilize indirect or direct violence to partially or totally remove home occupants, has been utilized as violent means to displace and/or destroy families, communities, and cultures in many differing spatial and temporal contexts. At the turn of the century, Porteous and Smith (2001) estimated that over 30 million people were affected by domicile, a statistic that only accounts for those made homeless within their own country and not including official refugee statistics. More recently, Shao (2013) estimated 30 million people are “suffering domicile’s ravages” at the beginning of the 21st century. And Nowicki (2014) reported that domicile has resulted in an estimated 43.3 million people being forcibly displaced from their homes due to violent persecution in 2011. Although the literature does a thorough job of describing domicile, there is a critical lack of understanding of the types of domicile that occur within episodes of political violence. Grounded in eight case studies of extreme domicile, our presentation will highlight commonalities and differences among diverse examples of domicile from the expulsion of Chechens within the Soviet Union starting in 1944 to the destruction of the Rohingya minority group in contemporary Myanmar. By exploring the factors that contribute to extreme domicile and the range of effects of domicile on children, families, communities, and societies, human rights actors can begin to hold those who commit domicile accountable and take steps towards preventing its deleterious effects.
The observed level of housing satisfaction shows the decrepit houses, where mostly low-income families live. Thirdly, quantitative ecological and geographical reasons (61%): distant place of residence; ecological mobility to metropolises; for residents of small towns - to middle cities. All families territorial mobility of young people [Karavayeva, 2015]. For middle cities natives - stage of the family life cycle. Now it is related not only with age, but also with the housing affordability has in Russia has not solved the housing problem. The housing affordability has

When the Ideological Minority Eclipse the Identity and Linguistic Majorities

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From a methodological point of view, this research is in the wake of studies on reception, the uses of the media, in particular the founding works of the currents “cultural studies” and “uses and rewards”.

AKMETSHINA, EKATERINA* (Ulyanovsk State Technical University)

Housing Ownership and Housing Satisfaction in Russian Regions

The housing status is usually included in the list of criteria that indicate the material success of the individual and/or family. The mass privatization of housing in Russia has not solved the housing problem. The housing affordability has changed in recent years in both quantitative and qualitative characteristics. Most families in Ulyanovsk (92%) are provided with their own housing. The remaining 8% of families live in dormitories or rent. Housing ownership is usually the result of lifelong savings. Rented accommodation is more typical for the initial stage of the family life cycle. Now it is related not only with age, but also with the territorial mobility of young people [Karavayeva, 2015]. For middle cities natives - mobility to metropolises; for residents of small towns - to middle cities. All families can be divided into three groups by the criterion of "satisfaction with housing": "Fully satisfied" (a fifth); "Partially satisfied" (a half); "Unsatisfied" (a quarter). Dissatisfaction with housing conditions is caused by range of reasons. At first, the importance of measurement aggregates to analyze the potential gap between supply and demand for audiovisual content based on an analysis of audience data.

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RC14-271.2

AKHIATE, YASSINE* (Mohammed V University of Rabat, Kingdom Of Morocco)

BENDAHAN, MOHAMED* (Mohammed V University of Rabat, Kingdom Of Morocco)

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RC43-728.1

AKMETSHINA, EKATERINA* (Ulyanovsk State Technical University)

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From a methodological point of view, this research is in the wake of studies on reception, the uses of the media, in particular the founding works of the currents “cultural studies” and “uses and rewards”.

RC44-JS-15.3

AKKAYMAK, GULIZ* (York University)

CONDRAZZO, SHELLEY (Laurentian University)

MIRCHANDANI, KIRAN (University of Toronto)

SONI-SINHA, Urvashi (University of Windsor)

STEEDMAN, MERCEDES (Laurentian University)

THOMAS, MARK (York University)

Strengthening Participatory Approaches to the Enforcement of Employment Standards in Ontario

Although the enforcement of employment standards (ES) is generally conceptualized as the responsibility of the state, in fact, a number of state-based and non-state-based actors participate at different levels in the process of ensuring that the law is adhered to. Set in the context of an ongoing crisis of ES enforcement created by a ‘mismatch’ between traditional state-directed enforcement strategies and the structure of industries where noncompliance is most problematic, this paper considers the potential for forms of participatory ES enforcement to counter conditions of precarious employment. The paper takes into account the involvement of a range of actors in the enforcement process, including government agencies and representatives, workers, and community groups. Forms of participation in ES enforcement—particularly those that involve non-state actors—are considered in terms of their capacity to create alternatives to both individualized complaint-based enforcement mechanisms that fail to counter the inherently unequal power relations of the employment relationship and “top-down” enforcement strategies of state regulators that accord workers a passive role in the enforcement process. Based on research conducted on ES enforcement in the province of Ontario, Canada, the paper outlines forms of participation in the enforcement process, beginning with ways in which the Ontario Ministry of Labour (MOL) both shapes and participates in the enforcement process. The primary form of worker participation in the enforcement process— the individualized complaints system— is also examined, with a focus placed on the factors that mitigate against meaningful worker participation. Using examples from Sudbury, Windsor, and Toronto, forms of participatory enforcement that involve community organizations acting in support of workers are then considered, highlighting methods of participation including advocacy, legal assistance, labour rights education, assistance with claims, and community organizing. The paper concludes by assessing the potential for a model of participatory enforcement capable of addressing the ongoing crisis of ES enforcement.

RC15-287.8

AKRAM, MOHAMMAD* (Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh)

Illness, Choice of Healers and Illness Doubts: An Empirical Study of Role of Illness Narratives in India

Introduction

This paper elaborates the importance of illness narratives in the patient-practitioner interactions and explores the role of space for expression of narratives in healthcare seeking choices of people and especially vulnerable and marginalized people.

Methods

The data for this empirical study is collected through in-depth interviews conducted among tribal population of Rajasthan and migrant construction workers of Uttar Pradesh.

Findings

The findings reveal that only 17% tribal people (Male 12%; Female 21%) went to biomedical practitioners for treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) whereas 64% (Male 71%; Female 58%) went to traditional/local/ faith healers and 19% didn’t go to any healer at all. The tribal people largely selected the traditional healers as they listen the illness narratives of patients more attentively and patients get an immediate satisfaction. The faith healers and quacks don’t have any scientific knowledge but their act of listening narratives and engage with patients attracts the patients. Many tribal people didn’t go to any healer as narratives of STDs were difficult to share. Similarly, the migrant construction workers often visit to quacks and medicine shop owners for treatment as they listen the workers properly contrary to many medical professional.

Conclusion

The biomedical practitioners often focus more on technical diagnosis and pay less attention to the illness and suffering narratives of patients whereas the traditional healers practice just the opposite. The paper concludes by showing lack of space for expression of narratives cause ‘illness doubts’ among patients and distance them from medical practitioners. It becomes detrimental for patients as treatment by non-professionals cause ‘healthcare illusion’ and makes them chronic patients. There is need to include exchange of narratives in clinical activities of biomedicine practitioners which would humanize the care, empower the patients and wont let the vulnerable patients go to untrained practitioners or even quacks.

RC41-718.1

AKRAM, MOHAMMAD* (Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh)

Illness, Healthcare Challenges and Causation of Chronic Disease: An Epidemiological Study of Construction Workers

Introduction

The social determinants produce butterfly effects in the domains of causation of diseases as well as healthcare outcomes. This study explores the disease causation and healthcare trajectories of the migrant people working in construction sector in urban spaces of western Uttar Pradesh (India). Construction sector workers largely work as casual workers and constitute a major disadvantaged group in India.

Methods
This is a cross-sectional study based on social epidemiological perspective. It uses semi-structured interview schedule and ethnographic observation. The multi-stage cluster sampling is used to identify the 300 samples.

**Findings**

Findings reveal that cases of injury among the workers is 35 percent. Eighty-five percent of female workers and 55 percent male workers are suffering from disease or illness like prolonged cough and shivering (16.7%); exhaustion (16%); fever (13%); respiratory problems (8%); headache and gastritis problems (6%) and others including tuberculosis, skin, slip disc problems, STDs etc. Lack of free and proper medical care, along with other working conditions, brings these workers to keep working without undergoing proper medical treatment in many cases. Government hospitals were used only occasionally. None had any health insurance. Lack of immunization left the children susceptible to several diseases. Poor food, lack of potable water and use of tobacco products etc aggravated the health challenges.

**Conclusions**

The findings suggest that poor health outcome aggravates the already disadvantaged conditions of these workers. Lack of public health facilities and poor economic conditions compel many of them to get treatment from quacks and alternative systems of medicines. This often cause occurrence of chronic diseases. This paper explains how feminization of casual labour, informalization of work and poor public health facilities cause chronic disease among the disadvantaged groups. It proposes concepts of ‘illness doubt’ and ‘healthcare illusion’ to explain them. It concludes that the ecology of primary care practice is complicated and often confirm complexity theories.

**RC08-173.5**

AL-HARDAN, ANAHEED* (American University of Beirut)

**Colonial Critique, the Sociological Canon and Contemporary Sociology**

Two recent trends in sociological theory have been instrumental to the re-imagination of sociology as a “global” discipline, especially as seen from the formerly colonized world. The first, “postcolonial sociology” refers to a recent theoretical orientation in sociology that challenges the discipline’s allegedly Western European origins, classical theorists and general focus. It invokes theorists that pre-date the Industrial Revolution like Ibn Khaldun, and brings classical European sociologists like Max Weber in conversation with forgotten sociologists like W.E.B. Du Bois. Postcolonial sociology therefore attempts to center and universalize non-European and otherwise marginalized sociology in the discipline. The second trend, the so-called “decolonial turn,” is an attempt to center the colonial experience of the Americas in an otherwise British Empire-focused postcolonial theory. The decolonial turn refers to a certain mode of epistemological critique inspired by the post-Bandung decolonization era. It mainly sheds light on modes of power rooted in the modern, colonial and racialized capitalist system that continue to manifest in the postcolonial era. In one important sense, the work of the decolonial turn is to bracket the “post” in the postcolonial, and to move beyond the project of the deconstruction of Eurocentrism, which is always a priori, through new ways of confronting coloniality and possibilities of decolonization. This paper will examine these two overlapping theoretical trends in sociology, and consider their implications for a historical postcolonial sociology of critique as emanating from the Arab world, and brings this critique to bear on a contemporary sociology of the Arab world and the Global South more broadly.

**RC16-299.10**

AL-HARDAN, ANAHEED* (American University of Beirut)

**West Asia as Method**

This paper will consider the potentialities of the horizontal cultural reconfiguration of the Arab world in relation to other postcolonial societies. The normative thinking of this region as the Middle (of the) East is rooted in a colonial cartography that stems from first British inter-war and later US post-war world two geopolitics. This paper will shift this geography and reason by approaching this part of the world as West Asia. Drawing from the historical moment of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Afro-Asian movements of the decolonization era more broadly, it will consider Arab thought that emerged from this, and was in conversation with, this particular historical and political moment. Through this examination, this paper will explore the currently uncharted potentials of looking to other former/currently colonized peoples of Asia, and of the postcolonial world more broadly, that is inherent in the notion of West Asia and from where a historical postcolonial sociology of critique from south-south geographies and transits can be found.

**TG06-993.2**

AL-MUHANDIS, KHALID* (Royal Holloway, University of London)

*It’s Sore and It Bleeds and It Catches on Things*: Managing Life and Self-Identity with a Chronic Skin Condition

Chronic skin conditions such as eczema and psoriasis together affect more than one in twenty people in the UK, while acne is almost universal in young people and remains common in adulthood. The skin is in many ways a social organ, yet the symbolic value attached to the appearance, function and sensory experience of the skin, and the impact of living with skin that is disordered, have received little sociological attention. Combining in-depth interviews (conducted 18 to 54) and the production of participant-generated videos by these respondents, this research seeks to address these issues by exploring lived experiences of a range of chronic skin conditions. Framed around the concept of embodiment, the study examines the sensory, social and material dimensions of these skin conditions, and the practices and strategies employed in attempting to manage them.

The day-to-day management of a chronic skin condition demands continual therapeutic and presentational work, while uncertainty about the illness trajectory entails a perpetual need for contingency and flexibility for future plans. The paper examines the emotional and social burden of treating and managing painful, scaly, inflamed or oozing skin can have a profound impact on self-identity, particularly given that skin conditions can be erratic in their presentation and their responses to treatment.

Participants experienced both enacted and perceived stigma, which was found to confer a sense of shame and marginality across a range of social fields, from work life to the development of romantic relationships. However, tactics of resistance to stigmatisation also emerged, particularly in efforts taken towards the management of interactions. Spatial and bodily presentational tactics were employed to take control over what others were able to perceive of the aesthetic signs of skin conditions as an attempt to elude the impact of stigma across a range of environments and social contexts.

**RC25-J5-90.5**

AL-ALARCON ALARCON, AMA*D* (Universidad Rovira i Virgili)

**UBALDE BUENAFUENTE, JOSEP (URV-Universitat Rovira i Virgili)**

**Conceptualizing and Measuring Occupational Language Skills**

This presentations shows the evolution and transformations during last century of language as a skill within Labor Relations frameworks. Starting with the first ILO conventions/standards, language has undergone an evolution towards becoming a key element for the definition of professional boundaries and employment systems. Our data and analysis is based on documental analysis of Labor Rules and Collective Agreements from Spain and the European Union. We distinguish three main historical stages regarding the incorporation of language within occupational frameworks, determining different boundaries and levels of occupation and wages: 1920-1960 (faulty act); 1960-1975 (rationalization), and 1975-present (depersonalization). Building on the construction of language categories during the past century, we propose a broad system of indicators to measure language skills in the current industrial relations systems, which allows us to better understand the problems of productivity of companies and employability of workers.

**RC37-665.4**

ALATALO, AINO* (University of Tampere)

**Assembling Cultural Space, Assembling the City. a Comparative Case Study of the Construction Projects of the Helsinki Music Centre, the Amos Rex Art Museum and the Helsinki Central Library.**

Helsinki, the capital of Finland, is currently going through something of a metamorphosis as a number of new cultural buildings have risen or are under construction in the city centre. Joining the Northern European trend, Helsinki has in the recent years invested heavily on culture. A new cultural building has the potentiality to transform the city. It not only re-organizes the socio-spatial landscape but occupies a specific field of art. In this presentation we look at three key elements: the Helsinki Music Centre (completed in 2011), the Amos Rex Art Museum and the Helsinki Central Library Oodi (both on-going). On the one hand, the projects are examples of cultural-led urban change in the city centre. On the other hand, the realization of the projects is in many ways dependent on how the projects respond to the aspirations of the city of Helsinki. Besides creating new conditions for art and culture these projects act as development tools for the city and are thought to carry out the goals of the city’s urban development strategies. The projects hereby attach to them a rich bundle of objectives that blend together and become the ingredients of new cultural and urban futures. Against this background, based in a data set of expert interviews, documents and media articles, the paper examines what kind of cultural space and what kind of city do these aspirations assemble and how are these processes connected.
RC40-703.1

ALBERIO, MARCO* (Université du Québec à Rimouski)
MORALLI, MELISSA (University of Bologna)

From Social Movements to Alternative Food Networks: What Role for Social Innovation?

In recent years, alternative food networks are emerging as solutions opposed to the mainstream food industry, which is widely controlled by big industrial groups. These innovative ways of producing, delivering and consuming food engender new challenges for social analysis. On the one hand, they reveal new reflexive and social processes (Brock, Gillions, Lash, 1994) and show social actors’ creativity in re-organizing their activities as an answer to recent socioeconomic transformations. On the other, the relations between producers and consumers are reshaped, by combining practices, narratives and actions belonging both to the field of production and consumption. The prosumer (Toffler, 1981) is thus an emblematic figure, as it will emerge in our presentation. Our paper explores the relation between contemporary social movements (Della Porta, Diani, 2009), communitarian education as a research methodology – emphasizing the participation of the community in the processes of (1) identification of the problem – their own ecology, is the way of acting that the researcher assesses to observe and identify the local knowledge of the community. Communitarian education as a research methodology – emphasizing the participation of the community in the processes of (1) identification of the problem – their own ecology, is the way of acting that the researcher assesses to observe and identify the local knowledge of the community.

The problematization of social challenges, thought educational ones, is set “with” the community, blurring the research-researched roles and allowing critically analyze also the approach of the academic community on education and its limitations to collaborate with the current problems of the dichotomy between local and global needs.

RC54-887.3

ALBANESE, VERONICA* (Universidad de Granada)
MESQUITA, MONICA (Mare Centre)

Sharing and Building Knowledge with the Community to Overcome the Tensions between the Marginal Local and the Dominant Global

The presented project integrates the research processes and the collective reflection on current educational and social challenges as a tool to situate the local knowledge on the cause and result of the economic crisis in Europe, bringing questions like “How to integrate the needs of increasingly multicultural contexts with the positioning of globalization?” and challenges of interest to the Ethnomathematics Program – developed to rethink the role of education on the social violence.

One of the objectives is to investigate new methodologies, part of a participatory and critical approach, in which the members of the local communities on study can be actors of the processes of the ethnographic study, to deal with intra and inter-cultural/political/economic tensions.

The research on local knowledge is a concrete possibility in this regard – after all it already exists within the community as a process that allows the own community to establish common knowledge bases for their survival. Communitarian education is the praxis to live in the community, to be with and within the community, to know the environment from the perspective of the community – their own ecology, is the way of acting that the researcher assesses to observe and identify the local knowledge of the community...

RC34-621.12

ALBERT, KATELIN* (University of Toronto)

Relational Knowledge and Understandings: A Paired Narrative Inquiry into Daughters’ Meaning Making of Health and the HPV Vaccine

In Canada, students receive the HPV vaccine in school vaccination programs, pending parental consent. In Ontario schools, students are meant to learn about HPV and the vaccine during health class, but this education varies by school and is at the discretion of the teacher. Based on 19 qualitative interviews with girls (aged 11-17; grades 7-12), as well as separate, yet paired, interviews with their parents (mostly mothers), this paper narratively uncovers the ways adolescent girls make sense of their health, HPV, and the HPV vaccine. Doing this, I put girls’ narratives in dialogue with their mothers’, often responsible for consenting to this vaccine, and examine how the ways that mothers’ narrate, parent-child interactions, and school factors infect how girls think about these topics. Analytically, I highlight five girls, each of whom have unique interactions with the topic of HPV, the vaccine, and their larger social landscapes (families, schools, churches etc.). I find that girls’ health knowledge and their understandings of HPV and the vaccine operate in relation to other people and larger sociocultural structures. Unlike common and dominant research that focuses solely on what exactly girls do or do not know, my research contextualizes girls, focusing on the ways girls’ knowledge, understanding, and their perceptions of responsibility operate relationally.
RC52-860.5

ALBERT, KYLIE* (Harvard University)

Trends in Professional Association Membership and Revenues in the United States: Smaller but Richer?

In the literature on professions, it is often assumed that professional associations represent the interests of the professions they serve, yet not all professions are members of associations. How do changes in the numbers and demographics of association members affect their advocacy and closure missions?

I conduct quantitative research using membership data from the National Survey of College Graduates in the United States to track the changing demographics of professional and nonprofessional associations between 1995 and 2015 and revenue data from publicly-available tax documents filed by a sample of professional associations over a comparable time period. I find that professional association membership has been characterized by an overall downward trend among US college graduates, continuing the pattern of falling membership in the 1980s and 90s documented in Robert Putnam's work on social capital. Membership decline has been particularly sharp among older and lower income workers, as well as those in managerial positions. Thus, with respect to membership, it appears that professional associations in American are becoming younger and richer.

However, by many qualitative and quantitative indicators (e.g., statistics on employment in the meetings industry), US professional associations remain strong. Using tax filings for a stratified sample of professional associations representing various sectors of the labor market, I find evidence that the overall resources of the association sector have not fallen in direct proportion to membership levels. Revenue dependence on non-dues sources, such as conferences, certification and training programs, and publications, grew to displace some of the revenue lost as professionals left their associations. I argue that the changing demography of membership associations and changes in the revenue sources that such associations rely upon may lead to professional membership associations that are less representative of the professions they serve, which in turn affect their interest in advancing the professionalization of their fields.

RC47-JS-22.8

ALBERT, VICTOR* (High School of Economics)

Territories of Dissent: The Cultural Political Economy of Brazil's Homeless Workers' Movement

Territories of Dissent: the cultural political economy of Brazil's Homeless Workers' Movement

The crisis in Brazil has issued in a new, highly unpopular President, a return to boldly neo-liberal policies, and renewed debate about the effectiveness of the country's political institutions and its economic future. With the political left weakened by scandals and adverse media coverage, social movements have grown in strength – none more so, arguably, than the Homeless Workers' Movement (Movimento de Trabalhadores Sem-Teto, MTST), which in five short years has gone from a clandestine movement engaging in land occupations on the periphery of São Paulo to a protagonist on the national stage.

In this paper I draw on long term ethnographic research of the MTST and propose a relational framework for theorising its emergence and some of the key spheres in which it is active. More specifically, I examine: first, its trajectory and makeup as it relates to the shifting terrain of the political economy; second, its use of a federal housing programme (My House My Life Entities), which has enabled the MTST to construct formal housing for its members; third, the movement's presence in the media, through which it campaigns together with alternative media partners such as Media Ninja; and fourth, the cultural work of the movement that serves to cultivate solidarity and shared values in occupations on the peripheries of the city. I respond to calls to 'bring capitalism back into the study of social movements' by drawing on two elements of the Lancaster school of political economy: that serves to cultivate solidarity and shared values in occupations on the peripheries of the city. I respond to calls to 'bring capitalism back into the study of social movements' by drawing on two elements of the Lancaster school of economic programs, and publications, grew to displace some of the revenue lost as professionals left their associations. I argue that the changing demography of membership associations and changes in the revenue sources that such associations rely upon may lead to professional membership associations that are less representative of the professions they serve, which in turn affect their interest in advancing the professionalization of their fields.

RC53-879.2

ALBERTH, LARS* (Leibniz University Hannover)


Despite a myopia of definitional approaches to phenomena subsumed under the category “child abuse and neglect”, all are grounded in the idea, that children are harmed by other persons, especially parents, whose behavior resulted in abuse or neglect. At the core, concepts of child abuse and neglect therefore follow a discourse of violence, which operates on the basis of three “vernacular” objects (Ibarra/Klitsuke): perpetrator, victimization, and harmful behavior.

Interviews with child protection social workers in Germany show, however, that the professional intervention systematically transforms all three “vernacular” objects, replacing the public discourse of violence by a professional rhetoric of unreasonableness. The perpetrator is substituted by the vernacular object of the “overburdened mother”, whose rational agency is called into doubt; (2) “harmful behavior” is either framed as circumstantial to the “unreasonable conduct” of the client or replaced by the notion of “unwillingness” or “inability” of the mother to comply with the rational intervention; (3) children are either not portrayed at all or are portrayed as “troublemakers” - the category of “victimism” is either made invisible, transformed into “irrational agency” or even transferred to the professionals, who then put themselves in a vulnerable position when facing clients.

This analysis shows how professional social problems work (Miller/Holstein) depending on the transformation of a moral discourse by presenting an alternative definition of the social problem and thereby justifying their professional claims. Furthermore, the case of child protection social work highlights the interweaving of the generational order and professional moral enterprise.

RC44-744.2

ALBERTI, GABRIELLA* (University of Leeds)

CUTTER, JO (University of Leeds)

CIUPIJUS, ZINOVIJUS (University of Leeds)

United in Uncertainty: British Trade Unions (and other interest groups)’ Response to Migration in the Context of Brexit

The process of withdrawal of the UK from membership of the European Union provides a significant context in which to observe how organised labour positions itself towards migration. Public concerns about migrants’ supposed drain on national welfare together with the wage undercutting effects of free movement of labour have indeed been key, if certainly not the only, drivers in the Brexit vote.

The respective positions of employers and workers’ associations on the question of migration regulation before and after the EU Referendum have been relatively uncertain and shifting. The Trade Union Congress (2016) has focused on unscrupulous employers who “undercut local workers by exploiting migrants” maintaining a view of migrant labour as vulnerable employment (TUC 2008). Recently, while highlighting the positive view on the effects of migration for the UK economy and the benefits of keeping free trade tariff-free markets for UK-based workers, and businesses, the TUC has fallen short of taking a stance on the relevance of free movement rights for EU migrants. Brexit indeed critically affects EU migrant workers by creating uncertainties for their continued labour market access. It also critically affects EU migrant workers by creating uncertainties for their continued labour market access.

This paper, by discussing empirical material emerging from interviews and a roundtable with stakeholders from labour, migrant and employers’ organisations explores the persisting ambiguities and the main points of friction among unions and other interest groups on the question of the future regulation of EU labour mobility.

The analysis focuses on the transformation of a moral discourse by presenting an alternative definition of the social problem and thereby justifying their professional claims. Furthermore, the case of child protection social work highlights the interweaving of the generational order and professional moral enterprise.
The Competitive Strategies and Their Importance in the Good Business Management

Competitive strategies that companies develop are a key factor to determine how they will compete in the markets and if their business management will be successful. It is vital for companies to identify the most effective strategy or set of strategies to compete efficiently. Only by establishing the appropriate strategy can companies achieve their proposed goals and objectives. In order for a strategy to be successful, it must be coherent with its values and goals, resources and capabilities, environment, structure and organizational systems and their own characteristics; social relations with colleagues and coach. The experience of being “older” gymnasts helps to understand how particular contexts happen and thus develop a new stage of the career. The identification of body perception with the onset of age could encourage alternative ways of coaching WAG and improve the meanings that competitive sport could assume for older athletes and thus promote the prolongation of the sports career.

National Solidarity Under Conditions of Globalization: The Theoretical Basis of Xi Jinping’s Governance of China

While the ideological basis of China’s rise is widely understood to be an amalgam of Marxism, China’s intellectual heritage, and market economics the sociological theory underpinning Xi Jinping’s The Governance of China has been less well recognized. He is advancing a comprehensive programme for social governance based on concepts of community, institutions, values, citizenship, justice, rights and diversity to create a collective will for national rejuvenation and governance based on concepts of community, institutions, values, citizenship, justice, rights and diversity to create a collective will for national rejuvenation and engagement in global society.

From the Ex USSR to Spain. New Paths of Migration in the New Century.

The fall of the Berlin Wall (1989) and the USSR (1991) prompted the start of an aggravated political and economic crisis for the countries that formed part of the so-called “Iron Curtain” in the final decade of the 20th century, and the beginning of a migration process to other countries by people seeking a higher quality of life. The purpose of the present text is focused on analyzing first, the increase of foreign people, specially those of the ex URSS, living in Spain since the start of the 21th seceand and two, the departure of individuals leaving those countries to live in Spain from the perspective of the emigrants. For the first goal we use a quantitative methodology analyzing official statistics and for the second goal, a qualitative methodology was employed, with life stories being judged the most appropriate technique. The results obtained point to the poor living conditions in their native countries as the fundamental reason behind making their “escape” as an individual/family strategy for building a better future, a decision that produced significant changes on their personal life. The conduct of everyday life is the place where fathers acknowledge their quality of life has improved despite the devaluation of their human capital in holding jobs below their level of education and or training, and allude to the process of re-signification of their identities in the context of their new daily life.

The Body Perception and Coming of Age in the Women’s Artistic Gymnastics

Women’s artistic gymnastics (WAG) is a demanding sport, both from a technical and aesthetic point of view. To achieve success, there is early involvement and intensive training since childhood. Authors have related this reality and the difficulties of gymnasts when they perceive themselves as “older”. We questioned gymnasts on the representations of the body from their own perception, in order to understand the body models prevalent in this sport. The aim of the study was to gain insight into the body’s perception of the age and its relationship with the coach, the training, and the family throughout the sports career. Currently, there are several studies on how to maintain the ideal physical conditioning, the coach-athlete relationship, the age-related beliefs and performance. The present study was generated by the project “Coming of age: Towards best practice in artistic gymnastics” (Kerr, Barker-Ruchts, Schubring, Cervin, Nunomura, 2013), which aim is to explore the experiences of older gymnasts and the factors associated to the prolonged sporting career. Seven Portuguese gymnasts with international experience were interviewed. The semi-structured interview focused on the oral history approach, and the thematic analysis was used for data treatment. It was identified that the main influences are the perception of matured age; the passage through moments that combine individual factors with adjustment requirements and the expectations of colleagues and coach. The experience of being “older” gymnasts helps to understand how particular contexts happen and thus develop a new stage of the career. The identification of body perception with the onset of age could encourage alternative ways of coaching WAG and improve the meanings that competitive sport could assume for older athletes and thus promote the prolongation of the sports career.

Perceptions of Inequality in Germany’s Economic Elite

The paper presents empirical research about perceptions of inequality identified among members of the German economic elite. It is part of a larger study about patterns of interpretation of German top managers, company owners and board members of trade associations (54 semi-structured interviews). The elite members’ concepts of inequality as well as their self-perception and concepts of justice are shaped by some basic interlinked patterns of interpretation. The dominant pattern is a meritocratic concept of a performance-related equality. In their perceptions of social inequality, however, the meritocratic concept is supplemented by ideas about insuperable barriers between the social classes. Their perceptions of gendered inequality also contain ideas of a ‘nature’ that disadvantages women, and of traditional gender roles that prevent women from pursuing organizational careers. The interviewees hold that full equality will never be attained - but that in Germany a fair-reaching equality exists. They also believe that the ‘State’ is responsible for realizing equality by providing welfare state institutions and educational support. Rarely, they assign responsibility to themselves, their companies or the economy.

The theoretical frame of reference that links patterns of interpretation to problems of action (Oevermann) shows that self-perceptions, patterns of interpretation and problems of action are mutually supporting components. These patterns help to stabilize the self-concept of a ‘performance elite’ in a performance-oriented society and thus legitimize their privileged status, even in cases when their position is challenged by conflicting experiences or public demands. The leaders’ concepts of (in)equality and justice shape their orientations of action and their business conduct. This becomes manifest in their public statements and their efforts to influence political action. The results lead to the conclusion that patterns of interpretation will only change when inequalities lead to problems of action for the economic elite.
Introducing this invited session on “Civil Sphere Theory Outside the North,” I provide a very brief description of what Civil Sphere Theory (CST) is and how it has been revised and advanced in the decade plus since its initial publication. After outlining a sociological account of the cultural and institutional conditions that sustain democracy, as well as of the contradictions that can undermine it, I describe a proposal that examines the conditions of the civil sphere, and the relevance of CST, in Latin America, East Asia, Europe, and India.

RC47-794.2
ALEXANDER, PETER* (University of Johannesburg) RUNCIMAN, CARIN (University of Johannesburg) NGWANE, TREVOR (University of Johannesburg)

Classes, Hinges and Socialist Emancipation: South Africa and Beyond

For Erik Olin Wright, definitions of class are embedded in distinct theoretical approaches and anchored in different kinds of question. For us, like him, the principle anchors are ‘emancipation’ and ‘class antagonism’. Drawing on South African perspectives we attempt to bridge a gap in his argument concerning the unemployed, who, at best, fit awkwardly in analysis stemming from US positioning and problematics. Three claims are made. (1) It is necessary to add and integrate an account of reproduction and consumption to one based on production and exploitation. (2) Workers and the jobless have different relations to the means of protest. (3) These two social forces are like two wings of a hinge that are linked to a common nature of class interest. The hinge can be wide open, representing an absence of unity, or the wings can come closer, and at key moments in history they touch, creating possibilities for socialist transformation.

Our approach led us to emphasise a third of Wright’s anchors, ‘subjective location’. Early insights benefited from empirical research in Soweto, which he encouraged. This paper has been enriched by recent work on South Africa’s ‘rebellion of the poor’, greater historical depth, and engagement with recent literature on uprisings around the world. We argue, first, that aspects of our account have relevance elsewhere, notably where a large part of the population is unemployed or underemployed. Secondly, in South Africa, as elsewhere, after a period when the hinge was closing there has been a reversal of fate. Dynamics vary, but especially in South Africa, the importance of subjectivity, especially political and organisational issues, comes clearly into view.

RC47-792.4
ALEXANDER, PETER* (University of Johannesburg)

Precarity, Protest and Possibilities: Analysing South Africa’s ‘Rebellion of the Poor’

South Africa is one of the most unequal countries in the world. Unemployment has remained steady at 35% and half the population survives on $2.20 a day. At the same time, this has been described as the most protestable capital of the world, with an average of 2,000 protests occurring a year in recent years. Community protests emanate from black townships and informal settlements in response to the lack or neglect of basic services from the state that the unemployed, in particular, rely upon for survival. However, community protests reflect more than just a battle for basic goods but also a much wider contestation over the quality of post-apartheid democracy. South Africa’s protest wave mirrors elsewhere in the world where the forces of neoliberalism have forcibly excluded the most precarious sections of the working class from the post-1994 democratic gains.

What is perhaps different about the South African case is the degree to which community protest action remains fragmented both internally to itself and to other arenas of working class mobilisation, such as the labour movement. This paper seeks to put the politics of South Africa’s so-called ‘rebellion of the poor’ into perspective. The paper begins by using data from the armed Conflict Location and Event Data project in order to make comparisons about protest across the African continent. The paper then goes on to analyse the politics of the rebellion through analysing the particular players and arenas in which protest unfolds. In so doing, this paper considers how protest and its politics are shaped not only by the underlying structures of capital but also the contingent local arenas in which protest plays out. This paper then introduces both the conditions of the civil working class and current political struggles but also suggest avenues in which this may be overcome.

RC36-652.3
ALFONSSON, JOHAN* (University of Gothenburg)

Alienation on a Flexible Labour Market

In this paper I argue that alienation is a growing problem in todays flexible labour market. With the example of Sweden, the purpose of the paper is to investigate the situation of the growing group of flexible on-call employees with the concept of alienation. During that last 30 years the working life has become more flexible and this group now constitutes 7 percent of all employees in Sweden. They are called in by the hour and need to move between different workplaces in their hunt for hours. The starting point is Marxian quartered categorisation of alienation. However, I argue that Marx perspective, with the aim to explain capitalism in its most abstract way of functioning, cannot be translated directly to a concrete empirical level without risking of falling in to sociologism, were the subject is excluded from the analysis. On the other hand, the psychological perspectives, mainly derived from Seemans categorisation, risks turning into psychologism, were alienation is considered exclusively as a subjective experience rather than as alienated relations connected to an objective structure. Instead, I build on Jaegigs definition of alienation as ”relations of relationlessness”. Here, relations rather than their experiences are in the centre of the analysis, and psychologism is avoided. Further, rather then consider the alienated relations as naturalistic, with no connection to the individual, I use jaegigs concept of ”qualified subjectivism”. From this perspective I analyse 18 interviews with on-call employees in order to influence their employment and the relation to work and private life. The results indicate that relations both inside as well as outside of work are liquefied and that parts of life are being reified. In this paper I stress the importance of the concept of alienation in order to understanding the effect of an increasingly flexible working life.

RC14-278.8
ALGHURAIBI, MUNA* (King Saud University)

Media Capital: The State without a Chief; A New Understanding of the Role of Bridging Social Capital in the Process of Social Changes

*alphabets were confiscated. words were suffocated in our throats. We have been deprived of writing, but now we have Twitter/.Human Right Activist*

This paper undertakes a closer examination of the concept of social capital and its three components: the social networks, trust, and reciprocity. Some scholars claim that formal and informal social networks are important for civic action. Based on the assumption that social media rests a proper environment for bridging ties in collective societies. This paper claims that bridging social capital generated from interactions throughout social media has an equal importance of face-to-face interpersonal social capital in shaping individuals’ choice of participating in collective action. However, being a witness of two different cases in reality arises a question whether social media can influence the formation and maintenance of social capital to stimulate civic engagement in a collective society that classified as an autocratic and conservative society such as Saudi Arabia.

This paper discusses how social media played a significant role in directing a meaningful transformation of people’s civic participation in Saudi Arabia. More specifically, through documentary materials, I subsidize the localized and grounded evidence of the capability of social media in a collective society to act as a tool of social changes by adhesive the bridging social capital through generating a “public sphere” where the public can freely discuss and identify societal problems, and through that discussion influence political action. In this context of this paper, I attempt to outline the significance of utilizing social media as a tool of empowerment that creates the power of popular, which promotes a continuous tension on the government to change their policies to promote serious and timely social reforms.

RC10-202.2
ALGHURAIBI, MUNA* (The university of Sydney)

The Saudi Vision 2030 and the Cultural Changes; The Revitalization of the Bridging Social Capital and the Vibrant Civil Society

Saudi Arabia is seen as a dynamic state; therefore it went through several phases of political reforms of the basic law that are believed to be essential changes. I won’t talk about the waves of changes, but definitely I will mention Saudi Vision 2030 as the topic of today. Saudi Vision 2030 is set to find alternatives to support the national economy, which believed to be the new push for reform. “The National Transformation Program”, which is a key element of the vision, entails the privatization of government services. The Saudi government, while aiming to decrease its involvement in the economic sphere, appears hopeful in increasing its involvement in the cultural and social realm through creating its own civil society sector. By looking at the current socio-political and economic circumstances in Saudi Arabia, medium-term structural changes in society are required for reconfiguring the society and for solving the existing social problems, which are considered serious challenges that might hinder achieving their goals within 13 years. Of all the burdens that surround the Saudi civil society, the prevailing theories on the role of civil society in the process of change are notably underestimated, if not disregarded.

This paper argues that the lack of civil society organizations was due not only to state policy but also to the traditional social capital. Accordingly, the interpretation of the overlap between state policy and the transformation of the society could be highlighted by the trend of social capital, subsequently, the future of civil society in Saudi Arabia. In this paper, I carry this goal, the basic theoretical hypotheses that have been driven by the worldwide spread of a political principle: that the optimal system of social organization is characterized by strong
Early childhood experiences have deep, instantaneous and long lasting biological, psychological and social effects upon one's health throughout the lifespan (Mikkonen & Raphael, 2010). Early childhood development, particularly in terms of gender socialization is a key determinant of one's overall health status. Yet, mental health is still a largely unobserved area in childhood studies. In my paper, I will explore various agents of socialization (education, family, media) pertaining to childhood and adolescent development. More specifically, I will discuss their role in perpetuating discursive notions of propriety in relation to gendered expectations as they relate to children's and adolescent's mental health. I emphasize my focus on gender identity development considering that the identity construction process in childhood is instrumental in one's development since this is when they are initially beginning to understand themselves as autonomous beings (Banse et al, 2010), which plays a role in their mental health development.
Sanctifying Public "Secular" Space: A Snapshot of "Modern" Canadian Politics

Secularism has a complex history with a multi-faceted relationship to democracy, liberalism, and religion. It is a multivalent notion that means different things to different people in various contexts. In western countries, it most often refers to the separation between the legal public sphere foundations of the state and religious doctrine. However, in private spheres, the role of the state and its role in religious practices have been more pronounced.

Processes of democratization indicate the growing role of religious beliefs and practices. As a result, religious institutions are thought of and defined as the separation of religious institutions from secular institutions in government. Rather, more succinctly the division of politics from religion. From the perspective of the public sphere, secularism supposedly transcends religion. One can outline liberal societies where more religious diversity is accommodated. In these, more religious diversity is accommodated. In these, states are gradually shifting the boundaries and contours between the public and private spheres to accommodate a multicultural citizenry. Despite this shift, however, one defining feature of liberal, modern secularism has become the seemingly gradual reintroduction of religious discourse in the public sphere and the strategic form of thin secularism that governments and international bodies of law collude as a mode to create techniques of separation and exclusion. In the twenty-first century nowhere does "secularism," "religion," and governmentality intersect more fully than in policy debates concerning Muslim women and citizenship. This paper critically analyzes the global, national, and religious dimensions that form the basis for the 2011-2015 ban against wearing the niqab and burqa during the oath of allegiance at the Canadian citizenship ceremony. It argues that public "secular" space becomes re-configured as the site where increasingly thin lines of secularism are used as a tool to define, shape and govern in ways that strategically create and maneuver boundaries between the secular and religious that are most conducive to the secular complexion of the state.

This paper contributes to the literature on tracking in two ways:
- While it is known that students of migratory background are more likely to be placed in vocational programmes, less is known about the systematic bias in such decisions. We impute prior achievement scores in reading or mathematics and use it as a main control in explaining potential biases in power chances.
- We combine educational data for primary and secondary schools from various educational surveys and construct three synthetic birth cohorts of students, observed initially in primary (PIRLS or TIMSS survey) and later in secondary school (PISA survey).

Our sample includes 14 countries and 370,000 students, of whom around 40% are in vocational education. Our preliminary results suggest no bias towards immigrant students in countries with high share of immigrant students and longer low socio-economic strata, provides them with narrow or basic skills, denies them the opportunity to pursue tertiary or other advanced studies, and in overall increases the social inequality in the society.

The phenomenon of educational tracking has been widely studied in sociological literature. While it served the needs of national economies in previous times, its relevance in modern education and economy is being more frequently contested. Most contributions conclude that it disproportionately punishes students from low socio-economic strata, provides them with narrow or basic skills, denies them the opportunity to pursue tertiary or other advanced studies, and in overall increases the social inequality in the society.

Transition from Primary to Secondary School and Ethnic Inequalities in Comparative Perspective

Tracking is widely present in many European schooling systems – Austria, Germany, Switzerland are the classical examples of dual system, but other countries like Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and even France and Italy practice programme placement to some extent.

This paper aims to research the features of religiosity of LGBT community in contemporary Lithuania. LGBT community in Lithuania faces challenges of social exclusion due to the dominating cultural and social norms supported by traditional and constitutional powers in Lithuanian society. Religious and political elites, and their antagonism towards LGBT community in the doctrine of Roman Catholic Church and its approach to the practices of homosexuality. Lithuanian society was undergoing quite rapid social change after the collapse of Iron Wall and recent social research data reports about the increase of the part of population with more liberal attitudes toward homosexuality. However, LGBT community finds itself as an alternative cultural group in still very traditional and conservative Lithuanian society and religion remains one of the obstacles to overcome these boundaries. How do LGBT community members construct their religiosity and everyday religious life? What are the features of LGBT community religiosity? How does LGBT community religiosity manifest in their everyday life? These and other questions have been posed in the beginning of the research.

In 2017 autumn Lithuanian LGBT community for the first time participated in the survey about their religiosity, relations with Roman Catholic Church and society. The results of the survey will allow disclosing the features of LGBT community religiosity, their beliefs, practices, consequences of their religiosity for everyday life, their assessments of activities of dominant religious community in public. The LGBT community survey results will be compared with European Value Survey results and social research data from other countries – Poland, UK (Hunt 2009, Yip & Page 2013, Hall 2014).

Process-Sociological Concept of Power and Democratization and Its Empirical Implications

The term 'power' is usually used as if it refers to an isolated object in a state of rest. Instead process-sociologically seen, power is an attribute of relationships: every relationship between human beings and groups of human beings is a power relationship. It has extraordinary theoretical and practical consequences if the concept of power would not be used in a refined manner, but in a connection with other concepts such as power resources, power differentials, power balance, power potentials, power distributions, power shifts and power ratios. Based on this understanding of the concept of power, one could grasp the degree of functional democratization in different more or less democratized societies. The direction of processes of functional democratization indicates the growing equality in distribution of all available power resources between all members in a society. On the contrary, processes of de-democratization could gain the upper hand if the power resources in a society become increasingly monopolized by a specific sector and institution or group of influential individuals. Process-sociologically viewed, these two processes are taking place at the same time in all human societies. The question to be addressed is who among the carriers, advocates and supporters of two opposing processes could gain the upper hand at the end: the processes of democratization or the processes of de-democratization.

In this presentation, I will introduce this concept of power and the related processes of democratization or the processes of de-democratization. The empirical implication of such a concept and model will also be discussed.

RC56-913.1

ALIKHANI, BEHROUZ* (Reserch fellow and lecturer at the Institute for Sociology, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Germany)

The Socio- and Psychogenesis of the Concepts of 'Return to Self' By Ali Shariati and 'Westoxification' By Jalal Al-Ahmad in Iran

There is no doubt that the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979 inspired many other movements in the "Islamic World" in order to find a new ideology of resistance against their rulers perceived as illegitimate and alien. Until then, especially during the Cold War, nationalist and leftist ideologies of resistance dominated.

In this presentation, first I will analyze the socio- and psychogenesis of two important concepts of 'Return to Self' by Ali Shariati and 'Westoxification' by Jalal Al-Ahmad that both emerged in the 1960s in Iran. I also will demonstrate the influence of these two concepts on the Ayatollah Khomeni's ideology that led to the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979.

The emergence of these two socially influential concepts will be explained as the reaction to the authoritarian way of modernization carried out by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi which took place in the context of social and political integration of the people affected. In this sense, these two concepts symbolically represent notions of previously socially marginalized, stigmatized and uprooted outsiders against their western-oriented and alien perceived political elites in the course of functional democratization. Based on this example, it is also possible to conceptualize the very close connection between socio-economic and habitual developments in a society and their possible non-simultaneity.

RC22-410.4

ALISAUSKIENE, MILDA* (Vytautas Magnus University)

Some Features of LGBT Community Religiosity in Contemporary Lithuania

This paper aims to research the features of religiosity of LGBT community in contemporary Lithuania. LGBT community in Lithuania faces challenges of social exclusion due to the dominating cultural and social norms supported by traditional and constitutional powers in Lithuanian society. Religious and political elites and their antagonism towards LGBT community in the doctrine of Roman Catholic Church and its approach to the practices of homosexuality. Lithuanian society was undergoing quite rapid social change after the collapse of Iron Wall and recent social research data reports about the increase of the part of population with more liberal attitudes toward homosexuality. However, LGBT community finds itself as an alternative cultural group in still very traditional and conservative Lithuanian society and religion remains one of the obstacles to overcome these boundaries. How do LGBT community members construct their religiosity and everyday religious life? What are the features of LGBT community religiosity? How does LGBT community religiosity manifest in their everyday life? These and other questions have been posed in the beginning of the research.

In 2017 autumn Lithuanian LGBT community for the first time participated in the survey about their religiosity, relations with Roman Catholic Church and society. The results of the survey will allow disclosing the features of LGBT community religiosity, their beliefs, practices, consequences of their religiosity for everyday life, their assessments of activities of dominant religious community in public. The LGBT community survey results will be compared with European Value Survey results and social research data from other countries – Poland, UK (Hunt 2009, Yip & Page 2013, Hall 2014).

RC11-217.4

ALLAIN, KRISTI* (St. Thomas University)

Sweeping Away Old Age: Senior Men's Curling, Masculinity, and Ageing Embodiment

In recent years, men's curling, a sport historically linked to the bodies of older people, where older men (and women) can compete at highly competitive levels, has taken a youthful turn. In this work, we investigate this newly celebrated tradition of older men (and women) competing at highly competitive levels, a tradition that occurred in the curling culture impacts their gender expressions and understandings of themselves and their aging bodies. We argue that older men express themselves...
as men through their participation in curling, and that the sport offers later life men a way to convey counter-hegemonic expressions of masculinity. However, given the nature of hegemony, these counter-hegemonic tendencies are unsurprisingly not total. The curlers we interviewed for this study use curling as a way to assert their own privileged form of masculine expression, one tied less to their aging bodies and instead linked to their intellectual pursuits. Exploring the intersections of class, gender and age in the under-researched sport of curling, this paper argues that older curlers alternately resist and reinforce curling's new connotations of class, gender and age in the under-researched sport of curling.

**The Impact of Erasmus + on European Citizenship:** The Case of Estonian and Slovenian Youth

The Impact of Erasmus + on European citizenship: the case of Estonian and Slovenian youth

Allaste, Airi-Alina & Deželan, Tomaž

The mobility of young people for education, training and other purposes has been increasing globally, influencing belonging and citizenship spontaneously. On the other hand, in Europe there are programs designed to create a sense of belonging to the idea of Europe and solidarity of young Europeans with its fellow citizens. This paper examines the role of the European Commission Erasmus + program in encouraging the notion of European citizenship among young individuals from Eastern European member states by looking at the value of learning mobility actions.

The relevance of the Eastern European context is rooted in the different citizenship traditions and practices that former socialist countries have compared to their Western European counterparts. The behaviour and attitudes inherited from an authoritarian citizenship system, amplified by the negative effects of political and economic transitions, demand additional attention. Particularly, since social citizenship patterns have been, by various agents, transmitted to younger generations even though they have no direct experience of living under a socialist regime or witnessing its demise as a result of civic awakening.

Taking into account contextual idiosyncrasies, the post-socialist youth still faces the same challenges as young people across Europe, including the new political and social reality related to the European Union. This paper focuses on how young people perceive the influence of their mobility experience on citizenship standpoints and practices, at the same time taking into account the impact of the wider social context. The in-depth micro-level analysis is primary based on semi-structured interviews with young people from Estonia and Slovenia, conducted before and after they had participated in Erasmus+ Youth in Action activities and contextualised by two rounds of survey data with participants of projects.

**Scientific Literacy and the Sociology of Science: New Frontiers for the 21st Century**

In 2016, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) released a major report about scientific literacy in the United States. Essentially, they reasoned that scientific literacy is not just an individual asset, but rather a vital community resource in a complex society. It consists of: (1) an appreciation for science; (2) a general understanding of its scope and promise; (3) a trust in its endeavors; (4) a realistic knowledge of its impact within social organizations and associations; and (5) tangible insight regarding how scientists produce empirical evidence and robust explanations. In sum, the report views scientific literacy as a social process with content shaped by contextual factors and within communities. Foundational literacy, social structures, systemic factors, attitudes, and disparities all interact to generate scientific literacy in unknown ways at present. The authors of the report caution that existing research does not validate the notion that increasing scientific literacy automatically increases support for science.

In 2017, NAS published a second crucial report about communicating science more effectively. Here, they invite researchers to probe effective methods or strategies for communicating the excitement of scientific investigation, for helping communities comprehend scientific findings, and for engaging diverse communities in the scientific realm. Once again, social factors were stressed explicitly, along with impediments related to the complications of learning science and accessing its results. Of course, all of the aforementioned factors affect the formation, execution, and implementation of societal policies. The purpose of my presentation is to analyze these and other new frontiers in the sociology of science for the 21st century.

2. Ibid. The report reveals numerous technicalities and core research questions that must be explored to understand SL. While acknowledging methodological problems, it accentuates the strategic role of the social sciences.

**Legislative Protections from Discrimination in Access to Employer-Provided Training across 193 United Nations Countries**

In this paper, we examine national-level policies across 193 United Nations countries that protect workers from discrimination in access to employer-provided training. Research has highlighted the importance of participation in training for advancement in the workplace. Yet participation in training often varies by sociodemographic factors such as gender, age, race/ethnicity, disability status, and social class, with potential implications for the long-term employment opportunities and wage outcomes for workers in those groups. In addition, previous studies have found discrimination to often be an underlying cause of these disparities. While private employers may choose to implement anti-discrimination policies, public policies may be more effective in extending protections to all sectors, and to all workers.

Using data from the WORLD Policy Analysis Center, we compared the level of protection afforded to workers on the basis of gender, age, race/ethnicity, disability, job class, social class, and potential implications for the long-term employment opportunities and wage outcomes for workers in those groups. In addition, previous studies have found discrimination to often be an underlying cause of these disparities. While private employers may choose to implement anti-discrimination policies, public policies may be more effective in extending protections to all sectors, and to all workers.

The findings from our analysis suggest that access to employer-provided training is not well-protected compared to other types of workplace protections, with women, older workers, those with disabilities, and those in lower-paying jobs being at higher risk for discrimination. Protection also varied greatly across sociodemographic groups: while about half of all UN countries had specific protections for training on the basis of gender, less than a quarter protected on the basis of disability. Given the advantages of training for workplace advancement, we argue that legislative protections from discrimination to employer-provided training could be an effective policy tool for reducing socio-demographic disparities in employment outcomes.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
This paper reviews the concept of ‘system observer’. in the literature of ecological and environmental knowledge systems. Environmental knowledge has been generally related to traditional knowledge (hereafter TK) and it addresses bodies of beliefs, traditions, practices, institutions, and worldviews developed and sustained by indigenous, peasant, and local communities in interaction with their biophysical environment (Toledo 2002, Berkes 2004, Erik Gómez-Baggettun et al 2013). Environmental knowledge has a broader conceptualization than (i) knowledge about collective decisions regarding the environment (Hays 2000, Almaguer 2014), (ii) conceptualizations that engage information and knowledge about environmental issues, and (iii) the decisions taken upon that knowledge with their political and economic implications (Clapperton and Piper, 2016).

By emphasizing a sociocybernetics perspective, the paper analyses both conceptual models using systems theory and second order cybernetics (Geyer and Van der Zouwen 2006). It compares the use that such models do to system reflexivity and second-order observation (Foerster 1973). Other concepts such as self-organization, emergence, positive and negative feedback (Geyer 1995) are also considered to analyse models of knowledge systems of nature, outlining conceptual similarities and differentiations with some case examples.

The second part focuses on the debate of the ‘system observer/constructor’. Birrer (1999) identifies environmental issues as one of the fields where first order systems perspective has strong development (i.e. modeling of environmental systems) he also notices that we hold ambiguity when we refer to the role of the system’s observer in these fields. The paper discusses the implications of explicitly acknowledging or not the position of the observer within the system’s construction, particularly when attempting to address sustainable development challenges as those framed by the Sustainable Development Goals.

This study focuses on possible current consequences from the organization of the Brazilian SUS and its professional governance in health (Kuhlmann & Saks 2014), which can be producing new directions for the medical professionalism in Brazil. The investigation is grounded on analytical frameworks from sociology of profession as well as social policy analysis (Bochel & Bochel, 2013). In methodological terms, the paper intends to capture those possible changes according to the medical practice viewpoint, so that besides bibliographical analysis and the investigation of specific and normative documents from the health sector, the paper is based on semi-structured interviews with Brazilian physicians. The health system of Brazil is characterized for: a) a decentralization process of decision-making from national or municipal prominence in the delivery of health services; b) a public-private arrangement for the system; c) the construction of institutional spheres for the political participation of civil society organizations. The analysis intends to understand the combination, and possible hybridization, of a prevalent civil professionalism (Halliday, 1999) and an emergent democratic professionalism (Olson & Dzur, 2004) in medical practice. The contemporary reality of the Brazilian medical profession is characterized for an internal debate over the connections between a biomedical, a sanitarian (Paim, 1997) and some new trends of alternative, complementary and integrative types of medical approach (Galhardi, Barros & Leite-Mor, 2013; Tesser & Barros, 2008). As the Brazilian health system is decentralized, the investigation focus on a local/municipal reality which could represent a sociological bases for a case study analysis (Yin, 2015).

Sociological research on the governance of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in Western societies has vastly increased in the last decades. Yet there has been a less marked expression of qualitative studies which put such governance into comparative perspective. Furthermore, research has shown that CAM regulatory systems in Western countries has been highly diverse and best conceptualised on a spectrum containing several regulatory models. This paper investigates CAM’s modes of governance in two historically, culturally and politically related countries, Brazil and Portugal. It analyses: (1) the extent to which CAM governance has changed over time in these two countries; (2) the main modes of CAM governance in these same countries, and (3) the implications of these modes of CAM governance for CAM professionals themselves and the public. We conclude that Brazil and Portugal present some similar patterns in the way they govern CAM, but also contrasting differences, particularly in relation to the status of these therapies with the public and the private healthcare systems, and the implications of this status for CAM professionals themselves and the wider public.
economical development. One day leaving a meeting with academics, I began to ask myself whether I was just a cheap version of decorative flowers in the commercially produced moccasins worn by white academics. I began to question whether my years of experience as a labour expert were actually appreciated, or whether I merely fit their quota for including Indigenous scholarship in their grant applications. I returned to my office at the union, where I realized maybe I was a beaded flower in the moccasins worn by activists, and they appreciated my strengths as a social justice researcher and Indigenous feminist. This personal reflective essay will examine the challenges of practicing Indigenous feminism in my research. Of particular interest are interacting narratives everyone – forced newcomers, grassroots volunteers, and administrators alike.

The experiences of forced migrant newcomers and those working to integrate with German bureaucracy and the chronic uncertainty that colors resignation, and accountability as mechanisms actors turn to in combating their stigma, such as being undeserving of mentoring services and language help, and can have direct social consequences of..

...
considering the use of theory. The argument here will be that the localization of transnational theories happens in part in the form of buzzword-like categories, such as “North American sociology” or “positivism” and in part via subsumption under already existing theories and non-theoretic values. The result was—at least for a certain time—a contradictory and rebellious re-creation of theory that is the base for nowadays theory-building in Ecuador.

RC11-219.3

ALUKO-AROWOLO, SUNDAY* (Department of Sociology, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria)

LAWAL, S. AKINMAYOWA* (Department of Sociology, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria)

ADEDEJI, ISAAC* (Department of Sociology, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria)

SOLAJA, OLUDELE* (Department of Sociology, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria)

Prostate Cancer in Rural Nigeria: Cultural Interpretations of Causes, Knowledge of Symptoms, Screening Status, and Preventive Actions Among Men

About five years ago, the rate of prostate cancer was not less than 30 per 100,000 in Nigeria. This is likely to increase in the coming years. Agenda and priority setting in global health emphasizes prevention and early detection of prostate cancer. In Nigeria, the availability, accessibility, and utilization of prostate cancer screening is limited. This increases the burden of disease all the more so in rural settings. Prostate cancer, being gender specific has underlying cultural connotations. There is a dearth of evidence on the rural-cultural understanding of prostate cancer risks among rural men. Therefore, based on the arguments of Rosenstock’s Health Belief Model, the study examined: rural men’s knowledge of symptoms; pathways for accessing screening; and cues to preventive action about prostate cancer. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions were conducted to collect data from 55 men (at least forty years old) purposively selected from five culture clusters in Ogun State, Nigeria. Thematically structured and content-analyzed findings from the study revealed that rural men had limited knowledge about the presentation of prostate cancer. Although the term ‘jejere’ (Cancer) was understood, prostate cancer was mainly described as a form of hernia and/or an outcome of a sexually transmitted infection. Most respondents had not sought clinical screening for prostate cancer. Consulting with and receiving treatment from medicine vendors, traditional healers, and hospitals was common. Preventive actions included avoiding multiple sexual partners and avoiding sweet foods. Policy makers should develop prostate cancer screening outreaches that can increase the knowledge, awareness and practice of screening among rural men.

RC29-528.5

ALVARADO MENDOZA, ARTURO* (EL COLEGIO DE MÉXICO)

Delincuencia y Crimen en las Fuerzas Coercitivas del Estado y el Estado de Derecho.

This paper proposes a theoretical discussion of the wide and complex irregular and illicit behavior of State Coercive Forces. It builds a framework based on cases from Latinamerican security forces (police, the army, special forces) and finally links the discussion to human rights violations and ways to solve this problems. El propósito de esta ponencia es definir el campo problemático de la delincuencia de las fuerzas coercitivas del estado, examinar sus aristas y describir, comparar y clasificar algunos casos problemáticos con miras hacia A. L. La violación de derechos humanos por parte de las policías y los militares (como indiferenciados como grupos) ha sido documentada con alguna asiduidad en la región, pero poco se ha hecho para caracterizar e interpretar el “hecho social” y “comportamiento organizacional” que es la desviación del comportamiento de los miembros de estas corporaciones estatales, las transgresiones que son definidas como delitos. Estos incluyen la violación a reglas, la corrupción, la colusión, la letalidad policial (ver los casos crecientes en los EUA) que empieza a debatirse como delitos. Estos incluyen las violaciones a ideas, la corrupción, la colusión, la letalidad policial (ver los casos crecientes en los EUA) que empieza a debatirse como delitos. El campo tampoco ha sido explorado sistemáticamente; no obstante existen numerosos casos de actos. El trabajo propone la problemática, define una taxonomía, hace algunas comparaciones con policías y fuerzas armadas de A.L. y contribuye a esclarecer este problemático campo de la relación entre violencia ilegal, fuerzas coercitivas del estado y estado de derecho.

RC45-765.3

ALVAREZ BENJUMEA, AMALIA* (Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods)

WINTER, FABIAN (Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods)

Effect of External Shocks on Norms on Online Hate Speech

We examine the evolution of hate speech in an online forum before and after the Islamist terrorist attacks in Germany in Ansbach and Würzburg in July 2016. In the first part of this study we use pre and post attack data to identify a breakdown of social norms on hate speech expression. Hateful comments towards immigrants and Muslims increased after the attack. Surprisingly hate speech towards unrelated minority groups, such as LGBT and women’s rights also increased. We interpret the findings as a breakdown of norms against the public expression of prejudice towards immigrants, which causes a spillover to other domains. In the second part of the study we compare the effectiveness of censoring prior hate content as an intervention to reduce hostile content before and after the attacks. We argue that censoring hate content biases the individual’s perception of the prevalence of hate speech, therefore highlighting a descriptive norm against it. Results show that a high level of public debate on a topic, such as media coverage, is linked to both an increase on hate expression and an increase of the effect of environmental cues on related normative behaviour.

RC47-785.4

ALVAREZ-BENAVIDES, ANTONIO* (Centre d’Analyse et d Intervention Sociologique)

A New Spanish Far Right? the Alter-Activism For Right Style of Hogar Social

Spanish far right has been always connected with the regimen of Franco. Their claims, styles, symbols, ideology reclaim the glorious past of the dictatorship. With the advent of democracy these groups didn’t have a relevant political or social success. As the surveys show the far right vote was focus on more moderate political options as Partido Popular, and the relation with the ideology and imaginary of Franco’s dictatorship dispelled most of people. The Spanish far right didn’t have an important evolution, being limited to different neo-Francoist and neo-Nazis formations more visible on sports events as football than on political or social arena.

But in the last years, coinciding with the economic crisis, we can see an important transformation of the born of new far right groups. They have left the extremist symbols, discourses and expressions, to articulate what they call the fight for the Spanish people social justice. Without given up an anti-immigration, anti-zionist or anti-diversity message, they have taken similar strategies and actions of the progressive social movements. They claim for social justice, against capitalism and job precariousness, squatting buildings, making food donation campaigns, concerts and artist events, etc.

Their similarities to contemporary progressive social movements make us to use the same analytical categories or methodologies to study what it could be also a social movement as indignados/15M.

This text present the main results of an ethnography of Hogar Social Madrid based on interviews, conferences, demonstrations and their activities in social networks.

RC34-JS-87.1

ALVAREZ-BENAVIDES, ANTONIO* (Centre d’Analyse et d’Intervention Sociologique)

MONTANES JIMENEZ, ANTONIO (Autonomous University of Barcelona)

Vulnerability, Processes of Subjectivation and Youth Activism. the “Juventud Sin Futuro (Youth Without Future)”’s Case in Spain.

On this paper we will tackle Spanish university-based youth activist group “Juventud Sin Futuro (Youth Without Future)”, key actor of the 15M movement and one of the most relevant activist groups in the wave of protests following the great recession of 2008. Our objectives are twofold. On one hand, we will look into existential vulnerabilities among Spanish young generation became visible in the great recession of 2008. Our objectives are twofold. On one hand, we will look into how existential vulnerabilities among Spanish young generation became visible in the great recession of 2008. On the other hand, we will place Juventud Sin Futuro (JSF) within the current trends of sociological analysis of social movements studies, showing its origins, development, main features and the most prominent relationships and connections with other national and international political actors.

Given also the fact that JSF political activities came into an end recently we find ourselves in a great timing to assess their achievements and verify if new youth-driven activism is able to create and promote effectively spaces and subjectivities in the fight against social and economic precariousness.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
This study is part of a larger research project funded by the Spanish Government (Proyecto I+D el Plan Nacional “Nuevas Formas de Vulnerabilidad Socio-Existential, Soportes y Cuidados en España 2017-2021”) on existential vulnerability and is based on previous author’s work and the empirical work carried out by the project team throughout 2017. Research methodology includes treatment of socio-demographic data, ethnography and internet-based analysis as well as discourse analysis of interviews, press releases and statements.

The trade union movement is facing “hard times” (Chaison, 1996) since the 70s. Trying to overcome the problem, they are implementing a set of actions towards their revitalization (Frege and Heery, 2003). The adoption of the ICTs, mainly the Internet, emerges as an important tool for supporting those actions. The unions adopted the ICTs later than their counterparts (Pinnock, 2005), but the competitive advantages they offer and their flexibility encouraged them to adopt these tools more and more.

Some digital optimists state that the Internet gives a relevant contribution for a qualitative transformation of the unions’ structure. According to them, it makes possible to deepen union democracy by the possibility it offers to create new spaces that encourage participation and accountability. Hence, they conclude that we are witnessing the emergence of a new union form called “cyberunion” (Shostak, 2002), “e-union” (Darlington, 2000), “open-source unionism” (Freeman and Rogers, 2002) or “trade unionism 2.0” (Gutiérrez-Rubi, 2009).

In this paper, we intend to answer the question whether the uses of the social media by the Portuguese unions in the health sector are deepening the organizational democracy and so, giving a contribution to the union renewal. Our main conclusion is that these organizations are very far from achieving this goal. Instead of giving a contribution to open the organization, the uses of the social media by these unions serves to perpetuate organizational closure. In this case, digital democracy is nothing more than a myth (Hindman, 2008) and what we assist is to the extension of the bureaucratic model of organization to the digital world, giving rise to an infocracy (Zuñonond 1994 quoted by van Dijk, 2000).

The main issue is that underlying the ways how the unions use Internet and social media, are social processes that the futuristic, speculative and technocentric visions forgot frequently.

No Tyson in Tongie! Race, Class, and the Fight for Quality of Life in Kansas

In September 2017, Tyson Foods, Inc. announced plans to build a new chicken processing plant in the small, eastern Kansas town of Tonganoxie. Within just two weeks of the announcement, however, the town had effectively mobilized to prevent the plant from being built. This paper examines the mobilization and framing of the “No Tyson in Tongie” protest to understand why and how the town rejected the meat processing plant. Drawing on content analysis and qualitative interviews, this paper analyzes the meanings that residents and movement organizers attached to the anti-Tyson movement. We argue that plant jobs and immigrant labor have been so closely associated that the anti-Tyson movement effectively mobilized fears of how immigrant newcomers might change the town if the plant were built. Specifically, the town mobilized a two-pronged effort to establish and maintain social distance from immigrants. First, town residents mobilized against the kinds of jobs associated with immigrants that would be brought to the town. The anti-Tyson movement pushed back against the association of their town with low-income immigrant jobs. And second, the town mobilized against the immigrants themselves that would come to the town.

No Tyson in Tongie! Race, Class, and the Fight for Quality of Life in Kansas

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
undevolved. Consequently, Madrassah students fall under the categorization of the “bad” Muslim for their adherence to Islamic ways of knowing and being. Therefore, a “counterstory” narrative is required to empower and repair identities that have emerged from generations of dominant-group representation of Madrassahs and the students that attend them.

The lived experiences of Madrassah students are vital to the understanding of identity creation and management within a society that marginalizes their ways of knowing with fear-inducing narratives of extremism and terrorism. The literature on Islamic seminaries focuses on issues of radicalization, terrorism, indoctrination, and religious extremism. These discourses ignore the lived experiences of the Muslims that attend these Islamic seminaries, as they have insisted on an implicit or explicit relationship between Islamic seminaries and terrorism, which has resulted in creating a generation of Islamic seminary students who are powerless to address the labels that have been imposed upon them. This paper explores how a Madrassah student negotiates his identity in a climate of Islamophobic narratives in popular media, as it constructs and reinforces the image of the “Mening Muslim Man” through movies, television programs, and news stories. Understanding the lived experiences of Madrassah students can be an important means to dispel myths of a pervasive Muslim threat.

RC24-453.3

AMBEKAR, JAYAWANT* (Shivaji university)
AMBEKAR, NIHIL (Nielsen India Pvt Ltd)

Sustainable Path and Social Justice: Case Study of Dange Dhangers and Katkaris in Southern Maharashtra and Northern Karnataka, India.

1. We can broadly classify the habitats of the tribal and semi-nomadic communities of the region into:
   1) Thick forest habitats
   2) Hilly and mountainous habitats
   3) Plains and semi-arid rural habitats

By taking such a cultural-ecological perspective we can view Indian society as an integrated one analogous to a biological community made of a number of socio-cultural groups.

DANGE DHANGARS and Katkaris are two such indigenous communities discussed in this paper. It illustrates the importance of taking a sustainable integrated path to ensure that growth with protection of natural resources ensures social justice to such communities.

Katkaris once a simple hunting and agricultural tribe who have been displaced from their forest base in Maharashtra and neighbouring states have settled in the interiors of forest in Karnataka. Their economic condition now is poor and they work as labourers.

The Dange Dhangers a sub-territorial group inhabiting the forests of Western ghats of Radhanagari, Kolhapur district are in conflict with the INDAL alumini project. There are positive and negative aspects of the effects of agricultural development and infra-structural development of roads, health and electricity.

This paper with the help of these two communities illustrates that the path of sustainable development will ensure the allround socio-economic development of indigenous communities and protection of natural resources and hence brings social justice to them.

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RC31-558.3

AMROSETTI, ELENA* (Sapienza Università di Roma)
ORTENSI, LIVIA ELISA (Bicocca University of Milan)
CASTAGNARO, CINZIA (Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (Istat))
ATTILI, MARINA (Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (Istat))

Prenatal Sex Selection after Migration: Evidences from Italy

This study aims to explore sex ratio at birth (SRB) of migrants in Italy in order to shed light on the possible phenomenon of sex selection at birth. Recent studies addressed the same issue for migrants of Indian and Chinese origin living in Italy (Meldolesi, 2012; Biangardi and Rimoldi, 2012). The study of Meldolesi was limited to the period of 2006-2009 and used data on birth records, while the latter study uses data from a 2011 survey of 700 women of Chinese and Indian origin in the Lombardy region.

Our objective is to go beyond these studies, analysing births from mothers with a foreign background, from countries where sex selection at birth is widespread and that are among the largest immigrant communities in Italy. The paper aims at assessing 1) if a skewed sex ratio at birth is observed among overseas communities; and 2) the possible factors affecting skewed SRB in the migratory context.

When studying the phenomenon of sex selection before birth, it is important to stress that the SRB increases with birth order, as prenatal discrimination with first births is generally infrequent (Guilmoto, 2015). Prenatal sex selection is practiced for higher order births, while first and second births are often left to chance.

Preliminary results show that the sex ratio at birth is above the biological constant for the period 2005-2015 for births of Albanian, Chinese and Tunisian couples from the third child and Indian couples from the second child with a confidence interval of 95% above 105 (Ambrosetti, et al. 2017).

The study will proceed with a logistic regression model only for citizenship with imbalanced sex ratio at birth and with significant presence in Italian territory using different data sources linked together. The dependent variable is the sex of the newborn child.

RC31-65.4

AMELINA, ANNA* (Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus)

Migrant Families’ Assemblages of Care between Mobility, Immobility and Permanent Crisis

The presentation focuses on outcomes of an explorative empirical study of mobile individuals (and their transnational families) from Syria and Afghanistan who arrived in Germany during and after the ‘long summer of 2015’. The central question addressed is: How do the transnational families of forced migrants secure the various forms of care and social protection despite their family members being located in different countries?

Synthesizing theories of care, assemblage and gender relations, the presentation introduces the concept of care assemblage, which makes it possible to approach forms of and barriers to migrant families’ care organization at different analytical levels. Starting with an analysis of the micro-level of cross-border families, the paper shows that the organization of care among distant family members in the process of forced migration is best addressed as ‘permanent crisis’. This ‘permanent crisis’ developed during the Afghan and Syrian migrants’ journeys to Europe and became the most dominant narrative in the course of their movements. These findings are framed by an analysis of the macro-level of institutional opportunities that shape forced migrant families’ agency. The paper identifies institutional constraints imposed by the nexus of (multiscale) asylum and family policies. Restrictions on family reunification were imposed in Germany in the spring of 2016. Along with the increased securitization of asylum policies, they contribute to the situation of ‘permanent crisis’ identified above.

In addition to the micro- and macro-levels of analysis, the concept of care assemblage considers the meso-level of cross-border solidarity networks, network and migrant associations, which often function for migrant families as agents of transnational solidarity. By providing medical and other types of care, these actors become essential ‘transmission devices’ of care, particularly for members of transnational families who cannot themselves move.

RC25-30.1

AMELINA, ANNA* (Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus)

The Language of Multiple Belonging and Legal Status: Reconstructing Intersectional Boundaries in the Process of Cross-Border Migration

This paper analyses the everyday positioning of migrants who live in Germany and who are affected by various categories of legal status. Building on the author’s empirical research, it compares the everyday positioning of movers from Syria who have received refugee status, of Ukrainian migrants who have the status of third-country nationals (permanent residents) and of movers from Bulgaria who are EU citizens. This comparative analysis provides insights into the most relevant language constructs that interviewees used not only to present themselves, but also to negotiate the significance of legal status for the life projects ascribed to them by the institutional frameworks. To appropriately address the complexity of the interviewees’ multiple positions, the presentation combines intersectional theory (building in particular on Floya Anthias’ work) with Michelle Lamont’s concept of social boundaries to demonstrate the fluidity of these boundaries. The main advantage of this conceptualization is that it allows us to link analyses of the everyday language of multiple positionings to analyses of language labels used by institutions and organizations, which impact on the everyday positionings of (im)mobile individuals.

RC04-85.8

AMIN, NYNA* (University of Kwazulu Natal)

Portraits of Labour: Teachers’ Work in Situations of Inequality

Public schools in South Africa are financed by the state with more funding allocated to historically underprivileged schools than those institutions which benefitted under apartheid. Unequal funding has not narrowed the gap between the haves and the have-nots as poorer schools cannot rely on parents to subsidize the employment of professionals to deal with the severe psychological, emotional and cultural challenges associated with children requiring special support. The predicaments teachers’ face are related to issues of work including growing dissatisfaction with work conditions (heavy workloads and low salaries) and the growing attempts by the state to control teacher work in the wake of globalization.
Three questions framed the inquiry: i) What work do teachers’ perform their work? ii) What is the nature of teachers’ work?

Two hundred teachers volunteered their participation in the study. Each teacher was shadowed for a day, followed by a semi-structured interview. Interviews were carefully transcribed and given back to participants for validation.

The findings revealed that the core work of teaching was displaced by emotional, social and psychological care work. The work was time-consuming, record-driven and assessment heavy. Teaching was interrupted by disruptions, disturbances and interruptions of various kinds. More time was spent on dealing with discipline and delinquency than on teaching.

The participants who worked in underprivileged schools took on the work that psychologists, social workers, school nurses and career and guidance counsellors should have done. The material conditions of the schools were debilitating for teachers. The work was intense, overwhelming, emotionally-charged and context-dependent.

It was apparent that attempts to undo the injustices of the past were paradoxical in nature. Inequalities were intensified in poor schools and working there was unbearable for many teachers.

RC13-250.8

AMIN, PIRZADA* (Kashmir University)

PIRZADA, RIFAT* (Civil Society)

Shrines and Their Role and Significance in the Cultural Landscape through Its Religious Festivals, Leisure, Recreation and Promotion of Integration-

Shrines are vital institutions of faith structure in the sacred geography of the world, therefore, given the emergence, significance and role of Shrines in the different socio-religious settings one can hardly afford to underestimate their vital role at the macro and micro level. Right from times immemorial the religious, social, cultural and leisure requirements of the communities and societies across the spectrum of faith structure are met by the institution of Shrines. The pilgrimage sites associated with different traditions such as Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam have assumed a vital significance in the religious behavior of pilgrims. The ritualization of faith as they continue to serve as the catalyst of integration, coexistence of communities and societies cutting across their socio-economic, cultural and behavioral aspects of pilgrims are to be explained in the context of wider religious, social integration. The pilgrimage has an internal and external dimension which helps in the collective consciousness of the humans. The sacred institutions owing their origin to different faiths have offered numerous avenues of functions in shaping the behavior of the pilgrims as rightly called communitas by Turner. Thus the pilgrimage sites across the world have had a crucial role in the integration and coexistence of communities and societies cutting across their socio-economic and geographical inequalities. The pilgrimage does not only serve the spiritual needs of faithful but enable the pilgrims and visitors to serve their socio-psychological needs. Thus role of pilgrimage sites need to be seen beyond the ritualization of faith as they continue to serve as the catalyst of integration, recreation and harmony.

RC22-409.23

AMIN, PIRZADA* (Kashmir University)

Shrines in Socio-Psycho Perspective: A Case Study of Kashmir Valley

Kashmir is widely known for Shrines and pilgrimage centers of diverse faith such as Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam. With the onset of Islam toward the end of 12th century AD various shrines and tombs associated with different religious figures and saints (schools of thought) came into existence as a consequence of which Valley acclamed a title of Pir-i-Weird; the valley of saints. Thus there is hardly any part of Kashmir where shrines and Khangohs are not located. These shrines have been the source of mobilization for all shades of life. The pilgrimage to shrines is an essential part of the religious behavior of the Kashmiri people. Thus social and behavioral aspects of pilgrims are to be explained in the context of wider cultural sphere which is enrooted into the customs, folkways and mores that are fashioned, shaped and maintained by the traditional norms related to partner selection. To explain why Persians chose their partners from other social groups, I discuss a series of practical issues, such as the role of the emotional dimension of relationships for Persians, which appears to be important when choosing a partner, despite differing from what Giddens (1992) describes as ‘the pure relationship’.

RC56-JS-32.2

AMINI, SAEDEEH* (Allame Tabatabie University, Faculty of Social Sciences)

Sociological Study of Iranian Female-Headed Households’ Positions in the Rural and Urban Areas in the Last Three Decades (1986-2016)

Female-headed households are those women who manage their menage in the drought of regular support of any adult male. Furthermore, according to the definition of “official statistical center of Iran” female-headed households have to undertake the crucial as well as vital decisions for surviving their family. Analyzing of this problematic issue is significant for these reasons: For the first of all, for the social, economic and psychological damages which these women have to encounter with. Secondly, the vulnerability of these groups of women and even destructiveness of them make their situation complicated. Third reason is the permanent poverty of them and finally, the sophisticated changed identity of these women caused by growing rate of their divorce beside the growing population of single women in recent decades.

A forementioned argument led us to examine the situation of female-headed households in rural and urban areas over the past three decades. Two phases were considered in order to achieve this goal: First, to study characteristics of female-headed households in the both urban and rural areas using secondary analysis and then to compare these two groups of women for recognizing their needs in order to make further plans and policies toward them.

RC42-720.5

AMINI, SAEDEEH* (Allame Tabatabie University, Faculty of Social Sciences)

Sustainable Happiness & Sustainable Development in Iran

Emotion is a relatively new substantive topic within sociology. Emotional attachments to others and affective commitments (e.g. desires, attitudes, values, moral beliefs) influence a significant portion of human behavior. The central thesis is that emotions must be understood as the outcome of an interaction process between individual characteristics and aspirations on the one hand, and social relations and macro social structures on the other side. Some of the emotions are positive like happiness, satisfaction and etc. Some of them are negative including sadness, sorrow, worry and so on. Focusing on the subject of happiness, this paper intends to evaluate the macro social conditions that reinforce or inhibit the emergence of it. Hypothesized that development indices (political, social, cultural and economic) are connected to happiness, I clarified the relations between development conditions in each province of Iran (31 provinces) and their residents’ happiness. The method applied for conducting the research is secondary analysis of Iranian National Survey (2016). In a nutshell, I attempted to demonstrate the influence of the developmental indices on happiness based on the objective proofs in Iran

RC06-141.5

AMIRMOAYED, ALI* (University of Birmingham & AHA Intercultural Solutions Ltd)

Selecting Intercultural Intimate Partners in the Late Modern Britain: The Case of Persian Immigrants

This paper discusses procedures related to Persians’ outgroup partner selections in the United Kingdom. The first section explores the Persian traditional process for selecting a spouse, and compares it with the process followed by the UK research participants selecting a non-Persian partner in the UK. To explain partner selection practices, I examine how most participants in this study are caught between traditional norms and their individual choices. Based on Smart and Shipman’s (2004) argument, I explain how participants amended and changed traditional norms related to partner selection. To explain why Persians chose their partners from other social groups, I discuss a series of practical issues, such as obtaining UK citizenship and overcoming a lack of social acceptance in the host country. However and more importantly, I analyse the parts of the Persian cultural identity that participants were in conflict with, which mainly revolved around gender constructs and relations. Finally, based on Hafis’ (1990) notion of cultural identity, as well as Bhabha’s (1994, 1996) concept of hybridity, I explain how Persian ‘inbetweeners’ look for those closest to their adapted position on the continuum of cultural identity –people with Irish descent for example. The final section highlights the importance of Persian family values when selecting a partner, and elucidates the role of the emotional dimension of relationships for Persians, which appears to be important when choosing a partner, despite differing from what Giddens (1992) describes as ‘the pure relationship’.
AMOR, MEIR* (Concordia University)

The Strange Career of Occidental Citizenship - Patrimonialism and Cities

The strange career of Occidental citizenship - patrimonialism and cities Meir Amor

Was Weber's occidental citizenship theory a Euro-centric prejudice? One can argue that modernity's hallmark is citizenship. Conventional wisdom traces citizenship to "state of nature" arguments, to social contractarianism and to Enlightenment thinkers. Classical sociologists hardly developed a clear notion of citizenship. Marx - a well-known detractor of "On the Jewish Question" - regarded political emancipation as falling short of human emancipation. As a result, citizenship did not play a central role in Marxist scholarship as an emancipatory effort and goal. In contrast, Weber's analysis of citizenship is hardly known or discussed. In this regard, Weber's article on citizenship is unique; and, it towers above other classical renditions of citizenship's perceptions. Cities, according to Weber, played a crucial role in the development of occidental citizenship. Patrimonialism was a hindrance not only to cities' development but also to citizenship's progression. The fact that "the army of the prince is older than the city" had tremendously important significance in the development of classical renditions of citizenship. Patrimonialism was a hindrance not only to cities' development but also to citizenship's progression. The fact that "the army of the prince is older than the city" had tremendously important significance in the development of classical renditions of citizenship.

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empirical evidences on gender division of housework in comparative perspective. The good in the social investment addresses familial tension between husbands and wives about who should be breadwinning. The bad is that tensions with regard to women’s choice (perhaps preference) for (continuous) employment and children’s development, and family life as a whole are sidelined although if not taken for granted.

RC14-279.9

ANACIN, CARLJOHNSON* (University of the Cordilleras)
ENDRANO, APOLLO* (University of the Cordilleras)

#Cordillerahistoryandculture, Contestations and Affirmations: Content Analysis of Facebook Comments on Cordilleran History and Culture

The proliferation of social media has made knowledge generation and dissemination easier and more accessible to people. However, the vulnerability of posting unreliable news and media has also become a problem. While there are a lot of studies on the increased presence and circulation of unreliable user-generated content, the interaction and insights of Facebook users engaged in certain posts, problematic topic, are not yet fully analyzed. One of the pressing issues relating to this is the engagement and interaction of people on posts that involve historical and cultural artifacts. In particular, there are a lot of debates between users, contexts and behaviors when historical and cultural media are posted because of contested truths and differences in knowledge and understanding. The researchers conducted a content analysis of the comments made by Facebook users on posted images relating to Cordilleran culture and history to understand the patterns of interaction and engagement. Data mining was conducted and followed by qualitative and quantitative analysis. This research provides empirical insights on the understanding of Facebook users’ insights on Cordilleran history and culture. These insights may then be used in identifying focus areas for academics in relation to instruction and research.

RC37-662.5

ANACIN, CARLJOHNSON* (University of the Cordilleras)

The Dance Club As a Sociocultural Landscape: Hybridity in Music, Culture and Place

This paper narrates the presence of syncrétism in the music, dance and culture seen in live music clubs in Baguio City, Philippines. This syncretism is characterized by a hybridity of practice relating to the traditional/modern music and traditional/modern dance dichotomies. This trajectory is a reflection of the socioculturally pluralistic character of the city, which contributes to the making and remaking of the club as ‘place’. The syncretism is exemplified in two kinds: First is the entanglement of Cordilleran songs or beats played by bands playing electric instruments while the audiences perform rave dance at the dance floor; and second, the performance of the indigenous Cordilleran dance steps (tayaw) to the tune of modern rave/dance or pop songs played by the band. This is particularly seen and experienced in homegrown local clubs, but not in urban dance clubs. In essence, this scenario shows that dance clubs in Baguio City reflect a cross-cultural experience while maintaining a sense of place and cultural identity.

RC54-889.3

ANANE-BEDIAKOH, BEATRICE* (York University)

The Wall and the Boarder: The Project of Black and Indigenous Expulsion

In conversation with Razack’s (2002) conceptualization of how space becomes raced through law, this paper highlights how the constitution of spaces reproduces racial hierarchies, exploring how spatial practices are required in the making and maintenance of a post-racial society. Under the regime of neoliberalism, through the politics of everyday terrorism, cruelty and zones of disposability, bodies have become naturalized boarders of social conflict, negotiation and violence. This paper engages with the social expulsion of Black and Indigenous bodies and the myth of “degeneracy” that is often plagued with these particular communities. By examining the reality of Black and Indigenous bodies as “unproductive”, this paper aims to examine how the micro politics of space, determines the (in)ability to read these bodies as part of the nation state. Despite the outright physical extermination of Black and Indigenous communities, their survival compels capitalist regimes to reconsider what it has spent centuries invisibilizing – the violent nature of its system. Bodies as naturalized boarders, constitute a hallmark signature and amplification of neoliberal politics of disposability, uncovering the material and symbolic violence of the nation in the sustenance of the White settler state.

RC27-501.4

ANASTASI, MATTEO* (LUMSA University (Rome))
LUPPI, ROBERTO* (LUMSA University (Rome))

European Nations and the Olympic Games: Solidarity or Antagonism? from Athens 1896 to Barcelona 1992

“The practice of sport is a human right. Every individual must have the possibility of practising sport, without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play”

The fourth principle of the Olympic Charter summarizes the widespread belief that the values of friendship, solidarity and fair play should characterize the practice of sport and, especially, the modern sporting event par excellence, the Olympic Games. These Games combine these values with an additional aspect: that of universality. Internationalism, in fact, one of the beliefs of Baron de Coubertin, the creator of modern Olympics, and found its graphic representation in the symbol of the Games: five intersecting circles signifying the creation of bridges between cultures and peoples.

Unquestionably, the Olympic Games have increased contacts among nations. It is more difficult to say whether these exchanges have contributed to the cause of internationalism, understood as the increase of solidarity relationships among countries. The paper aims to analyse precisely this question, in particular: is it possible to claim that the modern Olympics fostered the development of international solidarity among nations? And if so, did they contribute only to the reinforcement of pre-existing dynamics or have they served as a catalyst for developing new relations, perhaps opposing previous trends?

In this regard, the article examines five Olympic Games, which can be considered a microcosms of the international relations of their period: Athens 1896, Berlin 1936, Rome 1960, Moscow 1980 and Barcelona 1992.

The paper circumscribes its analysis to only the relations among European countries, since, in the 20th century, these nations were involved in major upheavals (World Wars, Cold War, the process of European integration), which make it a fruitful starting point for examining the influence of the Olympics in international relations.

RC06-143.7

ANBI, ABDERRAHIM* (Univerity Ibn Zohr- Agadir)

Transnational Families across Africa Constructions of Family Networks between Morocco and the Other African Countries

Transnational Families across Africa Constructions of Family Networks Between Morocco and the Other African countries

The notion of family is never regarded as homogeneous. The cross-cultural mobilities among south-north syndrome threaten the predominant configuration of home and family in its traditional ways.

Globalization has forced the new diasporic to belong elsewhere: a place where stability is motivated. Taken these new contemporaneities, it is demanded that new approaches must be reconfigured so as to measure how new familial alterities affect to a certain degree the homogeneity of traditional definition of family.

To this end, the aim of this paper is to delve into questions of home and family in their transnational context. In so doing, I would like to shed light on the new transnational families and how these new modes of belonging help in deconstructing the segments of social relations in one's constructed home. It will also help in enforcing the aspect of Benedict Anderson's view of the communities as imagined.

RC40-JS-21.3

ANCIC, BRANKO* (Institute for Social Research in Zagreb)
BRAJDIĆ VUKOVIĆ, MARIJA (University of Zagreb)
DOMAZET, MLADEN (Institute for Political Ecology)

Metrics for New Perceptions and Representations of Sustainability Issues

In an attempt to critically assess the accountability of metrics posed by bureaucratic modes of environmental governance special attention should be given to projections of fair environmental (planetary) boundaries on the imperative of economic growth, given its severe burden on the environment and the basis for future social reproduction (D’Alisa et al, 2014). From the sociological perspective, it is of special interest to have insights in knowledge creation and alternative processes of redefining problems that can be found within the expanding concept of degrowth. This concept underlines that degrowth should be a voluntary transition towards a just, participatory, and ecologically sustainable society with the necessity of developing new non-monetary social indicators to assess the achievements of the proclaimed degrowth goals. The conventional metrics assumes uncontested perceptions and representations of sustainability challenges which is under criticism of the degrowth thinkers. In our presentation
we use the arguments that “crunching numbers” first, in a way of re-evaluating old metrics and exploring new metrics, is a mode of achieving novel perceptions and representations of sustainability issues (Giampietro, Mayumi, Sorman, 2012). As Meadows accentuated, “we measure what we care about” and “we care about what we measure” or in other words, changing the metrics can be one of the most powerful and easiest ways of making system changes (Meadows, 1998). The aim of our paper is to improve the understanding of “the social context” in which environmental degradation occurs through combining of various indicators in the web of societal-biophysical analysis from which the socio-ecological transition posed by the degrowth goals could be measured. Empirically, we can connect different aspects of the material flow, comparative developmental attainments and prevalent social attitudes. We employ survey data on representative national samples over the past 5 years and set it against the comparatively advantageous biophysical funds and flows.

**RC01-48.2**

ANDERSEN, HENRIK* (University of Kaiserslautern)
MAYERL, JOCHEN (University of Kaiserslautern)

A Comparative Study of Attitudes Towards the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan in Five European Countries

This paper looks at determinants of attitudes towards the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission in Afghanistan and compares findings between five European countries, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands and Poland.

We approach the topic of support or disapproval of military missions from an attitudinal standpoint using Ajzen and Fishbein’s Theory of Planned Behavior. Taking the hierarchical nature of attitudes into account, we look at more diffuse attitudes about the role of the country’s military as well as specific beliefs concerning the ISAF mission to explain overall support for it.

Our analysis of random population samples conducted by telephone in summer and fall 2016 in five European countries (each n=1000) sheds light on different causal explanations of support for the military mission in the various countries. We use multigroup SEM, taking measurement equivalency into account, and draw attention to concerns regarding the generalizability of research findings. The analysis includes:

1. testing the application of ‘universal’ theories in specific countries or subsamples
2. replicating studies at later points in time
3. the robustness of results even of ‘representative’ surveys and the need for more replication studies

This paper provides grounds for discussing the issue of generalizability and the testing of ‘universal’ social theories as well as presents substantive findings regarding the explanation of public support for the ISAF mission in several European countries. As such, it should provide for a better understanding of the country-specific generation of public opinion.

**RC33-606.2**

ANDERSEN, HENRIK* (University of Kaiserslautern)
GIEHL, CHRISTOPH (TU Kaiserslautern)

Replicating Findings Regarding Attitudes Towards the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan in Five European Countries

This paper looks at determinants of attitudes towards the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission in Afghanistan and compares findings between five European countries, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands and Poland. It replicates a 2015 study by Jediner and Mader and focuses on the generalizability of their findings which were based solely on German public support for the mission.

They present an attitudinal theoretical approach based on Ajzen and Fishbein’s Theory of Planned Behavior for understanding public support or disapproval of military missions in general. From a random population survey conducted in Germany in 2010 they found generally weak direct effects of more diffuse security-related policy beliefs on attitudes towards the German military’s involvement in the ISAF mission in Afghanistan. Attitudes towards the mission were more strongly predicted by specific beliefs about the prospects of the mission’s success.

We test a replication of the casual model using a structural equation modeling framework. In a first step, we attempt to replicate the model one-to-one using manifest indicators just as the previous authors did. Second, we expand the model to include latent constructs and measurement equality between countries. Our analysis of random population surveys conducted in five European countries thus touches on issues of replicability in terms of:

1. temporal intervals between the replication of studies,
2. country differences,
3. methodological issues including latent constructs and measurement equal-ity.

This paper provides grounds for discussing the issue of generalizability and the testing of ‘universal’ social theories as well as presents substantive findings regarding the explanation of public support for the ISAF mission in several European countries.

**TG04-972.4**

ANDERSON, ANNA* (University of Liverpool)

A New Conceptual Tool for the Sociological Study of Voluntary Risk-Taking

Despite the innovation and usefulness of the edgework perspective, not all voluntary risk-taking is edgework. This paper outlines the analytical promise of a different concept we can use as a theoretical tool for the sociological study of voluntary risk-taking. The contention is that this different concept can help us to identify and examine another of the forms of voluntary risk-taking. Deployed as a theoretical tool, it allows us to examine the importance for the individual and for the society of voluntary risk-taking practices when they assume an explicit and deliberate socio-political and ethical form, role and manner. A number of empirical examples will be used to demonstrate the potential analytical purchase of the concept. The paper will conclude by raising the prospect that this different concept could open up an unexplored area of investigation for the sociological study of voluntary risk-taking.

**RC55-908.1**

ANDERSON, RONALD* (University of Minnesota)

Global Decline in Affective Well-Being

Advances in international development require better methods for evaluating both procedures and outcomes. The need to carefully track human progress mandates that we develop better ways to assess outcomes and to link them back to development and other action programs. As this report demonstrates, greater accuracy in monitoring well-being depends upon improved measures of negative well-being such as suffering and the ongoing experience of negative emotions.

Such an approach may give a very different view of the world than that provided by global economic indicators alone. Without better systems for monitoring changes in negative well-being, we lack the tools needed to shape human destiny.

Based upon the Gallup World Poll data used in this study, suffering and other negative experiences worldwide have been slowly increasing during the past decade, despite positive economic global growth. One way to characterize these findings is that the benefits of global economic growth have been overwhelmed by harmful forces such as ethnic conflicts, the so-called ‘war on terror,’ widespread armed conflict and the resulting refugee crisis. Another culprit is the rising inequality of income and wealth. In a world where those trapped in poverty and risk of catastrophic suffering, there are a number of existing major sources of societal malaise such as racism, inequality, poverty, hunger, and disease. Using world surveys, I take on the challenge of identifying and prioritizing both of these types of catastrophic sources of disorder. This pioneering work aims to avoid stagnation in the social order and collapsed social institutions. The importance of tackling this challenge is based upon the fact that society faces serious risks of societal extinction. Therefore, improvements in public policy-making demand new urgency. Once solutions have been charted for global chaos, preparations for local disasters may be more obvious.

**RC55-898.6**

ANDERSON, RONALD* (University of Minnesota)
RC03-69.8
ANDERSON, SIMON (Independent research consultant)
BROWNIE, JULIE* (University of Edinburgh)
JAMIESON, LYNN (University of Edinburgh)

Slow Solidarities

There have been calls to rethink our understandings of what violence and power look like, including Nixon's idea of slow violence (2011). In this paper we argue that we need also to broaden our conceptualisations of solidarity and resistance. Drawing on a large, qualitative study in three diverse neighbourhoods in Glasgow, Scotland, this paper introduces the concept of 'slow solidarities' to call attention to some of the incremental and accretive practices of everyday life - small, unobtrusive practices of care and support that help to create 'kink' where no blood ties exist and to counter narratives and practices of 'othering' that might otherwise hold sway. It explores how such solidaristic practices and relationships come to happen (or not) and the way that these might complement more collective forms of resistance to 'slow violence', such as those associated with social movements. And it embeds this analysis in an avowedly relational sociology, recognising that discourses associated with our imaginary relationships to strangers - whether antagonistic or solidaristic in character - are not typically independent of everyday embodied interpersonal relationships and are often bound up in the relational practices of family or friendship groups or both. We suggest that focusing on the everyday, the emotional and the relational, conceptually and empirically, add to our understanding of a 'politics of perception' (Barnwell, 2017) which can both reveal and disguise social inequalities.


RC39-687.2
ANDHARIA, JANKI* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences)

Intersectionality and Transdisciplinarity in Disaster Studies

Disasters are often viewed as de-politicised events requiring technological interventions to prevent, mitigate or predict them. The idea of intersectionality in disaster studies challenges instrumental rationality of disaster “management”, essentialism, categorical purity and classificatory tendencies. It emphasizes the need to pay attention to the logic with which concepts in disaster management are socially constructed and how they operate within power structures and create new ones through social and institutional processes, embedded within the language of disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

Secondly, what does the space of post disaster recovery look like? The paper aims at a critical re-reading of post disaster recovery and ideas of spatial justice by examining concepts of hybridity and Soja's (1991) Thirdspace. These “displace the histories that constitute it, and set up new structures of authority, new political initiatives. The process of cultural hybridity gives rise to something different, something new and unrecognizable, a new area of negotiation of meaning and representation.” (Rutherford, 1998).

The paper explores Soja's (1991) Threedspace as a radically inclusive concept that encompasses epistemology, ontology, and historicity in continuous movement beyond dualisms and toward "an-Other". "Thridding produces what might best be called a cumulative trialectics that is radically open to additional otherness, to a continuing expansion of spatial knowledge. The paper will examine "the rebalanced trialectics of spatiality-historicity-sociality" in the context of post disasters relief and recovery processes. The paper seeks to examine an understanding of how meaning is generated, disseminated, contested, bound up with systems of power and control and produced from the social, political and economic spheres within particular social formations.

Problematising the dominant models of relief and recovery, propagated through powerful multilateral institutions, the paper would examine issues of power, local political struggles and how these inform disaster governance and disaster management practices.

RC11-228.2
ANDO, KIWAMU* (Nagoya City University)


This study aims at revealing today's compressed grandparenthood in Japan analysing both quantitative and qualitative data. In spite of the long grandparenthood, the change of Japanese welfare policy, its low fertility rate and the lack of social pathway of long grandparenthood have made it difficult for grandparents to enjoy the long-running relationships available in terms of demography. In other words, now the Japanese grandparents are consumed excessively as informal and inexpensive carers at their early stage of grandparent trajectory.

The quantitative data is a random sample collected in 2016 containing 906 respondents living in two metropolitan areas. The qualitative one was obtained in 2015 and 2016, including 41 respondents residing in large and small cities. The multilevel analyses based on the qualitative data show that those grandparents caring for their grandchildren on a daily basis are more likely to refer to their fatigue and lower significance of grandparenthood, compared to those who are not “mother saver.” The finding based on the qualitative data is that even "mother saver" do not expect the close relationships with their grandchildren to last for a long time, although they devote themselves to the caring role sacrificing their occupational carriers, volunteering, community involvement, hobbies, etc.

The results were related to the embeddedness of today's Japanese grandparents into the changes of social policy and demographics from mid-1970 to the present. It was also pointed out that the grandparents, facing the difficulty to project the image on the relationships with grown up grandchildren, concentrated themselves on the early phase of grandparenthood and relinquished their social resources which could be useful for the meaningful relationship with adult grandchildren.

Finally, it was suggested based on the qualitative data that the new communication form between grandparents and grandchildren using ICTs might make a breakthrough in the compressed grandparenthood problem.

RC06-135.8
ANDRADE, DARLANE* (FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA)

Digital Technology and Intimacy: A Study with Single Adults in Brazil

This communication aims to present and discuss data from the research “Studying singleness: the use of communication technologies by singles in Salvador”, held at the Federal University of Bahia. The objective was to explore observations and practices in the field of intimacy mediated by digital technologies, specifically the apps Tinder, Happn and Grindr, used by single men and women, adults that belong to middle classes in Salvador, Brazil. This study was based on a feminist perspective and used gender as a category to analyze the data, interrelated with those of sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, age/generation and social class (specifically, the urban middle class). A qualitative methodology was used, with the instruments: a semi-structured interview and netnography with observations, conversations / chats on the apps Tinder, Happn and Grindr that were registered in field diaries. The interview was made with 126 participants of both sexes, 69% of single men and 31% of single women, aged 18 to 42 years. Among the sample, 45, 2% identified themselves as non-heterosexual and 54% as heterosexual. 41, 3% identified themselves as mixed color, 33,3% as black, 18,3% as white color and others, 7,1%. All of the participants lived in middle class neighborhoods in Salvador and have college education. In this communication it will be presented data regarding to the dynamics of the apps, the characteristics of the participants, the uses that they made of the apps, discussing practices in the field of intimacy, considering gender, sexual orientation and race differences. The challenges faced for conducting research in the field of intimacy using digital technology, will also be presented, including negative experiences related to sexism and racism experienced by the students who collected the data.

RC03-80.1
ANDRADE, LUCIANA* (Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)

New Expressions of Resistance and Community Organization in Neighborhood Contexts.

This article analyzes the experience of association of residents (Salve Santa Tereza) of an old neighborhood (Santa Tereza) in the city of Belo Horizonte. This association has been acting for the protection of the neighborhood against the opposing forces, private and public. The interests of the real estate market, together with the permittance of the state, have radically transformed the landscape of the capital of the state of Minas Gerais (Brazil). The city, once placid and horizontal, is now populated with skyscrapers. The group opposes the mercantile attempts of the city's current administration, which have abandoned the participatory forms of public management for the adoption of business management. Among the activities of this movement, the article will address two practices currently under way: the horizontal assemblies that take place in the central square of the neighborhood on Mondays to discuss matters of interest to the neighborhood and the movement to defend a neighborhood market (Mercado Vivo). The city government closed the old market with the intention of offering it to the private initiative and for which the movement demands a participatory management with local producers and artisans. It will also address the coexistence in the movement of different generations, as well as the resistance it arouses in other neighborhood groups with different visions and interests. The mobilization around the Market, happens at different times and due to the progress of negotiations with the city or the mobilization and awareness

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The goal of the proposed work is to understand the operations of startups in the conditions of Poland's capitalism. The Poland's capitalism is extraordinary approach to economy, where parallel experience post-socialist transformations are confronted with phenomena late capitalism and post-Fordist societies. The key question is: startups could be remedy or damage to the economy in Polish conditions of capitalism.

The author is also attempt to understand attitudes of Polish startup entrepreneurs in relation to the responsibility of their businesses, as well as to know about the potential of such enterprises to solve social problems and to participate in creating a social and economic value. The proposed study tends to build the defining framework and analyse the startup community in Poland. It is expected to provide answers to the following questions: What are the conditions for the growth of startups? What kinds of barriers to growth are faced by startups? This objective will be based on specific objectives related to such aspects as: analyzing the idea of startups (identifying favorable and unfavorable factors and barriers) and defining the mentality of startups, i.e. attempting to construct a startup entrepreneurial portrait.

The empirical part of the presentation will comprise the following: qualitative study delivery (IDIs), analysis of case studies.

RC23-439.1

ANDREJEK, NICOLE* (McMaster University)
SANTINELE MARTINO, ALAN (McMaster University)
GINIC, MARIJA (McMaster University)

“Put Some Sugar on... You”: Negotiations of Sexual Capital Among Sugar Daddies and Sugar Babies in Online Spaces

Drawing on a sexual fields framework (Green 2014), this paper examines sexual and romantic relationships in the current digital age. Specifically, we draw on a case study of people soliciting sexual/romantic partners online to be “sugar babies,” as well as people looking for “sugar daddies” and “sugar mommas,” and how they negotiate their sexual capital in online spaces. In our contemporary erotic sphere, online spaces, such as Craigslist, serve as important sexual arenas where people can pursue potential sexual/romantic partners that satisfy their interests while remaining anonymous. Few studies to date have empirically looked at the negotiations of sexual capital within digital sexual fields specifically, and thus, this project focuses on how a group of individuals soliciting a “niche” form of intimate relationships in online spaces present their sexual capital in ways that might increase their chances of partnering with their idealized partner(s).

Through a content analysis of solicitations by “sugar daddies” and “sugar babies” on Craigslist’s “Casual Encounters” section (n=190) in a major urban city in Canada, we found straightforward descriptions of ideal partners that bring to view hierarchies of sexual capital in which certain ages, body types, sexual identities, behaviours, and so on are privileged over others. This paper contributes to the sociology of sexualities and technology by expanding Green’s sexual fields framework to form a theory of “digital sexual fields”. In doing so, we highlight how current theoretical, methodological, and analytical frameworks can be reimagined to understand online spaces as cultural arenas in which people’s romantic and sexual lives are negotiated.

RC03-74.1

ANDREOTTI, ALBERTA* (University of Milan-Bicocca)
ANSELMI, GUIDO (University of Milan-Bicocca)
HOFFMANN, CHRISTIAN (University of Lipisa)

Sharing Economy Platforms and Reciprocity: A Controversial Relation

Major services currently dominating the ‘Sharing Economy’ are based on online platforms employing reputational algorithms to facilitate user interactions. These reputation algorithms contribute to building relations and interconnectedness among users, as they can provide a modicum of trust between strangers’ (Botsman and Rogers 2010), signaling potentially unpleasant interactions. However, it remains unclear whether relations facilitated by reputational algorithms can evolve into long-term reciprocal relations, able to improve the emotional wellbeing of users, to provide stable support networks and, eventually, nurture a feeling of community on the sharing platform.

Sociological literature provides conflicting accounts: on the one hand, empirical studies on the early stage of sharing platforms (Botsman Rogers 2010, Parigi Sorrentino 2014) have outlined how sharing algorithms may help users to build reciprocal relations. On the other hand, contemporary sharing platforms have become increasingly professionalized and mainstreamed: operated by ‘unicorn’ corporations, accessed through mobile apps and staffed by semi-professional ‘gig-workers’ (Schor and Atwood-Charles 2016, Scholz 2017). Moreover, even in the case of more community-based platforms, such as car-sharing ventures, users are often unable or unwilling to interact with other sharers (Bardi and Eckhart 2012, Belk 2014), opting instead to access the service on a pure rational-economic basis.

Based on a statistical representative sample of 1599 different platform users in several European countries, this contribution investigates whether, and to what extent exchanges on online sharing platforms are mediated...
The Usability of Foreign Qualifications and Skills in the Canadian Labour Market – Results Using PiAc

The Canadian society is characterised by a plurality of immigrants and the Canadian migration policy focuses on economic criteria, qualifications and skills (cf. Mincer 1974; Guo/Shan 2013). The aim of this project is to gain insights how immigrants use their foreign qualifications and skills in the labour market. Income differences and over-education of immigrants have been mainly explained by the imperfect transferability of human capital across country borders (cf. e.g. Li 2008), depending on how closely the country of origin compares to the host country in terms of economic conditions, educational systems, industrial structure, institutional settings, language, etc.

Using quantitative analyses and case studies, the project identifies approaches and methods that employers use to make decisions regarding foreign qualification recognition. This presentation focuses on quantitative analyses of PiAc data to investigate if the assumptions of human capital theory (Becker 1964) or the theories of signalling (Spence 1973) and screening (Stiglitz 1975) apply to the Canadian labour market. Concrete the Mincer wage regression (1973) is used to analyse impact factors of individual wages, focusing on migration status. The findings confirm the discrimination of immigrants in regards to their current income. Furthermore, a comparison of immigrants with native-born Canadians highlights the issues of qualification and skill mismatch. These results indicate that immigrants disproportionately face the problem of qualification mismatch compared to the domestic population. Differences in the skill mismatch between the two groups are smaller. The study indicates that both qualification and skill mismatch have a negative income effect, confirming human capital theory, which assumes the lower usability of foreign qualifications due to the lack of host country specific human capital. The results also indicate that the signalling effect of foreign qualifications is lower than the one of domestic qualifications.
and defence require multidisciplinary thought and expertise, there is no a large interest to the development of cyber defence training and education initiatives. Work in cybernetics and systems science suffers from a lack of educational programs in universities. According to Herb Lin, from sociological perspective, some of the specific study topics are as following: cyber decisionmaking during times of crises; cyber-psychological effects of cyber warfare; cyber security awareness; cyber narratives and cross-cultural views; successful cyber-aware organizations; organizational dynamics in cyber security; organization of the national government for cyber security; command and control of offensive operations; private cyber security companies; civil liberties and cyber security etc. A permanent challenge for the military higher education institutions is to prepare sufficient high quality cyber trained people. In this respect, we express the view on role of education as main factor for enhanced digital readiness.

**PUBLIC POLICIES ON NEETS**

**The Impact of Sociological Research on the Military in Romania**

Based on 20 years of work experience as a sociologist within Romanian MoD, as ‘native’ researcher, this paper reveal the main directions of development of sociology, the most common research themes regarding the military organization, and the evolution of sociology inside of the Romanian Armed Forces from the early 90’s to the present. This incursion into the recent history of military sociology is accompanied by a comparative presentation of sociology at the level of Romanian society as a whole in order to highlight the interest of sociological research for the military. Finally, regarding the impact of sociological research on the various military and defense issues or especially on the military organization, the effectiveness of the research findings is exemplified with adequate measures or actions included in the new public policies.

**The Spread of Populism in De-Politicized Contemporary Democracies: Features, Origins, Responses**

Contemporary political systems are affected by the increasing spread of populist movements, which are taking advantage of the crisis of democracy, although presenting themselves as remedies to the crisis itself (Ionescu, Gellner 1969; Canovan 1981; Mény, Suelle 2000; Laclau 2008). Most of them are characterized by: a homogeneous community-people, perceiving itself as the exclusive holder of popular sovereignty and expressing an establishment attitude; a strong simplification of political speech, based on manichaeism, “us versus them” rhetoric speeches focusing on “emotional” rather than factual truths (Arendt 1972) and conspiracy logic; the praise of the “new”, of the “common man” (with a discontent for expertise and intermediation) and the substitution of ideology with biographical exempla (successful life stories of ordinary people who are supposed to do better than professional politicians); the emotional construction of an immediate relationship between charismatic leader and voters (Müller 2017; Revelli 2017).

This contribution aims to highlight political and social origins of the spread of populism as well, such as polarization, social mobilization and inclusion, crisis of representation (Anselmi 2017), cultural backlash (Pippa, Inglehart 2016), a decreasing presence of parties within society (in terms of reduced membership, electoral volatility, decline of mass parties functions such as political socialization and social integration) versus an increasing role of informal institutions (in terms of selection of politicians and definition of political agenda) (Ignaizi 1997; Massari 2004), widespread unease towards political elites corruption and policies carried out by international organizations.

The paper will also try to indicate some possible responses to populist rhetoric, such as redistributing, reformist and less austerity-oriented policies, wider access to social services, less punitive wage dynamics, revaluation of representative democracy and constant monitoring of the pluralistic dimension of political systems, which is essential to turn formal and “electoral” democracies into substantive and liberal ones (Dahl 1961, Diamond 1999).

**RC07-161.2**

**ANTONINI, ERICA** (Sapienza University, Department of Communication and Social Research)

**Cultural Representations and Social Complexity: The Case of Public Policies on Neets**

Social representations of NEETs are a typical example of how cultural stereotypes can affect public innovation policies. The acronym NEET stands for “Not in Employment, Education or Training” and refers to large amounts of youth aged 15 to 29 - who are involved in neither working, nor studying nor training activities. Many are the causes of this huge social problem - especially economic and cultural - however public opinions tend to ignore this complexity, by reducing this phenomenon to the sole “voluntary” dimension. In other words, NEET seems to be a condition uniquely caused by youth's laziness, low attitude to sacrifice and/or snobish attitude of only considering qualified jobs. Broadly speaking, this point of view reflects the wide-spread attitude of representing social criticalities just as a matter of individual responsibility or even as psychological problems. Thus, this paper aims at reconsidering the whole complexity of NEET phenomenon, within the theoretical frame of “the end of working society”, by analyzing the structural trends that may be the ground for the large diffusion of this condition within contemporary societies. This paper will consist of the following steps:

- A comparative analysis of quantitative data (especially official national and supranational statistics) about the dimensions and the features of this phenomenon in the main Western societies
- A drawing of the main typologies of NEETs, according to specific needs and levels of vulnerability
- A critical analysis and assessment of the public policies implemented at an international level, basing upon in-depth interviews with privileged witnesses.

Namely, the last step will highlight the impact that the individual, rather than the structural approach among decision-makers, will exert on the public policies on NEETs.

**RC16-312.4**

**ANTONINI,ERICA** (Sapienza University, Department of Communication and Social Research)

**The Spread of Populism in De-Politicized Contemporary Democracies: Features, Origins, Responses**

Contemporary political systems are affected by the increasing spread of populist movements, which are taking advantage of the crisis of democracy, although presenting themselves as remedies to the crisis itself (Ionescu, Gellner 1969; Canovan 1981; Mény, Suelle 2000; Laclau 2008). Most of them are characterized by: a homogeneous community-people, perceiving itself as the exclusive holder of popular sovereignty and expressing an establishment attitude; a strong simplification of political speech, based on manichaeism, “us versus them” rhetoric speeches focusing on “emotional” rather than factual truths (Arendt 1972) and conspiracy logic; the praise of the “new”, of the “common man” (with a discontent for expertise and intermediation) and the substitution of ideology with biographical exempla (successful life stories of ordinary people who are supposed to do better than professional politicians); the emotional construction of an immediate relationship between charismatic leader and voters (Müller 2017; Revelli 2017).

This contribution aims to highlight political and social origins of the spread of populism as well, such as polarization, social mobilization and inclusion, crisis of representation (Anselmi 2017), cultural backlash (Pippa, Inglehart 2016), a decreasing presence of parties within society (in terms of reduced membership, electoral volatility, decline of mass parties functions such as political socialization and social integration) versus an increasing role of informal institutions (in terms of selection of politicians and definition of political agenda) (Ignaizi 1997; Massari 2004), widespread unease towards political elites corruption and policies carried out by international organizations.

The paper will also try to indicate some possible responses to populist rhetoric, such as redistributing, reformist and less austerity-oriented policies, wider access to social services, less punitive wage dynamics, revaluation of representative democracy and constant monitoring of the pluralistic dimension of political systems, which is essential to turn formal and “electoral” democracies into substantive and liberal ones (Dahl 1961, Diamond 1999).
Climate change and Fukushima nuclear power plants’ accident are the two major policy factors for defining energy choice in each country. But responses are different among these five countries. This paper tries to analyze the differences and similarities of risk perception, attitudes towards the national energy choice and climate change among four countries, Japan, UK, Norway, Germany and France. Although Japan was severely damaged by the earthquakes and nuclear power accidents in 2011, the Japanese 2030 GHG reduction target still includes nuclear power as a main source of energy, while Germany decided to fade-out nuclear power in the long run.

The European four countries survey was a part of large EU project-ECPC, and Japanese survey was done by National Institute for Environmental Studies. Each survey was fielded between May and June 2016, using almost same questionnaires. Each sample size was over 1,000 adults, randomly selected nationally representative samples.

1. A) Risk perception on climate change, policy support: people in this five countries are very much worried about climate change. More than 60% respondents in all five countries chose “We are already feeling the effect (of climate change).” Less than 16% of respondents see the causes are mainly “natural process”, rather than human activity.

2. B) Nuclear power generation as a favorable energy source: Japan’s distribution is very like EU three countries, very high response rate in negative options. UK public is relatively positive in nuclear power.

Attitudes and risk perception towards the climate change and nuclear power are very much similar in Germany and Japan, but political consequences are different. We have to explore another factor for explaining this. Economy is the possible factor for this. Germany enjoys better economy, while Japan is suffering worst economic situation ever, people support economic over environment. This potentiality drives them towards nuclear power in Japan.

The European four countries are very much worried about climate change. More than 60% respondents in all five countries chose “We are already feeling the effect (of climate change).” Less than 16% of respondents see the causes are mainly “natural process”, rather than human activity.
and traditions and provide Indigenous producers with market protections. Issues arise when thinking about the geography and movement of Indigenous peoples, assigning agricultural products and foodstuffs to specific groups and the potential for exploiting Indigenous knowledge for profit. The paper will address these issues and aim to develop a concept map, outlining the potential actors required for implementation and the benefits and challenges of implementing GIS in Indigenous food systems in Canada.

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**Reproducing Education through Generation: the Syrian Christians and Their Social Elitism in the State Kerala in India.**

This paper will examine the strategies to maintain and reproduce educational aspirations and advantage among the Syrian Christians in Kerala. The paper specifically looks at the intergenerational practices among the families which make education central to the community’s advancement. The paper draws on the Bourdieusian perspective which highlights the differential nature that exists in the reproduction process at the family level. The historical account of the past and present day social, economic, political dominance of Syrian Christians in the Kerala suggests that the basic factor behind the success of Syrian Christians in reaching the top elite positions in the socio-economic ladder was their achievements in the field of education. This dominance persists even today. The discussion presented so far establishes the centrality of education among the Syrian Christian community in the contemporary Kerala and it is thus important to investigate deeper into the sociological determinants of such reproduction process. In Kerala society by and large has higher levels of literacy among all its religious communities, Christians seem to have much higher literacy rates in comparison to other communities. The theory of Bourdieu draws how the children of the dominant class will progressively benefit from a positive interplay between the influences of home, community and school. Following Bourdieusian framework, Stephen Ball notes that the class is realised and struggled over in the daily lives of families and institutions, in consumption decisions, as much as in the processes of production, and particularly at the moments of crisis and contradiction as parents think about the well being and happiness of their off-springs. This paper on the contrary attempts to find out the correlation between family and educational reproduction to maintain their social elitism among the Syrian Christians.

**Mindfulness Meditation and the Evolution of Secularity**

This paper draws on a three-year project sponsored by the Leverhulme Foundation entitled Mapping Mindfulness in the UK (Steven Stanley, Alp Arat, Paul Heidenreich, and Richard King) and examines the significance of the recent popularity of mindfulness meditation for the evolution of secularity. In an effort to expand current scholarship into this field beyond matters of health and wellbeing alone, this project entails the following four stages of empirical research: 1) GIS mapping of all publicly available mindfulness providers in England and Wales; 2) survey of aspiring and prominent teachers, trainers, and advocates of mindfulness; 3) personal interviews with key stakeholders in the UK; and finally, 4) participant observation of five popular sites of mindfulness implementation (religion, health, education, business, and politics). This paper argues that contemporary mindfulness presents a ubiquitous illustration of how the secular in late modernity is undergoing pivotal transformations in its capacity towards the transcendent. In light of Charles Taylor’s definitive account of our secular age, these findings raise important questions as to whether they merely indicate yet another expression of novel forms of belief, or whether they go further in signalling more fundamental changes in the very conditions of belief in our contemporary secular age.

**Open Government Data As a Commons: Disclosing and Managing Public Sector Information in a Comparative Perspective**

Data constitute both a form of power through which people and territory are regulated, and a valuable economic asset for improving the efficiency of markets in the knowledge economy. Therefore, there are two different conceptions of data: as a commodity to be exploited through market-oriented value extraction processes; or as a common good and accessible non-rivalrous resource for the community welfare. This ambivalent nature of data still continue with the rise of the Open Government Paradigm in 2009, with the presidency of Obama. Most of the countries decided to adopt strategic plans for the openness of public sector information, but there are not enough analysis about the outcomes and the models adopted, especially from a sociological perspective. Looking at how different countries are implementing the Open Government Data paradigm, can we always talk about data as a commons? Can we speak of varieties of open government data systems? We adopted the comparative method for a study area, selecting 15 countries with homogeneous geographic, socio-economic and institutional characteristics, referring particularly to the comparative political economy approach. The study checks what are the different models of governing the open data respect with the IAD framework, developed by Ostrom and Hess.

**The Effect of Public Opinion on Environmental Policy in the Face of the Environmental Countermovement**

Research on the Climate Change Counter Movement (CCCM) has revealed evidence of a ‘framing contest’ whereby industry-funded think tanks work to undermine the scientific research that threatens industries’ bottom line (Farrell 2015; Dunlap and McCright 2015; Brulle 2013). While the research on the efforts of this movement to shape public opinion has been growing (e.g. Farrell 2015), there has been less work trying to understand if these efforts have actually been successful at persuading the public on these issues. Moreover, and perhaps more importantly, what influence does this changing public opinion have on policymakers? These questions take on increasing significance in light of changing local environments, which has been shown to influence the salience of environmental issues (Switzer and Vedlitz 2017). In this paper we use structural equation modeling to decompose these countervailing forces on environmental policy. To achieve this we utilize restricted General Social Survey at the tract level from 1973 to 2015. In our models we estimate the effect that local environmental risk has on public opinion, as well as assessing the effects that constituent opinion on environmental issues has on Congressional voting compared to the impact of industry funding. We seek to answer the questions: to what extent are voters opinions on environmental issues related to changing environmental risk at the local level? In addition, how much of a Congressional members environmental voting record be explained by their consistent concerns, and how much by campaign funding.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
RC15-JS-72.9

ARFINI, ELISA* (University of Milan)
SASSATELLI, ROBERTA* (university of Milan)

Commercializing Death and Appropriating Mourning. Negotiating Bereavement Scripts Among Italian Families and Funeral Service Workers.

Death is allegedly removed from everyday life in the global West. However, bereavement remains an important experience which is culturally coded as highly personal and emotional. This contrasts with the sometimes aggressive advertising strategies of the undertaking and funeral industry. In this paper, based on a large number of semistructured interviews with Italian families and funeral service workers, we explore how bereaved families meet the funeral industry and negotiate emotions in an increased commercialized setting. Deploying the notion of emotional labour, we explore how funeral service workers facilitate the aftermath of death and the many practices which surround the death of a family member or beloved person. We further consider how emotional rules are marshalled by family members to de-commodify their dealing with the duties associated with the death of a close person, with particular attention to rituals surrounding the dead body and the memory of the deceased. The analysis proceeds by reconstructing the bereavement scripts which are co-constructed by families and workers, to enquire how the commodity frontier is negotiated in such emotionally dense and intensely intimate moments. All in all, the paper aims to add to the literature on contemporary attitudes towards dying, bereavement and the dead body with particular attention to the way commercial and intimate social relations intermingle, and with the view to deploy Hochschild’s sociology of emotions and her reflections on the commercialization of intimacy may be applied to this field. Furthermore, we place the result of the specifically Italian context in the broader literature on dying and bereavement in the Global West to individuate some of the specificity of a Nation which is both deeply influenced by Catholicism and has reached consumer modernity later than others.

RC30-546.3

ARIAANS, MAREIKE* (University of Siegen)

Long-Term Care Professionalization and Deprofessionalization in Germany and the Netherlands - the Role of Institutions and Policies

Organizing long-term care (LTC) for the elderly is a growing public concern in all modern welfare states. Growing life expectancy and demographic ageing lead to a rise in the number and the severity of LTC needs. In this situation governments face increasing LTC costs and at the same time pressure for a high quality of care. Thus, the question arises how countries react to these challenges. Because labour market policy turned to focus on pre-active, preventive and active labour market policy, rather than reactive mostly monetary benefits, the change in labour market policy also shifted the responsibility for unemployment from the society and the societal and political institutions to the individual. While this individualistic turn in labour market policy it is expected that the reasons for unemployment get more individualized and with that medical and psychological explanations for unemployment are increasingly given, whereas structural causes for unemployment are pushed into the periphery of the political discourse. Thus the main questions are: How do political and organizational actors construct explanations for unemployment in different labour market reform processes? Which actors push medical and psychological explanations for unemployment? To answer these questions, parliamentary debates on labour market reforms in Germany since the year 2000 are analysed using content analysis. These include large individualizing labour market reforms at the beginning of the 2000s when Germany struggled with high unemployment levels, as well as small instrumental reforms in the mid-2010s where unemployment levels approximated nearly full employment. It is hypothesized that medicalization and psychologization play a bigger role in reforms that retreat unemployment benefits and rights, because these individual explanations are used as a blame avoidance strategy by the government. Furthermore, two rivaling hypotheses can be made. On the one hand, it can be expected that leftist parties and actors emphasize the structural explanations more frequently than rightist parties, because they tend to see each unemployment case as an individual case. On the other hand, it can be hypothesized that rightist parties and organizations use these explanations more frequently, because they emphasize the self-responsibility for un- and reemployment.

RC30-540.2

ARISTIDES DE SOUZA, SAULO* (University of Coimbra)
PROMENZIO, LUANY (Universidade de Coimbra - FEUC)

The Big Game: A Society of Conflict and Social Dialogue

Most of the literature developed to date on the role and impact of art and culture in community development is based on case study research and quantitative studies at the regional or city level. This makes generalization and neighborhood level decision-making difficult. This paper discusses the analytical design (e.g., range and tendencies in types of regression analyses, variables, time frames, arts definitions, and strategies to measure arts growth and neighborhood context and changes) and findings of 10 studies that model and empirically examine the relationship between the arts and neighborhoods at the county, zip code, or city block level. They were published since 2010 and focus on explorations in the U.S. and Canada. In broad strokes, the 10 studies can be divided into two streams of inquiry: where do the arts tend to grow, and what is the impact of arts growth on neighborhoods. The present paper includes an analysis of what is getting systematically omitted or under emphasized, and how we may move ahead to improve neighborhood-level specificity and generalizability in the policy and planning debate on creative city and community development. This work informs a separate forthcoming paper that extends the past work by using regression analysis to explore the impact of arts growth on neighborhoods in the national context and quantiles of neighborhood disadvantage, employing different definitions of disadvantage and arts growth, taking into account the cultural life within the neighborhood, and comparing the impact of arts growth on individual versus clusters of neighborhoods.
Collective bargaining has been one of the most important legal instruments used by the Welfare States in decision making of public policies in Europe and in Latin America. It is potential for resolving conflicts among the actors of a society is a powerful mechanism to battle the inequalities generated by the markets. The acquired rights of workers are defined mostly in formal and informal spaces, logic established in discussions within the employers’ relations. Consisting as a reference both cases at different stages in implementing the Welfare State, this analytical work perspective have a goals to understand the logic about negotiation and social cohesion like the basis for determining the minimum wage and the recent policies of their increase in value in Brazil and Portugal. The study lies in a social transformation phase experienced by the two countries. In contrasting moments in the political guidelines of their respective governments. That can tell a lot about social issues and the possibilities about socio-economic achievements, by workers in each context, both in the framework of the dismantling of the Portuguese-welfare state, and the expansion of social policies that are associated with the strengthening of a Brazilian-welfare state. This proposal is a methodological relevance for the purposes of sociological and economic, in qualitative and quantitative research, the comparative study of institutional focus, in the forms of organization and trade union action, and recovery measures in the minimum wage that influence into categories negotiations wage workers organized in both countries.

**RC24-463.6**

ARJUMEND, HASRAT* (Centre for International Sustainable Development Law)

Regulatory Chill and Environmental Governance: A Case of India

The large corporations have an inevitable presence in the modern world. Generally, all developing countries have formulated environmental standards and regulations to preserve their environment. However, the ‘regulatory chill’ by powerful companies supersedes environmental regulations. Moreover, an increasing number of global corporations prefer suing the States in international arbitration court under investor-state dispute settlement clauses of bilateral investment treaties. As a result, the States either adopt ‘regulatory chill’ or ‘race to the bottom’ principles to keep the economic investment within countries. Adding to the plight of weak States, the ‘corporate takeover’ occupies the State, and the environmental regulations are either diluted or suspended to pave way for complete economic liberalization. It is an outcome of intrusion and takeover by corporate power into governance structures and institutions, apart from financial sponsorship of election contestants. In such precariousness of domestic environmental affairs, what are future implications? In case of perfect corporate takeover of the State, what will happen to State sovereignty or regulatory autonomy? This article based on the review of literature and observations discusses the cases of developing nations especially India.

**RC25-JS-90.1**

ARITA, SHIN* (University of Tokyo)

Inter-Subjective Differentiation between Regular and Non-Regular Employment in Japan: Increasing Labor Market Flexibilization and Legitimization of Reward Inequality

In line with the increasing flexibilization of the labor market, the number of non-regular workers, whose working conditions and rewards are much less favorable than those of regular workers, has increased in many countries. This is also the case in Japan. Japanese non-regular employees, however, are unique in how they are defined and measured; they are captured in official statistics not based on objective working conditions, such as period of employment contract or working hours, but based on respondents’ self-identified appellations at the workplace (e.g. “regular worker,” “part-time worker”). In this study, I use the analysis of social survey data and statements from the authorities concerned to explore the differences in circumstances of regular and non-regular workers in Japan, particularly focusing on why they are counted based on their appellations.

On the basis of the research results, I argue that the distinction between regular and non-regular employees in Japan is an inter-subjectively constructed categorization of workers to which not only differences in objective working conditions but also differences in expected duties, responsibilities, and skills/abilities are attached. In Japanese companies, which do not have rigid job differentiation based on stipulated job description, human resource management relies heavily on the distinctions they are making even in assumed duties and abilities. Moreover, the assumptions regarding differences in duties and abilities that are attached to the distinction between types of employment play an important role in legitimizing large reward inequalities between regular and non-regular employees. Results suggest that the categorization of workers and the assumptions made about these categories of workers contribute to the emergence and reproduction of labor market inequalities in Japan.

**RC14-264.5**

ARJUMEND, NOAH* (Columbia University)

Asymmetric Temporalities in Collaborative Transnational Media Production: The Case of Turkey

Much of the news that informs a global audience about Turkey is produced by teams of foreign journalists and local news assistants or “fixers.” Similarly to researchers who rely on local partnerships or “key informants” for help with accessing communities, journalists need fixers’ help making contacts and writing stories—local cultural brokers. Fixers also collect their own data for stories, providing background information and explaining the perspectives of local subjects. Foreign journalists usually plan or are at least able to leave the area or country, sometimes within days. This contributes to a short-term perspective when it comes to considerations of safety, cultivating trusting sources, and risking problems with powerful local figures through critical reporting. Fixers, by contrast, necessarily have longer time horizons when reporting a story because they have roots in and likely plan to stay in the area, and because future journalist clients may ask them to secure access to the same communities or individuals. This research is based on interviews with foreign journalists and fixers reporting on Turkey as well as ethnographic fieldwork in Istanbul and Diyarbakir. I consider the ways that Turkish and Turkish-Kurdish fixers deviate from their employers’ demands due to the asymmetry between their and client journalists’ temporal relations to their work and how these behaviors shape the news that reaches the wider world. I analyze the ways in which fixers present themselves to interviewees and other local contacts, creatively translate between languages, and are selective about the introductions they make and background information they provide to their clients. I also address the strategies that foreign journalists use to manage the disjuncture between fixers’ interests and time horizons and their own.
power relations between politics and religion. Secondly, the religious field is an arena of competition, where the professional agents struggle for specific social groups or individuals as potential religious consumers. Therefore, Bourdieu speaks of an economy of symbolic (i.e., religious) goods. However, while the theory of religious market structures reduces the religious meaning to solely economical motives of the supply-side (lannaccone), field theory provides a comprehensive framework to reconstruct the motives of the competition as specific religious motives of the producers and the consumers as well. Thus, the competitive struggles can be understood as processes of a specific symbolic economy, with specific social structures of professional agents and religious capital as media of exchange. Both market structures of religion and religious meaning can be linked to each other. Within our contribution we will consequently show how Bourdieu’s theory of fields resolves the theoretical problem of combining religious meaning and the market structures of religion. Furthermore, by analyzing secularization and religious competition with the same theoretical approach, we demonstrate field theory’s capability to integrate different and until now opposed theoretical concepts of the sociology of religion.

RC35-636.2

ARMBRUSTER, ANDRE* (University of Duisburg-Essen)

Social Relations As Processes of Configurations of Events

With its focus on actors, Relational Sociology (RS) has not developed a general account of social relations. Even the radical RS (Powell) regards (observable) relations as between social actors. To resolve these theoretical shortcomings of RS, I conceptualize social reality as consisting of events: “The world is a world of events” (Mead). A social event is not a substance, rather it is an observable social phenomenon that is shaped and gains meaning by other events. For example, events are actions, organizational decisions or historical events like the French Revolution. According to Abbott (1992), events differ in duration, may overlap and are moving at different speeds. With Abbott’s eventful sociology, I propose a definition of a social relation as a configuration of at least two events. Relying also on processual sociology, these connections of events are dynamic processes; they are embedded in a (structured or interactional) context and are influenced by the number, shape, and duration of the elements. Essential to the dynamics of processes are turning points, understood as intense changes that affect the direction of the ongoing processes (Bidart et al. 2013). Therefore, processes that connect events are whether determinable or predictable. In my paper, I will show that several benefits arise from conceptualizing social relations as dynamic processes of configurations of events: First, it is a throughout relational approach with the omission of constructivism. Second, I offer a general definition of relations that can operate at any scale and is in line with other forms of relations (e.g., figurations or agency [Emirbayer/Mische]). Third, the temporal dimension of events and turning points of processes contradict a “general linear reality”; “time matters” within a dynamic process of configuration of events.

RC48-JS-51.1

ARMBRUSTER-SANDOVAL, RALPH* (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Starving for Justice: Hunger Strikes, Spectacular Speech, and the Struggle for Dignity in California in the 1990s

In the 1990s, Chicana/o, Latina/o students on college campuses in California stopped eating. Racialized neo-liberalism—budget cuts, anti-immigrant measures, rising fees, and the rapid expansion of the prison-industrial complex—had sparked widespread outrage. Moreover, specific “blunders” or missteps from administration officials had further exacerbated these feelings and emotions. These students had been pushed to the edge. They had tried to redress their grievances, but their pleas generally fell on deaf ears. So they “screamed” and spoke “spectacularly”: that is, they went on hunger strikes, sacrificing their health and potentially their lives to create a dignified world. This paper examines these actions, along with their outcomes, but it also seeks to spark debate and dialogue about hunger strikes in the social movement literature. Currently very few studies have published on hunger strikes, with the exception of biographies on critical activists such as Cesar Chavez, Bobby Sands, and Gandhi. Those works—while crucial—are not generally theoretically-driven. I contend that other social movement strategies, especially those involving the body (e.g., self-immolation), can be seen as spectacular speech. Spectacular speech is not new, but conceptually it is useful for understanding how activists sometimes rely on their bodies as weapons in order to be heard and achieve their demands.

RC30-546.5

ARMIJO, LORENA* (Universidad Santo Tomás)

Los Derechos Al Cuidado De Madres y Padres Trabajadores En Chile: Titularidad y Experiencias

Los debates sobre la conciliación de la vida laboral y familiar han tenido gran importancia en la última década en el mundo académico y en las políticas públicas. Su presencia se debe en parte a las transformaciones sociodemográficas derivadas de la incorporación de las mujeres al mercado de trabajo, el envejecimiento de la población y el surgimiento de nuevas formas laborales y contractuales que afectan estos derechos.

En medio de ese debate, el interés por el cuidado ha devenido en un derecho de ciudadanía que reivindica el dar y recibir cuidado en una lógica que supera la relación interpersonal entre cuidador y dependiente, y llega a ser considerado como un asunto de responsabilidad colectiva. Entre los investigadores existe un rico debate acerca de la provisión de servicios de cuidados, la titularidad y el ejercicio de derechos, el que puede agruparse entre los enfoques individualistas y los enfoques de género que hacen hincapié en la capacidad de penetración de los factores socio-estructurales.

Esta ponencia presenta los resultados de una investigación cualitativa en base a 30 entrevistas en parejas de madres y padres trabajadores de diferentes orígenes sociales y tipo de empleo en Chile. Su objetivo es comprender la construcción de la maternidad y paternidad desde el cuidado de sus hijos en un escenario de conciliación de la vida laboral y familiar, asociándola a interpretaciones relativas al social care (Daly & Lewis, 2000; Saraceno, 2008). Esta investigación muestra que ante el cuidado de los hijos, madres y padres trabajadores presentan discursos más igualitarios, pero persiste cierta naturalización de las identidades que no sólo facilita la sobre carga de trabajo a las madres, sino también debilita el carácter político de cualquier reivindicación de derechos.

RC48-810.2

ARMSTRONG, JOSHUA* (York University)

#HeterosexualPrideDay: Heterosexual Pride and the Changing Face of Gay Pride

On June 29, 2015 Twitter users were asked to tweet #HeterosexualPrideDay to support a newly-declared ‘Heterosexual Pride Day’. This movement had limited success. However, on the same day in 2016 the hashtag rose in significance and became a trend (one of the most highly tweeted about hashtags on Twitter) at the international level. #HeterosexualPrideDay resurfaced again on June 29th in 2017 with similar levels of attention from the global community. Given the disparate visibility of heterosexual pride offline, an exploration of the #HeterosexualPrideDay hashtag’s popularity is warranted. In this study I utilize content analysis to address the research question, why are Twitter users referencing the #HeterosexualPrideDay hashtag? Although the #HeterosexualPrideDay hashtag originated as a means of ‘trolling’ (Internet slang for the purposeful aggravation of other users), several supportive users did not do so in jest. The findings suggest that supporters reasons for associating with #HeterosexualPrideDay can be linked to contemporary understandings of pride while those opposed to the hashtag held traditional understandings of pride. Further, the majority of users co-opted the hashtag as a means of demonstrating their disapproval for heterosexual pride and confronting its supporters.

RC15-286.1

ARMSTRONG, NATALIE* (University of Leicester)

Overdiagnosis and Overtreatment: A Sociological Perspective on a Contemporary Healthcare Systems Issue

Overdiagnosis and overtreatment are increasingly being recognised as a significant problem in contemporary healthcare but are yet to receive any significant sociological attention, over and above that which is arguably transferable from the medicalisation literature. Overdiagnosis and overtreatment occur when a diagnosis is ‘correct’ according to current standards but the diagnosis or associated treatment has a low probability of benefitting the patient, and may instead be harmful.

Overdiagnosis and overtreatment might be constructed as problems best addressed by educating patients and clinicians, and improving the relationships between them. The emergence of tools seeking to support decision making and to facilitate patients’ asking questions about whether interventions are really necessary certainly supports this conceptualisation.

However, notwithstanding the efforts of interventions of this type, it is unlikely that significant traction on overdiagnosis and overtreatment is possible through these means alone. Even when professionals and patients may wish to do less rather than more, the system within which care is delivered and received can make this challenging to achieve. Overdiagnosis and overtreatment are complex problems, the way in which many attempts to improve care quality tend to encourage both doing more rather than less and the standardization of care. Guideline intended to reduce variation and improve care have arguably encouraged the neglect of respect for patients’ preferences.

This paper will argue that a sociological perspective on overdiagnosis and overtreatment lies with the current lack of issues that must be understood as a consequence of the organisational, financial and cultural attributes of the system, not just individual interactions. Social theory exploring accountability, governance and regulation can enhance our thinking about how features of the health system may make
it challenging for clinicians and patients to do less rather than more, not least because of concerns that doing so might be considered deviant.

Recent advances in the fields of robotics and artificial intelligence have raised the question of whether machines and algorithms will after all make human labour obsolete (Brynjolfsson/McAfee 2011). The debate has been fuelled by a recent series of ‘future of work’ studies according to which up to half of the workforce faces a high risk of automation in coming decades (Frey/ Osborne 2017). But, most studies rely on the initial routine task intensity of occupations (Autor 2015) – only an indirect indicator of technological change; or focus only on robots (Acemoglu/Restrepo 2017) – and do not capture other new digital technologies; or neglect beneficial channels of technologies which generate jobs; or ignore that firms deal with new digital technologies differently. Our aim is to study the firm-level job creation and job destruction channels arising from new digital technologies by overcoming these shortcomings.

To estimate worker-group specific labour demand as a function of firm’s technology investments, we conduct a representative firm survey among about 2,000 large and medium-sized firms in Germany. Within this survey, we ask firms about their technology investments between 2011 and 2016. We then link the survey data to employment biographies from social security records of all workers employed in the surveyed firms. We decompose aggregate firm-level employment into a part reflecting capital-labour substitutions and product demand effects. So, we are able to empirically quantify the relative size of job creation and job destruction channels.

Previous research has found that college graduates are more advantaged than those who drop out. However, little is known about the subjective differences between low income graduates and dropouts. Based on in-depth interviews with 180 students at a four-year commuter university in Metropolitan Detroit, U.S., and an analysis of their academic transcripts six to eight years after the interviews, we found that high income students were much more likely to graduate from college than low income students. To focus on the factors that influence completion and non-completion among disadvantaged college students, we examine data from a sub-sample of 59 students, who were all below the 2010 U.S. median household income. Considering the characteristics of low income graduates and dropouts, we found that the graduates were, on the whole, slightly more disadvantaged than the dropouts: graduates had lower household incomes and were more likely to be students of color and first generation college students. Although both groups overcame many obstacles, graduates (more often than dropouts) reported overcoming extreme hardships, such as homelessness and taking out loans to pay for food and housing. Our analysis further revealed that dropouts reported difficulty assessing their academic needs and weaknesses, and often took no action when confronted by negative circumstances. In contrast, graduates were able to effectively confront their challenges, and more often displayed high self-efficacy (the view that they can influence their conditions). This perspective suggests the development of ‘girt’ (the ability to persevere toward long-term goals). Graduates drew on their own resilience to make use of what we call a “toolbox” of strategies to overcome their obstacles. Thus, we find that self-efficacy, resilience, and the ability to confront obstacles are important factors that enable some disadvantaged students to complete college while others drop out.

Researchers face a dilemma when negative emotions emerge in biographical research. When they ask participants directly to reflect on difficult experiences, they risk provoking negative reactions or the mobilization of protective barriers. After discussing this issue, we present research designs which avoid making participants re-experience difficult narratives. We focus on the role of biographical analysis in understanding social processes. By considering the subjective nature of biographical aspects, we can increase our understanding of the processes that underlie biographical experiences and help us to develop more effective strategies to work with them.
insights are based on an analysis of 204 in-depth interviews at a four-year public commuter university in Metropolitan Detroit, U.S.

We propose three methodological approaches when examining negative emotions in general, and the concept of biographical regret in particular. First, we argue that a comprehensive, highly structured, yet flexible interview guide is ideal in this context. Second, we examine sensitive questions that assess what respondents would change about their biographies. Finally, we examine an interview question that asks respondents what advice they would provide to someone in a similar situation to their own. These questions ask respondents to think about biographical regret from a positive, rather than a negative, standpoint.

They encourage disclosure because they do not dwell on problems but instead focus on alternatives and solutions. These methodological foundations are effective at eliciting information in a meaningful and respectful way and can be incorporated into a variety of biographical studies where negative emotions emerge.

This study scrutinizes the patterns of intersectional positioning and interaction in everyday life in Hatay. In this qualitatively designed ongoing research, data provided by 50 in-depth, 30 focus group, many spontaneous interviews, small talks and observation in the border villages and neighbourhoods of Hatay since July 2017. The findings are shared in the presentation. This study is supported by Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Scientific Project Foundation by the Project Number: 16776.

This study focus on the local people's experiences as social and symbolic power—violence and in the construction process of the Turkey-Syria Border Wall. The installing Wall identifies both “inside” and “outside”, as Anzaldúa (1981) stated, in recent days. The construction process is started in Hatay and unique experience for the local people. In their everyday life, the ongoing crisis such as huge trucks, crowded roads, broken infrastructure, noisy days and nights, many strangers and new regulations and prohibitions, and so on. While some dwellers accept that it is good for them and security; some others complain and criticize nowadays' extreme and tiresome precautions in their regions.

If we ask for these questions: How the local people are affected the construction process of the Wall in Hatay? How and what the wall symbolize for the local people? How the local people take and evaluates advantages and disadvantages of the Wall?

We use data in this qualitatively designed ongoing research is provided by in-depth focus group, many spontaneous interviews, small talks and observation in the border villages and neighborhoods of Hatay since July, 2017. The findings will be shared in the presentation. This study is supported by Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Scientific Project Foundation by the Project Number: 16776.

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implies a shared and active participation in the design and operation of initiatives. It entails, as well, the development of a collective identity generating a sense of belonging, and a conscious commitment to living in a community of equals. Collaborating means, thus, much more than the "mere" act of sharing associated to the booming sharing economy.

Our paper sets out to unpack some of the arguments and debates that are emerging in the concept of the novel sharing economy scenario. We will begin by presenting a theoretical and genealogical analysis of what we understand for collaborative collective action. We will then examine the empirical continuities and disruptions with regards to previous forms of cooperation.

Our analysis will be based on the comparison of two a priori dissimilar case studies: the maker movement and agroecology. The former constitutes the epitome of innovation, new technologies and open source code. The latter rests on tradition, sustainability and responsible consumption. We argue that despite their marked differences in terms of origins, trajectory and goals, both have developed a certain "politics of sharing" and have managed to satisfy individual and collective needs while pursuing the principles of equality, justice, horizontality and the reconstruction of the commons.

Data will come from a qualitative study conducted between 2017 and 2018 in the Basque Autonomous Community through in-depth interviews, non-participant observations and the analysis of secondary sources.

RC23-430.4

ARTUKKA, KALLE* (University of Turku, RUSE)

HEDMAN, JUHA (University of Turku, RUSE)

KIVINEN, OSMO (University of Turku, RUSE)

The "Flagship"-Institutions of Current Higher Education and Research Policy Under Scrutiny

According to current policy, global university rankings are assumed to identify successful HE- and research policy in the style of the more universities a country has at the top, the better is its HE-system. However, the fact is that rankings grant prominence only to a limited number of universities and thus do not tell a great deal about any national HE-system as a whole, not to mention the scientific level of universities in various fields.

The paper asks to what extent the top 200 universities in scientific publishing in four main research fields (biological, physical, social and life sciences) also reach the top 200 positions in global university rankings. Currently there are 53 such universities from the 200 most publishing universities in each of the four main fields and reach top 200 in three most distinctive global rankings NTU, URAP and USNWR. Most 'all-rounders' 19 (out of 53) reside in EU countries and 18 in the United States. In the rest of the world remains 16 'all-rounders' so that five in both of Canada and Australia and one in each of Brazil, China, Japan, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan.

As opposed to a common assumption that "money matters", the paper finds that from the best of the best research universities (53 'all-rounders') fewer than every other is listed among the hundred wealthiest in the world.

Undoubtedly any region is proud of its every 'all-rounder', and for a good reason, but the few 'all-rounders' do not represent accurately the level of research conducted in region's universities. The paper assesses the extent to which the number of 'all-rounders' indicate the level of scientific publishing of universities in four main research fields by regions and territories.

RC23-427.2

ARUN KUMAR, DURU* (Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology)

Challenges of Pursuing Traditional Technology Based Occupations in Contemporary India – a Case Study of Chhipa Community of Balotra, Rajasthan, India

Block Printing on textiles has been a traditional occupation practiced by the Chhipa community of Rajasthan, India, since many centuries. It involves multiple generic skills in various knowledge domains and is an important criteria of their social and professional identity. However the number of families pursuing this occupation in this region has drastically declined due to various reasons. Some have adopted other means of earning livelihood. But most members of this community are facing economic hardships and social exclusion.

The present study is an ethnographic approach and is based on primary data collection comprising of interviews, formal and informal interactions, census reports and site visits.

RC29-535.7

ARUNA, JUSTINA* (Adekunle Ajasin University)

Ugly Trends in Child Sexual Molestation, Rape and Incest: A View from South West Nigeria.

Out of the blues, sexual molestation especially rape and incest is suddenly on the increase in Nigeria. It seems, somehow, that many Nigerians have lost their once cherished values of decency and responsibility, with several cases of adult males assaulting young under-aged girls being widely reported daily in both the print and electronic media. Most times, these heinous acts are perpetrated by trusted neighbours, uncles, respected grandpas, revered pastors, imams, or teachers and even fathers. Benefitting from documentary data assessed from the internet and national newspapers, In-depth Interviews (IDIs) were conducted with some personnel of NGOs, the Police, Courts and notable victims for the study. The paper submits that sometimes, the victim is cajoled and benignly taken advantage of; but oftentimes, it is forceful, violent rape; leaving the victim physically and psychologically bruised and scarred. In some extreme cases, the victims – especially those who resist, lose their lives or get maimed for life. The study identifies that both the Criminal and Penal codes in Nigeria, on one hand, do not establish the sexual nature of the abuse, which provides any way for the Nigerian Child Rights Act, has not been enacted by many States of the Federation, to address the problem and also the issue of delay in the Courts. The Police are equally hampered by lack of specialised training/skills and poor logistics for quick responses. The study strongly suggests that child sexual molestation can be significantly reduced through aggressive mass sensitisation programmes at all levels, while the formal punishment for sexually abusing a child should be quite severe and even to the limits of the law, to serve as deterrent to others. Parents/guardians especially mothers should be careful and vigilant.

RC13-255.5

ASAKITIKPI, ALEX* (Monash University South Africa)

Interrogating Leisure and Development from an African Perspective

The interrogation of leisure and development from an African perspective is imperative within the context of globalization and the theoretical musings of the terms in Sociology of leisure. Modern discourses and usage of the terms, from an African perspective, raise important theoretical and practical issues, and not solely on the nuances that are associated with them. Implicit in the theorizing of the terms and in discussions surrounding them is the presumptions of their universal applicability. In this paper, we attempt to address the following questions: what is the nature and components of leisure? How do we conceptualize the relationship between leisure and development? And what implications does the knowledge so derived have on African nation-states? We propose that studies in this field will lead to the issue of contextualization and the particular situation of the intellectual production.

RC15-283.4

ASAKITIKPI, ALEX* (Monash University South Africa)

The Historical Entanglement with Power and Interest: Western Medicine Versus African Medicine.

Modern discourses and usage of the terms “Western medicine” and “African medicine” raise epistemological focus on the “how” and “whose” knowledge, and not solely on the functions of these forms of knowledge and practice. Implicit in discussions of indigenous knowledge, with accounts of the historical variability of structures of thought and action, is the ontological predicate of a difference in the way power and interest in Western and African knowledge, rational subjects as embodied and practically engaged in their life worlds, traditions and worldviews. Hence, African medicine stands as alternative to Western medicine. The idea that Western medicine involves the production of knowledge that has as its components, logic, rationality, and replicability and, therefore, has a universal applicability, in itself, is a hegemonic narrative, which taints other systems as inferior to it. To entrench this hegemonic power relations, African medicine is portrayed as revolving around the issue of identity and the culture on which it is predicated. In this paper, we contend against the common assumptions that every paradigm of knowledge is characterized by power and interest, rational subjects as embodied and practically engaged in their life worlds, traditions and worldviews.

An Analysis of Transformations in the Mass Media Constructions of Black Women's Hair - the Leisurely Way

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The Negroid woman has gone through various physical transformations in terms of her body and shape but for this paper specific attention will be on her hair which has passed through transformations in terms of shape and texture. The mass media through the entertainment industry has over the years visually presented and verbally described the Negroid woman in terms of her hair through advertisements, celebrities and fashion. Exposure to such масс media messages for many is a leisure exercise which nevertheless has served as symbols of black identity while re-encoding concepts such as political and social class. Through the lens of the mass media Black women all over the world have been exposed to leisures into middle-aged and form the Negroid hair takes; a shape that has ensured that the Black hair care industry stays alive and thrives. Through drama, documentaries, news and adverts; constructed with the use of words and visuals, the African Negroid woman has been encouraged to hide her natural hair texture and replace it with long and straight hair in order to look ‘acceptable’ or ‘sexy’ thus promoting a false sense of self-worth. Today the story has changed slightly with more Black women coming out to express a sense of freedom through the grooming of their natural hair. Blogs and YouTube sites are created and designed to teach Black women the skills of growing and maintaining their natural hair. This paper considers some of these social media websites in order to analyze the new vocabulary and images associated with this transformation through leisure. To achieve this, a qualitative method of discourse analysis is employed using Multimodal techniques to analyze the words and images used by Black women in defining, describing and discussing the Negroid hair.

ASAKITIKPI, ARETHA* (Osun State University)

Beyond Western Medicine: Interrogating Magun As a Cultural and Medical Reality

Sickness, disease and healing are elements the human species has sought to find answers to; mainly because they can determine the unfortunate possibility of death. In a number of African cultures, sickness and disease begin with the spiritual leading to a physical manifestation thus healing begins with the spiritual. This is unlike Western beliefs that theorize that the physical manifestations of bacteria and viruses lead to disease; thus, healing methods only prescribe medicines that deal with the apparent ailment. However, there are some African ailments that cannot fit into Western theories of sickness, disease and healing. One of such is the Yoruba concept of Magun. Magun is based on the theory that a man can face his woman with Magun if he suspects that she is sexually unfaithful. Magun is spiritually transferred and the female victim is usually unaware. If she has sexual intercourse after the lacing, her sexual partner dies; if she is innocent and does not have sex within the stated timeframe, she dies. Western trained medical practitioners have classified this phenomenon as the mere imaginations of primitive and illiterate Africans and thus both its existence as well as healing methods are considered barbaric. These contentions form the core of the paper. Using Qualitative and descriptive methods, the Nigerian home video titled Magun (Thunderbolt) is analyzed. Through drama Magun (Thunderbolt) presents the complexity of an ailment initiated spiritually and treated through interventions of custodians of the spiritual. The fact that Western trained practitioners did not believe in its existence and contested against it through Western based theories of experimentation to physically prove this; did not mean it was not real. It is hoped that this paper can spur more discourses on the power relations behind African and Western definitions and theorization of sickness, disease and healing.

ASHBOURNE, LYNDA* (University of Guelph)

“Taming the Beast”: Exploring the Adoption of Mobile Phone Innovation through the Daily Routines of Traders in Ghana

Most studies on the mobile phone in sub-Saharan Africa traditional markets have not considered the social ‘journey’ that one takes on the ‘journey’ of owning and discarding the mobile phone handset. The purpose of this paper is to explore an aspect of this process and examine how the social journey of owning and using a mobile phone can contribute to our understanding of technological innovation and adoption among traders. Using a survey of 363 traders this paper argues that technological innovations gain acceptance and are adopted when they fit into the daily routines of traders. When these technologies fail to be routinized by the traders, they easily get abandoned. However, these routines are ignored when governments develop policies for technological acceptance in Africa either at the micro or macro level.

BADAHDAH, ABDALLAH (Doha International Family Institute)

Effects of Displacement, Forced Migration, and Resettlement on Arab Family Relationships

This qualitative research examines the subjective effects of displacement, forced migration, and resettlement on Arab family relationships. Interviews were conducted with 30 mothers and fathers who were displaced by war in Syria and Iraq, lived in transit countries for varying amounts of time, and arrived in Canada in the previous 7 years. They reflected on their family life in their country of origin before and during wartime, in transit countries, and post-migration. A thematic analysis of the interview data was guided by the principles of constructivist grounded theory methodology.

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Identified themes suggest a complex intertwining of the following influences on family relationships over the course of displacement, migration, and resettlement: (i) dramatic sociocultural changes challenge and emphasize gender norms in public and family contexts; (ii) trauma associated with living in and fleeing from conflict zones alters personal and family structures, affects well-being, risk, and resilience; (iii) the unique and complex aspects of each family’s journey direct the course of family interactions, decision-making, and settlement; and (iv) key aspects of cultural and religious values, traditions, and practices guide parents’ decisions and hopes for the future.

This presentation highlights how accepted gender norms in the pre-migration context become secondary to safety and security priorities in temporary flight, while gender role changes during resettlement in a new sociocultural context can create conflict and distance in spousal relationships. Traumatic experiences contribute to distress and conflict in family interactions, furthering suffering and increasing risk of violence in some families. For others, or at different times, family interactions and support from others contribute to resilience. Skilled service providers can play an important role in addressing personal and interpersonal struggles during resettlement. These families report a tension between integrating into a social context and holding onto valued aspects of their former family life.

ASHENDEN, SAMANTHA* (Birkbeck College)

What’s ‘doux’ about ‘doux Commerce?’ the Case of Surrogacy

What’s ‘doux’ about ‘doux commerce?’ the Case of Surrogacy

Samantha Ashenden, Birkbeck College, University of London

Practices of kinship are currently being re-written by the development of markets in reproductive technologies and associated services and by transformations in legally recognised family forms. In particular, the emergence of international commercial surrogacy has raised a number of legal and ethical concerns: many assert that making people should not be the result of market transactions, and
many states attempt to proscribe commercial surrogacy specifically because it is seen to undermine the dignity of women and children. This paper examines the apparent contradiction between markets and morals thrown up by commercial surrogacy. It does so both by looking at practices of family formation historically, and by exploring the idea that altruism can be clearly dismissed from any consideration of the problem of: marriage as alliance made kinship part of an economic calculus. In the present the idea that altruism and commerce stand opposed to each other undergirds opposition to commercial surrogacy in the idea that women working as surrogates are engaged in "exceptional" labour.

In the paper this new nexus of relations is investigated by looking in detail at a number of recent cases in which a commercial market in surrogacy and the normative horizons of states have come into direct conflict.

RC23-432.1

ASHREH EMAMI, HENGAMEH* (outdated)

Research Committee on Sociology of Science of the International Sociological Association and First President Robert K. Merton

The paper is concerned with the history of the Research Committee on Sociology of Science of the International Sociological Association (RC23, ISA). The author presents a detailed study that based on the analysis of the academic activity of board members and first president Robert K. Merton. The history of the Research Committee is very rich by scientific events and important contributions. The study has been primarily focused on the scrutiny of the RC23’s correspondence, programs of events, meetings reports, publications from the archive of the International Sociological Association. For those who have worked, in the area for decades, it is an interesting trip down memory lane. For those who are new to the sociology of science and technology, the appreciation will be strengthened through an awareness of the way that RC23 has contributed to the development of the field.

RC52-865.2

ASHLEY, LOUISE* (Royal Holloway, University of London)
SOMMERLAD, HILARY (University of Birmingham)
DUBERLEY, JO (University of Birmingham)


In recent years, the critical literature on diversity has underlined the extent to which associated practice and policy tends to reproduce the status quo. In order to do so, attention has turned to discourse, to demonstrate how language exerts power within organisations, to naturalise social reality and secure managerial control. This literature offers important insights, yet recent contributions have implied a clarity in the performative of organisational and individual texts, in favour of continuity not change, and overlooked how the inevitable dilemmas of diversity are negotiated and managed in everyday life, with what effect. The current paper contributes to this debate. Drawing on 51 interviews with professionals at ten leading law and accountancy firms in the UK, we explore how they understand and articulate the contradictory relationship between socio-economic diversity and professionalism, and how they manage the tensions that emerge. Elite professional service firms provide an interesting context in which to study the complexities of doing diversity because they are currently presented with a clear dilemma: as external pressures to diversify on the basis of socio-economic background increase, their legitimacy as assessed by multiple stakeholders increasingly rests on demonstrating both exclusivity and inclusivity at once. Using an analytical method grounded in a critical discourse psycholinguistic approach, we show that diversity is framed by organisational actors in the opposition to the realities of existing society as its observable object.

RC22-410.5

ASHRAF EMAMI, HENGAMEH* (University of Nottingham)

Conceptualising Complex Identities of British Muslim Women

In this controversial era of Trump in the USA, and Brexit in the United Kingdom, Muslims and immigrants and their identities have come to the forefront of public debates. Highlighting and understanding immigrant identities is essential. To date, there has been little research focus on exploring the intergenerational identities of Muslim women in the West. This paper offers multi-sited ethnographic research that explores the complexity of identities across the generations and cultures of British Muslim women in the UK cities of Newcastle-upon -Tyne and Glasgow. To achieve the aims of this study, forty in-depth oral history interviews were conducted, alongside the participant observations of the researcher, in a variety of settings and situations. The methodology of the research provided a profound understanding of the complexity of both participants’ experiences as a result of the intersection of the gender, ethnicity and religion of the research participants. The paper will discuss the multiple challenges and opportunities experienced by the research participants in the secular space of the UK. Theories of double consciousness and black feminist thought, in conjuction with intersectionality, were utilised in order to demonstrate and explore the multiple identities of the research participants at the micro and macro level. The study investigates not only family and community issues and tensions, but also includes the research participants’ interaction with the wider society, and the impact of this interaction on the construction of their identities. Thus, the study intends to empower the research participants, through the provision of a platform for their voices to be shared with the wider society.

RC34-626.2

ASLAM, AWISH* (University of Western Ontario)
NONOMURA, ROBERT (Western University)

Name-Based Discrimination and Resume Whitening: How Do Second-Generation Immigrants Understand and Navigate “Anticipated Discrimination” in the Canadian Labour Market?

Research on name-based discrimination in the Canadian labour market shows that job applicants with “non-White”-sounding names tend to receive fewer responses from prospective employers when compared to those with “White”-sounding names. The phenomenon of name-based discrimination has largely been studied through audit studies, which help to capture the pervasiveness of racial discrimination in the hiring process. However, less is known about job applicants’ awareness of such discriminatory practices or about how applicants use their own knowledge of racial discrimination to navigate labour market inequalities. Additionally, of the literature that does exist, very little has been conducted on the experiences of racialized second-generation immigrants. This is quite surprising, given higher rates of “perceived discrimination” reported by racialized second-generation immigrants than either their first-generation or their non-racialized peers.

The present study explores the phenomenon of name-based discrimination (and racially discriminatory hiring processes more broadly) from the standpoint of young racialized second-generation immigrants themselves, as they make their transitions from school–work. Through the use of interviews, open-ended surveys, and focus groups with second-generation immigrants, this paper examines not only the attitudes of our participants toward name-based discrimination, but also the ways they come to know, understand, and navigate this phenomenon as social actors. Findings revealed a high level of awareness of name-based discrimination among these young people. Some participants engaged in “resume-whitening” tactics that are intended to sidestep anticipated discrimination, but they expressed varying levels of moral consternation about using these tactics. Participants also shared their views on the intersections of racial and gender discrimination, including the assumptions employers may have made about them. Overall, participants’ responses indicated a critical, reflexive, and agentic awareness of the challenges they faced, and a proactive orientation to navigating these phenomena.
The “dialectical” paradigm, in its study of the progressive future-oriented social dynamics, focuses on the present as its research object. It constructs the models of the social future as resulting from the resolution of the contradictions in the hidden trends of the present. The application of this approach to the analysis of current version of capitalism allows us to study the emergence of the new forms of social interactions, control and inequality.

**RC09-197.1**

ASOMAH, JOSEPH* (University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada)

*Explaining the Problem of Political Corruption in Ghana's Fourth Republic*

Political corruption involving illegal use of power to advance private interests by government officials is one of the major problems impeding development in Ghana since the country gained independence in 1957. In the recent decade, however, reported cases of pervasive political corruption from the judgment debt saga to the recent bus rebranding scandal have caused public outrage. Using relevant publicly available data on specific cases of corruption scandals, this paper proposes a corruption-ignition framework, which argues that the problem of corruption in Ghana mainly stems from an interaction of greed, power, and dysfunctional institutions of accountability. This proposed framework integrates and builds on other theoretical insights, including Klijtgaard’s model, opportunity theory, global anti-corruption framework, and rational-choice theory to illuminate the opportunities and the incentives shaping the spate of political corruption in Ghana. It concludes that uncontrolled political corruption is primarily a function of the consistent political leadership failure to aggressively regulate greed, and limit power by enacting, amending, and strictly enforcing relevant legal provisions. If major stakeholders, particularly the political leadership, critically analyze power structures, and how the mechanisms of accountability are easily compromised with impunity to help institutionalize robust systems, which are not easily amenable to manipulation. This paper extends our current substantive knowledge of the fight against corruption, and the implications this has for anti-corruption crusade, particularly in Ghana and Sub-Saharan Africa generally.

**RC31-560.1**

ASOR, BUBBLES BEVERLY* (De La Salle University Manila)

*‘more Than a Home’: Sacred Spaces, Home-Making Strategies and Filipino Migrant Communities in South Korea*

In this paper, I examine migrant home-making as a process of not only forging communities and expressing ethnic identities but also as an (in)visibleizing and (re) politicizing strategy of migrants’ presence in the public sphere of a host society. Based on multilisted ethnography of Filipino migrant communities in South Korea, I explore how migrant groups, including Klentzian insights,机会理论,global anti-corruption framework, and rational-choice theory to illuminate the opportunities and the incentives shaping the spate of political corruption in Ghana. It concludes that uncontrolled political corruption is primarily a function of the consistent political leadership failure to aggressively regulate greed, and limit power by enacting, amending, and strictly enforcing relevant legal provisions. If major stakeholders, particularly the political leadership, critically analyze power structures, and how the mechanisms of accountability are easily compromised with impunity to help institutionalize robust systems, which are not easily amenable to manipulation. This paper extends our current substantive knowledge of the fight against corruption, and the implications this has for anti-corruption crusade, particularly in Ghana and Sub-Saharan Africa generally.

**RC48-805.3**

ATATA, SCHOLASTICA* (University of Ibadan, Ibadan)

OMOBOWALE, AYOKUNLE (University of Ibadan, Nigeria)

*Biafra Renaissance in Communities in South-Eastern Nigeria*

More than four decades after the cessation of the Nigerian Civil War, there has been a resurgence of Biafran consciousness and agitation for a return of the defunct Republic of Biafra among the people in South-Eastern Nigeria. The rise in the number of Biafran activists and activities in recent years signifies the power that the concept of Biafra has. The study is based on field research, interviews with both Biafran activists, and community leaders, and secondary data from the Nigerian Federal Government. The study examines the sociological underpinnings of the context of the violent Biafra activism and activities in South-Eastern Nigeria.

**RC41-711.2**

ATATA, SCHOLASTICA* (Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Ogun State)

*Violence Against Aged Women: Implication of Witchcraft Label in South-Eastern Nigeria*

Of what essence is graceful aging and growing old to the Nigerian society? Belief in existence of witchcraft has remained a strong phenomenon in our society today. It cuts across the Nigerian society, gender and age group but mostly associated with older women. This age group are considered anomalous with witchcraft. This belief against every other societal problem increases the level of violence and mortality in places where witchcraft believe/practice is prevalent. Thus the need curb this menace becomes inevitable. This study is descriptive and twenty interviews were conducted with aged women who are victims of witchcraft label and their relatives using qualitative methods of data collection (Key Informant Interview and In-Depth Interview). The interviews were selected using purposive and snowballing methods while data were collected using both secondary and primary sources. This study presents the sociological underpinnings of the context of the violent Biafra activism and activities in South-Eastern Nigeria.
RC20-371.4

ATKINSON, WILL* (University of Bristol)

Capital Composition in Capitalist Social Orders: Examining the Applicability and Variability of Bourdieu's Model of Class across Nations

This paper reports on efforts to test the contemporary applicability and generalisability of Pierre Bourdieu’s recasting of class as a multidimensional ‘social space’. Specifically, the analysis sets out to determine whether a prime vertical principle of stratification based on volume of all pertinent forms of capital (economic, social and cultural) is consistently accompanied by a secondary, horizontal ‘capital composition’ principle distinguishing those richer in economic capital from those richer in cultural capital and, if so, whether these differences are natural or well in its strength. Drawing on data from the 2009 International Social Survey Programme’s Social Inequality module and deploying multiple correspondence analysis, separate models of social spaces for twenty mature capitalist countries are constructed. The main finding is that Bourdieu’s model generally holds good for a wide range of nations in the 21st Century, but the strength of the capital composition principle, and thus its likely salience in everyday perceptions of social difference, varies considerably from country to country. While limits of the data encourage caution not to overstate conclusions, the potency of the capital composition principle does seem to correspond with the level of economic inequality and average years of education within nations.

RC20-JS-78.1

ATOBE, CHISATO* (Shizuoka university)

Does Japanese Women’s Labor Force Development Cause Gender Inequality?: A Focus on Maternity Leave Substitute Jobs in the 1940s-70s.

In this paper, I explore the social segregation surrounding female labor in recent years in relation to the historical case of the Japan Teachers’ Union (JTU)’s movement. The Women’s Bureau of JTU had been demanding a substitute teacher system for maternity leave since 1945. This system was finally established in 1961.

A previous study insisted that this system realized the continued employment of women of childbirth. On the other hand, we can point out the system had a problem in that non-permanent substitute teachers support permanent teachers. That is, despite aiming for gender equality, the substitute teacher system has created a new unstable employment for women. Thus, this system has made the issue of gender inequality more serious. However, we can see that this system did not regard the process of establishing the maternity leave substitute teacher’s system.

Therefore, I considered, from the interview survey and historical document analysis, how the maternity leave substitute teacher system was formed, and whether the problem of the treatment gap between regular employment and irregular employment had to intervene in the institution establishment process.

As a result, female teachers revealed that they attempted to overcome poor treatment, paying attention to the treatment of substitute teachers during maternity leave at the time of system planning. On the other hand, in an era when the housewife increased in Japan, this movement did not spread beyond gender. Also, they could not realize the original concept of maternity leave substitute teachers being regular employees pooled into each county or city. This historical case suggests that it may lead to a disruption of hierarchy, for example between permanent and non-permanent employees, if we don’t have a comprehensive view of female labor when we think about the contemporary policy issues in women’s labor force development.

RC42-JS-49.4

ATRIA, JORGE* (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile)
CASTILLO, JUAN CARLOS (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile)

The Moral Economy of Merit and Meritocracy: An Analysis of the Chilean Lower-and-Middle-Class

Merit represents an expanded principle in modern societies, related to social mobility, equal opportunities, redistributive preferences and the legitimization of inequality. Although it is commonly used to study unequal results in school, divergent work trajectories, and access to different income levels, there are still great gaps in understanding the elements that form part of the concept of merit, the value judgment that sustains it, as well as its competing justice ideals.

This article analyzes the principle of merit from a moral economy perspective. To this end, it explores popular consensus on legitimate and illegitimate practices in social exchange and collective orientations related to meritocracy. The analysis is based on an extensive review of the literature on merit and meritocracy, as well as 9 focus groups carried out on lower and middle-class individuals in three large cities of Chile. The results show the main conceptions of merit and meritocracy, the extent of their desirability and the contrasts between these perceptions and everyday social experiences. Finally, we discuss the extent to which the moral dimension of merit is linked to redistributive preferences, providing insights on the role of the state in financing social rights and confronting inequality.

RC40-96.4

ATTERBERRY, ADRIENNE* (Syracuse University)

The International Baccalaureate: International Sensibilities, Global Mobility & Social Science Textbooks

This article builds upon research related to capital, migration, and education in its analysis of four social science textbooks from the history, economics, and business management courses taught as part of the International Baccalaureate Degree Programme (IBDP) at an international school in India. It illuminates how textbooks fulfill the IBDPs dual purpose of inculcating global-mindedness in students while also giving them the skills necessary to excel educationally and professionally. This article argues that these textbooks represent important sites of cultural and cosmopolitan capital that includes information and activities that facilitate students' development of global sensibilities, while also enabling them to develop skills in public speaking, writing, literacy, critical thinking, as well as the ability to work as a team and independently. In addition to providing students with important forms of capital, these textbooks also help lead to a credential that helps facilitate students' transnational mobility to well-resourced western universities, such as those in the United States, because access to international schools that provide the IBDP in India remains limited to those from relatively affluent families, this article suggests that textbooks represent an important site of reproduction within India; however, because it provides access to globally renowned universities to those who may otherwise not be able to attend, the IBDP represents an important source of potential social change in terms of educational inequality on a global level.

RC34-624.10

ATTERBERRY, ADRIENNE* (Syracuse University)

Transnational Indian American Youth: Redefining What It Means to be Second-Generation Indian American

Using in-depth interviews with 18 alumni of international schools in Bangalore, a city in southwest India, this article examines the role of migration in ethnic identity formation among transnationally mobile second-generation Indian American youth. It seeks to examine the following questions: How does transnational migration affect the development of ethnic identity for Indian American youth? How does transnational migration complicate what it means to be a second-generation Indian American? Building upon literature related to transnational migration, ethnic identity, and youth the findings indicate that transnational Indian American youth’s experiences of travelling between the US and India and shaping their orientation to India and Indian culture in such a way that makes them fundamentally different from US born and raised second-generation Indian Americans. This brings into question what it means to be a second-generation immigrant youth and the role of transnational migration in shaping youths’ ethnic identity.

RC25-JS-20.4

ATWAL, ABNEET* (Ryerson University)

Where Are the Children? Deconstructing the Ontario Autism Program

The Ontario Autism Program (OAP) provides behavioural supports and services to autistic children and youth, and their families. This study applied a critical discourse analysis (CDA) to examine the OAP policy documents using a children’s rights framework. The purpose of the study was to examine how autistic children’s rights are respected in the OAP policy documents. A CDA of the documents led to three key findings: the difference in roles of different social groups, quantifying and classifying autistic children, and the one size fits all approach in the program. The three themes present in the OAP policy documents are power and dominance, ideologies of childhood, and the medical model. The ways in which children are presented suggests that children’s rights are being neglected. The paper concludes with recommendations for how clinicians can facilitate children’s participation when implementing the program and changes required in the policy documents to incorporate a children’s rights framework.
Research suggests that work experiences can adversely affect sleep among U.S. adults, yet the impact of retirement has not been adequately assessed. This is an important oversight as poor sleep continues to garner attention as a public health problem and the “Baby Boomer” generation, which comprises nearly a quarter of the U.S. population, exits the paid labor force. This study ascertains the likelihood of trouble sleeping by retirement status and retirement conditions with a large, probability sample of U.S. adults over age 50. Using the 2014 wave of the Health and Retirement Study, we estimated eight separate logistic regression models—four to evaluate the effects of retirement status on 1) trouble falling asleep, 2) staying asleep during the night, 3) waking too early, and 4) feeling rested after sleep, and another four among the subset of retirees to evaluate effects of selected retirement conditions. Those who considered themselves completely retired had consistently higher odds of reporting troubled sleep compared to those who were not retired at all. The same was found for those who identified as partly retired, with the exception of not feeling rested after sleep. Among the retired, those who expressed dissatisfaction with retirement were more likely to report troubled sleep in each model compared to those who felt very satisfied. Other retirement conditions yielded mixed results. These findings suggest that trouble sleeping among older U.S. adults is patterned by retirement status, and to some degree retirement conditions.

AUEDT GOSSELIN, LOUIS* (Centre d’expertise et de formation sur les intégrismes religieux et la radicalisation)

Social Media Control and Christian Churches in Burkina Faso

In recent years, Burkina Faso has experienced a significant growth in the use of social media platforms. This trend has touched religious organisations in particular, with Christian Churches, both Evangelical and Catholic, increasingly turning to Facebook and other platforms to convey their messages. However, despite this growing presence and a larger democratization context marked by the ousting of President Blaise Compaoré in 2014 and a subsequent liberation of public speech in the country, Christian social media have remained remarkably consensual and uniform. This uniformity is seen in the constant circulation of the same content and an almost complete absence of contradictory debate. This paper analyses the main social media publications from Christian Churches and associations in recent years in Burkina Faso and shows how a limited number of key actors, or gatekeepers, control the quasi totality of the Christian social media presence. It will also show how this situation gives rise to the creation of virtual sectarian practices where radical content flows without contradiction.

AUGUST, MARTINE* (University of Waterloo)

“Apartments Make Money!”: The Financialization of Canadian Multi-Family Housing

After twenty years of disinvestment in multi-family rental housing in Canada, new vehicles for financial investment began to target ageing apartment towers in the 1990s. In 1999, Canadian Apartment Properties Real Estate Investment Trust (CAPREIT) triumphantly proclaimed that “Apartments Make Money!” on cover of their Annual Report, a reversal of the real estate industry’s common wisdom for decades. This paper explores the financialization of multi-family rental housing in Canada – a process initiated jointly by state and industry players – and the role of this process in intensifying gentrification and uneven patterns of urban development. This paper documents the rise of financialized landlords in Canada, and their consolidation of ownership of apartment housing from the 1990s through 2016 – efforts that have intensified in the post-crisis period. Financialization has enabled investors in Canada to overcome former barriers to investment in multi-family housing, posed by the multi-family sector itself and by the country’s diverse regional geography. Financialized landlords have, in fact, capitalized on these barriers to preserve a competitive advantage, from remortgaging Northern communities, to recycling boom-towers in the Alberta tar sands, to trailer parks in the Maritimes. This shift in multi-family ownership, and the novel treatment of multi-family homes as pure financial assets has led to property management strategies that are putting new pressures on tenants, via rent increases, new fees, harassment, and renovations to attract higher-income renters. The processes of financialized landlords also intensifying existing patterns urban socio-spatial polarization both within and between communities, exacerbating gentrification pressures, and squeezing revenues from low-income tenants living in marginalized locations. This paper also touches on efforts to contest these pressures, led by tenants in Toronto’s Parkdale community, who have fought back against financialized landlords via city-wide organizing, rent strikes, media engagement, and legal battles.
AULENBACHER, BRIGITTE* (Johannes Kepler University)
DECIEUX, FABIENNE (Johannes Kepler University)
RIEGRAF, BIRGIT (University of Paderborn)

The Economic Shift in Child and Elder Care: Conflicting Demands and the Logics of the Market, State, Profession, and Family

The paper shows how elder and child care is going along with changing demands, tasks, needs and forms of care provision. In the first part, it argues that the social reproduction and constituent care and care work are reorganized under the auspices of an 'economic shift' in contemporary capitalism. In a Polanyian perspective on the relation between market and society this ‘marketization of quasi-marketization and quasi-marketization of care and care work can give rise to “countermovements” of protection or protest in civil society. Neo-institutionalist and pragmatic perspectives as well as approaches of the sociology of care invite to investigate how these processes touch hitherto existing relations of care provision between the public and the private sphere and which role the logics of the market, state, profession, and family play. In the second part, referring to these research strands and to our empirical findings in Austria and Germany we discuss such a Polanyian “double movement” in the case of home care agencies, residential care communities and social investment policies. The studies shed light on contradictory and conflicting demands and the way how care provision is embedded in a new mixture of the public and the private, family and professional engagement, market principles and political regulation of the welfare state. Furthermore they show how conflicting demands in care provision are challenging the discussion about (in)equality and (in)justice, decent care and decent work in the field of care and care work. The third part discusses the Austrian and German case in the frame of a global sociology of care and care work showing how national, trans-, inter- and supranational dimensions of the reorganization of care provision are intertwined.

RC30-550.4
AUNIS, EMILIE (CRISES (centre de recherche sur les innovations Sociales))
POGLIAGHI, LETICIA (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)
HANIN, FREDERIC* (Université Laval)


L’arrivée d’Uber au Mexique en 2013 et au Québec en 2014 a suscité de nombreuses mobilisations de la part des chauffeurs de taxi. Se présentant dans un premier temps comme une société de covoiturage, ainsi non soumise à la réglementation de l’industrie du taxi. Cependant, l’entreprise réalise de fait le lien entre des chauffeurs et des passagers. Pour autant, et malgré la volonté de nier toute relation d’emploi avec les chauffeurs impliquant une relation de subordination, l’entreprise impose différentes formes de contrôle de l’activité aux chauffeurs. C’est à ces formes de contrôle que la communication est consacrée, à partir d’entrevues avec des chauffeurs et des représentants des entreprises, ainsi que la documentation législative.


Les cas québécois et mexicains seront ainsi comparés afin de mieux saisir les enjeux pour l’emploi dans les deux pays sur les conditions de travail des chauffeurs et sur le dyptique autonomie/dépendance de la relation d’emploi. Il s’agira d’examiner précisément les modalités d’encadrement et de contrôle de l’activité portées par les intermédiaires classiques et par Uber pour mieux saisir ce que l’arrive d’un nouvel acteur transforme dans les relations d’emploi et les conditions de travail dans le secteur.

RC16-311.14
AVAR, ADILE* (Izmir Institute of Technology)

A Critique of Assemblage Urbanism Focusing on Conceptual Constellations and Research Practice

This paper is composed of two parts. The first part elaborates on the relations between scientific concepts and practice by drawing on the Works of Georges Canguilhem, the founder (together with Gaston Bachelard) of the epistemological history of sciences. The second part offers a critique of ‘assemblage urbanism.’ The latter is backgrounded by De Landa’s ‘assemblage theory of society,’ having used the Deleuze-Guattarian conceptual apparatus. However, assemblage urbanism relegates the very critical impulse of the Deleuze-Guattarian concept of ‘assemblage’ (l’agencement).

Ian Hacking puts forward that Canguilhem’s method of epidemiological history can be used for making the history of other disciplines, as he used it in the history of statistics. Nikolos Rose, on the other hand, argues that Canguilhem’s way of working the concepts and their relations can also be applied on the current state of scientific disciplines. For Canguilhem’s works offer us methodological and heuristical tools to inquiry into how, and at which levels, social, ideological, political, professional concerns are articulated to a particular scientific discipline. As Canguilhem shows in the history of life sciences, concepts precede the formation of theories. Especially in the exploratory field they are formed and used without rigorously established theories. Furthermore, concepts regulate the relationships between the field of theory and the empirical research.

Then, the second part of the paper develops a critique of assemblage urbanism by focusing on how its founding concepts, its problems, its methodology and actual empirical researches are connected to each other. The critique is structured around the question how its overemphasis on the empirical materialities of urban phenomena relegates the problematic (foundating) concepts, exploratory tools of urban theories, ‘cultural’ theories, ‘accumulation’, ‘dispossession’, ‘deprivation’, ‘inequality’, ‘uneven spatial development’, ‘territorialities’, different structural contexts.

RC28-525.5
AVOLA, MAURIZIO* (University of Catania)
PICCITO, GIORGIO (University of Milan)

Blocked or Short-Range Mobility? Immigration and Labour Market Integration in Italy

In recent decades, Italy has been one of the main destinations of international migration inflows. Even the socio-economic effects of the Great Recessin did not reverse the trend: from 2008 to 2016, the number of legally resident foreigners increased by 30%. These dynamics are closely related to the need of immigrant labour force expressed by the segmented Italian labour market, characterized by a substantial qualitative mismatch between the labour demand structure and the native supply.

Thus, differently from the old receiving countries of Centre-North Europe, in Italy immigrants face a trade-off between low (or none) penalty with respect to natives in terms of employment entry chance and high occupational segregation at lower levels of the professional hierarchy (Kogan, 2007; Fullin-Reyneri 2011; Avola, 2015; Ballarino-Panchella, 2015; 2017).

From this evidences, this work has two research questions. The first aims to understand who migrate to Italy and, to what extent, the occupational immobility of immigrants is due to their status of foreigner (ethnic penalty), or instead is the effect of a structural immobility characterizing the Italian labour market. The second research question aims to shed light on the chances of short-range (horizontal intraclass) mobility and/or changes in working conditions (contractual regularity, work hours, type of job, wage, etc.) that can improve significantly life and working conditions of migrants without modifying their class position.

The analysis is conducted on two dataset from Istat: Multipurpose survey (2009, nearly 40.000 observations) and Condition and social integration of foreigner and native labour force expressed by the segmented Italian labour market, characterized by a substantial qualitative mismatch between the labour demand structure and the native supply.

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Thus, differently from the old receiving countries of Centre-North Europe, in Italy immigrants face a trade-off between low (or none) penalty with respect to natives in terms of employment entry chance and high occupational segregation at lower levels of the professional hierarchy (Kogan, 2007; Fullin-Reyneri 2011; Avola, 2015; Ballarino-Panchella, 2015; 2017).

From this evidences, this work has two research questions. The first aims to understand who migrate to Italy and, to what extent, the occupational immobility of immigrants is due to their status of foreigner (ethnic penalty), or instead is the effect of a structural immobility characterizing the Italian labour market. The second research question aims to shed light on the chances of short-range (horizontal intraclass) mobility and/or changes in working conditions (contractual regularity, work hours, type of job, wage, etc.) that can improve significantly life and working conditions of migrants without modifying their class position.

The analysis is conducted on two dataset from Istat: Multipurpose survey (2009, nearly 40.000 observations) and Condition and social integration of foreigner and native labour force expressed by the segmented Italian labour market, characterized by a substantial qualitative mismatch between the labour demand structure and the native supply.
direct impact on the Kaziranga national park, Majuli Island and Sunderban delta. These areas are the home of some of the most endangered species of plants and animals. A strong political will is needed both at the state and national levels and a sustained popular zeal to convert the water resources of the region into a force for sustainable development of the region through an integrated, multidisciplinary approach that not only technological aspects but also social, economic and environmental dimensions. Under the existing circumstances, modest interventions with minimum possible impact on the environment appear to be the safest option for this region.

**RC43-734.4**

AWLIYA, SAHAR* (King AbdulAziz University Housing Department)
BRUIN, MARILYNN (University of Minnesota - Housing Studies)

**Experiences Housing Developers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia**

The rising demand for suitable housing for low- and middle-income Saudi residents in the Jeddah, Saudi Arabia metropolitan area exceeds the supply. This study explored the possibilities and obstacles facing private sector real estate developers in the development of suitable housing in the Jeddah metropolitan area. The study identified and described developers' perspectives relative to supply and demand trends; obstacles that inhibited the development of suitable housing; incentives that might help build suitable housing; and possible long-term solutions to address the ongoing mismatch between supply and demand. The study employed a qualitative case study design, and the case was private sector real estate development in Jeddah. The researcher conducted semi-structured, open-ended interviews with 16 private sector, residential real estate developers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Case study findings revealed four major obstacles; bureaucratic frustrations with the Ministry of Housing and the Municipality of Jeddah; lack of financing options for potential homeowners and private sector developers; lack of land with the necessary infrastructure to create communities; and potential homeowners' culture-based desire, or housing norm, for large, expensive villas. Future research could investigate the efficacy of the solutions recommended by the study's participants; how other nations' housing solutions could be adapted to the Saudi context; and best practices for integrating the study's findings, conclusions, and recommendations with the Kingdom's National Transformation Program 2020 and Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030.

**RC25-477.1**

AYASS, RUTH* (University of Bielefeld)

**The Media of (Qualitative) Methods**

In the methodological discussion, surprisingly little attention is generally paid to the technology and the media used in the research process. This is astonishing in that devices, machines, software tools, and media of all kinds play a key role in the production of empirical results. The discipline of Science and Technology Studies has been concerned mostly with the natural sciences in its descriptions of how technology and media influence the generation of scientific knowledge. However, technology and media are also highly relevant for empirical research in sociology. The technologisation and mediatisation of research activities affect empirical research in general, but it is of particular importance within the qualitative paradigm. The reason for this is that the constitution of the data material and the reflexions on the research process, for methodological reasons, are of special relevance here. Thus far, the discussion of the media's contribution to the research process has been rather erratic: ethnography, for instance, in 'Crisis of Ethnographical Representation', analysed the role of writing and the authority of the author; in Conversation Analysis, there is an intense ongoing discussion about the status of the transcript in the research process. However, these debates mostly regard themselves as the problem of the individual methods and are considered a specific problem in each particular case – notwithstanding the fact that they are relevant also in other methods. This is because the media, devices, and machines inscribe themselves in the research process and thus in the result of the empirical data. The presentation will discuss the media-driven constitution of qualitative methods as well as its methodological consequences.

**RC13-251.6**

AYER, NADINA* (University of Waterloo)
MCCARVILLE, RON (University of Waterloo)

**Exploring the Power Dynamics in an Online Sports Fan Community**

Technology can change the way sport is consumed and experienced (e.g., Sage & Etzen, 2016; Sanderson, 2011). For instance, sports consumption increasingly takes place within electronic settings with fans joining thousands of others from across the world in online communities. Each of these communities is comprised of a collection of people who adhere to a certain (loose) social contract and who share certain (eclectic) interests” (Rheingold, 1998, p. 116). These collections can offer a convenient, timely, and a reliable way to socialize (Chayko, 2008) as well as the opportunity for self-expression, companionship, and stimulation (Nimrod, 2014). In many ways, they place power and opportunity in the hands of users. Where power typically resides in the hands of leagues, team owners, television broadcasting systems, and the players themselves, online communities can liberate the individual users from the shackles of traditional power structures (Jenkins, 2013). It is the fan base that populates and maintains online forums by deciding what is posted, what voices are heard, what questions are asked, and what topics are debated. We were interested in how power relations between forum members and administrators play out in an online community. We monitored group dynamics within 3,431 messages posted to 21 discussion threads focusing on a popular tennis forum. Results suggest tendencies to interpret, critique, and debate events and practices within the online community and their sport at large. The online dynamics were often complex as posters sought to fulfill their various goals. They exchanged information, shared experiences, and expressed emotion all within a simultaneously harmonious and adversarial environment. We demonstrate how an online forum offers a setting that is both supportive and acrimonious and where norms, values, rituals, and traditions can emerge and evolve.

**TG03-957.4**

AYOYO, DAMILOHUN* (University of Alberta)

**MPIANI, ANTHONY (University of Alberta)**

**Rescued but Endangered? The Plight of Women and Children in IDP Camps in Northeast Nigeria**

The accidental bombing of an internally displaced persons’ (IDP) camp in Rann, Borno state on 17 January 2017 by the Nigerian Airforce brought global attention to the danger IDPs face in the ongoing Boko Haram insurgency. More than 100 IDPs were killed in that attack, most of whom were women and children. Drawing on data and reports on the narratives of IDPs and aid organizations, the paper analyzes the plight and experiences of women and children in IDP camps in northeast Nigeria. The paper demonstrates that despite being rescued from Boko Haram’s captivity, the concentration of IDPs, particularly women and children, in camps exposes them to new forms of danger and victimization. The paper argues that the victimization of women and children in IDP camps is reminiscent and iterative of the cultural and structural violence against women and children in the society. In all, the paper adds to the scholarly conversations on the impact of the Boko Haram insurgency.

**RC41-713.4**

AYSAN, MEHMET* (Istanbul Sehir University)

**Change in Family Structure: New Challenges and Social Policies**

In the second half of the 20th century, total fertility rates (the average number of children per woman) in Turkey declined gradually as it had in many industrialized countries. In 2010s, total fertility rates in Turkey were down to two children and even lower in certain regions, especially in Western Anatolia. This situation has mobilized an effort to formulate policies that counter the adverse economic effects of the rapid decline in fertility rates and, indirectly, of the aging population. However, comparative demographic studies show that the decline in fertility has a complex causal structure and that it is impossible to understand this process through economic causes alone. This study makes use of data on Turkish families (Turkish Family Structure Survey) conducted by the TURKSTAT in 2006 and 2016 to explain the factors that influence fertility from a sociological perspective with special emphasis on the transformation of families in Turkey. The main argument of this paper is that low fertility rates can be understood through social and cultural changes in Turkey, and particularly through the analysis of the transformation of the Turkish family structure. Social policy recommendations will be discussed at the end of the study.

**RC16-315.1**

AYYASH, MARK* (Mount Royal University)

**Is War an Instrument of Politics? the Flux of Violence and Social Theory**

This paper critically examines a prevalent mode of explicating violent armed conflicts, which posits war as fundamentally instrumental in nature. There is certainly some analytical validity to this approach, but it limits the conception of violence to a one-dimensional view that does not take into account the flux of violence within the instrumentality of conflict. With the understanding of the instrumental nature of violence as an inseparable and explicable strictly as an instrument of politics and is consequently posited as inexplicable outside of its instrumental purpose, often as chaos, a black hole, and/or nonsense. There are two major shortcomings to this approach: (1) it subordinates violence to something greater that explains it – most often politics (the mechanisms/structures of governance) or some conception of the political (the theoretical ground of what constitutes a political act/event) – thus directing the analytical gaze away from violence; (2) the subordination of violence as means to political

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
ends is often driven by an untenable analytical distinction between so-called productive and destructive violence. Instead of delimiting violence, I argue for a “freeing” of the concept of violence, not in the sense of discussing the gruesome details of violence or glorifying violence, but in the analytical sense of following the flux that is inherent to violence. The paper examines how two prominent theorists and their respective trajectories in social theory (Carl Schmitt-Realism school; Antonio Gramsci-critical school) fail in their attempt to theoretically subordinate the flux of violence. To capture violence is to think of it as residing within a delimited and fixed space from which it operates but never leaves. To free the concept of violence is to think of violence in its continuous movement. An analysis “in accordance with the flux” offers the most fruitful way of “freeing” the concept of violence, which will help us understand the diverse impacts, paths, and roles of violence in society.

Protests and Generations: Legacies and Emergences in the Middle East, North Africa and the Mediterranean

The aim of the book is to problematize the relations between generations and protests in the MENA and the Mediterranean. We contend that the articulation between generations and protests relies on the tension between historical ties and their rejection. The contributions to the book address this tension in specifically documenting several case studies that highlight the generating processes by which generations and protests are correlated. What the production and use of generation brings to scholarly understanding of the protests and the ability to articulate them is one of the major questions this collection addresses. Our book is divided into three main sections. The first, “Generations and the Production of Generations,” examines how “generation” can act as a frame of reference that enables a tactic/strategy of protest, a sense of unity and solidarity, and as constituting the novelty of protest practices. The second, “Genealogies of Generational Formations,” explores entangled temporalities and the production of generations, particularly as this production revolves around the category of “youth.” The third, “Memory, History and the ‘New Generation,’” challenges scholarly work that associates forms of protest that seem to appear from nowhere with the category of a “new” generation. Investigating how generation works in those three different ways is crucial for further understanding the challenges that these protests present against the injustices of social and political orders and, just as importantly, the obstacles that they themselves might face in advancing their causes.

Azar, Riad* (University of Texas at Austin)
Boom Town Poison: Political Culture Under the Shadow of Lead Poisoning in West Texas

How do citizens reconcile conservative politics with the daily consequences of state inaction? How does the lack of access to basic services, such as clean water, shape particular forms of political ideology? Based on 40 in-depth interviews, three months of participant observation, and historical and archival research, this paper examines how political culture is produced and contested in a small working-class community in rural West Texas, USA. An oil boomtown of the early 20th century, the population of our field site has steadily declined over the last one hundred years. Save for a small boom in the 1970s, the crumbling infrastructure, lack of jobs, and contaminated water containing twenty-eight times the federal limit of lead are consequences of socioeconomic transformations that are not unique to West Texas, but are characteristic of rural America. Rather than seek to argue that political ideology must be understood as a lived experience rooted in the routines, decisions, and practices of everyday life. While some residents resist the evidence and continue to consume the water, many residents purchase bottled water for consumption, cooking, and bathing. By observing and analyzing how residents interact with a contaminated water supply, we argue that the economic and political economy of rural dispossessed which provides ideological support for populist authoritarianism.

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**RC11-227.5**
AZAR DENECKEN, ARIEL* (University of Chicago)
CALVO, ESTEBAN (Universidad Diego Portales)
STAUDINGER, URSULA M. (Columbia Aging Center)
SLACHEVSKY, ANDREA (Center for Advanced Research in Education, Universidad de Chile)

From Snapshots to Movies: The Association between Retirement Sequences and Aging Trajectories in Limitations to Perform Activities of Daily Living

Objectives: This study analyzed the dynamic association between retirement sequences and trajectories of functioning to perform ADLs. Methods: Health and Retirement Study data for 7,880 older Americans were analyzed using hierarchical linear models. Results: Functioning trajectories were similar for sequences characterized by complete retirement from full- or part-time jobs, baseline functioning was lower for sequences characterized by early retirement and being out of the labor force, and functional decline rates were slower for sequences characterized by partial and late retirements. Discussion: The conventional model, in which people completely retire from a full-time job at normative ages, and the new conventional widely-promoted model of late retirement, are both associated with better functioning in old age. But unconventional models, where individuals keep partially engaged with the labor force, are also associated with better functioning. These findings highlight the importance of using dynamic approaches to inform novel policy solutions for unprecedented demographic challenges.

**RC04-93.8**
AZBERAEVA, NATALIA* (Tula state University)
The Teacher is a Victim of Education Modernization in Russia

In light of the reforms currently taking place in Russia and related to the globalization processes, the education modernization problem has become an acute one – especially the pedagogical problem.

Presently, the entire policy in the educational sphere in Russia, starting the signing of the Bologna process agreement, ultimately comes to the educational institutions being now united, now separated, one day new standards are introduced, another day they are altered or dismissed, today additional examination tests are assigned, tomorrow their content is changed.

It should be pointed out that at the end of the day, it is the teacher's shoulders that have to bear all aspects of the education modernization, the teacher acts as some “progress driver” in the implementation of innovations in the teaching methods and ways. Yet, is it really so? No, rather the “victim” of this entire crazily cooked “stew” called education modernization. Because the victim...

**RC12-243.4**
AZEVEDO, RODRIGO* (Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul)
VASCONCELLOS, FERNANDA* (Universidade Federal de Pelotas)
Incarceration and Penal Alternatives in Brazil - Elements for a Sociology of Punishment

The Brazilian prison population grows throughout the post-Constitution period of 1988. In this period, the so-called penal alternatives were expanded, with restrictions to sentences and the precautionary penalties in criminal proceedings. The expansion of the use of penal alternatives does not present a direct and necessary relation with the reduction in the use of the prison, and may even occur the expansion of both them. However, from the possible conclusion that the penal alternatives did not break with the centrality of the prison does not allow that such alternative strategies link to the interactions between the various political/criminal tendencies present in its emergence and implementation, as well as to the forms of understanding about the crime and...
the criminal that, at a given moment, guide its specific configuration. Thus, if it is relevant to question what the penal alternatives "did", that is, the impact of its implementation on reducing incarceration, it is equally relevant to question what "has been done" with the penal alternatives, that is, in what way the actors involved in its production and implementation, as well as in other areas of the judicial field, sought to implement or oppose them. In this sense, this study intends to analyze the rates of incarceration and the application of alternative penalties and measures in Brazil, especially after the 2011 edition of the precautionary law in the criminal process, which creates alternatives to provisional incarceration, in the context of a sociology of punishment, seeking to verify the relations between the imprisonment movements and the criminal policies adopted, as well as to deepen the theoretical possibilities of interpretation of these data.

**RC29-534.2**

AZEVEDO, RODRIGO* (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul)

**Police Violence, Provisional Imprisonment and Control Mechanisms - an Analysis of the Implementation of Custody Hearings in Brazil**

Brazillian society is still characterized by the abusive use of violence by public security forces. The interactions between civil society and the police are still marked by abuse of power, lack of criteria for the use of force and distrust, which produce high rates of police killings and police victimization, evidence of an authoritarian model of police. In addition, research has shown the increasing participation of the military police as an institution responsible for prisons in Brazil, through the arrest warrants in the act, which have been converted into pre-trial detention until a future criminal conviction. The present research aims to compare data on police arrests and police violence practiced by the Military Police of the State of Rio Grande do Sul during the years 2016 and 2017, based on records made by the Human Rights Reference Center of the Public Defender's Office RS, with data of reports of police violence presented at custody hearings in the region of Porto Alegre. Through the analysis of the collected data, it is sought to identify the context in which arrests occur, and the elements that characterize the cases of police violence, as well as the referral given by the judicial institutions for the reported cases.

**RC44-742.2**

AZZI, DIEGO* (Federal University of ABC (Sao Paulo, Brazil))

**Labour Movement Action Against Free Trade in the Americas: A "Tale" of Two Campaigns**

This paper presents a comparative analysis about the building process of two major anti-free trade campaigns, in which the labour movement has played a key role: the Continental Campaign against the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), that took place during the 90s and early 2000s; and the Continental Campaign for Democracy and against Neoliberalism, ongoing since late 2016, that mixes an anti-free trade agenda with the broader opposition to the recent right-wing rise in the Americas.

The work focuses on both the broad political context in which these campaigns have emerged and unfolded - a state-centered approach - as well as on issues concerning non-state actors in general and the labour movement in particular - alliance building strategies, repertoires of action, the relations towards national governments and the construction of alternatives "from below". Through this double perspective, this paper highlights the main differences and similarities between the two campaigns.

The methodology is based on research of scientific literature, trade union official documents and publications; as well as governmental documentation and news from mainstream media. Qualitative interviews with trade unionists and social activists in the region who were active in both campaigns are explored in addition to the collected data.

The final considerations point out to the fact that at the present time - in a context of right-wing rise and a "race to the bottom" in labour rights - new and different challenges arise for the workers' struggle, making it much harder to repeat the building of a broad and strong hemispheric alliance in the Americas led by the labour movement. However, the negative social effects of the conservative-neoliberal comeback might be the unforeseen ignition that will strengthen social resistance again in the near future - as it once did in the late 1990s.

**RC06-134.5**

BAAR, MARYSE* (Université catholique de Louvain)

**The Use of Innovative Methods with Children from Mixed Parents Living Under Shared Custody Agreements.**

This paper will draw attention on the identity construction of children from mixed couples (Unterreiner, 2015) (parents from different ethnic backgrounds) who are living under equal shared custody agreements after the separation of their parents. I will seek to understand how they position themselves in reference to both cultural backgrounds in the context where family socialization takes place in two different households.

Drawing on fieldwork conducted in Belgium with children aged 10 to 13, in the context of the research program "MobileKids: Children in Multi-Local, Post-Separation Families" (ERC Starting Grant project under the supervision of Prof. Laura Merla), the paper will focus on innovative and active methods used for an egocentric network analysis: Network map (Hertz, Olivier, 2012) and Socio Spatial Network Game (Schier, 2015). By playing, those methods will allow us to understand the strategies used by the children to navigate between these two households where the norms and values may be different (Wintner, 2015) in a multi-local and multi-cultural context.

While transnational families and mixed families have been extensively studied in the recent years (Baldassar, Merla 2014; Fresnoza-Flot, 2017), studies focusing on the experience of children living in post separation mixed families have largely been overlooked up to now.

**RC26-489.3**

BACAL ROJI, AZRIL* (Uppsala University)

**Refugee Catastrophe, Ethno-National Conflict and the Crisis of Democracy**

The aim of this theoretical study is to understand the relationship between the refugee catastrophe, the increase of nationalism, inter-ethnic conflict and violence and the crisis of democracy in the 21st Century. The refugee catastrophe alludes to the estimated 70 million migrants/refugees expelled from their homes and home countries by a complex set of factors, such as: global and national inequalities, climate change, growing xenophobia, inter-ethnic conflict and violence. The increase of nationalism refers to the appeal of "essentialist," "communalist" notions, and mythical claims of imagined "volks" and "nations," which ignites "normal" ethnocentrism to its heights. The crisis of democracy alludes to the growth of fundamentalism and authoritarian regimes in all corners of the world: India, Russia, Turkey, Hungary, Poland, and recently the USA, accompanied by the rise of national-populism and far-right political movements and parties in all corners of the world. The poor management of a similar refugee crisis in the past century, accompanied by the growth of nationalism, fascism and nazism, produced the most violent century in world history. If these developments are not better managed, in a humane and democratic way, the likely outcomes in the 21st Century are to be feared. What to do? For a short time, policies such as the "New Deal" helped to confront the systemic crisis of the 30s, same as the welfare societies in the post-war period, ECOSOC at the time the UN was created, namely, development to diminish the socio-economic gap between the haves and have nots, as a platform to sustain democracy, might be looked anew - as an urgent alternative to global militarization and violence, before is too late. Is another world possible? The answer lies in each and all of us, sociologists or not.

**RC05-106.2**

BACAL ROJI, AZRIL* (Uppsala University)

**Understanding Ethnic Identity Politics in the 21st Century**

The primary aim with this theoretical study is to understand ethnic identity politics against the background of the contemporary world crisis, a crisis characterized by: increasing levels of inequality, international migration, nationalism, populism, xenophobia, ethnic identity politics, and threats to democracy from far right movements and authoritarian regimes. Ethnic identity politics is linked with nationalism, racism, and ethno-mobilization. This study looks at ethnic movements and at the interface with the ethnic identity orientation of the state. The sociological problem is defined by the relationship between inequality, international migration, xenophobia, and a new wave of ethnic identity politics in American Society, and it further examines the divergent responses of the white and non-white ethnic segments of the U.S. population to inequality and immigration flows from Mexico. Alternative explanatory factors are examined to account for the rise of white national-populism, ethno-polarization and confrontation in the USA. The two ethnic movements examined are: White National-Populists and Brown Latinos. The argument asserts that growing global and national inequalities, in conjunction with international migration explain
the upsurge and bifurcation of ethnic identity politics. This study draws from a previous conceptual model to account for ethnic identity orientations among Mexican Americans. This model is extended to examine the nexus of white national-populism with the white identity orientation of their members. The results show that growing global and national inequalities, in conjunction with a (poorly managed) crisis of international migration, partially explain: rising levels of xenophobia, ethnic discrimination, the new saliency of ethnic identity, and the upsurge and bifurcation of ethnic identity politics.

**RC34-616.9**

**BACALSO, CRISTINA** (Youth Policy Labs)

**How Does “Age Matter” in Relation to Youth Wellbeing? An Examination of Minimum Age Legislation Research in Europe and Central Asia**

Minimum age legislation are contentious, contextual and at times, contradictory. They directly influence the realities of young people: for example, when they can make independent health choices, be tried and held in adult courts and prisons, access financial credit for business, be heard in judicial proceedings, or consent to marriage.

In 2016, UNICEF Europe and Central Asia Regional Office commissioned a the multi-year research project called “Age Matters!: Age-related barriers to service access and the realisation of rights for children, adolescents and youth”. The first phase, completed in October 2016, was a desk-based mapping of minimum age legislation in the region. The second phase, due to be completed in January 2018, is a consultation with adolescents in five countries in the region (Armenia, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Romania, Ukraine) to understand how the knowledge, perceptions and experiences of adolescents with minimum age legislation impacts their subjective wellbeing and aspirations for the future.

This paper looks specifically at the way the project considers the relationship between minimum age legislation, access to rights, and service provision, and concepts such as “vulnerability” and “wellbeing” as conceived by UNICEF. In particular, it will zero in on two key components of the project explicitly relating to wellbeing: the research scope, where the thematic domains selected are tied to domains of youth well-being popularised by global-level youth indicies, the Youth Wellbeing Index (2014, 2017) and the Youth Development Index (2013, 2016); and the outcomes of responses by adolescents during the consultation phase, in relation to their subjective wellbeing. Lastly, the paper will reflect and interrogate the policy, programmatic and advocacy impacts of research like “Age Matters!” for child’s rights organisations like UNICEF.

**RC28-508.1**

**BACHSLEITNER, ANNA** (German Institute for International Educational Research)

**Social Background Effects in the Transition to a Doctoral Degree**

Social inequality in early educational transitions, especially the transition to secondary school as well as to tertiary education, is well documented. Most studies have shown decreasing social background effects over educational careers, thus, the question arises how far the social background and the aspiration to avoid downward social mobility are still relevant for late transitions after university, like the transition to doctoral studies. Socially unequal access to doctoral programmes is individually and societally relevant, since a doctoral degree is linked with positive labour market effects, e.g., subject-specific higher incomes (e.g., Mertens and Robken 2013).

The aim of this study is therefore to examine the relevance of social background at the transition to a doctoral degree based on data of the longitudinal study “Learning Processes, Educational Careers and Psychosocial Development in Adolescence” conducted in Germany. The study is drawn on the theoretical concept of primary and secondary effects of social background developed by Boudon (1974). It is analysed what proportion of the social background effect is transmitted via performance differences in final secondary school and university marks and standardised tests. Further, the relevance of mechanisms of a cost-benefit analysis and education-biography-related factors is examined.

The results show, that tertiary graduates from higher educational backgrounds are more likely to start doctoral studies, especially if at least one of their parents holds a doctoral degree. The social background effect can be traced back in particular to differences in final marks and previous decisions made at the beginning of the tertiary degree, the subject and type of tertiary institution.

**References**


**RC04-93.19**

**BACKKO-DOMBI, ANNA** (University of Warsaw, Faculty of Philosophy and Sociology, Institute of Sociology)

**Komendant-Brodowska, Agata** (Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw)

**Between Preconceptions and Reality. Perception of Higher Education for Polish Youth.**

Over last decades the world has witnessed a tremendous expansion of higher education. Poland has been one of the countries that have undergone a rapid transition from an elitist system, in which only tiny minority of secondary education leavers could pursue further education, to a massified one that widely broadens the access to tertiary education. The rise in educational attainment is by and large perceived as a positive development, however it has its downsides as well. The increased supply of university graduates has deprived them of their ‘privileged’ status in the labour market, lead to the rise in graduate unemployment rate as well as overskill and overeducation. This has sparked a debate over improving higher education system in order to make graduates more suitable for the labour market by among others steering them towards academic programmes granting better occupational prospects.

High student attrition is another problem of the Polish higher education system. Poland has one of the highest rates of premature departure among OECD countries, which makes the system inefficient for students and higher education institutions. Moreover, it poses unnecessary burden on the public purse as higher education in Poland is in large extent publicly funded. Research suggests that student attrition can be partly attributed to a wrong choice of studies. Any policy aiming at improving the prospective student’s decision making requires a good understanding of it. That was the goal of several mixed-methods research projects conducted in the last few years, concentrating on such described decision processes of youth from upper secondary schools and students of University of Warsaw, problems associated with their motivation and generally their perception of higher education.

**RC30-545.3**

**BADAWY, PHILIP** (University of Toronto)

**SCHIEMAN, SCOTT** (University of Toronto)

**How Flexibility and Control Affect Stress in the Work-Family Interface: A National Longitudinal Study of Canadian Workers**

The ability to control when and where we work is a coveted job resource that can help workers fit their multifaceted lives together easier. Much scholarship...
reveals that through its link to flexibility, workers with schedule control may be better able to achieve a more harmonious fit between their work and non-work roles. Yet, schedule control's actual functions as a "resource" are not entirely understood, especially its potential negative consequences for our well-being in the work-family interface. As the stress of higher status perspective suggests, schedule control may be accompanied by excessive job demands and greater expectations that workers will fully devote themselves to work even when they are at home, potentially undermining its utility as a resource. This paper scrutinizes the assumed flexibility benefits of schedule control when workers find themselves in high pressured work environments. Most research on schedule control and the work-family interface has been cross-sectional and tentative regarding causal inferences. While longitudinal studies exist, they have either been done outside of a North American context governed by different overarching expectations about work, or they have utilized group-randomized trials in an experimental design but have not been able to examine the organizational conditions that were part of the randomized-effects framework. The present study tests and elaborates on both job Demands-Resources and border/ boundary theories by moving beyond analyses of between-worker differences to focus explicitly on within-individual changes over time. This approach helps address bias from dispositional attributes or unobserved value orientations that might be influential. We analyze four waves of data from the Canadian Work, Stress, and Health Study (CAN-WSH), a large national sample of working Canadians from 2011 (wave 1), 2013 (wave 2), 2015 (wave 3), and 2017 (wave 4). Preliminary analyses suggest that while increases in schedule control alleviate work-family conflict, there are potential downsides to this resource within particular contexts.

RC16-312.1

BAERT, PATRICK* (Cambridge University, United Kingdom)
MORGAN, MARCUS (University of Bristol)

Intellectuals in Pursuit of Populism: A Historical Perspective

In this paper we present a historical perspective on the relationship between intellectuals and what is in effect referred to as 'populism', arguing that the current political developments have a long pedigree. We focus in particular on the interbellum and how, in the context of the trauma of WWI, various writers in France and Germany expressed reservations about liberal democracy, deplored its alleged degeneracy, accused the establishment or of conspiring against 'ordinary' people, and advocated a more direct relationship between leadership and the 'masses'. We explore the similarities and differences with the current wave of 'populism' that has engulfed various countries.

RC18-342.8

BAH, BELINDA* (University of Montreal)

What Defines Citizenship? Perspective of Immigrants Living in Northern Metropolises

In the context of globalisation, the big cities of the North tend to attract migrants from the South. International immigration to these metropolises raises controversial questions about citizenship. This is one reason that citizenship needs to be thought of not only as a legal status, but also, as a cultural construct. The concept of "cultural citizenship" is increasingly present in the literature and implies the existence of diverse "citizen identities". Cultural citizenship is often analysed through the study of concrete participative practices, or the ways in which individuals engage in collective action. In this context, if "being a good citizen" is "being an active citizen", what does this really mean in big cities of the North? We propose to understand the dynamic of cultural citizenship through the concept and process of "citizen acculturation". To this end, our doctoral research focused on the (transformation of citizen identity of individuals for whom this process might be more problematical than for others: international immigrants. In Montreal, we interviewed twenty-seven immigrants with diverse profiles, identified by others and above all by themselves as "active citizens". Through qualitative interviews, followed in some cases by a questionnaire, we elicited their idea of "active citizenship" and analysed how this interpretation was constructed. Because our goal was not simply to list what being an active citizen might mean in the context of our study, we also looked at identity content, referencing three ideological frameworks: communautarian, liberal and republican. Based on this field work carried out over a year and a half, the presentation will focus on the results regarding the meaning of active citizenship for international immigrants in a so-called pluricultural metropolis.

RC31-557.6

BAHADUR, BALI* (Guru Nanak College for Girls)

Social Exclusion, Discrimination and Xenophobia in the Middle East: A Sociological Study of Indian Emigrants

History of the world can be seen as the history of migration. People have been migrating since the beginning of their existence. Today, it has become a predominant phenomenon in the world. The present paper deals with the emigration from the Punjab state to the Middle East countries. It is a state situated in the northwest region of the Republic of India. People living in this area are known as Punjabis. Emigration is the part of Punjabi heritage, for centuries the Punjabis have been migrating to the different parts of the world; they have followed different trends and patterns in different periods to different destinations. But a totally new dimension was added in the profile of Punjabi emigrants after the oil boom in the gulf countries. Large numbers of Punjabis started migrating as semi-skilled or unskilled workers to the gulf region to meet the need of huge construction work in this region. This paper examines the migration of Punjabis to the Middle East countries and their trend and process of emigration. Attempts have been made to examine their interaction with the citizens of host countries and the reaction of the governments and citizens towards them. This paper also highlights violation of human rights of the emigrants by the host countries by focusing on the problems faced by them and demand for their rights. How the social structure of the large group has been ignored by the government and socially excluded by the host country. The present paper is based on the two types of data: first, three hundred interviews conducted from the returned emigrants from the Middle East countries, and second, some secondary sources such as news papers, reports of various government and non government departments of both sending and receiving countries.

RC32-586.3

BAHAR, MEHRIBH (University of Tehran)
FOROUGHI, MARYAM (Kashan University)

Mosques, Women and Charity Activities in Iran (A Study of Women's Charity Activities in Isfahan Province)

The charity-based activities in Iran from the past can be known affected by the factor of power in the micro, middle and macro ranges. The mosques in this country were one of the most important centers of charity social organization, following a good relationship with political and economic institutions, they followed a pattern of a traditional city. The effective and active presence of women around the charitable activities of the mosques and during religious ceremonies and religious rituals is evident. It seemed that women, through participation in the proclamation, mourning, and ... had the opportunity to temporarily suspend the men's power and on the other hand, after this presence, through the establishment of charities, they obtained the opportunity to make decisions independently of the patriarchal society and its constitutions, which violently depriving many of the rights of women, including the right to comment and decision-making at a high level.

According to the evidence, the presence of women in mosques after the Islamic Revolution and in the form of charity can be divided into three periods including Iran - Iraq war and support for fronts, construction period (after the war) and attending reconstructive and relief activities, the post-construction period and the formation of new charities. Studying the experience of women in how to set up, form and attend these charities can provide an analysis of the social context of the Iranian society and the experience of women's civil activities.

Therefore, in this article, using qualitative research methods, we will study the women's charity activities in the mosques of Isfahan and the experience of women in attending these activities in different periods after Islamic Revolution. Discussing the interpretative data, we adopted in the topic and using the phenomological methodology, the Colazzi method is used to analyze the findings.

RC14-276.6

BAHAR, MEHRIBH (University of Tehran)

Typology of the Quiddity of Charity in the Virtual Network (With emphasis on the telegram messenger)

Introduction: Religious and cultural traditions alongside with technology has provided extensive facilities for development of charitable aids. The aim of this study is to understand the new quiddities of charity in virtual networks. This study has demonstrated that social aid has been influenced by technology in such a way that it has significantly changed the perception of charity in the past few years. The use of technology has increased the components of individualism and possibilities. In other words, it has changed the social group that used to be involved with charity and it has brought in individuals from different backgrounds seeking different varieties of charitable acts.

Methodology: Qualitative content analysis has been used as the main method for data gathering in this project. Deep data analysis has been done in order to extract and show the concepts of charity and the donor's motivations. The data has been sampled from many different Telegram messenger groups of charity institutions.

Findings: On the bases of social constructionism and deductive methodology, data is categorized in two main parts: Person-Centered data (which contains actions of a person who is identifiable without cohesive organization) and NGO-related data. Eight dedicated categories were associated to people-centered data, and twenty categories were associated with NGO-related data.
Conclusion: Technology has caused charities institutions to undergo a revolution from the traditional method they were pursuing which surprisingly has not ended badly for them. It has caused an increase in the number and specialization of NGOs in general so everyone can now donate to any institution that they want and can relate more to. Components of individualism, humanism, religion-belief, micro needs assessment, anonymity and impersonality have been changed in the NGOs from the way they were before and these are all thanks to the influence of technology in the people's lives.

RC33-JS-41.1

BAHL, EVA* (University of Goettingen)
WORM, ARNE* (University of Goettingen)

Involved Outsiders – Reflections on the Combination of Ethnography, Biographical Research and Figurational Sociology

In this presentation, we will discuss how we combine biographical and ethnographic research methods within the framework of the research project "The Social Construction of Border Zones", funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

We will tackle the question of the benefits and challenges of combining participant observation and (biographical) narrative interviews by reflecting on the various figurations that frame (and are framed by) our interactions with members of different groupings. We will show how patterns of interaction, as well as representations of images of the self, of the we-group and of other groupings represent the complex web of power relations within the research field (including our position as researchers). This includes the different levels and ambivalent dynamics of being an 'outsider' or a 'stranger' as a researcher while at the same time becoming involved with affairs in the field. For example, in some circumstances, conducting interviews as an 'outsider', in the sense of not being part of the local everyday interactions and relations, may turn out to be beneficial in gaining access to certain perspectives, especially when it comes to the members of marginalized groupings. In other cases, we may only gain access by closely participating in everyday interactions.

From our perspective, both methods - which are rooted in similar sociological backgrounds – can benefit a lot from each other if we reconstruct these (unequal) power balances in the field as a part of the research, and reflect on how this relates to a specific methodical approach. We argue that we need to adjust our methods and approach in this field, and that a figurational perspective sensitizes us to the socio-historic genesis of these figurations.

RC21-JS-19.2

BAHL, EVA* (Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Goettingen)

Perspectives on City History and Their Interdependency with Constructions of Belonging in Ceuta and Melilla

In my paper, I will discuss the interdependencies between life- and collective histories, perspectives on history and constructions of belonging in Ceuta and Melilla. These two Spanish cities in the north of Africa were conquered in the wake of the so-called Reconquista in the 15th century and have been Spanish ever since. The two cities played a central role in the colonial period of Spanish-Morocco (1913-1956) and were the setting for a military coup that led to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936. Today they are known all over the world because of the high fences that surround them to prevent illegalized migrants from entering this small piece of the European Union on the African continent.

My research, which deploys biographical and ethnographic methods, explores how these border cities' conflictual histories are remembered and referred to by members of different groupings and how these historical perspectives relate to their respective constructions of belonging. It is part of the project "The Social Construction of Border Zones", funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

Nowadays, the proportion of the population in these two cities that is Muslim and/or Moroccan is growing constantly. As a result, power balances are shifting slowly, and part of the Christian-Spanish population feels endangered by this societal change that is perceived by them as "Moroccanization". Furthermore, there is a tendency in the established population to harmonize the conflictual history (and present) of these cities by a discourse of peaceful coexistence ("convivencia"). On the basis of my empirical analysis, I argue that this discourse essentializes cultural differences and hinders the negotiation of historical conflicts and power inequalities.

WG05-944.3

BAHRI, ANUPAM* (panjab university)

Abuses Against Street Children

There is no way to thoroughly enumerate the various ways in which children around the world are economically exploited and physically mistreated. But the numbers are great and the suffering widespread. Behind the hideous imagery of children beaten or sexually abused by parents; ravaged beyond their years by hard living and drug abuse on the streets; maimed by landmines or turned into killers by war; stricken with AIDS are the all too common struggles against disease, hardship, and family or social traditions that compromise children's humanity or subject them to physical and emotional suffering. While 18 million children work on the streets of India, it is estimated that only 5-20 percent of them are truly homeless and disconnected from their families.

RC32-578.4

BAHRI, ANUPAM* (panjab university)

Child Trafficking: A Global Challenge for the Whole World

Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or of receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person's, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered ‘trafficking in persons.’ According to UNHCR Report on Trafficking in Women and Children, in India the population of women and children in sex work in India is stated to be between 70,000 and 1 million of these, 30% are 20 years of age. Nearly 15% began sex work when they were below 15 and 25% entered between 15 and 18 years. The law has relevance to addressing the problem of trafficking. India has also adopted a code of conduct for Internet Service Providers with the objective to enunciate and maintain high standard of ethical and professional practices in the field of Internet and related services. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 Enacted in consonance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); and Consolidates and amends the law relating to juveniles in conflict with law and to children in need of care and protection. The law is especially relevant to children who are vulnerable and are therefore likely to be induced into trafficking.

RC54-JS-38.1

BAHTINA, DARIA* (Finnish Centre of Excellence in Research on Intersubjectivity in Interaction)

On Constructing the Self and the Other in Imitation Game Experiments: The Role of Interactional Expertise in Multicultural Societies

Intersubjective differences are often used to construct the image of the other (Kapuscinski 2008) and cement stereotypes that ‘invert the engine’ (Eco 2012). The threat of a social divide is even bigger in modern societies: in addition to classical majority/minority tension there is a shift towards polarization as a result of changing media landscapes. Estonia presents a good case study, with over a quarter of the Russian-speaking population. Estonian restoration of independence in 1991 upon decades of Soviet occupation led to Russian losing its dominant status of ‘majoritized minority’ (Ozolins 2003), which nowadays is reflected in a complex mix of unresolved tensions but also merged identities and new opportunities to build social cohesion. In this paper we propose an innovative research method to address the processes of social group construction in this multicultural reality.

We use the imitation game format adapted from Turing’s Test (1950) to explore the dynamics of group formation and maintenance through interactional expertise. The latter is claimed to complement formal propositional knowledge and embodied skills as interlocutors try to understand the conceptual structure of the other’s social world (e.g., Collins & Evans 2002, Collins 2004). In our experiments the participants are involved in an interactive game: their task is to display embodied skills as interlocutors try to understand the conceptual structure of the other. The results and the data from focus group interviews are expected to shed more light on how fluid various social boundaries are and indicate which elements are used to construct relevant identities. The insights have the potential to avert conflict situations by promoting the acceptance of diversity.

RC14-280.2

BAHTINA, DARIA* (Finnish Centre of Excellence in Research on Intersubjectivity in Interaction)

The Power of Talk: Reducing the Potential for Conflict through Constructing Common Ground

The notion of common ground (henceforth, CG) refers to shared knowledge that advances both interactional efficacy and social affiliation (Enfield 2013).
The existence of CG is often taken for granted, yet when insufficient it poses risks not only to mutual understanding, but to overall acceptance of the other (Kapucinski 2008); limited CG may hinder social cohesion and trigger intergroup tensions. We explore how interactional participation practice enables the shift from ‘imagined certainty’ towards ‘acknowledged complexity’ (Holliday 2008) and promotes a more diversified view on social boundaries. More specifically, this paper reports on an experimental study with Estonian and Russian-speaking Estonians to demonstrate how group membership is negotiated through active co-construction of CG.

The Imitation Game is an experimental approach adapted from Turing’s Test (1950), in which a ‘judge’ (here, an ethnic Estonian) through a series of questions detects a ‘pretender’ (a Russian-speaking Estonian) and an actual ‘representative’ of their social group. The method has proven itself valuable in the assessment of interactional expertise, a key element that enables cooperation between different social groups (Collins et al., 2006, 2015). In this paper we zoom in on the communicative characteristics that facilitate a dialogue across putative group boundaries. To this end, we focus on the interactive meanings people use to achieve informational and interactional CG. To analyse the processes behind the establishment of CG we adopt and appropriate a number of concepts, such as psycholinguistic alignment (Pickering & Garrod 2004), joint action (Clark 1996), affiliation and affective stance (Stivers 2008, Stivers et al. 2011). Each is served by meta-communicative strategies for monitoring CG in more tacit or more explicit manners (Bahtina-Janitskene & Backus fc.). Finally, we investigate the interplay between pre-existing and emergent CG (Liu & Liu 2016) and how their manifestation in conversation reflects the formation and maintenance of social groups.

BAHULE, BOIPELO* (North West University)
ODHAV, KIRAN (North West University)

Influences of Socio-Economic Status of Parents on Youth Identity: Exploring Youth Identity and Consumerist Fashion in South Africa

Fashion is a symbol of culture and is often used to express various identities. Youth today create, replicate or imitate various subcultures which in turn form their identities. Very often the youth deviate from social norms, as is the case with the Izikhothane subculture in South Africa. The subculture is characterised by extravagance and destroying the expensive items they buy. The parents of these young people are predominantly middle class to lower class as they live in townships and therefore cannot afford their children’s lifestyles, leading to them living in debt.

The purpose of this study, with an efficient literature review on youth, fashion, identity, parents influence on young people’s consumer behaviour as well as desire and conspicuous consumption is to find the relationship between youth identity, with particular focus on fashion as an expression of identity and how it is affected by the socio-economic state of the parents. It also seeks to identify other social problems that may arise thereafter.

This is a qualitative study, making use of focus group interviews as a research tool. The study is conducted amongst the students of North West University-Mahikeng Campus including an analysis of literature and media reports on Youth Cultures and Consumerist Styles in South Africa. Various findings are discovered and recommendations are given and the most important finding is one that proves that parents do have an influence on youth identity and preferred consumer fashion styles which go with the identity of choice.

BAIRED, TINA* (Bielefeld University)
LANG, VOLKER* (Bielefeld University)

Social and Genetic Influences of Educational Attainment and Their Variation According to Social Background.

Abstract: Genetically informed studies provide consistent evidence that genetic influences account substantially for individual differences in nearly all inequality-related outcomes. However, there are several cases where the relative importance of genetic influences even exceeds the importance of shared family influences. Strikingly, educational attainment differs from this pattern as shared family influences are almost as important as genetic influences even in adulthood. So far mechanisms leading to this divergent finding are poorly understood. In this paper we examine whether this pattern for educational attainment replicates for Germany. Germany, represents an interesting case due to its highly stratified schooling system which is characterized by an early tracking system. Drawing on sociological theories on class-specific education decisions we hypothesize that the influence of shared family influences is coupled. We then draw upon ‘interruptions’ in the smooth flow of the algorithm within each setting in order to highlight the ‘dismembered’ (Lenglet, 2013) organisational state that constitutes the ideal expression of this technology. In discussion, we draw lessons from our data for rethinking extant conceptions of the technological and social, which, we argue, are remaking both the caring and the cared-for human. As the use of algorithms becomes widespread, sociologists of organisation may find our analysis helpful for understanding how organisations split tasks from human experience in the automation of work.
An assessment of the inequalities surrounding the much-promoted panacea of ‘creativity’, and an examination of the unequal distribution of the entitely designation of ‘artist’, in relation to young people, forms the core of this paper. Contemporary art in Scotland, as promoted by the government funded arts agency, is seen as a ‘place-making’ success story, whose ‘effect’ it seeks to spread throughout society. In this context, could the participants transcend the instrumental nature of their collaboration with the gallery, and could they utilise the supposedly ‘rule-breaking premise’ of contemporary art methodology, to actually alter their own life chances and affect the perceptions of a public audience? The paper concludes by assessing whether The Untitled challenged the current distribution of the power of representation and if so, by what (evidenced) means it did so.

RC30-541.2

BAIMURZINA, GUZEL* (The Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

Young People in the Russian Labour Market: Challenges and Responses

The problems of youth is always under scrutiny by the government officials, humanitarian scientists and international organizations. The most unsettling and topical problems in the contemporary field of work is related to significant changes in economic structures, forms of employment and work organization, young people's desires and challenges, self-realization and social recognition. The author examines the labor market situation of young people (at the age of 18-24 and 25-29) at the national (Russia) and regional (the Republic of Bashkortostan of the Russian Federation). Based on sociological and statistical data, the author analyses challenges of the transformational processes and problems of young people, their feelings, expectations and career strategies; compares with available data, characterizing global tendencies and processes.

RC57-7.5.7

BAIXINHO, ALEXANDRA* (Goldsmiths, University of London)

Cruise Corporations Step Ashore: Urban Waterfronts As Sites of Power

Adding to the proliferation of leisure and recreational activities - an overall trend in the post-industrial urban context - port-cities now host new leisure driven actors and practices, specifically related with cruise ship tourism.

The exponential growth of cruise industry, and the magnitude of cruise ships themselves, the landscape of many European port-cities has been changing over the past decades. This paper will discuss how cruise aquamarine activities in the visited places goes well beyond their almost daily visual impact, playing a part in the co-production of their urban space and everyday life. This happens, for instance, through the investment in new cruise terminal infrastructures, often linked to wider regeneration projects. Here, power issues are frequently related with unaccounted surrounding, and lack of community involvement in urban planning process, raising questions about the ‘right to the city’.

Surprisingly, or not, the huge power of cruise mega-corporations is also gradually stepping ashore, as they extend their holdings to other tourism segments, and even in port facilities and services. This paper will discuss how cruise aquamarine activities in the visited places go well beyond their almost daily visual impact, playing a part in the co-production of their urban space and everyday life. This happens, for instance, through the investment in new cruise terminal infrastructures, often linked to wider regeneration projects. Here, power issues are frequently related with unaccounted surrounding, and lack of community involvement in urban planning process, raising questions about the ‘right to the city’.

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This proposal focuses on a particular form of “grey zone” of employment: collective working spaces and organizations through which self-employed persons get paid through wages, whether these organizations are cooperative - cooperative, mutual - or not – “umbrella companies” or portage wage companies.

RC52-864.1

BAJARD, FLORA* (LEST (Institute of Labour Economics and Industrial Sociology) - France)

Are the “Grey Zones” of Employment Reconfiguring the Relation of “False Employees” to Their Occupation?

This proposal focuses on a particular form of “grey zone” of employment: collective working spaces and organizations through which self-employed persons get paid through wages, whether these organizations are cooperative - cooperative, mutual - or not – “umbrella companies” or portage wage companies.
These workers are therefore somehow “false wage-earners”, because they consider themselves as self-employed, and yet, they receive a pay slip; in other words, they are “autonomous employees” (Grégoire et al.). So, once inscribed in these organizations, productive activity might be perceived differently, as well as the categories associated with it: self-employed / wage earner, boss / employee, capital / labor, etc. Based on a first phase of investigation among people from a variety of occupations but grouped together in these organizations, this communication sheds light on the mental categories that workers use to situate themselves in social space: do they still consider themselves as freelancers, and what relation do they have to such visions (and divisions) of the world? To what extent are these categories used in a logic of self-assignment, reject/foil, or claim? In connection with the topic of the session, an attempt will be made to understand the impact of these evolutions on occupational groups: how do the individual appropriations of these categories consolidate the occupations or, on the contrary, divide them (logics of segmentation and unity)? Do they transform the social image of occupations, i.e., the way in which workers are subjectively connected with it? This proposal is part of the first phase of an inquiry into work collective spaces in France and Belgium (Cooperative d’Activité et d’Emploi, Scop-Cooperative society, portage wage societies, mutual work companies).

**RC52-868.5**

**BAPAI, SHEEREENA** *(Barkatullah University)*

**SINGH, BHUPINDER** *(Barkatullah University, Bhopal)*

**Efficacy of Jacobson’s Progressive Muscular Relaxation Therapy in Strain, Anxiety, Caregiver Burden and Quality of Life of Caregivers of Cancer Patients in Bhopal City, India**

The present study was undertaken to investigate the efficacy of Jacobson Progressive Muscular Relaxation Therapy (PMRT) in alleviating the strain, anxiety and caregiving burden experienced by caregivers of cancer patients and also in improving the Quality of Life of cancer caregivers. A sample of 80 subjects with specified inclusion-exclusion criteria was selected with caregivers divided equally into experimental (n=40) and control (n=40) groups. The study was an experimental, two group comparison design with pre and posttest intervention assessment. Assessment was done using Semi-structured Interview Schedule, Caregiver Strain Index (CSI), Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A), Zarit Burden Interview and WHO Quality of Life - BREF scale. The Intervention program consisted of Jacobson's Progressive Muscular Relaxation Therapy, Psycho educational counseling to significant others of the caregivers. The total program was 60 sessions over the period of three months and each session of 30 minutes. Subjects, each of the experimental group and the control group, completed participation. The two groups were statistically comparable at baseline on socio-demographic, clinical and outcome variables. Following the intervention, at post intervention assessment, the experimental group showed a significant improvement on Strain, Anxiety, Caregiver Burden and Quality of Life measures. No significant changes were noticed among the control group at post assessment on these variables. The implications, limitations and strengths of the study along with suggestions for future research for cancer caregivers are discussed.

**WG05-941.3**

**BAJWA, GURSHAMINDER** *(guru nanak dev university amritsar)*

**Examining Relationship between Urbanisation & Health: A Case Study of Metropolis in Punjab,India**

India is witnessing rapid urbanisation. The total urban population has increased from 28.6 million to 37.7 million during the period from 2001 to However abso- lute increase in urban population is 9.1 million which is one million more than increase in the rural population.There are 53 million plus cities out of which two are located in Punjab one Ludhiana and Amritsar having population of 1,613,878 and 1,132,761 respectively(Census 2011) and they constitute 26.7 percent of the total urban population of Punjab.

The process of urbanisation tends to have profound stress on the urban infra- structure on which Indian government spends US$ 17 per year . The metropoliti- zation drive would lead to increased demand for basic services that include water supply, sewerage, and sanitation, solid waste management which are inadequate and deficient in service delivery. The fast pace at which urbanisation is occurring has impact on urban environment which directly or indirectly affects the human health. The impact is felt greater by those who are living in slums as they do not have access to basic necessities of life. The inadequacies of basic services at the poor slum dwellers more as they forced to live in unsanitary living conditions. This brings in plethora of issues relating to personal health of slum dwellers in particular and public health in general.

The campaign by the Prime minister of India Narendra Modi for cleanliness and sanitation launched with Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has the potential to change the complex relationship between urbanisation and health in a comprehensive manner.The universe of the present study would be the ‘notified slums’ of Am- ritsar. Focused group discussions and interview schedule would be used to elicit response from the slum dwellers and stakeholders in healthcare system.
result, whether intentional or not, is the reinforcing of negative prejudices and stereotypes. Using Integrated Threat Theory, this paper explores the social media observations of post-secondary youth regarding Canada’s response to the Syrian Crisis. While primarily a psychological and social-psychological theory, Integrated Threat Theory has been adapted to sociology, particularly when examining, for example, racial threat (Stephan & Stephan 2000). While there is evidence to support the argument that these youth perceive their peers as viewing the Syrian arrivals as a threat, interestingly, they respondents were generally supportive of the Government’s plan.

RC04-81.5
BAKER, ZOE* (The University of Sheffield)

Educational Strategies of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Students in England: Locating a Means of Broadening the Higher Education Choice and Decision-Making Landscape

In presenting data from a longitudinal narrative inquiry exploring the Higher Education decision-making and choices of English Further Education students over a two year period, I show the ways which socioeconomically disadvantaged young people construct their own capital to assist them in this process. Existing literature that has explored HE decision-making and choice amongst socioeconomically underrepresented groups have often used Bourdieu’s notions of habitus, field and capital as a conceptual lens, demonstrating how unequal access to resources leads to the perpetuation of inequalities (Ball et al., 2002; Reay et al., 2005). Yet, by considering the role of agent’s reflexivity (Archer, 2003, 2007, 2012) alongside the forms of capital (Bourdieu, 1986), the diverse and strategic ways that participants made their HE decisions and choices, without access to beneficial resources, were able to emerge. Participants’ instances of ‘bridging’ social capital during this period (Putnam, 1995), the mobilisation of experiences into valuable capital during the HE application process (Bathmaker et al., 2013; Shuker, 2014). Moreover, students strategically used national and HE-delivered widening participation schemes and initiatives to overcome constraints arising from limited access to economic capital, and lower levels of prior educational attainment (cultural capital in its institutionalised state). In adopting such strategic approaches in their HE choices and decision-making, some participants were able to successfully broaden their landscapes of choice.

RC04-93.21
BAKER, ZOE* (The University of Sheffield)

‘It’s Just Not Financially Doable’: The Higher Education Decision-Making Journeys of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Students in England

The purpose of this presentation is to show how financial concerns shape the Higher Education (HE) decisions and choices of Further Education (FE) students in England. Following Ben, Bon, sociologically disadvantaged areas in England. Scholars have highlighted how financial concerns and constraints can influence HE choices and decision-making, with potential applicants employing various strategies to minimise the financial burden of HE. This may consist of applying to HE institutions located in areas where living costs are low (Callender and Jackson, 2008), or remaining within the family home (Patiniotis and Holdsworth, 2005). Drawing on findings from a qualitative longitudinal narrative inquiry, the presentation provides enhanced insights into the ways that financial concerns shape and restrict students’ HE decisions and choices over a 14 month period. Issues arising from financial constraints were found to emerge early in the decision-making process, limiting participation in institutional visits, and in turn, restricting access to information. Delays in the realisation of financial limitations were also apparent, with the longitudinal approach allowing students’ “ideal” HE plans and later renegotiations of these, to be fully captured. The findings collectively convey that the majority of participants were unable to go where they preferred in their HE decisions, and, instead, had to decipher the ‘reasonable’ option when financial constraints were realised.

RC41-710.1
BAKER-HUGHES, SHARON* (Texas A&M University)

Forms of Income and Economic Disparity for Lesbians, Gay Males, and Bisexuals

Research on the economic impact of sexual orientation has consistently revealed disparities in the wages of gay males and lesbians, relative to their straight counterparts. Most of these research studies rely on a single measure of sexual orientation for analyses, and compare differences between gay and straight respondents. Little is known about the impact of other sexual orientations, such as bisexual men and women, on economic outcomes. Few studies have examined multiple measures of sexuality to determine whether the definition of sexual orientation impacts income. This study is an attempt to bridge these gaps. Using the NSFG Public Use Data Files, I found that people with a sexual majority status (e.g., those who are straight) do have significantly different incomes than gay males and lesbians. My analysis also reveals that people with a sexual majority status have significantly different incomes from people with any sexual minority status, and from those who are defined as bisexual men and women. Additionally, how sexual minority status is measured changes the impact of sexual orientation on income. For example, compared to ‘other’ sexual orientation identities (e.g., ‘other sexual majority status or minority status. That is, the likelihood of being self-employed, working for someone else, or receiving disability income varies significantly based on sexual majority/minority status as well as between minority statuses.

RC20-372.6
BAKKER, JOHANNES* (University of Guelph)

Patrimonialism

The essence of the story is that Max Weber’s ideal types concerning traditional authority have been largely ignored in sociological theory and comparative historical sociology, even by Weberians and Neo-Weberians. Thankfully, the translators of Thomas Piketty has recently re-activated the use of the term patrimonialism in the English-speaking world (Bakker forthcoming). I have been working on patrimonialism since my Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Toronto (1979); Bakker, J. I. (Hans) 2006, “Patrimonialism.” Pp. 668-670 in Bevire, Mark (ed.) The Encyclopedia of Governance. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

RC36-644.1
BAKKER, JOHANNES* (University of Guelph)

Social Movements and Comparative Historical Sociology: Alienation at the National Level

The conceptualization of alienation in Karl Marx’s original work on the topic includes the alienation of the proletarianized worker from the products of his or her labour. But there has not been as much emphasis on the ways in which citizens of nation-states also help to “produce” the nation itself. We tend to see “labour” in terms of manufacturing products (“widgets”). But citizens also “manufacture consent” (Herman and Chomsky 2002 [1988]). To fully grasp that requires taking a long-term historical and comparative perspective. The Frankfurt School implicitly had such a perspective but did not always develop it fully, due in part to the necessity of dealing with the immediate situation in Europe in the 1920s and 1930s, and after. A Comparative Historical Sociology (CHS) based on key ideas found in Marx and Max Weber’s verstehende Sociology helps us to grasp the link between key factors. The idea of “self-alienation” should not be restricted to the level of individual psychology or small group social psychology. Work on the concept of the “nation” and the development of the “nation-state” by thinkers like Theodor Adorno, Hannah Arendt, Habermas, Charles Till and others should also be consulted, even though they are not usually included in the Frankfurt School pantheon. Walter Benjamin’s solutions are somewhat different than those put forward by Adorno and Horkheimer. Jurgen Habermas’ communicative action is often regarded as too “liberal” rather than Marxist or even Neo-Marxian, but there is much to be said for his defense of Enlightenment rationalism. Complete freedom from alienation is an utopian ideal but a transparent representative democracy is more likely to benefit the average person dependent on wages or salary. Global neo-liberalism is not the answer. Social movements must be directed to clear goals. A combination of strategies is required. Good theory is essential.

RC15-JS-17.5
BALA, RAJNI* (Baring Union Christian College, Batala)

Surrogacy Regulation Bill 2016, India: A Critical Analysis

India has emerged as a surrogacy hub for all those couples from different countries, who have difficulty in attaining parenthood biologically. In spite of this flourishing market, there have been reported incidents of exploitation of surrogate mothers, unethical practices, racket of intermediaries, and abandonment of children born out of surrogacy in India. Print-and-electronic media have also highlighted the need to prohibit commercial activity and all the exploitation going on in the name of surrogacy services

In the light of all these, Union Cabinet of Government of India has given approval to the “Surrogacy Regulation Bill, 2016”, which will ensure effective regulation of surrogacy by establishing National Surrogacy Board at the central level. This bill totally bans commercial surrogacy in India and allows those married in-fertile couples to go for surrogacy, who have not been able to produce their own child after five years of their marriage. Only a close relative woman, who already has given birth to a healthy child, is eligible to be a surrogate mother. Homosexuals, live-in-couples, foreign nationals and single persons are not allowed to go for surrogacy in India. Although this bill has been introduced to regulate surrogacy
services and to stop exploitation of surrogate mothers, yet, this bill raises many social, ethical and legal issues, which need to be addressed. The present paper presents a detailed analysis of the Surrogacy Regulation Bill, 2016, India. It focuses on the violation of the rights of certain groups and discusses how this bill is in contradiction with the right to equality provided by Constitution of India. The data used for this paper is based on secondary sourc es as Government reports, Surveys, newspapers etc.

RC34-622.1

BALACHANDRAN, LAVANYA* (Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore)

“They Don’t Need Me to Amplify Their Voices, I Need Them to Render Visibility to My Research.”: Making Sense of Marginalized Ethnic Minority Youth Narratives

Discussions about researching marginalized groups have often acknowledged the politics endemic in knowledge production and the research practices that produce them. To deal with that, reflexive practice in qualitative research has urged scholars including ‘natives’ and ‘insiders’ to be honest and upfront about their class, race and gendered locations, recognize their privilege and appreciate the ‘difference’ between themselves, as knowledge producers, and the researched, their subjects. Despite the calls for transparency, the ultimate act of knowledge production – theorizing - has often been less than rewarding because it remains distanced from the alienation experienced by disadvantaged subjects whom researchers at worst patronize and at best feel guilty about. This paper is situated within the broader context of destabilizing the alleged mutual exclusivity of the outsider/insider, native/non-native, us/Them, colonizer/colonized binaries. In particular, I draw upon my own methodological trajectory in my study of educational underachievement in Singapore amongst ethnic minority Indian youths in terms of how their lives intersect with my biography as a researcher from the same ethnic community. Here, I suggest how reflexivity carries with it a certain responsibility of humility that sensitizes us not just to differences between the researcher and researched but also the shared experiences of anxiety about belonging and acceptance, fear of failure, moments of exclusion, articulations of resistance and expressions of resilience; about how all of us as social actors are embedded in multiple hierarchies in the same context that simultaneously make us advantaged and disadvantaged, outsider and insider, us and them, accommodate and resist; and how when these experiences translate into acts of theorizing, they still require a language of reason that can be inclusive without showing benevolence, and intellectually contribute towards understanding the struggles of the marginalized and produce morally and politically enabling knowledge.

RC10-200.1

BALAN, P.P.* (Ministry of Panchayati Raj)

Democratisation of Justice: Learning from Indian Experience

DEMOCRATISATION OF JUSTICE: LEARNING FROM INDIAN EXPERIENCE

No body can deny the fact that democratisation of justice system should start at the grassroots level through transforming and sensitising the existing dispute settlement mechanisms to human rights and constitutional values and linking with formal justice system. The traditional dispute resolution system in India has got a new vigour with the introduction of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. Strengthening the Panchayats (rural local bodies) and empowering people at the grass roots to resolve their disputes amicably would solve many of the problems that are faced by the conventional justice dispensation mechinary in its attempts to percolate to the lowest levels. Democratisation of justice by making use of the potential Panchayat Raj institutions can be seen a best practice that can be emulated. The author explores it’s possibilities.

RC18-344.5

BALASAHRAMANYAM, T* (Jawaharlal Nehru University)

Women’s Political Participation in Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas of India: An Analysis of Women’s Empowerment through Political Reservations

Political participation of women and their engagement in electoral process is an important marker of the maturity and efficacy of democracy in any country but women representation in political arena has long been overlooked in the process of development. Women in India, after being marginalized for long are being granted statutory status in the local bodies’ leadership with the passage of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment and extended it to Scheduled Areas by PESA Act. Though, the constitution guarantees legal equality to woman but male dominated political spheres has thwarted the woman’s political participation. Political reservations for women can be a channel to address issues of women empowerment as many research evidences suggests that political reservations to woman at the local bodies, has not only enhanced the overall status of woman in terms of health and decision making choices but has also led to several potentially positive advances for women as well as for the local political system and administration. In this backdrop, the paper attempts to draw linkages from reservation at panchayat level to woman empowerment and advocacy for political reservation at the levels of parliament and state legislatures. This paper has three main objectives. The first objective is to assess the factors that affect the political participation of women. Second objective is to assess the impact of women’s political participation at local bodies on to the development indicators. Last objective is to have a comparative analysis based on few studies done across on women’s political participation in panchayats and scheduled areas. By this the entry of women into politics and decision-making structures can change the policies, vision and structure of institutions leading to an overall development of humankind in totality, as said by Anthropologist Margot Mead, every time you empower a woman you actually empower a man.

RC34-87.3

BALLESTÉ IÑER, EDUARDO* (University of Lleida, Department of Geography and Sociology)

Political Participation and Activism in the POST15M Era: Young People’s Political Identifications in Lleida, Catalonia

New spaces for political participation have emerged since the beginning of the post-15M movements in 2011. Drawing on an ethnographic inquiry into youth activism in Lleida (Spain), the authors identify and analyse new forms of political participation generated since 15M. They focus on the discursive construction around the actors’ own accounts of what they call ‘new political activism’, and consider how it differs from more conventional understandings of political participation. In this way, two post-15M movements are analysed, including their evolution and how the involvement of the young activists has changed them. In that sense, their focus is on the intergenerational tensions that emerged between the so-called White Tide (Marea Blanca), in defence of public health, and the Platform for People Affected by Mortgages (Plataforma de Afectados por las Hipotecas), which was committed to stopping home evictions and to fighting for citizens’ rights to adequate housing. This communication pay special attention to examining youth activism in Lleida from the perspective of the dichotomy of the ‘good’ and the ‘bad’ political practices.

The communication starts with a description of the conceptual approach of different types of young political activists in the post-15M era. Next, the authors analyse the participation of young political activists in both movements, from December 2014 until summer of 2016, establishing some conclusions on youth political participation and its relation with other (older) actors in these movements. Finally, these dynamics are traced using data obtained through participant/ engaged observation in these political movements, semi-structured interviews guided by the ethnographic process and a discussion group in each movement, together with a review of the information produced by the media and the movements themselves. This analysis enables the authors to examine the concepts of ‘new’ and ‘old’ politics, and the understanding that the young activists have of them.

RC32-576.10

BALCH, GUL MUHAMMAD* (Taylor’s University, School of Medicine)

Gender, Food Choices, and Body Image: The Intersections of Health, Behavior and Beauty

This research investigates the relationship between gender, ethnicity, eating habits, food choices and body image among the Malaysian youth with age range of 17 to 35 year. Total sample size was 309 (Malays 148, Chinese 103, Indians 53 and 5 from other ethnicities) where 195 were female and 114 were male. The communication starts with a description of the conceptual approach of different types of young political activists in the post-15M era. Next, the authors analyse the participation of young political activists in both movements, from December 2014 until summer of 2016, establishing some conclusions on youth political participation and its relation with other (older) actors in these movements. Finally, these dynamics are traced using data obtained through participant/ engaged observation in these political movements, semi-structured interviews guided by the ethnographic process and a discussion group in each movement, together with a review of the information produced by the media and the movements themselves. This analysis enables the authors to examine the concepts of ‘new’ and ‘old’ politics, and the understanding that the young activists have of them.
I would be eagerly looking to have discussions, interaction, and get guidance from the seasoned scholars in these areas in the intersections between sociology and health.

As the available data indicate, it is not only the level of poverty that matters, but also the way in which it should be examined and interpreted. New concepts such as “new poor”, “severe poor”, “near poor”, “persistent poor” “subjective poor”, “materially deprived” indicate that we deal with new forms of poverty, completely differentiated from the “old poor”. The “old poor” have become poorer and stay in poverty for extended periods of time. Nevertheless, a different form of poverty appears that is the persons who fall for first time below the conventional poverty line and have never dropped in on before.

These developments show the multidimensional nature of poverty lead to a more comprehensive approach to poverty. For these four dimensions each one presenting separately a unidimensional measure: monetary relative poverty, monetary absolute poverty, subjective poverty and severe material deprivation-severe poverty. Each of these different ways of perceiving and measuring poverty offers a different perspective on the same phenomenon.

Using EU-SILC data we form a correlation analysis to investigate the relation between different poverty concepts and their measures. We also analyze the poverty identification patterns of the population by country and country group. According to our results, multiple dimensions of poverty are identified in all Member of the EU, although the extent of each one displays fairly large cross-country differences. The percentage of those living in extreme poverty situations is highest in the New Member States and the Southern countries including Greece one of worst-hit countries by the economic depression.

This research compares the integration experiences of recent Syrian refugees who have been displaced since 2011 in four countries: Canada, Germany, Turkey, and the United States. I ask: How are possibilities of integration shaped within different policy contexts and why? These questions are explored through a survey of key informants and semi-structured interviews with refugees. The research takes the concept of reception as a lens through which to understand and explain the impact of national policies on Syrian refugees’ integration? The primary method of data collection in this qualitative project is in-depth interviews with Syrian refugees and other key informants such as representatives of the NGOs who work with refugees. At least twenty interviews per country are conducted, and key informant interviews are conducted as needed. One city in each country serves as the primary source for sample respondents: Toronto, Canada; Buffalo, New York; Istanbul, Turkey; and Berlin, Germany. A purposive snowball sampling method is used to recruit respondents. Findings suggest four common themes: (1) a sense of temporariness related to refugees’ legal rights; (2) a loss of economic and cultural capital; (3) cultural change, and (4) a sense of being unwelcome. When refugees think that their future in one place is uncertain, when they perceive a loss of economic and cultural status, and when they feel negative public attitude toward themselves, then their perceived prospects of integration seem worse. As contribution, examining this topic with an international comparative study design allows for the development of a typology of different countries’ reactions to refugees, as well as similarities and differences in the mechanisms of integration. This research aims to find out what works best in different countries, and why.
expect to contribute methodologically to studies about the emergence of complex social phenomena and the identification of patterns of social change.

RC24-442.3
BALZKEIENE, AIJSTE* (Kaunas University of Technology) 
ECHAVARRIEN, JOSE (University Pablo Olavide) 
TELESIENIE, AUDRONE (Kaunas University of Technology)
Politics or Nature? Factors Explaining Climate Change Risk Perception in Europe Using a Multilevel Analysis

The cross-national differences in climate change risk perceptions has been the focus of many empirical studies (e.g. Brechin and Bhandari, 2011; Capstick et al., 2014). The models, explaining climate change concern include both individual level factors and macro level factors. For example, the role of direct experiences for climate change risk perceptions was identified as a significant factor in several studies (e.g. Lujala et al., 2015; Cardona et al., 2012), on the other hand the climate change concern in different countries is also shaped by dominating political discourses (e.g. Leiserowitz, 2006, Whitmarsh, 2011).

One of research questions addressed in this presentation is to explore if climate change risk perceptions in Europe is framed by policy discourses or it is rather influenced by country’s vulnerabilities related to natural hazards and climatic abnormalities.

We use multilevel analysis that combines first level variables at individual level and second level variables (at country level) into one analytical model. For the dependent variable of climate change concern and first level variables we use the Eurobarometer 80.2 (2013) on climate change, which provides information from over 28,000 individuals in 27 countries. For second level variables we use data from Manifesto Project, Eurostat, United Nations University Institute, Germanwatch Institute and else. We also take into account the institutional context by introducing the role played by the policies of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Employing multilevel logistic regressions we find a double mechanism to explain climate change perception in Europe. Whereas in Mediterranean countries the effect of natural hazards are more important, in Northern countries the trigger seems to be the nature of Green parties.

This presentation is a part of the research project ‘Public Perceptions of Climate Change: Lithuanian case in a European Comparative Perspective’, funded by a grant (No. MIP-17-183) from the Research Council of Lithuania.

RC19-352.3
BAN, GA WOON* (KRIVET)
Measuring Depreciation Rates of Human Capital and Use of Skills in Comparative Perspective

This study measured depreciation rates of human capital and compared the rates of Korea and other OECD countries. The effect of skills use on the depreciation rates was also analyzed. Findings suggest that Korea faces the largest depreciation of human capital and Korean young generation undergoes severer depreciation in the workplace. Moreover, young Koreans have larger depreciation rate while being employed than while being unemployed. Korea has the largest depreciation rates while being employed in all age groups, compared to the surveyed countries, suggesting that it has results from low demand for skills in the Korean workplace. Contrary to Korea, UK faces the lowest depreciation rate among OECD countries whereas its level of skills is similar with Korea’s level of skills. It can be inferred that UK maintains human capital although its initial level of human capital accumulated through formal education is not as large as Korea’s one. Analysis with distinguishing the states of being employed and unemployed also showed clear difference between Korea and UK. In case of UK, depreciation rate of young people while being unemployed is distinctly larger than that of while being employed and accumulation of human capital is observed while being employed in all ages groups, except the elderly. This study supports the intellectual challenge hypothesis and the ‘use-it-or-lose-it’ hypothesis, meaning that the demand for skills and actual use of skills in daily life and workplace is important in the depreciation and maintenance of human capital whereas the supply of education and training is important in the accumulation of human capital. However, demand for skills is a relative concept. Korean young people possess high level of proficiencies but low level of skills in the workplace, while British young people possess low level of proficiencies but high level of skills in the workplace.

RC22-409.3
BANDELE, OLUWAFEMI* (Stellenbosch University)
Cattle Fulani Herdsmen Attacks, the Changing Face of Violence in Nigeria: Responses and Reflection

In recent times, Nigeria has been plagued with the Boko Haram insurgency. The rise of Cattle Fulani Herdsmen attacks has further complicated the security situation as increase in violence and crime is becoming alarming. Thus, alternative responses from various parts of the country for example the Southern Kaduna and Agatu killings has further complicated the national security situation. This has placed the government in a huge dilemma. This study reflects on the identity of the perpetrators, their violent attacks, strategies, responses of affected communities and its implications to the national unity of Nigeria as a nation. Data is drawn from news media, personal interviews and visit to some of the affected communities. The finding of this study shows that it is a far more greater threat than the Boko Haram insurgency and solutions seems to be farfetched and eluding both affected communities and the government.

RC57-928.2
BANCIK, ANNA* (The University of Texas at Austin) 
BECK, CARLOS* (University of Texas at Austin)
Sensing, Seeing, and Striking: A Case Study of Two U.S. Airstrikes on Protected Sites

Drone, satellite, and other remote-sensing technologies enable dramatic lines of imagery, visibility and forms of power. Studies have revealed that, far from being self-evident or unproblematic, the processes by which “civilians” are visually distinguished from combatants and thus made into appropriate military targets vis-à-vis drones and other aerial surveillance technologies involve ways of seeing that are situated, assumption-laden, and technically and epistemically fraught. While much research has focused on problematic classifications of individuals from the “view from above,” little work has examined the interpretive logics, technical mediations, and visual habits through which architectural structures are made sense of from this vantage point—whether as targets, sites outlined as protected by international humanitarian law (IHL), or both simultaneously.

Through an analysis of two U.S. air strikes targeting protected civilian structures, a hospital in Kunduz, Afghanistan and a mosque in al-Jinah, Syria, we examine two questions: 1) How do protected structures become visualized and interpreted as military targets? 2) And, how do state actors and NGOs strategically deploy images to support or challenge official narratives regarding these attacks? We find that visual artefacts play a central role in displacing and assigning accountability within debates over the operations’ legality, successes, and failures. U.S. military actors mobilize images “from above” to simultaneously justify force and construct its attacks on the buildings as “precise” and “proportional,” while conceding to gross organizational and technical errors. Drawing on local knowledges and visualities, NGOs instead produce and circulate visual material to challenge state narratives and its mis-recognition of the buildings’ lived uses. Our analysis points to the ways in which a range of novel image types—from drone images to multimedia composites and architectural reconstructions—become enrolled in these contestations and help to unsettle meanings of “precision” itself.

Book of Abstracts: RESEARCH COMMITTEES and GROUPS (B)

In Italy Women's Movements are facing a new divisive struggle of reproductive politics. Some groups, inspired to the philosophy of difference and eco-feminism, joined the international campaign Stop Surrogacy in various regions of the world. It is argued that the poor are at greater risk of exposure to these events than the wealthy. The reasons offered are two-fold. First, weather extremes are more frequent in tropical regions (vis-à-vis temperate regions) where poverty is also endemic and population density is higher. Thus, risk distribution is indirectly associated with spatial distribution of global population. Second, risk distribution is directly associated with wealth distribution within a region's population. It is argued risk is less for richer households than the poor even in both face similar conditions of natural hazards. The former has the wherewithal to avoid exposure and the latter does not. I study the “spatial location” and “wealth distribution” hypotheses using nationally-representative household survey datasets from two countries – Bangladesh and Germany – where rises in weather extremes are increasingly being linked with human-induced global warming. Measuring risk as the probability of disaster exposure for a randomly-chosen household in the population, I, however, find that neither wealth nor the relative hazardousness of a households' spatial location can explain risk asymmetries in the population. Instead, I find risk follows a pattern explained by intersections in the evolution of discourse, and its connotations, as well as mobilization strategies applied by WMs in Italy and France.

Through the action theory of Hannah Arendt and Jurgen Habermas's critique of global liberal economics, we argue that surrogacy are posing to WMs a defining challenge: reflection on the meanings and boundaries of freedom and power in the procreation sphere is urgently needed.

The City Resists: Questioning Infrastructural Reconfigurations in Bombay

In south-east Asian urban centres, gentrification, urban development, pressures of capital, together with broader neoliberal trends have led to hardships, precarity and displacement for the urban poor and working classes, especially in terms of eviction and access to infrastructure. Poor urban residents are increasingly evicted into informal settlements. This paper tries building on current conceptualizations of the term eviction as contestation over multiple identities filtered through class, immigrant status and gender. I interrogate how the site of contestation over multiple identities filtered through class, immigrant status and gender can alter access to religious participation, which in turn has implications for gender feminism and social constructivism, disagree with the abolitionist politics. Some groups, inspired to the philosophy of difference and eco-feminism, joined the international campaign Stop Surrogacy in various regions of the world. It is argued that the poor are at greater risk of exposure to these events than the wealthy. The reasons offered are two-fold. First, weather extremes are more frequent in tropical regions (vis-à-vis temperate regions) where poverty is also endemic and population density is higher. Thus, risk distribution is indirectly associated with spatial distribution of global population. Second, risk distribution is directly associated with wealth distribution within a region's population. It is argued risk is less for richer households than the poor even in both face similar conditions of natural hazards. The former has the wherewithal to avoid exposure and the latter does not. I study the “spatial location” and “wealth distribution” hypotheses using nationally-representative household survey datasets from two countries – Bangladesh and Germany – where rises in weather extremes are increasingly being linked with human-induced global warming. Measuring risk as the probability of disaster exposure for a randomly-chosen household in the population, I, however, find that neither wealth nor the relative hazardousness of a households' spatial location can explain risk asymmetries in the population. Instead, I find risk follows a pattern explained by intersections in the evolution of discourse, and its connotations, as well as mobilization strategies applied by WMs in Italy and France.

Through the action theory of Hannah Arendt and Jurgen Habermas's critique of global liberal economics, we argue that surrogacy are posing to WMs a defining challenge: reflection on the meanings and boundaries of freedom and power in the procreation sphere is urgently needed.
Subjectivities in India
Lying in the Margins: Environmentalism and Making of Adivasi

BARA, ANJU*
(Central University of South Bihar)

This paper tries to reflect on the question of how the new development intervention through Forest Department is affecting the rural subjects. How this is affecting the forest management and how it is changing the relation between State and tribals. Taking Foucault’s notion of power I argue that in this transnational developmental regime, the developmental State and transnational flows are transforming the adivasis community by creating new subjectivities. Here I will bring into the notion of domination. I understand ‘being subject’ as being dominated and subjugated. There is an argument that subjectivity of tribals is determined by their exclusion from state administration. They are subjected to state but not subjects. This paper tries to bring this antagonism and reflect among the making of subjects in tribal belt of Odisha in India.

Mobilizing Strategic Capacity: Logistics and Retail Unions at Walmart Chile

Chile has long been described as the “cradle of neoliberalism.” Its mainstream labor movement, severely weakened by changes in the labor law under the dictatorship. Yet there is an emerging labor movement, mobilizing outside of the confines of the main labor federation the Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT), that is inspiring a new generation of activists. In the last 15 years we’ve witnessed these activists engage in a series of important labor strikes and mobilizations. A significant subsection of Walmart workers in Chile, belonging to independent labor federations who are part of this movement. These workers have been making unprecedented gains in terms of wages, rights, and working conditions. How do we explain the success of these Chilean workers against Walmart, possibly the most anti-union company in the world? This paper argues that logistics and retail workers in 3 federations are changing conditions at Walmart by mobilizing what Marshall Ganz calls “strategic capacity.” These workers have strategic capacity because they have been able to effectively mobilize their associational and structural power in unique ways. A central part of their success is related to building grassroots democratic unions, where workers have a day to day stake in the decision making of their organizations. These unions place a strong emphasis on building power from below and political education, thereby allowing workers to maximize their leverage against Walmart.

Infertility in Men and Coping Strategies: A Study from India

Diagnosis of male factor infertility questions on men’s procreativity and masculinity. There is insufficient knowledge of how male-factor infertility influences the wellbeing and Coping ability of men (Johannson et al., 2011). This cross-sectional study was conducted at infertility centres in Mumbai, India. It aims to explore about the coping strategies adopted by the infertile men receiving infertility treatment in Indian scenario. Coping questionnaire scale developed by Schmidt et al. (2004) has been used. The principal component method was used to extract components for each four of the coping scales i.e. Active avoidance strategies, Passive confronting strategies, Passive avoidance strategies and Meaning based coping. The results indicate significant increased use of Active avoidance coping as intensity of infertility treatment increases compared to the lower intensity infertility treatment. Meaning based coping was used by most of the educated males and those having high income. They think about infertility problem in a positive way, they search for other life goals, try to analyse the problem. It was seen that Active Confronting coping was used largely by the lower age group men than higher age group. Passive avoidance was largely used by Muslims and in other religions than in Hindus. Problem solving strategies or active confronting was chosen by lower age group as there were more chances of successful infertility treatment and high hopes for having a child. The Study shows that the socio-economic determinants influence the coping strategies of males undergoing infertility treatment.
This paper explores the entanglement of domestic and transnational labour mobility policies in the case of Philippine migrants entering Canada as temporary foreign workers. Various studies have explored how labour export and import policies in both countries have been finely calibrated to secure maximum economic benefit from this highly motivated mobile labour force. Typically the existing literatures reflect what Wimmer and Glick Schiller described as "methodological nationalism" in that they maintain a primary focus upon either the site of labour export, or labour import. Filipino migrant workers thus become products of their nation's labour brokerage, or emplaced within Canada as temporary workers exploited by the capital-friendly "just-in-time" immigration system.

Here we wish to complicate the relevant mobility scenarios through an emphasis upon how workers engage with and are subjected to the mobilities (and fictions) of capital. We do so through an examination of labour recruitment and capital accumulation scenarios attending the labour import strategies of that most quintessential of Canadian fast food chains, Tim Hortons. In reality, Tim Hortons is owned by Brazilian based global corporation, RBI. Through 2016 and 2017, the corporation sought to enhance its profitability by pressing cost-saving measures on North American franchisees, while at the same time expanding its global reach, including into the Philippines. Drawing upon ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Manila in 2017 and 2018 with migrants seeking employment contracts in Canada, and with recruiters interested in deploying these mobile workers to Canada, or indeed, any available global labour market acceptable to the workers, we examine various relevant mobility scenarios. The respective sets of class interests and accumulation projects underlying the intersecting international modalities of labour and capital are central to the analysis.
As a consequence, rights are never affirmed in a clear way, and are mostly conceded here-and-now. Conflicts are retained at local level, but never really solved, providing the grounds for the risk of enduring and repeated discriminations.

**RC30-545.9**

BARBIER, PASCAL* (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)
SEILLER, PAULINE* (Université de Coen)
BERTON, CAROLINE* (Université de Coen)

Taking Care of Others’ Work-Family Balance: The Case of Family Child Care Providers in France

This paper presents preliminary results of the collective research on childcare professionals’ work practices we initiated in France in April 2017. This qualitative research relies on a series of interviews and observations with family childcare providers during their working time, at their home and at collective childcare activities provided for them by the city council. The research analyzes how parents of young children (employers) and professionals (employees) negotiate their own work and family imperatives with one another. We analyze how both parties engage specific resources in order to weigh in the work/family bargain. How do professionals/parents take into account the fact that they are a key element of the others’ own conciliation of work and family? This research on child care proposes a twofold contribution to the research field of work/family balance. First, through studying one of its very old modalities, we aim at increasing knowledge on the expanding sphere of work-at-home employment. Second, the analysis will focus on the social outcomes of such negotiations of work/family for women professionals working from home, who are coming from modest social backgrounds, and whose skills and social status are relatively neglected.

**RC40-81.23**

BARBOSA, MARIA LIGIA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)
TAGLIARI SANTOS, CLARISSA (UFRJ)
RODRIGUES, LEONARDO (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Class Strategies in Higher Education: Reproduction of Elites and/or Professional Closure

The literature on educational stratification has shown that the differentiation of higher education diverts non-elite students away from first-tier majors (like Medicine, Law, or Engineering), and that the chances of college access and graduation are still strongly affected by the students’ social background and higher education institutional features. In a previous study we could show that the private colleges clearly reinforce the advantages of the students from the highest-income families in graduating in higher education. The medical courses illustrate this pattern beyond any doubt. On the other hand, the public sector consistently favors the graduation of students with more educated parents (with the notable exception of Education), Medicine and Law, which are traditional and prestigious professions in Brazil, remain niches of the elite. The completion of STEM majors is barely affected by family income or parents’ education. In the Brazilian case, where the educational system is an essential factor of social inequality, there seems to be at least two main strategies for controlling social opportunities. The first strategy, which was developed by the educated and relatively traditional elite, would use the public system of prestigious universities. The second one, promoted by more recently enriched social groups, would tend to value the private higher education system, with less prestigious but more easily accessible careers. These two strategies involve different values regarding education and distinct orientations towards the diverse academic degrees conferred by the Brazilian colleges. In this study, we propose a more qualitative and conceptual analysis of the evidences of these strategies, in order to be able to label them as reproductive or as forms of professional closure. The supposed strategies to be examined include: exams for professional licensing, system of academic residency, certification of jobs by professional councils, access to postgraduate courses.

**RC22-405.15**

BARCENAS BARAJAS, KARINA BERENICE* (National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM))

Scenarios of Strategic Secularism and Neoliberalism in Mexico

In Mexico, as in the rest of Latin America, the evangelical churches have become the second strongest religious group, after the Catholic Church, that is, they represent the religious minority with the largest number of people in each country. In view of the legal, cultural and social achievements of the feminist movement and the sexual diversity movement in favor of the construction of a secular sexual morality, evangelical churches, from their places of religious enunciation, have established a citizen and political position to challenge the regulation of contemporary sexual morality. Even the specialization of some of its representatives in political, juridical and social issues has led to legitimizing the defense of a conservative sexual morality based on rights, liberties and scientific arguments, secular practices that have characterized the feminist movement and the sexual diversity movement. Through a qualitative methodology, this paper will analyze the religious and political tactics of the evangelical churches in Mexico in three scenarios in which the construction of a secular sexual morality is disputed: 1) The right to decide on one’s own body, which implies freedom to express the sexual orientation and build the gender identity, 2) The right to same-sex marriage and 3) The right of homosexuals and lesbians to build a family.

**RC40-702.5**

BARDHAN ROY, MAITREYEE* (Diamond Harbour Women University)

Politics of Demonetization: Its Effect on the Village Economy in India

The Government of India’s call for demonetization on 8th August 2016, banning Rs500/- and Rs1000/- notes was promoted as a positive step against black marketeers and black money hoarders. The long term effect of such decision became disastrous to the agri-business chain, run on soft cash. Affected group included the producers, small and big Agri-business houses and prospective consumers too. Producer lost sustainability, market lacked buying capacity and the pressure on the customers will be the long term outcome of the chain. The producer failed to buy inputs for better production. The Middleman incapacitated to buy the produced goods for instant sale and for storage for off season. The consumers expected to be the future victim of scarcity. The overall effect of demonetization thus came on all involved in agri-products. The overall effect of demonetization thus created a negative impact on the rural economy for the present as well as for the future years. The present article while offering an insight on the effect of demonetization on rural economy made an effort to extend first hand information on the position of rural farmers and also to the business houses as an effect of demonetization. The paper while emphasizing the adverse effect of demonetization in West Bengal would prefer to extend first hand information on the negative effect of thoughtless policies. The main focus of the study is to expose the effect of demonetization on agri -business chain in the country and more specifically in West Bengal. The findings of the present study will be used to evaluate the socio-economic impact of policy initiative like demonetization on the economy of the country.

**RC40-702.7**

BARDHAN ROY, SUBIR KUMAR* (Centre For Strategic Studies)

Does Small Farmer Really in Distress Under Neoliberal Agriculture Policy ? - West Bengal Scenario

Moderate temperature regime, sufficient rainfall, different agro-ecologies and agro-systems allow West Bengal farmers to grow different kinds of Tropical and sub-tropical crops in Southern Gangetic Plain and in Northern Himalayan ecology round the year. Rice is the main crop covering 80% of net cropped area. Average land holding <0.6ha. Potato, vegetables, jute , Oil seeds are few commercial crops cover the rest. However, Rice culture is main stay of livelihood and contributes subsistence rural economy.

New crop production technologies, weather resilient crop varieties and agro-infrastructural support help the farmers to increase their production. Neo-liberal policy of the Government along with globalisation open a new vista for quality crop and fish and poultry farming for export, value added processing for increasing urban culinary demand, bestow improved village economy. Food giants like Pepsi, Relience, Caventer, Metro , Spencer etc consumes farmers produced at a higher rate at farm gate. Geographical location of the state opens a path of exporting farm produced and value-added processes food to adjacent Asian countries and also in the neighbouring states. Thus contribution of Agriculture and allied farming in states economy has increased gradually.

Over the decades, there is hardly any report of suicidal death of small farmers due to failure of rice / cereal crop in the state. Commercial crop like Potato,fish culture, poultry need high monetary investment which small farmers unable to spend. Big farmers, urban business people invest in it on large scale for a quick return. Environmental hazards, Over production , Market glut contribute heavy loss in certain years. Failure to repay loan leads to suicidal death.
in parental involvement in children's education. In this paper, we ask whether parental involvement in education is transmitted inter-generationally and, if so, whether this helps to explain social class differentials in parental involvement in education. Understanding the transmission of parental involvement is important because recent evidence suggests widening social class differentials in certain types of parenting, including reading to the child (Richards et al. 2016, Putnam 2015).

We use data from The 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS) to explore the relationship between inter-generational transmission of parenting behaviours and social class. The BCS is ideal for this task: it provides information on the involvement of the cohort members' parents and the cohort members' own involvement in their children's education. We use information collected in 1975, 1980 and 2004. We examine how much the cohort member's mother reads to her child when the child (i.e. the cohort member) is 3 years old and the mother's involvement in the child's schooling at age 5 and 10. We then analyze the cohort member's own reading to their children and involvement in school when they are 34 years old and their children are between the age of 5 and 16. Hierarchical regressions are used to identify the extent to which the involvement of the participants' parents in 1975 and 1980 can account for social class differences in the participants' involvement when they were 34 years old (2004). We also include factors related to a cohort member's social class and involvement behaviour such as the social class of the cohort members' parents.

RC45-758.1

BARGSTED, MATIAS* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)
The Social Structure of Acquaintanceship Networks in Chile

What makes some people develop larger networks than others, and consecutively benefit from the material and non-material resources nested in those networks (Lin, 2002)? To respond this question, we track down and systematize previous work on social homophily and primary networks, as well as develop some new insights following Blau's (1977) macro-structural approach. Our main claim is that people who belong simultaneously to social groups that partially overlap at the societal level, and therefore are exposed to social divisions that reinforce each other, will have less contact with members of other social groups, which in turn, will decrease the size of their acquaintanceship networks. We test this claim using data from a national probability sample that included twenty-five items of the form “How many Xs do you know?” where “X” represent a sub-population of interest (also known as aggregate relational data). With these measures we estimate the size of respondent acquaintanceship networks using the scale-up estimator developed by McCarty and colleagues (2001). While controlling for an ample set of demographic variables, we find support for our social group configuration hypothesis. For example, we show that Chileans who simultaneously identify as Catholics, lean towards right-wing positions and have a high educational level, all three traits that are positively correlated, have significantly smaller networks that other Chileans who have a crossed group membership configuration.

RC22-412.1

BARKER, EILEEN* (London School of Economics)
Religious and National Identity in Trans-National New Religious Movements

New Religious Movements (NRMs) often tend by their very nature to be considerably more important in their members' lives than their religion is for members of older, more established religions. They also tend to have a dichotomous world view which makes clear distinctions between good and bad; Godly and satanic; and, significantly for this paper, 'them' and 'us'. You are either a member or you are not a member, and if you are a member then your membership is the primary identifying characteristic. One's religious identity is, thus, more important than one's national identity for a number of reasons, that can become particularly significant when members move to different nations. For example, the NRM usually has a linguistica franca that the members need to share. Frequently this is English (though it could be French or Japanese or some other language, if, like the Raelians, the movement is predominantly in Francophone countries). Tensions can arise, however, when the second-generation comes along and cannot speak the language of their parent's nation. One problem is that grandparents can be very upset when they find difficulty in communicating with their grandchildren. This paper examines some of the tensions that can arise between an individual's religious and their national identity in number of situations, not least when official claims (for, say, pensions or medical insurance) require not just a subjective identity but also an official citizenship.
and/or heterosexuality. However, whilst online survey methodologies have increased researchers’ access to larger and more diverse samples in terms of sexuality and gender identities, there are various challenges which researchers need to consider including: 1) questions of representativeness, such as the extent to which online surveys reach the most marginalised within these communities. For example, the poor representation of minority ethnic people, 2) the development of appropriate, inclusive language to describe sexualities and gender identities which can be highly polticised and fluid; and 3) the diversity and uniqueness of the terms through which participants articulate their identities in free-text. We also found the freedom to self-identify becomes in tension with the constraints of quantitative measurement and analysis. This paper explores these issues, drawing from online surveys of lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer and/or transgender individuals, including our own study which collected data in the UK on homo/bi/transphobia, intimate relationship expectations and the experience and enactment of abusive behaviours.

RC02-JS-8.7

BARNES, TOM* (Australian Catholic University)

Articulating Interests: How Kinship, Caste and Regional Identity Enable and Impede Union Organising in an Indian ‘Industrial Village’

Arguments that unions should adapt to advance informal or precarious workers’ interests often sit uneasily alongside claims that these workers have different interests to traditionally-unionised workers. This paradox has been accompanied by increasingly discursive treatments of informal and precarious work, with some arguing to collapse the former into the latter or into broader concepts of social class. In accepting views that concepts of informal work, precarious work and social class address overlapping but distinctive processes, this paper goes further in arguing that a more refined theory of work-based social interests would help to critically assess the possibilities of solidarity between workers with diverse experiences and identities. The paper uses a study of a recent unionisation campaign among automotive components workers in an ‘industrial village’ near New Delhi to illustrate a framework of ‘articulated interests’, which represent work-based interests held neither in common nor in conflict. The study shows how local workers leveraged gendered networks of kinship, ownership and caste identity to enable a unionisation drive and found common cause with migrant workers brought in by labour contractors via a union-hostile local labour control regime. However, these same local networks also limited the campaign’s impact and produced radically different outcomes for workers in different ‘employment configurations’.

RC54-895.1

BARNES-CENEY, KEVIN* (University of New Haven) LEITCH, LAURIE (Threshold GlobalWorks) GIDEON, LIOR (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Building Individual and Community Resilience through Global Health Literacy: Responding to the Trauma, Somatic and Mental Health Needs of Incarcerated Genocide Perpetrators in Rwanda

In today’s rapidly changing world with global conflicts, climate change crises, immigration challenges, and economic inequities individuals live with a near-constant presence of stress, distress, and trauma. A cascade of physical, emotional, cognitive, and spiritual symptoms arises from each of these crises, straining the capacity of health care organizations to respond to all who are in need.

Drawing upon our research with incarcerated genocide perpetrators in Rwanda, this paper introduces a global health literacy approach, called the Social Resilience Model (SRM). The model equips trauma survivors with leading-edge neuroscience information about ways the mind-body system is wired to respond to threat and fear, and how people can harness the brain’s capacity to change itself for the better using neuroplasticity. Accompanying the “neuroeducation” is a practical set of self-regulation skills which can be easily used for self-care and care of others. Our paper will first describe incarcerated génocidaires’ experiences of somatic symptoms, posttraumatic stress, mental health difficulties, attitudes towards unity and the hope of a better future. We found strong associations between trauma experiences, somatic symptoms anxiety and depression. Through interviews we learned that reconnection with children, rebuilding destroyed homes, and resolving land disputes were the immediate post-release challenges to be overcome.

In our paper we will then present SRM’s core neuroscience concepts, provide an overview of the self-regulation skills, and describe the ways the model builds individual and community level resilience in Rwanda, and promotes positive physical and emotional health outcomes. In addition to post-genocide Rwanda SRM has also been used globally after large-scale catastrophic events such as the Thailand Tsunami, hurricanes Katrina and Rita in the U.S., and the earthquakes in Sichuan Province, Haiti, and Nepal.
since 2015 impact on political practices in an environment of low institutional trust and high corruption perception. Finally, following Granovetter’s approach on corruption and its embeddedness in social relations, we show that similar practices in different contexts may or may not be corrupt: in some cases they allow part of the population to solve their problems while in other areas, they foster resource concentration in local caudillos’ hands. Our research reveals that informal institutions shape politics and policies as well, but have similarly helped grease the wheels of post-authoritarian politics in Chile and supply social benefits to lower classes. We use data from legislative debates and 130 interviews to experts and local, regional and national actors conducted in the last two years in six territories of the country (Fondecyt project).

RC33-JS41.4

BARR, MICHAEL* (Newcastle University)

Where Biography Meets Ethnography: The Psychoanalytic Foundations of Autoethnography

Autoethnography combines biographical narrative with ethnographic methods. It operates at the intersection of the personal and the cultural, where the author thinks and observes as an ethnographer but writes as a storyteller (Denzin, 2014). In recent years autoethnography has become an established, if at times contested, method across the social sciences. Yet despite its popularity, autoethnography remains undertheorized. As a method, it is indebted to a social constructivist project that rejects binary oppositions between the researcher and the researched, objectivity and subjectivity, process and product, self and others, and the personal and the political (Ellingson and Ellis, 2008). Yet beyond these broad claims, many proponents resist articulating a firmer basis for the ontological, epistemic and reflexive status of autoethnographic writing. In this paper I argue that a reluctance to underpin autoethnography with a more robust theoretical justification ends up harming the attempt to combine biography and ethnography. The paper draws on empirical data from a course on autoethnography at a British university where MA level students were asked to consider their own autobiographies as political texts and to systematically analyse and relate their personal experience to wider political, cultural and social events. I combine this data with variants of psychoanalytic theory (Ruti, 2009) and insights from the literature on philosophy as a way of life (Hadot, 1995) to critique autoethnography’s epistemic inadequacy of strong reflexivity. The aim of the paper is both facilitate a dialogue between ethnographers and biographical researchers and to bolster the theoretical underpinnings of autoethnography.

RC40-JS4.6

BARRAL, STÉPHANIE* (Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique)

Ecological and Management Dimensions of Metric Production in Conservation Banking

Since the 1990s conservation banks have grown in the USA as one market-based instrument allowing developers to meet the requirements of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). They have been developed unevenly in the different States of the country; two third of them being currently in California, other States bearing a dozen of them at the most. Conservation banks can respond either to regulatory requirements of the ESA only, thus being certified by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, or to multiple regulatory frameworks intertwined at the State and federal levels. This is for instance the case in Sacramento County, California where the certification of a bank requires the coordination of eight agencies. As regulatory frameworks such as policy and implementation guidance don’t compel with the use of specific metrics, these can be designed, produced and negotiated on a case-by-case basis by the bank sponsors and the relevant State and federal agencies (through the work of the Interagency Review Team). The aim of this paper is to explore the relationship between the organization configuration of a bank certification process and the metrics being produced and implemented during this process. It is based on qualitative interviews with bank developers and members of bank review teams in several States. They show that the production of one metric is carried out through a negotiation process between those stakeholders with whom not only ecological considerations but also economic and management ones can be addressed in order to ensure the outcome of the project. This reflects how the economic imperatives of the bankers are embodied in the scientific grounds of the projects on the one hand, and how the multiplication of regulatory bodies in the certification process can lead to the use of a simplified metric in order to limit coordination hindrances on the other hand.

RC32-581.3

BARRATT, SUE ANN* (The University of the West Indies)

Are We There Yet? Contemporary Struggles for Gender Justice and the Legacy of Caribbean Feminisms

In this presentation I draw on two projects in which I examine the development of feminism in the Anglophone Caribbean, to contemplate feminist consciousness and its mediation of contemporary struggles for gender justice within the region. From activism to academia, Caribbean feminisms have long been built on movements of women propelled by challenges to gender justice emerging in multiple political, social and economic sectors, such as politics, labour, religion, social development and health. These issues are structural and systemic, and women may be felt depending on the intersection of social identities such as race/ethnicity, class and religion.

From the first project, I am informed by observations of my feminist theory students who, on the one hand, express a theoretical awareness of the legacy of Caribbean feminisms and an understanding of self as postcolonial subjects, connected locally, regionally and globally to systems of political, social and economic subordination. However, at the same time they express, through their in-class discussions and independent work, a presumption of self as inheriting a secure agency and a preoccupation with issues that threaten, above all else, individual beauty and personal freedom. This preoccupation, I suggest, diminishes if not erases the relevance of persistent social, political, economic and cultural challenges to gender justice in the region.

From the second project, I add to my consideration of their perspective, their experience of self in a creole (understood as mixed/hybrid) society, where, as part of an intersectional identity, many negotiate mixedness as part of their gendered identity. I reflect on this mixedness through the experience of doulas, one mixed race group well recognized in Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Suriname, considering how this group may see themselves positioned within feminism, a positioning that may influence their feminist consciousness.

RC29-536.5

BARREIRA, CESÁR* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ)

Insecurity, Fear and Cruelty in Contemporary Urban Settings

Insecurity, fear and cruelty in contemporary urban settings

The debate about violence, which is taking place in several cities across the world, acquires contemporary specificities either because of the growing number of cases of cruelty categorized as heinous crimes, or because of their unexpected widespread. The growth in the absolute number of cases entails other variables, such as fear and the feeling of insecurity which impose different effects in the social order, not to mention their difficult resolution. This paper seeks to reflect on questions that stand out in contemporary urban settings, intertwined with the issues of insecurity, fear and cruelty. In this perspective, the aim is to shed light on this topic based on core analytical standpoints: widespread violence, actors of intensity categorized as heinous or cruel, and new practices of sociability cross-cut by fear and the feeling of insecurity. For experts, the emerging challenge is to interpret the latest configuration of this phenomenon, which presents broad manifestations as well as practices identified as violent. This research is particularly based on debates taking place in Brazil and brings about ways to understand different aspects around the phenomenon.
the tensions and possibilities involved when taking part in a field of practices that has been historically built by men.

**RC53-JS-6.1**

**BARRETO, ALDECILENE** *(University of Brasilia)*  
**FREIRE, JULIANA** *(University of Brasilia)*  
**WIGGERS, INGRID DITTRICH** *(University of Brasilia)*  
*Education of the Body and Childhood: Power and Coercive Violence to the Body of Children at School*

This research seeks to discuss the social relations established through the body of children and adults control in the school play, as well as analyze the issues of power and violence that permeate these relationships. Therefore, it is based on the assumptions of the Sociology of Childhood, which considers children as social actors, capable of interacting with the environment where they are inserted and assign senses to their actions. The methodology used was ethnographic orientation, focused on childhood and children culture. The research was developed in a public school in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, through participant observation and conversations with the children. It was observed the children's daily life in the times and spaces where they used to play at school, during 4 months. The data were categorized and analyzed based on interdisciplinary theoretical references. The results suggest that children are not inert to the social action logic established by the institution. On the opposite, they are active and react to the conditions imposed upon them. By playing, the children are able to exert power through the interactions with their pairs, but not with coercive purpose – as adults do. Thus, it is also possible to infer that the children are organized in their social relations expressed in the games and that in turn reflect the relations of power. The children reveal this set of relationships by their body when they play. As a central challenge, we highlight the necessity need to reflect about the education of the body, on the organization and socio-cultural systems, which can generate symbol violence and injustice against children.

**RC57-925.3**

**BARRON-PASTOR, JUAN CARLOS** *(UNAM)*  
*Phronesis and Kybernetes: International Civil Society Using Social Media after the Earthquake in Mexico*

How society is organized through social media in the event of an earthquake, such as the one occurred in Mexico on September 19, 2017? How does the concepts of phronesis and kybernetes can work together to explain how this event is been constructed through non-present means of communication? What are some of the implications for geopolitics, mass media and social movements' studies? In this presentation it will be shown how critical sociocybernetics can explore new forms to understand power reproduction by exploring situations of exception. To illustrate the argument, it will be some intersections among international civil society related to the event. Particularly, the study will display some intersections between building international cooperation among North American civil society, which means the links of solidarity between the organized society of Mexico, United States and Canada, beyond the governments.

**RC51-851.4**

**BARROS, FLAVIA** *(ELA / University of Brasilia)*  
**TAVOLARO, LILIA** *(University of Brasilia)*  
*The Post-Colonial and Decolonial Perspectives in the Production of Knowledge on Latin America in Brazil*

The Post-Colonial and Decolonial Perspectives in the Production of Knowledge on Latin America in Brazil

Latin America has been an important object of knowledge in the Social Sciences, both in the region and abroad. It has not only figured as an important field of the so-called AreaStudies in the United States, but also the main subject of some of the most relevant contributions of Latin American social scientists to the field. Most recently, the Post Colonial and decolonial theories' influences on the field of studies on Latin America has been significant. Academic and cultural production on Latin America, now figured not only as mere object but also subject of research and knowledge. Even though this perspective has gained terrain in this area of study, the impact of such an approach in the production of knowledge and information on Latin America in Brazil is something to be still investigated. The present paper seeks to be a contribution in this regard as it seeks to examine the importance and relevance of the Post-Colonial and Decolonial theories in the research agenda of the study groups that investigate and do research on Latin America in Brazil and that are registered in the CNPQ (Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology) database

**RC35-642.3**

**BARROS, LUIS** *(Universidade Federal do Ceara)*  
*Brazil's Development Brokers: A 21st Century Reading of Internal Colonialism*

This paper discusses the legacy of colonialism in 21st century Brazil by analyzing the role of development brokers (Bierschenk, et al., 2002). Development brokers rely on social capital to construct and maintain their privileged positions of power (Vásquez-León, 2009; Wolf, 1990). To understand the structures and institutional arrangements that result from brokerage, it is useful to draw on Durkheim's (2010) distinction between mechanical and organic solidarity. On the one hand, there is the organic solidarity characteristic of Brazil's authoritarian culture (Holanda, 2014; Martins, 1999; Sondrol, 1991). On the other hand, there is the mechanical solidarity characteristic of Brazilian's autoritarian culture. In internal colonialism functions. It is then argued that the incompatibility between these two coexisting forms of solidarity partially explain both the failure of capitalism to function productively in Brazil (Soto, 2000) and some of the dysfunctional aspects of postcolonial institutions – such as relationships of clientelism and patronage (Barreira, 1999; Nelson and Finan, 2009) – present in the country. The paper concludes by suggesting a way forward in the construction
of a “theory for weak and fragile states” (Magrath, 2010) that could contribute to the debate of postcolonial capitalism.

RC15-287.3
BRROS, NELSON* (University of Campinas)
PEREIRA, FLÁVIA LIPARINII (UNICAMP)
BARDINI, SILVANA (UNICAMP)
PALANDI, ELAINE (UNICAMP)
MIXTRO, JOSÉ LUI5 (UNICAMP)
RODRIGUES, BIANCA (Unicamp)

Migration Patterns

In this paper, the migration patterns of young migrants crossing borders challenges countries around the world to think and re-think the implications of this contemporary situation. These young migrants dialogue between sociological, psychological and philosophical fields in order to develop welcome policies regarding child care. If the International Convention on the Rights of Children establishes the responsibility of public authorities regarding the vulnerability of their situation, it is for us today to observe the specificities of educational-protective work and the mishaps of care provide to this population.

RC46-777.4
BRROS LEAL, ANDREA* (Laboratoire de Changement Social et Politique - University Paris 7)

Building My Place in the World: A Clinical Sociological Approach of Young Migrants Experience in France

This proposition focuses on young foreigners arriving in France without their legal guardians: the so-called “unaccompanied minors”. Since the years 1990 the migration of young minors by themselves challenges European countries to develop welcome policies regarding child care. If the International Convention on the Rights of Children establishes the responsibility of public authorities regarding the vulnerability of their situation, it is for us today to observe the specificities of educational-protective work and the mishaps of care provide to this population.

TG04-984.4
BRTELS, MARIE* (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

Conveying Risks through Storytelling

As critical infrastructure systems such as energy grids and communication networks become increasingly complex and intertwined, there is more need to model and communicate risks of failure, the systems’ vulnerabilities, and scenarios of possible operational failures. This is true not only within organisations that operate infrastructure networks but also across organisational borders as in interconnected systems by definition effects can be transboundary. In this case it is a major obstacle that stakeholders aren’t experts for the respective technology that may affect their own operations, e.g. fire-fighters depend on communication services in emergencies but mostly are not familiar with the technical functionality and default risks of mobile networks.

During contingency planning discussions with experts from different infrastructures we observed that the participants often conveyed risks within and towards their own systems by telling stories of incidents or near-misses rather than elaborating on the functionalities of their system architecture. This way they raised awareness of malfunction risks and explain their operative processes to react to disruptions in way that is easier to understand and remember. The importance of storytelling for raising risk awareness within organisations has been widely acknowledged (Weick 1993; Hayes/Maslen 2015). Little attention though has been given to its role in overcoming organisational borders. Our observations showed that with external stakeholders the participants tended to tell stories that described extremes: On one hand they told stories that emphasized the reliability of their networks and how well they are prepared for disruptions as especially heroic stories are remembered and passed on. On the other hand the representatives stressed the importance and complexity of their systems by focussing on worst case scenarios. This contribution identifies types of stories that are commonly told in such settings and reflect on the chances and shortcomings of awareness this story-based risk communication induces.
organisational borders. Due to the increasing functional interconnectedness between infrastructures, especially (c) becomes a major challenge for disaster managers (Pescaroli/Alexander 2016).

Little attention has been paid to methods to develop scenarios that exercises are based on. As the storylines are supposed to be realistic, transboundary in nature, and meaningful experiences in order to confront DMs with the unknown, different organisations have to participate in the scenario creation. This is rarely ever reflected upon scientifically which is even more surprising as while the value of collaboration exercises has shown to be limited (Moats et al. 2008; Persons 2015; BARTMANSKI 2015) most practitioners who have participated in the preparation of exercises have emphasized the learning effects during this phase.

This presentation will introduce research conducted in Berlin, Germany with ten organisations from different sectors that would be involved in case of crisis or disaster. Over three years different approaches to building scenarios have been tested and evaluated. Measure centred scenario building has proven to be more revealing to the participants than approaches based on incidents, hazards, coping resources, or working along timelines.

RC49-819.5

BARTHWAL, PRAGATI* (DAV.P.Gcollege)

Neighbourhood and Social Capital in Urbanising India- Mental Health Implications for Women

Neighbourhood as a social capital has become a prominent field of study with recognition of social capital as an important determinant of mental health outcome of urbanising societies. The complexity of the relationship is not so well understood though this holds special relevance in case of Indian countries like India. India is witnessing a rapid social change reflected in her growing urban population, breakdown of joint families and inadequate provisions for growing socio-economic aspirations. Uprooted from their socio-cultural milieu and bearing the brunt of caregiving, women in urbanising India are particularly vulnerable. With men being out for the greater part of the day to earn a living, women have to often fall back upon neighbours for support. Not many studies have examined the mental health outcomes of neighbourhood related social capital in Indian context. Such studies become all the more relevant in context of emergence of nuclear families as a norm and breakdown of familial and community accountability in urban settings.

OBJECTIVES: The major goal of this study was to find the relationship between neighbourhood related social capital and mental health outcomes using a sample of 200 women from Mumbai suburbs in India. Neighbourhood social capital is operationalized in terms of perceived neighbourhood trust, neighbourhood ties, perceived safety and reciprocity.

METHOD: The relationship of neighbourhood related social capital and other demographic variables like age, income, education, marital status with mental wellbeing is measured using qualitative and quantitative data collected through in-depth interviews. Warwick Edinburgh mental wellbeing scale was used to measure mental wellbeing.

RESULTS: Path analysis was done to find relationship between various neighborhood variables and mental health outcomes. Results showed mediating role of collective efficacy and individual factors like income. Out of neighbourhood indicators perceived safety predicted mental wellbeing. The study advocates a more complex model of neighbourhood social capital.

RC11-215.2

BARTLETT, RUTH* (University of Southampton)

BRANNELLY, PETULA (Bournemouth University)

Fitting into the Public Milieu: Findings from a Participatory Inquiry Study on Use of GPS Technologies By People with a Dementia

This talk explores the complexities of aging and use of GPS technologies by men and women with a dementia in middle-age and later life. The discussion is based on a 28 month empirical project, completed in February 2018 and funded by the Alzheimer’s Society. It was called Using Technologies for Safer Walking: A Participative Inquiry and sought to address this question: How effective and acceptable are technologies for promoting safer walking? We took a disability rights perspective and centralized the opinions, concerns, and experiences of people with dementia.

The project had three phases. Phase one involved focus groups with the police (n=20), and individual interviews with people with dementia (n=16) and family members (n=16). Phase two employed go-along walking interviews with people with dementia (n=15) who were using some form of technology, such as a GPS device or phone app, when they went out. The third phase involved an overnight residency with key stakeholders including research participants.

Here we present a key finding from phase 2, which involved participants of different ages; two were in their 50s; four were in their 60s; six were in their 70s; and three were in their 80s. We found that safer walking is not simply about going outside independently or avoiding risks but fitting into the public milieu. The fitting occurs whenever there is a ‘harmonious interaction’ or agreeable encounter with a material thing, which might be a GPS-enabled device. Several participants referred to their dementia as a ‘thing’ that got in the way of them fitting in, and participants in their 70s and 80s related to their GPS device in a less harmonious way than younger participants. By the end of this talk we hope delegates will be more informed about GPS use by people with dementia.

RC16-309.4

BARTMANSKI, DOMINIK* (Technische Universität Berlin)

Situating Social Performances: Material and Spatial Contexts of Cultural Change

Within the material turn in cultural sociology, there is a range of specific agendas that thematize the constitutive role of materiality for social life, from means of symbolic production to forms of embodied practice. But social life is not only represented and embodied; it is also emplaced and spatially configured. This insight is present in various intellectual traditions, from phenomenology to critical realism, and yet only recently was space approached in non-reductive ways. Today sociologists increasingly recognize that the contemporary processes of reconfiguration of space are not of merely representational or discursive character but emerge out of experiential formations based on reciprocally conditioned spheres of discursive performance and spatial situatedness. These processes are said to engender novel forms of localisation, interconnectedness and containment. However, despite the increasing number of preliminary observations regarding this topic drawn from my research projects on social resonant performances in media and urban spaces, key implications for more general theory of culture and meaning making are then presented, reconsidering ways in which linguistic, phenomenological and critical realist perspectives can converge on this topical ground.

RC51-855.2

BARTONE, SHAUN* (U. New Brunswick, Fredericton NB Canada)

A New Subsystem Called Ecology: A Way out of the Ecological Dilemma in Luhmann’s Ecological Communication

Abstract. Ecology is at the early stages of formation, not only as a scientific and moral discipline, but as a new functional subsystem, whose specialized purpose is to develop communications about the system/ environment difference for the whole social system. Historically, the discipline of ecology has always been both a social and natural science, thus enabling it's specialized function to communicate the system/ environment difference. As both a social and natural science, it has the capacity to perform second-order observations of both the natural environment and the social system. Functionally it acts as a gateway between the environment and the social system that allows in certain kinds of information and translates it into a coded form of communication (fit/unfit) that other subsystems can comprehend. As such it mitigates the problem of the under-resonance and over-resonance of the social system to ecological crises. I will show that the
development of the new subsystem 'ecology' is possible within all the parameters for the social system and its subsystems that Luhmann specifies in both Social Systems (1984) and Ecological Communication (1989). Not only is it possible, but it is necessary for the continued evolution of a social system whose closure from its environment and division into functional subsystems renders it unable to steer itself as a whole system in relation to its environment, which reduces its capacity to accurately adequately address threats from the environment. Without an apparatus to perceive and communicate threats from the environment, the social system threatens its own demise as a system. The new subsystem ecology is a functionally efficient and rational subsystem that is capable of communicating the system/environment difference to society as a whole, thus ensuring its continued auto-poiesis.

RC51-856.4

BARTONE, SHAUN* (U. New Brunswick, Fredericton NB Canada)

Critical Evolutionary Systems Theory: Social Movements As System Attractors

Critical Systems Theory bridges the work of the Critical Theory of Habermas and the Frankfurt School with evolutionary systems theory devised by Luhmann. Christian Fuchs' Critical Systems Theory argues that ‘cognitive liberation’ is an essential condition for the emergence of protest and social movements. The mere fact of system failure, defined in one sense as ‘social problems’, is not sufficient grounds for the emergence of social movements. Critical consciousness emerges when there is a break in the fit between social structures and subjective expectations, yielding an ‘issue’ for discussion, and when individual consciousness reflects upon and articulates the issue. Bludhorn’s Systems theory of social movements also employs elements of Critical theory but those critical elements are constructed within his Systems’ theory and are explained as a outcome of functional systems. Bludhorn restates Luhmann’s definition of the radical function of protest movements as maintaining the possibility of system difference and change.

I propose a Critical Evolutionary Systems Theory which explains that social systems generate social problems defined as the exclusion of issues from functional systems. Individuals develop a critical consciousness to critique functional systems and the exclusion of those issues. Individuals communicate with others to deploy deviant semantics in the form of protest to simulate as within systems that which has been excluded, including issues that lie entirely outside the system, i.e. the natural environment. Protest movements are self-organizing movements which autopoietically generate alternatives for functional systems. Protest movements self-organize around a new cognitive attractor that can generate new patterns for a ground-up production of new social forms. Protest movements network on an as-needed basis to create emergent social movements. Protest movements select among those alternatives and generate new functional subsystems which increase the complexity of the system and continue the evolution of the social system.

RC19-360.1

BARTRAM, DAVID* (University of Leicester)

Does the UK ‘Citizenship Process’ Lead Immigrants to Reject British Identity? a Panel Data Analysis

In societies where solidarity and cohesion are experienced primarily via shared national identity, immigration raises questions regarding how non-nationals can gain social membership, so that they are not perceived as undermining solidarity and cohesion. A key aspect of immigrants’ experiences is thus whether they embrace the national identity of the destination country. Governments in many destination countries increasingly seek to ensure that they do, via policy initiatives that impose specific requirements for gaining legal citizenship: applicants for naturalization are commonly required to pass a test (ensuring sufficient knowledge of e.g. ‘life in the UK’) and attend a ceremony that includes a pledge to become citizens) to a set of requirements ostensibly intended to enhance their identification with ‘British values’. What impact does that policy have on the immigrants themselves? Proponents of the policy suggest it will facilitate their integration: as they learn about ‘life in the UK’, they will become better able to understand and navigate core institutions. Many external observers, by contrast, believe that the requirements exacerbate marginalization, by constructing immigrants as objects of presumptive suspicion and concern.

For the most part, this debate has been conducted via analysis of policies and documents. In this paper I adopt an empirical strategy focusing on outcomes for the immigrants themselves. Using panel data from Understanding Society (the UK household panel survey), I investigate interest in politics among those who are non-citizens at Wave 1, comparing those who became citizens by Wave 6 to those who remained non-citizens.

This analysis indicates that those who became citizens subsequently reported lower interest in politics, controlling for other determinants. The longitudinal nature of the analysis suggests that this decrease comes as a consequence of their naturalization, rather than indicating lower interest already prior to naturalization. This unexpected finding reinforces the concerns of critics of the ‘citizenship process’ that policy designed to facilitate the integration of new citizens than it does to facilitate their integration in the political sphere.

RC54-892.4

BARUTCU, ATILLA* (Bulent Ecevit University)

YAMANER, GUZIN (Ankara University)

Performance and (Re)Construction of the Body: Queer Perspectives on Köçeks

The relationship of masculinity and dance in Turkish society has always been problematic. One of the reasons is the fact that many dances are mostly identified with femininity except for the types dominated by “masculine” forms in the last few decades under the influence of Western countries such as hip-hop and breakdancing. Therefore dancing can be seen as a threat for masculinity by men. Turkish culture, on the other hand, includes a tradition that is performed by dressing directly as “woman” and often performed by acting “feminine” and it still continues to exist in certain regions of Anatolia. The dancer who performs this traditional dance is called as Köçek.

Köçeks represent the traditional dancer boys in Turkish culture who wear the clothes which are attributed to women today like skirt and fancy waistcoat. They first emerged in the palace life in Ottoman Empire as servants who provide the sultan and establishment of the palace entertainment and sexual service and this tradition survived until contemporary times as part of a wedding and celebration culture especially in the North-western region of Anatolia. The problem of this study is to question the historical progress of Köçek tradition which can be thought to open different doors to the reproduction of the body by performance. Our aim is to reread this tradition from Ottoman Empire to Turkish Republic with queer perspectives and to demonstrate that Köçeks, as already accepted traditional male dancers, provide a queer stance that can be constructive for gender roles by their performance which implies deconstruction and reconstruction of the body at the same time. This study is supported by the opinions and performances of 15 Köçeks, who are interviewed and recorded while performing, and is willing to support the queer colors of Anatolia.

RC33-609.2

BARUTCU, ATILLA* (Bulent Ecevit University)

Power Relations of Men in (Pro)Feminist Research: Two Fieldwork Experiences from Turkey

This study focuses on how a male researcher who has questioned any kind of identity politics and rejected all kinds of power relations finds himself mostly in such relationships with his male participants during his research studies.

While feminist standpoint theory, which is often used in feminist studies, aims to see the experiences of the researched women by their point of view, it attempts to see the experiences of the researcher. The researcher does not have a position of dominance over the researched man at the same time. This attempt involves the rejection of researcher’s superior position and the act of dominating the group or individuals studied. Can we apply standpoint theory’s approach to methodology to the research contexts in which the research is conducted by a man who adopts (pro)feminist values and who examines men? I focus on this question from the point that the outsider position of the researcher who rejects the privileges of being a man is generally created and enforced by the hegemonic position and domination of the male participants. I argue that the relations of men in the research field which have been progressed with the knowledge and view of men can ensure the constitution of power relations and the domination of participants. With the masculine domination of researched men, fluid positions of researcher and participants can be stabilized in such men-to-men relations. I share the fieldwork experiences I gained in two field studies on two separate male groups, which can be perceived as quite different from each other; namely, men in the coffeehouses in Turkey and (pro)feminist fathers in Turkey. I also show how my fieldwork experiences actually resemble each other in the eye of...
the researcher and how similar they can be in terms of power relations which are created in the field.

**RC22-405.4**

BARYLO, WILLIAM* (EHESS)

* A Theory of Social Care: Muslims and Sikhs Serving London's Homeless

Since the early 2010s, various Muslim and Sikh faith-based initiatives have been emerging in London for serving soup kitchens to the homeless. As opposed to large-scale social organisations, they are local, small and have little means; most of them started as unregistered informal groups and managed by unpaid volunteers. However, they successfully gather dozens of mainly young people each night, who do not necessarily share the same culture, social background or orthodoxy. These open community hubs happen to weave a cloth of strong social bonds through conviviality where are expressed alternative forms of democracy and citizenship. They are accessible and therefore attractive means for action for many who do not believe in state-level politics. Paired with a theology of social care, serving the homeless becomes a devotional practice and means to shift the perceptions about Sikhs and Muslims in Britain at the same time. Presenting three Muslim and Sikh initiatives, this paper explores the internal dynamics, the outcomes and the social impact of these grassroots charities.

**RC22-413.1**

BARYLO, WILLIAM* (EHESS)

* From Enor to 'Sacred Activists': The Changing Face of Multi-Faith Grassroots Movements?

Launched in 2016 by St Ethelburga's Centre in London, Sacred Activists is an ongoing training programme aiming at building a network of young people from various cultural and religious backgrounds committed to social justice. Offering workshops, fieldtrips, retreats, mentoring and activities such as a week of volunteering in a refugee camp, the programme supports 20 people (Sikhs, Muslims, Sufis, Buddhists, Jews, Brahma Kumaris, Christians, Bahai etc) for whom activism becomes a shared devotional practice. Similar 'multi-faith action initiatives' differ from traditional structures based on 'inter-faith dialogue' (European Network of Religion and Belief (ENORB), Christian-Muslim Forum, London Boroughs Faiths Networks etc.) in terms of audience, motivations and outcomes, which reflect dynamics previously existing only within particular faith communities. This paper offers insights from four years of fieldwork in both established 'inter-faith dialogue' and recent multi-faith grassroots initiatives, analysing their characteristics and the factors explaining how in the span of a few years they have build a strong social capital. Moreover, these initiatives are illustrative of how young people articulate religion and spirituality with current social issues in a hyper-modern, increasingly secular and neo-liberal society.

**RC48-805.17**

BASHONGA, RAGI* (Human Sciences Research Council)

KHUZWAYO, ZUZIWE* (Human Sciences Research Council)

*This Thing of the Victim Has to Prove That the Perp Intended to Assault Is Kaki!’ Social Media Responses to Sexual Violence on South African Universities*

Since 2015 South African universities have emerged as central sites for the decolonial project which manifested through various movements such as ‘Fees Must Fall’ and ‘Rhodes Must Fall’. Understood as Fallism, these movements have looked towards the deconstruction of various forms of oppression not only in universities but across South African society. Although issues of race and class were central to the recent wave of student activism, the issue of sexual violence became a critical feature of the project. Public protests and social media were important platforms on which the issues of South Africa’s rape culture, as well as a space in which university policies on sexual violence were interrogated.

Using the theoretical framework of gender-based violence and rape culture, this paper explores public opinion regarding sexual violence on university campuses. This paper analyses university policy as well as social media data on the topic using the approach of document and content analysis. An examination of these narratives reveals the ongoing power of patriarchy and its impact on sexual violence. Findings show dissatisfaction with university policies on sexual assault which are perceived as outdated and ineffective. Rape culture at universities is depicted here as a symptom of broader patriarchy in society.
The UN General Assembly opened the Convention on the Rights of the Child for signature in 1989. The Convention addresses child-specific needs and rights, and it requires the 196 countries that have ratified it to act in the best interests of the child as they are now bound to it by international law. While the 2018 ISA Congress in Toronto sets itself as an ideal point at which to take stock of the progress in this area as it is the year running up to the 30th anniversary of its Declaration. This paper then takes the more recently passed UN Sustainable Development Goals Agreement (passed in 2015), which sets out human, social and economic goals to be accomplished by 2030 and compares across the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG 2030 Agenda. To what extent is there progress, and to what extent does the SDG 2030 Agenda stand to bridge the gap? This paper examines human development markers that engage metrics and goals set out within the 1989 UN Rights of the Child and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (2015-30).

TG04-978.2

BASSEY, CHARLES* (Central Bank of Nigeria)
OGEGE, SAMUEL O. (Delta State University)

Consumerism, Risk Commodification and Transformation in Nigeria: A Reflective Discourse

This paper offers a critical evaluation of the widespread consumerist culture in Nigeria, a consumerism that is not just about tradable goods and service, but commodification of public service inertia, discontent, fragility and distrust. Like every consumable good, there is a saturation point as a precipitant for transformation. Based on the above, the paper draws on existing data to present economic risk landscape of the country by highlighting the reason curse mentality and how this has affected sectors of economy while also impeding social change efforts. The intent is to note how risk has become a tradable public good among businesses and politicians and how this commodification distorts the market and development. The second dimension of the paper focuses on regulatory governance through a reflective lens as a means of understanding government responses to the peculiar characteristics of each economic sector. Through this analysis, the paper seeks to explore the implications of regulation on economic wellbeing, while admitting the challenge of balancing the scale of protectionism and laissez-faire approaches to market capitalism and adapting this as a model for regulatory governance and risk management at a country-wide level. Beyond the above, the paper raises questions about the role of consumerism in Nigeria society, and how the construct of economic actors, aligned with perceptions of prevalent risks in the society, can serve as instruments for advancing a new socioeconomic system that does not necessarily focus on expansionary economic interventions, but rather on market governance system that optimizes resource utilization for inclusive human wellbeing.

TG03-959.1

BASTAS, HARÁ* (LaGuardia Community College, City University of New York)

Girls Rights & the Human Rights Enterprise: Public/Private Partnerships

Creating awareness of the girl child is in many ways the beginning steps of advocating for girls rights. Understanding girls rights comes with an appreciation that the girl child has rights and that her rights can in fact be violated. Due to her precarious position in the social order, girl children become trapped within the confines of a social category of age that denies her agency and gender that denies her legitimacy. Without a larger understanding of girls rights itself within the most utilized global space of the United Nations, without the general discourse of girls rights exposed within global capitalism, the contextualized differences of the girl child can become misplaced in the battle between public and private interests. Without a structural understanding of the discrimination and social inequities that affect the lives of girl children, the social problems become individually located. But, what happens when the private interests are given more value than public interests? What are some challenges and triumphs to this newer relationship in the sustainability enterprise? Are any of the discourses addressing the structural conditions or hiding them with individual “success” stories?

Through content analysis of thirty transnational and national organizations dedicated to the girl child, my research seeks to offer a primarily substantive critique using a feminist human rights analysis. Understanding the contradictions within the human rights enterprise offers the context for how the girl child becomes simultaneously the social problem and the social redeemer. In this complexity, the over 250 million girl children take on new interactions within multiple social institutions that both silence and allow her voices to be heard for sustainable social change. The public/private relationship of advancing girls rights within the global community through the United Nations allows for multiple social categories to be centered which are usually left to the margins.

RC03-76.1

BASOV, NIKITA* (St Petersburg State University)
KHOKHLOVA, ANISYA (St. Petersbun State University)

Material Matters: The Duality of Persons and Objects in Everyday Life of an Artistic Community

The aim of this paper is to highlight the role of materiality in dual ordering of the social and the cultural. Within Bourdieuian theoretical tradition, we argue that throughout trivial everyday material activities, often unnoticed but concrete, culture combines with interpersonal ties, ordering the micro structure of physically collocated individuals and objects with regard to social macro structure. To enable a search of the principles of socio-material micro structuring, the paper proposes a mixed method network-analytical approach that combines ethnographic and statistical (multilevel exponential random graph models) components. We study a collective of artists based in Barcelona, Spain and find that in the everyday life of small groups material culture not only facilitates the reproduction of social fields, but also mediates between them, invisibly securing cohesion in the collective that ‘large social forces are taking apart.”
RC37-664.3
BASU, NAYANEE* (San Diego State University)
The Power of Healing: Art Workshops in Select Prisons of West Bengal

The paper is based on the field study undertaken in select prisons of West Bengal where creative art workshops have been introduced for purposes of inmate-rehabilitation following a penal change. Qualitative methodology has been used to collect data that reflect centre-periphery realities of governance and how artist-activists are creating a difference among the beneficiaries behind bars. Digitally recorded primary data has been analysed and presented that bring out the healing potential of art for marginalized people in a post-colonial India. The complexities of access to and management of resources to the centre-periphery debate are highlighted through the paper.

RC33-JS-41.2
BASU, NAYANEE* (San Diego State University)
‘Healing’ through the Arts: Notes on Methods and the Researcher’s Dilemma

The paper attempts to look at how narrative interview and the ethnographic method of participant observation contribute to discern the reality of the field in qualitative sociological research as well as give rise to dilemma for the sociologist in creating a Rashoman effect when representing social phenomena that span across the level of the individual and that of the larger collective process as each remain enmeshed in the other. This is experienced while conducting a field-based research in West Bengal, eastern India where certain artist-activists belonging to the civil society enter into long-term workshop relationship with inmates of prisons and with survivors of (and those belonging to sections economically and socially vulnerable) to human trafficking. Digitally recorded on-site data from interviews, with both the artist-activists and their beneficiaries within select prisons and in the space of an NGO working with rehabilitation through art training of survivors and people vulnerable to trafficking, and field observational notes, form the primary data. Questions of interpretation of such data is deeply embedded in the relationship that these two data-collection methods have with each other and this is what I try to present through a discussion of the complexities that confront the researcher.

RC04-93.4
BASUMATARY, FWISHALI* (Tata Institute Of Social Sciences)
Human Rights Education in Indian Universities

Abstract

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Author: Fwishali Basumatary

The process of developing into a modern nation, with new socio-political and economic institutions, and with emphasis on science and technology, has moulded up many new values and challenges in all aspects of our life. While also, the rapid social transformation in the contemporary society is forcing the weaker and marginalized sections feel as just individual consumers and bare minimum beneficiaries of policies and schemes. Therefore, it is important that higher education institutes examine these challenges and prepare our youth to face and resolve them. The second phase of the World Programme for Human Rights Education (2010-2014) decided to focus on human rights education for higher education and on human rights training programs for teachers, educators, civil servants, law enforcement officials and military personnel. Taking note of the dire consequences, it is relevant to encourage universities and colleges to undertake academic and other activities pertaining to teaching, research and extension programs in respect of values and practices of quality education.

In this context, the paper examines the practices and patterns of teaching human rights in Indian Universities.

Key Words: Human Rights, Education

TG03-959.2
BASUMATARY, FWISHALI* (Tata Institute Of Social Sciences)
Human Rights Education: A Critical Analysis of North Eastern Region of India

Abstract

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF NORTH EASTERN REGION OF INDIA

Author: Fwishali Basumatary

Globally, human rights has emerged as a pertinent tool for governance for both State and Civil society addressing range of issues and rights covering caste, tribe, gender, minority, women and child rights, etc. linked to peace and development. People’s experiences have given the quest for ensuring peace through human rights awareness and education plays a major role. Here, Human Rights Education (HRE) is seen as a pivotal medium to preserve and promote human rights. There are various dimensions of human rights out of which only civil and political rights were focussed upon for a long time. However, today the economic, social and cultural rights are also being given importance. As such, human rights in the broader sense have paved the way to new laws, charters and conventions. There is emerging synergy between the global human rights movement covering UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC, Indigenous rights, et al. and national laws with its own gaps in the implementation. In spite of the existing human rights framework at national level, there are serious threats to human rights and its various features.

India’s North-East although endowed with rich natural resources, is economically backward with intra-regional disparities in levels of development. The region has been undergoing through multiple transitions of identity and culture at the local, sub-regional, regional as well as in national levels. Development of state depends on access, equity and quality. A multi-sectoral holistic model is required to address the various cross cutting issues and challenges of human rights education. Therefore, this paper explores the status and promotion of human rights education in the state of North-East India to ensure peace and prosperity in the state.

Key words: Human Rights, Education

RC08-178.4
BATAN, CLARENCE* (University of Santo Tomas)
Recent Developments and Prospects in the Teaching, Training and Practice of Sociology in the Philippines

This paper documents recent developments and prospects in the teaching, training and practice of Sociology in the Philippines as result of the establishment of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) in 1994, the state-based regulatory body of higher educational institutions (HEIs), and the recent-promulgation of K-12 Basic-Education Law in 2013, which shifted the ten-year basic education training to 12 years in the country. It reports the process and dynamics of developing Policies, Standards, and Guidelines (PSGs) for offering academic degrees in Sociology including baccalaureate, masters, and doctorate levels. Correspondingly, it relates how Sociology and social science experts from CHED were tasked by the Department of Education (DepEd) to assist in developing and shaping Grades 11 and 12 curricula guides for the humanities and social sciences track. Using archival documents and ethnographic observations, this paper examines how these recent structural developments in Philippine educational system project an emerging set of academic scenarios and challenges for Philippine Sociology both as an academic discipline and profession. This paper argues that while state regulation in the teaching and training of Sociology has relatively been in place, and earlier introduced as a social science discipline as part of the new K-12 curricula, the pursuit to develop a more-grounded and contextualized Philippine Sociology (in terms of theory and methods) remains wanting. In so doing, the paper ends with concluding insights on how Philippine Sociology may continue to evolve as a relevant and engaging discipline and profession through academic departments from various HEIs and the Philippine Sociological Society, the recognized-professional organization of sociologists in the country.

RC34-625.4
BATAN, CLARENCE* (University of Santo Tomas)
Unearthing Structural & Symbolic Violences in the Lives of Filipino “Istambays” (On Standbys)

This paper interrogates the concept of structural and symbolic violences in the lives of selected self-reported Filipino istambays (on standbys) in relation to the widely perceived notion of “waithood” particularly experienced during youthhood, locally known in the Philippines as the “istambay” phenomenon. Using life course data from the Social Investigation on the Lives of Istambays in the Philippines (SILIP) project covering four marginalized research sites, this study examines how istambay experiences constitute, shape and influence what may be considered as experiences of violence impacting specifically their education and employment life trajectories. The paper argues that the limited education and employment experiences (and the lack thereof) of selected istambay respondents unravels both structural and symbolic violences that entrenched the stereotypical perception of their idleness and inactivity. These violences appear to constitute and engender varying dynamics of social interruptions that these istambays encounter, negotiate, and to some, able to overcome. The paper concludes with some research insights on how further analysis of violences and social interruptions as working constructs may offer new avenues in studying istambay phenomenon in the country.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
RC46-776.3
BATISAI, KEZIA* (University of Johannesburg)
Gender and Reproductive Health Violence: Experiences of South African and Migrant Women in Johannesburg

Critical mapping of existing scholarship reveals that in many African countries, mainstream systems have historically failed to meet health care demands of the public. For example, in a context like South Africa where the gap between the rich and the poor is wide, has produced a healthcare system that is stratified along class and racial lines. As South Africa’s rich exclusively access private healthcare, the poor, who often bear the brunt of mass unemployment, not only rely on a failing healthcare system, but they resort to parallel systems. Building on the theoretical traditions that emerged as interrogated questions about, and the realities of nativism in Zimbabwe, this paper explores South African and migrant women’s experiences of access to reproductive healthcare in Johannesburg, South Africa. The central argument here draws on earlier observations that migrant women are often framed as a burden on the healthcare systems for destination countries because of the limited general healthcare services for citizens, let alone sexual reproductive health needs. The situation of migrant population is further worsened by the mismatch between policy and reality in contexts like South Africa where policy guarantees every one access to health care but access is hindered by lack of immigration documentation such as passports and visas. Thus, this paper works with the theorisation that when juxtaposed with the reality of a failing healthcare system, the reproductive experiences of South African and migrant women tell a particularly interesting narrative about reproductive violence and gender-based violence. Questions emerging out of this paper are theoretical and practical lenses through which social scientists could move into discursive spaces from where they engage in critical debate that furthers our understanding of reproductive violence and the subsequent interventions meaningful to the sexual reproductive healthcare needs of South African and migrant women.

RC32-JS-37.1
BATISAI, KEZIA* (University of Johannesburg)
Re-Reading Masculinities and Gender-Based Violence in South Africa

The sight and thought of women whose throats have been slit open; who are burnt to/after death; sexually and brutally abused in the name of corrective rape; and violently battered for challenging patriarchal loved ones and strangers push intellectual activists and feminism to the limit. It is against this backdrop that this article reads masculinities and gender-based violence in the context of socio-economic and political volatility in South Africa. The article juxtaposes constructions and realities of masculinities with past and recent ruthless attacks and brutal murders of women in South Africa within and beyond their private spaces. The juxtaposition allows the article to unravel the reasoning behind these violent and brutal actions that have characterised the post-apartheid nation. Furthermore, it helps in interrogating whether the attacks and murders hint at manhood at threat and the subsequent urge to re-assert one’s masculinity; a lack of a moral campus or social fibre; a mere reflection of a ‘violent nation’; or a deeper revelation of a failing state and its legal system. It is within this zone of tension that the article pays particular attention to the subjective meanings South African men – across racial class and age categories – assign to the violent contours that women constantly navigate in this country. Being a feminist who works with ‘talk’ as a way of generating knowledge and solutions to complex realities, I draw meanings from the narratives gathered during a six-month long fieldwork journey in different pockets of Johannesburg South Africa. Overall, the article strives to arrive at a meaningful synthesis of the impact shifting socioeconomic and political landscapes have on the everyday, and how ‘talk’ and the subsequent language emerge as powerful tools for tackling violence against women in South Africa irrespective of race, class, sexuality and age among other subjective positionalities.

RC07-152.2
BATTHYANY, KARINA* (FCS UDELAR)
La Organización Social Del Cuidado. Políticas, Desafíos y Tensiones En Uruguay

El tema del cuidado, principalmente el cuidado de los niños y las personas dependientes, plantea de manera directa la interrogante acerca de la posición de las mujeres y su igualdad en distintos ámbitos de la sociedad, pero principalmente en la esfera de la familia y el trabajo. Si bien existen rasgos comunes a todas las mujeres que tienen responsabilidades de cuidado, éstas no son un grupo homogéneo, sus responsabilidades dependerán de la clase social a la que pertenecen, su pertenencia racial, la edad, el estado civil o el lugar de residencia.

El aumento generalizado de la tasa de actividad femenina, particularmente de las madres, replantea la pregunta acerca de las obligaciones familiares y la forma homogénea, pues sus responsabilidades dependerán de la clase social a la que pertenecen, su pertenencia racial, la edad, el estado civil o el lugar de residencia.

La Organización Social Del Cuidado. Políticas, Desafíos y Tensiones En Uruguay

RC03-72.1
BATURINA, DANIEL* (Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb)
Impact of Third Sector Organizations in Croatian Local Communities: Welfare State Helping Hand?

From the turbulent post-socialists and war period in the nineties third sector (in this paper was presented as one between market and state) in Croatia has reached a certain degree of institutional and infrastructural development (Belován, 2017). But in the social policy still, there is a notion of the centralized and paternalistic state that is over-regulating the development of services and social programs. So, development of local social programs is not coordinated and planned (Stubbs, Žrinščak, 2012). Synergy effects in strengthening the welfare mix are missing (Belován, 2007).

This paper aims to show how the third sector impacts the socio-economic development of local communities. We will present part of the results of the research conducted in the frame of a doctoral dissertation, “The impact of the third sector on the socio-economic development of Croatia” (Baturina, 2016) and research conducted as part of EU Seventh Framework Programme project Third Sector and Welfare State Relationship: What is the impact? (grant 600043314-20142017 (grant 600043314-2014-2017)). Both types of research were conducted using the qualitative methodology that included interviews with key stakeholders and case studies of different types of organizations in the sector.

The impact of the third sector on local communities was found in several different areas: building of social infrastructure and social capital, the creation of community identity, social inclusion of different social groups, providing social services development and enhancing the local economy.

We will discuss the potential of the third sector as possible carriers of modernization of Croatian social policy. Changing characteristics of the third sector/welfare state relationship would be especially highlighted. In conclusion, we will explore what are some obstacles to realizing bigger decentralization of Croatian social policy that promises cooperative relationships between state and third sector and further development of welfare mix and good governance principles for achieving the greater quality of life and social cohesion in communities.

RC13-250.6
BAUER, MICHELLE* (University of Ottawa)
Exploring Single, Stay-at-Home, and Gay Fathers’ Perspectives on Their 4-12 Year Old Children’s Outdoor Risky Play

Parental perspectives on risk and danger are important to consider in leisure and child injury prevention research, as they influence children’s adoption of safety strategies and influence how children approach risk and danger. Despite single, stay-at-home, and gay fathers’ increasing numbers and the important roles they play in their children’s development, there has been a lack of research on their perspectives on children’s engagement in outdoor risky play until now. This research is comprised of two studies, which were informed by poststructural feminist theory. In the first study, I used semi-structured and photo-elicitation interviews and critical discourse analysis to explore single, stay-at-home, and gay fathers’ perspectives of their 4-12 year old children’s engagement in outdoor risky play and how they relate to tension-filled discourses of ‘good’ fathering. In the second study, I also used semi-structured and photo-elicitation interviews, but I explored single, stay-at-home, and gay fathers’ perspectives of masculinity and its influence on their understanding of their children’s outdoor risky play. Taken together, the findings from both studies showcase the important roles that single, stay-at-home, and gay fathers play in their children’s outdoor risky play and leisure experiences.

RC10-205.1
BAUMGARTEN, BRITTA* (iSCTE-IUL, Av. das Forças Armadas, Lisbon)
Transnational Cooperation in the Brazilian Struggle for Social Rights

Transnational cooperation in the Brazilian struggle for social rights

The history of transnational cooperation of Brazilian social movements goes back several decades. It has, however changed with economic conjunctures,
RC16-316.2
BAUR, NINA* (Technische Universität Berlin)
HERING, LINDA* (Technische Universität Berlin)

Learning from the Past. How Local Economic Conventions Influence Responses to Global Crises

Reactions to global crises vary locally, and the specific reaction to a particular crisis does not only depend on structural aspects (such as city's placement in the world system) but also on local economic practices. Based on concepts from 'Economics of Convention', we argue that people handle complexity and contingency by drawing on pre-established routines and practices of how things are typically done. This knowledge is highly context-specific. Adopting the idea of the 'Intrinsic Logic of Cities' which tells us that cities create and maintain their own distinct constellations of knowledge and modes of expression that are reflected in their everyday practices, we conceptualize the space of local economy as a figuration that develops procedurally and depends on the hidden structures that over time get inscribed in the urban space. Comparable to an imprint, one can track the history of the conditions that pre-structure this figuration over time. Using material from a comparative study carried out in four cities – two in Germany (Dortmund and Frankfurt), two in Great Britain (Birmingham and Glasgow) – we show that the specific reactions to a crisis and the ability of coping with it can only be grasped by understanding a city's past.

RC18-336.10
BAYAR, YESIM* (St. Lawrence University)

Religious Minorities and Navigating Exclusionary Landscapes

The story of nation-building has long been told through the eyes of the state and through the actions of the political elite. This particular focus remains warranted especially for late nation-building cases such as Turkey, where the political elite undertook the government of Lula da Silva and Dilma Rousseff the structure of political opportunities, social movements have become more favourable. Access to political decision making and to resources has become easier for most groups struggling on behalf of social rights. There are more members of trade unions and social movements in parliament and political administration, more opportunities to participate. Brazil has become an example of best practice regarding political participation. Also, a great part of the resources come from private national institutions, state or closely related to the State. At the same time, resources from abroad have been cut tremendously. International partners have shifted their resources. These shifts do have the great impact on international co-operation as such, especially in terms of power relations and extent of cooperation.

RC19-369.10
BAYON, MARIA CRISTINA* (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UNAM)

Dealing with Class Contempt. Reframing Stigmatization in Mexico City

Social scientists have increasingly recognized the relevance of moral and symbolic dimensions in the persistence and deepening of social inequality. Together with the satisfaction of material needs, recognition, respect, and feeling valued by others, are essential for well-being. Misrecognition includes both material and symbolic deprivations, usually resulting in severe distress, shame and self-contempt.

One of the defining features of the neoliberal rationality is the morbidity of the social sphere, evidenced from the hegemonic perspective toward all things public and collective, recasting social problems as individual problems, blaming them for their “own failures”. Representations of most disadvantaged sectors become spatialized; negative valuatiations are often translated into a pathologization of their spaces (neighbourhoods, schools, streets, etc.) resulting in demonized place images that associate types of places and types of people. Disadvantaged groups are often excluded from the climate justice coalition, which also proved to be ineffective and short-lived. This paper aims at examining what accounts for ineffective linkages across different scales and organizational fields within the Turkish climate change movement. Why national and local organizations did not coalesce around into a strong climate movement? How local environmental struggles tackle climate change in a highly centralized political and administrative system?
RC06-141.8

BEAUBATIE, EMMANUEL* (Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales, Institut de recherche interdisciplinaire sur les enjeux sociaux)

The Gendered Temporality of Sex Changes. Relational Lives and Social Trajectories Among Transgender Men and Women in France.

The social diversity of the transgender population is rarely mentioned in academic research on sex change. The heterogeneity of trans paths is neglected in transgender studies just as the plurality of women’s lives was - and still is - in feminist research. Although most studies on sex change are pursued in the field of gender studies, they don’t compare the experiences of transgender women and transgender men. Drawing from a qualitative study of 30 biographic interviews and from a quantitative survey (381 respondents) carried out in France, this presentation proposes an analysis of the gendered temporality of sex changes. MTFs (male-to-female or transgender women) and FTMs (female-to-male or transgender men) do not have the same social trajectories, and they experiment different living conditions. Young transgender women experience more violence within their products and relationships than transgender men. Thus, half of the MTFs try to give up on their sex change and engage in a lasting marital and familial life as men. They transition around middle age, while FTMs generally engage in this process at a young age. As a result, the median age of the beginning of the sex change is much higher for transgender women than for transgender men. As for MTFs who have undergone sex change at a young age, they face precariousness more than FTMs, who receive more support from their families and relationships. The description of these different transgender paths will enable a discussion on sex as a social determinant of family acceptance/non-acceptance of members belonging to gender and sexual minorities, and on the impact of these relationship lives on the living conditions of LGBTIQ2 people.

RC46-769.1

BECHAR, SHLOMIT* (Beit Berl Academic College)

Power Relationships and Pressure to Perform at Work: The Case of Medical Clowns Vs. Animal Assisted Therapists and Evaluators Vs. Stakeholder

Power relationships at work are a common phenomenon that appears in a variety of contexts. In organizational literature we find two types of explanations to this phenomenon: one that focuses on structural characteristics like organizational climate or organizational culture that encourage poor relationships, dissatisfaction, lack of motivation, and even bullying; the other one, focuses on personal or professional factors that illuminate power relationships and pressure to perform.

Based on our experience evaluating two programs in which power relationships created undesirable outcomes; we suggest to adopt a dialogical approach that integrates between organizational, professional and personal aspects that better explains power relations.

One program was an intervention conducted by an animal assisted therapist (AAT) and a medical clown (MC) in an emergency center for young kids, and aimed to be a relaxation activity; the other program was an innovative training program for teachers who intended to become school headmasters, that was conducted by an expert in that field.

In both programs, performance expectations were high, the time table was limited and proven outcomes according to goals were required. These prerequisites formed problematic work relations among the actors; impaired performance and high pressure to perform. At the structural level, the lack of clear role definitions and clear division of labor created professional and personal tension; AAT didn’t give MC enough leeway in choosing how to carry out her role; having fear of evaluation, the training program head didn’t accept the evaluators’ role, didn’t cooperate, and limited access to information. A different perception of professional and organizational culture (AAT-MC/program head-evaluators) led to professional disagreements that permeated the personal level and caused personal disparagement and insecurity.

In order to cope with power relations that impair personal, professional and organizational performance, an ethical contract that characterized by a dialogue approach is proposed.

RC20-379.1

BECK, SYLVAIN* (University of Paris IV-Sorbonne)

Comparing Frenches in Casablanca and London: A Daring Experimentation As an Original Socio-Historical Approach of Post-Colonial Memory

This proposal aims to provide a reflection about comparison from objects apparently incomparable: Casablanca and London. Actually, following the typology of Sassen (1991), the second is a global city that could only be compared to other global cities like Paris, New-York and Tokyo. This insight comes from my PhD thesis in 2015, that is still regularly criticized because of this apparent incomparability. Yet, following a similar system design would be a normative standard that shall be counter-argued. Whether comparing similar
objects allow us to make emerge differences, from a comparison between apparent different objects may emerge astonishing results or new insights. Actually, I argue that everything can be compared if justified as said by the French historian, Marcel Detienne (2000) to dare experimentation and constructivism. In my PhD, the comparison with ethnographic and qualitative methods within both cities allowed us to go beyond the methodological nationalism. As French schools and teacher’s position were compared, this method provided strong results on French colonial memory. Actually, as an unexpected results, comparing a city in Morocco, that is obviously a French post-colonial one (1912-1956), it reminded that London and a part of UK could be considered like an old French colony (Anglo-Normand) after 1066.

In term of colonial memory, this is revealed in some interviewees and readings on history of international relations, especially French-English relations (Tombs, That sweet Ennemies, 2006). The rivalries also emerge from French expression like « Perfidia Albion » and daily jokes in English tabloids or Rugby games between national teams. Finally, this sociological comparison looks important to avoid the continuation of the theft of history (Goody, 2006) as it shows complexity in international relations on a long term period. In this case, it shows for example that international relation are more ambivalent than the recent post-colonial memory.

**RC28-514.16**

BECKER, DOMINIK* (University of Tuebingen)
HILLMERT, STEFFEN* (University of Tuebingen)

**Subjective Demands on Occupational Positions and Their Consequences for Social Mobility Analyses**

Modernization theories and empirical trends point to fundamental structural changes both within and outside the domain of work. In post-industrial societies, the amount of physically demanding work in the industrial sector has decreased in favor of non-manual jobs in the service sector. Moreover, theories of cultural change posit that younger cohorts have not only aspirated material security but have also increasingly emphasized values such as self-enhancement or personal autonomy.

These trends are consequential for determining which occupational positions individuals aim to obtain and which they wish to avoid, and for their subjective experience of mobility. Given that jobs involving physically demanding manual work have been declining, many industries, working conditions have become more relevant as a dimension of social inequality. Similarly, if subjective demands for self-enhancement and personal autonomy are comprehensive and also hold for the realm of work, the complexity of job tasks and the flexibility of working time have also become increasingly important. We therefore believe that a topical classification of socio-economic positions and an analysis of relevant social mobility processes should account for these aspects of social inequality.

Following these considerations, we utilize a large-scale dataset of detailed occupational characteristics, the German BIBB/BAuA Labour Force Survey of 2012 (N = 29,737). We first provide a multidimensional classification of occupations which takes employees’ working conditions into account. Second, we analyze the distribution of central job characteristics such as income and sociodemographic characteristics such as gender across our classification. Third, we merge this new distribution of central job characteristics such as income and sociodemographic characteristics such as gender across our classification.

Finally, we will interpret migration processes solely in the framework of nation states (e.g., as transnational migration) might overlook that in the Middle East, borders were only introduced gradually, and their porosity varied in different socio-historical periods. Family memories might still be permeated by memories of unhindered travel which has a positive connotation of migration for the purpose of connecting family members living spatially apart, and as a general strategy of mobility. These memories and migration practices increasingly clash with border regimes that have been gradually intensifying in many Middle Eastern countries in recent decades.

I will illustrate this argument by introducing the case of a woman (born in Syria and holding a Syrian passport) whose mother’s family resides in Jordan and who has other family members spread over the Middle East. The family memory is shaped by family members’ successful migration experiences in past generations. I will show, however, how her self-initiated process of migration from Syria to Jordan, the start of the war in Syria was later ‘belittled’ when she needed to register as a refugee in Jordan. However, the changing socio-political situation affected not only her, but the family system as a whole, changing the figurations or power relations of the family members and their terms of interaction, and creating rifts which, again, contributed to migration processes.

**RC38-678.5**

BECKER, JOHANNES* (University of Goettingen)
ABDUL KARIM, DOLLY* (Center of Methods in Social Sciences. Qualitative Research)

**Understanding Dynamics of Belonging through Complex Migration Processes and Intertwined Experiences of Violence**

Our presentation builds upon research in Amman, Jordan, a city in which a majority of inhabitants or their families have migrated to the city, mostly as refugees in the recent conflict. On the basis of narrative-biographical interviews and additional research, our analysis mostly lack a theory-based concept that integrates contextual-level explanations. We aim to close this gap in research by utilizing the MFS to deduce hypotheses about the variable rationality of teachers’ expectations on the level of frames, action scripts, and actions itself.

We apply the Model of Frame Selection (MFS) to investigate the relation between neighborhood-level conditions and the formation of primary-school teachers’ expectations of their students. It is well-known that teachers’ expectations of their students ground on individual-level factors such as achievement, but also social and ethnic background. Moreover, evidence suggests that teachers take contextual-level factors (e.g., school or class into account in their evaluation. However, empirical analyses mostly lack a theory-based concept that integrates contextual-level explanations. We aim to close this gap in research by utilizing the MFS to deduce hypotheses about the variable rationality of teachers’ expectations on the level of frames, action scripts, and actions itself.

On the level of frames we expect a less advantageous neighborhood to automatically reduce teachers’ expectations in students’ capability of being successful. Consequently, teachers’ rational reflection on students aptitude should be attenuated. Furthermore, framing effects of neighborhood contexts should vary by the link between situational objects and the frame. Hence, framing effects should be stronger for more visible neighborhood characteristics (e.g., ethnic composition, housing conditions).

Moreover, framing effects of neighborhoods on teachers’ expectations depend on the framing accessibility of the script they activate. They should therefore be moderated by teachers’ beliefs about the impact of social and ethnic context on student ability. Additionally, the temporal accessibility of this script is triggered by teachers’ perception of school and classroom composition.

Finally, the extent to which the script determines the action of an automatic evaluation depends on the type of teachers’ expectations (e.g., short-term vs. long-term evaluations).

The theoretical model is tested by utilizing data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS-SC2). Elementary school teachers’ evaluations are grounded on a yearly basis. Information on teachers, students and school classes is linked to contextual-level information on the socio-economic composition of schools’ neighborhoods.

**RC06-134.10**

BECKER, JOHANNES* (University of Goettingen)

**Migration, Family Memory, and the Tightening Borders in the Middle East**

Based on biographical and family-story interviews in Amman, Jordan, my presentation deals with families whose history is strongly marked by multiple migration processes over the past three generations as well as in the present. I will show that interpreting migration processes solely in the framework of nation states (e.g., as transnational migration) might overlook that in the Middle East, borders were only introduced gradually, and their porosity varied in different socio-historical periods. Family memories might still be permeated by memories of unhindered travel which has a positive connotation of migration for the purpose of connecting family members living spatially apart, and as a general strategy of mobility. These memories and migration practices increasingly clash with border regimes that have been gradually intensifying in many Middle Eastern countries in recent decades.

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My research is part of a larger project on ‘Dynamic figurations of refugees, migrants, and long-time residents in Jordan since 1946: between peaceful and tension-ridden co-existence?’ which is being sponsored by the German Research Foundation (DFG).
Employment Mobility of European Doctors in Germany: The Importance of Occupational Setting.

The EU constitutes a unique opportunity for its citizens to be mobile beyond national borders without formal restrictions. This implies a promise of an improvement in an individual's occupational situation in the context of employment-related mobility. Especially high-skilled are assumed to move more freely within the EU whilst not facing barriers as they usually possess more "transnationally valid forms of cultural capital" (Weiss 2005: 716), making upward mobility more likely. However, even this group face difficulties – proving the 'frictionless mobility' assumption wrong (e.g. Ryan and Mulholland 2014). Nevertheless, we still know little about the employment mobility of high-skilled intra-EU movers.

This paper aims to diminish this gap by observing employment mobility of EU medical doctors in Germany as an intriguing example of high-skilled intra-EU movers. It builds on previous research that traces career mobility of immigrants measured by comparing the 'last job before moving' to the 'first job upon arrival' and the 'second/current position' (e.g. Chiswick et al. 2005, Favell and Recchi 2011). This paper however, emphasizes that employment mobility is strongly shaped by profession-specific factors such as labor shortages and professional regulations/requirements. The central research question is: to what extent are European physicians able to improve their occupational situation through geographic mobility and which factors influence their success.

Building on previous approaches of skill transfer and human capital, this paper develops hypotheses that consider the setting of the medical profession and its implications for European doctors in different regions of Germany. Based on detailed original survey data (Teney et al. 2017), it adds to the current research on European mobility with an in-depth analysis of one professional group in a specific context going beyond a class scheme approach. This further enhances our understanding of the workings of an integrated European labour market.

Professionalization By the State – the Case of Child and Adult Protection in Switzerland

In our presentation we want to explain, how in Switzerland the state respectively the government has tried to professionalize the practice in the field of child and adult protection by a law reform in 2013. We will concentrate on the adult protection and describe first the practice before the law reform. Then we will describe the reasons, intentions and goals of the state in the law reform. In a third part of our presentation we describe the changes in the practice according to the law especially in respect to the professionalization goals. In the last part we discuss the question whether the changes could be interpreted as professionalization and how far the state was successful in his goal.

Our presentation presents central findings of a three year research project in the field of adult protection in Switzerland. The aim of the project was to clarify how organization and professionals interpret law prescriptions and how they make use of degrees of freedom in creating a practice based on new law prescriptions.

Mobility Among Regulated Professions Facing Various Institutions Towards Entry to Professional Practice: From an Empirical to a Literature-Based Analysis.

The process of admission of foreign-trained professionals (FTP) by a profession's regulating body reveals much of the profession's identity and its role in society. It is also an expression of various institutions' ability to respond to this challenge. Indeed, regulated professions are more and more pushed to open their admission procedures and articulate its process with immigration and competency verifying training institutions in order to offer a more efficient, transparent and fair entry into professional practice for FTPs in various countries. This presentation will first show how case studies on French professionals in Quebec brought our attention to these processes' characteristics. This is at first surprising since French immigrants in the selected professions benefit from mutual recognition arrangements (MRAs) between France in Quebec since 2010. Following this empirically-based analysis among 7 regulated professions in Quebec, a literature review on disjuncture or lack of coordination among institutions in these processes leads to questioning regulatory rules of admission, in the context of transformation of professions through globalization and rising flux of migrating professionals worldwide. When some countries succeed in allowing given categories of FTPs to practices, how can others who don't allow similar categories of FTPs, not give the impression of protecting themselves? Such questions are bound to be raised within today's paradigms of mobility (Pellerin, 2011) or hyper-mobility (Hawthorne, 2013). Literature analysis shows that admission of FTPs in regulated professions is a complex issue and "how institutions think" (Douglas, 1986) can contribute to further inertia through disjuncture or coordination problems between institutions.
BEECHAM, NELL* (London School of Economics)
UNGER, CLIO (Royal Central School of Speech and Drama, University of London)

Designing the Female Orgasm: Omgyes and the Virtual Disciplining of Sexual Pleasure

Since 2015 the sex education platform OMGYes has been working on “closing the orgasm gap” (Allen, 2016). A website aimed at improving and exploring the female orgasm, the pay-to-view service offers videos and ‘hands-on’ touch screen interaction to teach their users different techniques of sexual stimulation.

Through the mediation of motoric practices the website contributes to the regulation of the sensorial experience of the female orgasm. OMGYes operates within the context of a widespread emergence of disciplinary technologies and discourses of the self. It thus requires an analysis into the affective performance and sensorial expectations of the sexual wellness and its associated technologies.

Bringing together design and performance studies, this analysis of the female-focused sex education platform OMGYes explores the entanglements of the sexual entrepreneur and design thinking. Taking Parsons’ definition of design as “the intentional solution of a problem, by the creation of plans for a new sort of thing” (2015), the paper explores the platform’s utilisation of design thinking in the context of the website’s aim to “close the orgasm gap”. Emphasising the gendered dimensions of product design and the domination of male thinking within design practice (Schoeder 2010) and engaging with debates about asymmetries within sextech design (Devlin 2015), the paper explores OMGYes’s attempt to centre the female body within design processes. It uses Harvey and Gills’ (2011) framework of the contemporary sexual entrepreneur to analyse their fantasy or desire.

OMGYes’s sterile design, and its techno-plastic transference of erotic touch. It examines OMGYes within the conditions of neoliberal subjectivities and sexual commodification and draws out key questions surrounding OMGYes’s claims of neutrality and feminist emancipation.

BEHTOU, ALIREZA* (Södertörn University)

The Presentation of Self: Identity Construction of Young Descendants of Migrants in Sweden

This study is the result from a survey conducted on a sample of young people aged 17 to 18 years old, born in Sweden with family roots in Iraq, Iran, Somalia and Bosnia. We have moreover included in the survey a reference group of youth with Swedish-born parents in the same age group.

The aim of the study is to illuminate processes of the constructing of the identity positions shared by descendants of different migrant group in a European context. Compared to North-American experiences, the specific European mode of “ethnic” identification restrict the range of identity positions. By focusing on how these young people perceive themselves in various context of everyday life in Sweden, the paper problematize the way mainstream society perceive their identity. Using a relational approach, i.e. who our relationships with other contribute to shaping of identities, we explore who embeddedness in various social networks have an impact on our respondents’ way of identity construction.

As results show, the majority within different groups of young people with im-migrant background identify themselves as both Swedish and of their particular grouping. In line with our relational approach that rely on the assumption that we construct our identities in a dialogue with others, our results demonstrate that, respondents class background, their friends networks, their relationships within schools with teachers and other adults and their participation in various extra-curricular activities have a significant impact on the processes of the identity construction.

RC48-805.14

BEHAN, CORMAC* (University of Sheffield)

Resistance, Repression and Resilience: The Evolution and Disappearance of Prisoners’ Rights Movements

As long as prisons have existed, prisoners have challenged their confinement. Prisoners have protested against the conditions under which they were held and resisted the disciplinary limitations inherent in the denial of liberty. Protests have manifested themselves in many forms: violent and peaceful, legal and illegal, individual and collectivist. As long as individuals have been held against their will and their freedom restricted, they have attempted to circumvent the rules, regulations and standardisation inherent in daily life in prison.

While resisting the constraints of confinement is as old as the prison itself, this paper will examine the prisoners’ rights movements which emerged in a number of European and US jurisdictions throughout the 1970s. It will investigate how prisoners organised in such difficult conditions and consider how their resistance manifested itself through a variety of different forms, political and non-political.

It will analyse why prisoners’ rights movements faded away, not just as organisations, but also from narratives around social movements and accounts of penal history. Finally, it will argue that there is a need to excavate the history of these movements in order, not just to provide a more comprehensive analysis of the penal experience during this period, but also to understand the relative lack of prison organising in the 21st century.

RC22-407.2

BEHRENS, KATHRIN* (Heinrich Heine Universität Düsseldorf)

Secular Constitutions? the State-Religion-Relationship in National Constitutions

The separation between state and religion is integral part of what can be called the western type of modern secularity. The relationship between the newly formed nation-states in Europe and religion, respectively churches, has its legacy within the context of a widespread emergence of disciplinary technologies and discourses of the self. It thus requires an analysis into the affective performance and sensorial expectations of the sexual wellness and its associated technologies.

Bringing together design and performance studies, this analysis of the female-focused sex education platform OMGYes explores the entanglements of the sexual entrepreneur and design thinking. Taking Parsons’ definition of design as “the intentional solution of a problem, by the creation of plans for a new sort of thing” (2015), the paper explores the platform’s utilisation of design thinking in the context of the website’s aim to “close the orgasm gap”. Emphasising the gendered dimensions of product design and the domination of male thinking within design practice (Schoeder 2010) and engaging with debates about asymmetries within sextech design (Devlin 2015), the paper explores OMGYes’s attempt to centre the female body within design processes. It uses Harvey and Gills’ (2011) framework of the contemporary sexual entrepreneur to analyse their fantasy or desire.

OMGYes’s sterile design, and its techno-plastic transference of erotic touch. It examines OMGYes within the conditions of neoliberal subjectivities and sexual commodification and draws out key questions surrounding OMGYes’s claims of neutrality and feminist emancipation.

RC08-172.2

BEIGEL, FERNANDA* (INCHIUSA-CONICET, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo)

A World of Circuits: Academic Fields in the Crossfire of the Local, the National, the Regional and the Global

Academic publishing is the main support for the evaluation of academic careers and university accreditation, through a set of bibliometric indicators currently used world widely. It has become the universally accepted unity of measurement of global exchanges and the production of knowledge has become in turn more dependent on the opportunities and rewards given by diverse publishing circuits. Several studies (Wouters 1999, Ortiz 2009, Guédon 2011, among others) have discussed the emergence of the “mainstream science” established starting with the creation, in 1959, of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). The “universalization” of the SCI criteria of evaluation was impulsion by the increasing interest of journals around the world to enter the ISI complex, including journals from peripheral communities eager to be indexed. The local and the international, both inseparable features of scientific production (Gingras, 2002) became divisible in terms of the process of academic recognition: peripheral scientists ended circumscribed to local rewards while scholars from central universities accumulated “international” scientific capital.

Even if truthful as a general historical pattern, this picture simplifies the diverse and complex forms of integration and/or resistance observed recently along science in the periphery. More than reinforcing the spatial asymmetries separating marginal communities versus “centers of excellence”, in the last decade the logics of circulation led to the segmentation of different principles of recognition. The internationalized elites that only write in English and publish in mainstream journals, and the scholars attached to writing in non-indexed journals gifted with local recognition. In this paper I observe the dynamics of four circuits that cross-through the national spaces in particular combinations related to the paths of professionalization and internationalization that must be observed empirically in the field. Theoretically, I put forward a combination of field/circulation approach by merging Bourdieu and Dependency Analysis.

RC38-675.2

BELA, BAIBA* (University of Latvia)

Ethical Considerations in Biographical Research on Vulnerable People

Paper addresses the ethical challenges during the research on subjective experiences of poverty and social exclusion, focusing on respect to dignity of research participants during fieldwork and during final stage of research - writing. Analysis focuses on research under the programme SUSTINNO 2014-2017. The
The problem is that the terms ‘poor’ and ‘socially excluded’ is perceived as humiliating and stigmatizing by people in temporary or prolonged difficulties (Walker 2014) and research participants are reluctant to identify themselves as ‘poor’ (Fahmy, Pemberton, 2012). In the same time, social scientists are using poverty objectification language in all quantitative research and also in many qualitative research.

At first, ethical issues addressed by students involved in interviewing will be analyzed (for instance, how to explain research aim and interview purpose without injuring dignity of potential research participants) and at second, the challenge to write about personal experiences of vulnerable narrators avoiding poverty objectification language and further discursive marginalization of research participants (for instance, how to relate to body of texts exploring poverty and social exclusion and in the same time not reproducing dominant discourse of poverty objectification). There is few excellent examples of ethical writing on subjective experiences of poverty in English, but not in Latvian - it was very difficult to find a different discourse in Latvian in the discussion about the experiences of living with limited resources and long-term accumulation of difficulties.
masculinity, and the chains of interdependency inherent in the player/player, 
player/team, and player/fan social structures.

RC15-282.26

BELL, BRANDI* (University of Prince Edward Island)
GALLANT, SARAH* (University of Prince Edward Island)

Youth Mental Health, Poverty, and Social Inequality: Youth, Parent & Service Provider Perspectives

Youth mental health policy is quickly emerging and shifting in many western 
nations as new data emerges. However, this policy is lacking in nuance as to 
how social inequality and poverty operate and how new data could feed policy 
and practice. This paper provides data for such nuance and direction.

In this presentation, we explore the complicated relationships between pov-
erty and social inequality on the access and care that youth encounter in their 
mental health journey. Interviews (n=164) were conducted as part of the Atlantic 
Canada Children's Effective Service Strategies in Mental Health (ACCESS-MH) project, 
funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. Drawing from these nar-
rative and story-based journey interviews with youth experiencing mental health 
challenges (n=42), parents of such youth (n=45), and mental health service provid-
ers (n=77), we examine multi-vocal lessons as to how poverty and social inequality 
operate in these journeys.

We take a multi-vocal approach in this presentation to highlight not only the 
complex relationship between youth mental health and social inequality/poverty 
but the details as to how these three groups make sense of the way in which it op-
erates. As young lives continue to be marked by increasing challenges with men-
tal health, it is crucial that the links between mental health, poverty, and social 
inequality are fully established, nuanced, and recognized in policy and practice.

Particularly for impoverished youth, it is important that policy and practice 
reflect the tiered system of access and care that remains inequitable.

RC17-323.2

BELL, INNA* (Polish Academy of Sciences)

Organisational Survival from Communism to Post-Communism: Czech Youth and Environmental Organisations, 1945 - 2017

Sociology, with its nuanced contextual views on social change, is ideally suited 
to analyse how organisations survive dramatic rearrangements of the social and 
political environment. Organisation studies in the disciplines of business and 
management often limit their focus to quantitative accounts of organisational 
mortality and economic factors, even within the context of crises in established 
democracies. To broaden the use of sociology for the study of organisational survival, I suggest the following: (a) to push the boundaries of studies of organisational mortality by analysing organisations in extreme social and political conditions, such as authoritarianism and post-communist transformation, and (b) to employ in-depth qualitative methods. This paper employs these approaches to theorise on, and empirically address, the complex process of organisational survival during regime change by synthesising new institutionalism, rarely applied by organisational research in these contexts, with sociological theories of social and political transformation. Specifically, using archival research and in-depth interviews with leaders and participants, I explain how four Czech youth and environmental non-governmental organisations (NGOs) manage the shift from the communist regime (1945-1989) to an aspiring liberal democracy (1989-2017). I find that the survival in the post-1989 Czech Republic reflects the challenges and 
processes of post-communist transformation, including the issues of lustration, 
collective memory, 'voluntarism,' and trust in social and political institutions.

I also find that instability and conflict between views of the communist past and 
prospects for the future are key factors in whether and how organisations survive.

RC03-71.4

BELL, MICHAEL* (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

The Absolute and the Unsolved: Community, Difference, and the Seductions of Populism

Why is populism so seductive? Weren't modern, liberal societies supposed to be 
done with such authoritarianism in their past? I contend that we have been, and are 
by the civilianization and evolutionist biases of modernism, leading us to misframe 
the dynamics of community such that we were unprepared theoretically and 
politically for the re-emergence of populist authoritarianism. It is common to call 
populism a form of ‘tribalism,’ implying that populism represents the primitive 
backwards loss of civilization. Such implicit racism is unhelpful. Rather, I argue that 
populism is a thoroughly modern social form, and equally thoroughly traditional.

I do so by reframing an old strand of social theory, most strongly represented by 
Durkheim’s distinction between mechanical solidarity (solidarity of sameness) and 
organic solidarity (solidarity of difference), and by Tonnies’s related distinction 
between absolute community and unsolved community, which accepts that Durkheim and Tonnies were not completely off the mark, but rejects their civilizationism, evolutionism, and modernism, and rearticulates their 
understanding of the motives and logics of community life. Instead of seeing 
populism as a solidarity of sameness based on affect, I argue that understandings 
of difference and instrumentalism are equally crucial to it, and for all community 
factivities. What is the decisive difference, rather, is the absoluteness of their 
boundaries and their resulting moral movement. The moral world of the absolute 
community, including populism, is that of the difference of samenesses, with 
sameness within and difference without, and moral motion from sameness to difference. The moral world of the unsolved community, on the other hand, is 
that of a sameness of differences, of difference within and sameness without, and 
moral motion of difference to sameness. The social context of modernism, alas, 
often promotes the former.

RC57-28.2

BELL, SUSAN* (Drexel University)

Crossing Borders: Power and Violence in New York City Garriages

This paper considers two recent exhibitions that used artifacts and other 
tracings left by refugees when they crossed the Mediterranean from North Africa to 
Northern Greece and undocumented migrants when they crossed the Sonoran 
Desert from Mexico into Southwestern United States. Both combine objects 
(e.g., backpacks, clothing, prayer cards, boots and shoes, water bottles) with 
documentary films, stories, photographs, text, and other media to explore state 
violence, suffering and resistance.

"Laurelomar" (2016) focuses on clothing, shoes and boots left behind when 
Idomeni refugee camp was closed and residents were forced to leave. Ai Weiwei 
and his team documented the camp’s closure and laundered the objects and 
displayed them at the Deitch gallery. The exhibition reflects the artist’s long-standing 
commitment to art and activism: to make art that speaks truth to power and 
hold states accountable for their violence, negligence, and authoritarianism. “State 
of Exception/ Estado de Excepción” (Amanda Krugliak and Richard Barnes, with Ja-
son De Leon, at Parsons School of Design, 2017) focuses on a wall of more than 
700 backpacks. Each was retrieved by anthropologist Jason De Leon after 2009, 
when he began a study of the border crossings in response to the US immigration 
enforcement strategy known as “Prevention through Deterrence.”

This paper takes a comparative focus to look critically at how these contempo-
rary artists and social scientists depict experiences, situations and social contexts 
of displaced people in contexts of power and violence. What stories and identities 
are carried by the exhibitions’ images of walls, water, and documentation prac-
tices? What relevance and responsibility do they have to contemporary politics in 
the Americas, Europe and Northern Africa? What risks do they take in reclaiming 
and transforming objects and stories in their efforts to understand and resist viol-
ence and suffering in crossing borders?

RC57-JS-28.1

BELL, VIKKI* (Goldsmiths, University of London)

Chacabuco and the Crystal: Relating Narratives and/As Refracting the Past

This paper takes the gift of an interview that emerged unexpectedly on 
fieldwork in Chile with an ESRC(UK)-funded project. As part of the project, we 
visited the ex-detention centre Chacabuco in the Atacama desert, where hundreds 
of political prisoners were held in the 1970s during Pinochet’s dictatorship. The paper 
considers how we meet the past multiply in such research, as the story of ‘what happened’ emerges via several routes: experientially, visually, cinematically 
and biographically. Drawing on Benjamin’s arguments concerning ‘relating narratives’, the paper considers how the story told by our interviewee, Osvaldo Valdés, a survivor of the camp, adopts a mode of a narrating the history he has lived that shares and supplements the 
shot clandestinely in the camp at the time it was being used as a detention centre. 
Valdés shares the telling with a friend, another survivor, and they distribute not 
only the story but the sentiments between them, allowing a web of generosity and 
receptivity between us that like a game of cat’s cradle (Haraway, 2016:34) enables 
the remarkable story of torture, creativity and laughter to be gifted to us.
importance of the Golem's mythic structure surpassed Enlightenment rationality and became embedded in Marx's critique of capitalism as much as in Mary Shelley's gothic novel *Frankenstein* (which Marx most certainly read). The idea of an Übermenschen expressed by Nietzsche (and popularized today in the comic book character Superman) is a recasting of the Golem as a hero in the last stage of the mythic structure. Nietzsche's superman is where Superman creator Jerry Siegel most likely encountered the name. So get comfortable while we explore the connections between social theory and popular fiction.

TG03-JS-11.4

**BEN DAVID, YAEL** *(Ben Gurion University of the Negev)*

_Talking Politics: The Delimitation of the ‘Political’ As a Gendered Disciplinary Mechanism in Intra-Group Dialogue Among Young Israelis._

The current research concentrates on the discursive mechanisms that construct the way young Israeli women and men talk about politics. Our work is based on two case studies of intra-group dialogue groups comprised of Israeli women and men that were held between the years 2013-2015 at Ben Gurion University in the Negev. Each group met for weekly sessions along two semesters. In the meetings, the group members encountered Palestinian collective narratives followed by processing sessions in which they discussed and expressed their thoughts and feelings regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Analyzing the discourse in these two groups, we argue that the political space is being marked, delineated and delimited through gendered discursive practices, creating hierarchies between emotional and cognitive knowledge. We present the different roles participants take in the group, and address the different discursive mechanisms and practices of resistance that are being used by participants in the group. We address three main strategies: cognitive talk, emotional talk and silence and their manifestation within different phases in the group process.

Finally, we discuss the meanings of the internal group dynamic in face of the external socio-political processes that happened in these years, and in particular related to the 2014 Gaza war.

RC01-34.1

**BEN-ARI, EYAL** *(Kinneret Academic College, Kinneret Center)*

_Between Academic Ornament, External Expert and Suspect Ally: Lessons from Research on the Israeli Military_

This paper offers some reflective insights from three decades of research on the Israeli armed forces. The perspective I take is that of the sociology of knowledge, that is the social structures and dynamics by which my participation in a variety of forums shaped the kinds of “military knowledge” that was created. In other words, I trace out the social situations through which my research (often in cooperation with serving officers) was amalgamated in forms that military actors used. I explore four key experiences that I encountered: first, writing about the reserve infantry battalion in which I served during the first Palestinian Intifada to show the kinds of obligations and self-censorship that were involved in the ethnography I eventually wrote about it. Second, being invited to a multiplicity of committees as an “expert.” Here I deal with the tension between contributing critical views or functional advice and the fact that I was often turned into little more than an “academic ornament”. Third, I analyze the research that I have carried out along with serving officers to explore the ways these officers used me to offer critiques of army policy as well as to mediate academic knowledge so that it can be ingested by the military institution. Fourth, I analyze my work outside the IDF on military issues to show how my arguments and findings are usually ignored or at best selectively cited. In all four cases, I offer reflections on the kinds of ties that bounded me to the military, the emergent “contracts” that these ties entailed, and the knowledge that was created.

RC22-415.2

**BEN-RAFAEL, ELIEZER** *(Tel-Aviv University)*

_Jewishness and Antisemitism: Transnationalisms Confronted_

As discussed by Bauman and Sandauer, Jews have often been the target of singular – mostly hostile – attitudes on the side of their environments. After a few decades of relative decline following the discovery of the amplitude of the Shoah, to-day, driven by A. Todorov and Fisheki, antisemitism is again on the rise in the context of globalization and the migration of Muslim population groups in many non-Muslim countries. In the context of the ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict, from among their groups, extremist elements come out who articulate a Judeophobism drawing from their ethno-religious support of the Palestinian cause. This hostility vis-à-vis Jews does not stem exclusively out of racism and nationalism like in the past, but of anti-racism and _anti-nationalism_ associating Jews and otherness to racism and imperialism. The pro-Palestinian atmosphere propagated by this hostility attracts leftists and media people sensitive to third-world causes. This kind of confrontation is new. Jews and Muslims share indeed in common their constituting transnational diasporas disseminated in numerous countries where they make up ethno-religious minorities. These minorities also refer to countries that are homelands to their folks as majority groups – the Muslim nations on the one hand and Israel on the other. The conflict in the Middle-East fuels on either side the animosity between those diasporas granting it a dimension of transnational confrontation. While, however, Israel may seem to be the stronger party in the “battlefield”, diaspora Jews may seem to be in a vulnerable position. This is vis-à-vis neo-antisemitism. Among the several sociological issues at stake, this case evinces the possibility that forces speaking on behalf of diasporas become transnational opponents. The consideration of these issues leads to new perspectives on our era of globalization.

RC50-841.6

**BENALI, AMIRA** *(University of Geneva)*

_Beyond the Smile: The Infra-Politics of the Host in a Nepalese Orphanage_.

Central to the volunteer tourism experience is the encounter with the host community. Despite this fundamental role, most of the research focused on the volunteers, while little attention was paid to the local community (Wearing &McGehee 2013). Local are often depicted as an object of action and not as active. They play the role of the submissive. In this paper, I try to challenge this established configuration of power, applying Scott’s (1990) concept of infra-political activism. A new ethnographic study in an orphanage in Nepal was held. I follow an Extend Case Method methodology (Burawoy 1998) in order to surcribe the individual narratives in the global postcolonial context.

The analysis reveal a dialectical tension between resistance and compliance. In fact hosts are aware of the business making out of their orphanage. They are also not impressed by the western volunteers. Their bitterness and revolt are expressed through disguised forms of resistance. However, at the same time, they are conscious of their powerlessness against the global market and the advancement of western world. That is why they encourage and sustain the volunteer tourism market. It seems that Nepalese try to be selective, deciding what to learn from western and what to keep from their own culture.
A new division of care work and the transnational migration of care workers related to it is a permanently increasing global phenomenon. At the same time, it continues to be better understood with newly developed analytical frameworks, both on the micro-level and the macro-level. In our presentation, we address two aspects that we believe deserve attention in this context. First, we take a look at the so far neglected micro-level, exemplified by transnational organizations that act as intermediaries between home-care givers and home-care receivers. Second, we go beyond the conventional, methodologically nationalist framework in order to capture the specific transnational character of the emerging care-work-labour market in Germany.

In our comparative, cross- and transnational research project “Decent Care Work? Transnational Home Care Arrangements”, we track migrant care worker recruitment by transnational agencies in Central Eastern European Countries, and follow migrant 24-hour care givers in the global city of Frankfurt (Germany). Here-by we employ a comparative framework which covers two other global cities: Vienna (Austria) and Zurich (Switzerland). Our first results show that transnational care agencies are filling a gap in the German care regime: Providing a hidden nar-

rative, they satisfy a deeply culturally rooted demand for care work, traditionally performed by female family members which is now outsourced to cheap mobile workers.

At the same time, the agency’s narrative adds legitimacy to migrant care work and promises to guarantee professional care and “decent” working conditions. However, the agencies’ promise of formalizing an informal economy appears dubious. Their business model relies on the recruitment and utilization of the “informal economy”, naturally of the context invisible to both care givers and care receivers by relying on a complicated legal framework and public policies (in both the sending and the receiving countries), which can be characterised as semi-compliance and complicity.

RC01-30.3

BENCHERIF, ADIB* (Université d’Ottawa)

Memories, Violence, Tuareg Rebellions and State Building in Mali and Niger

The aim of this article is to compare the memories of the Tuareg rebellions in the postcolonial states of Mali and Niger. These countries lived two synchronic Tuareg rebellions during the 1990s. However, after the peace agreements, they took two very different paths. The Malian state is now considered as trapped in cyclical Tuareg rebellions while the state of Niger seems to have achieved the reconciliation with the Tuareg communities. Many authors are explaining the Tuareg rebellions by using a functionalist framework. For them, the causes of the rebellion are the lack of political and economic inclusivity of the Tuareg minority in the two countries and the failure of the decentralization implementation in the northern parts of the country. However, the process of decentralization seems more advanced in Mali than in Niger. Furthermore, we can observe significant progress in the integration of Tuareg in Mali and Niger since the 1990s. Then, to understand the difference between the two cases, we must take into consideration the memories and representations of the political violence. The representations and memories of the Tuareg communities, particularly of their elites, are under-studied. However, memories and how they are used by the actors are a key piece of the puzzle to explain the emergence of an armed rebellion or the acceptance of the political national rules. To answer the following question: “How the Tuareg communities are depicting their relations within the state?”, we used two methodological tools: discourse analysis and ethnography. Based on a field research and semi-structured interviews conducted in Mali and Niger, we will be able to map the different representations and memories of the Tuareg communities and mobilized by their elites.

RC14-JS-69.3

BENCHIMOL, GUILA* (university of guelph)

Crime in Their Midst: A Thematic Analysis of a Crime Committed in an Orthodox Jewish Community and Its Impact on Community Members

Much is unknown about insular communities as they are often closed and guarded. This is especially so when it comes to crimes committed in their midst. Furthermore, a community’s interpretation of crime committed within may differ from that of the general public. Online forums geared to communities were used to reveal the different perspectives and the thoughts and feelings of the group. Using a functionalist approach, this study fills a gap in the literature on crimes committed in insular communities by and against community members by asking: what topics of discussion are tracked by Orthodox Jewish community members following a crime in their midst and were community members united or divided in their discussions? More explicitly, the sociological importance of what they discussed and how this affected community cohesion was examined. To address these questions, the comments following articles about a murder committed in an Orthodox Jewish community in New York on two Orthodox Jewish news websites (Yeshiva World News and Vos Iz Neias) were examined. The comments were posted in response to articles about the murder in the mainstream media that were posted on these two Jewish websites. Qualitative thematic analysis was used to examine how community members reacted to the murder through the discussions they had and whether these discussions affected and reflected community cohesion. Implications for better understanding crime in insular communities are discussed, as are directions for future research.

RC46-768.1

BENCHIMOL, GUILA* (university of guelph)

Victims Are Doing It From Themselves: Examining the Move From Sexual Victimization to Anti-Sexual Violence Advocacy

Conversations about sexual violence have been front and center since 2016 in both Canada and the United States. Victims’ voices have fueled the global conversation around sexual violence and many have characterized themselves or have been characterized as activists or advocates (Brothers 2016; Houpt 2016; Yashari 2016; Kort 2015). While victims raising awareness about sexual violence is not a new phenomenon, the experiences involved in the move from victim to advocate have yet to be studied. Therefore, this study asks: How do some victims of sexual violence become anti-sexual violence advocates?

Drawing upon labeling and stigma theories, it examines the parallels between primary, secondary, and tertiary deviance (Lemert 1951) and primary, secondary, and tertiary victimization (Kenney 2002). Primary and secondary deviance can explain the process of becoming a victim through the conceptual counterparts of primary and secondary victimization (Karmen 2007; Taylor et al. 1983). Tertiary deviance, in which those who have been shamed, silenced, and marginalized demand recognition and rights, can explain victims’ move to advocacy (Kitsuse 1980; Kenney 2002).

To examine the avenues out of victimization and the new identity that may be found in the tertiary stage (Lemert 1951; Osborne 1974), narrative interviews were conducted with participants who have experienced sexual victimization and are currently involved in anti-sexual violence advocacy or activism. Interviews captured partici-
pants’ life stories beginning with their experiences of victimization, including their disclosures and reactions to these disclosures, and their subsequent involvement in advocacy (Kenney 2002; Kitsuse 1980). Discussions around the tensions in be-
ing both victims/survivors and advocates/activists provided an understanding of how participants manage competing identities. The life stories shed light on how participants’ advocacy work has been affected by their experiences of victimiza-
tion at each stage as well as how they construct and claim their identities as they continue to evolve.

RC11-222.4

BENGS, CARITA* (Umeå university)

STATTIN, MIKAEL (Department of sociology, Umeå university)

Health Care Workers’ Motives for and Experiences of Working in Late Age

Ageing populations create a number of challenges for labour markets, and extending working lives has emerged as one possible solution among policy makers. Labour shortages and high retirement rates mean that employers increasingly face difficulties finding experienced and skilled labour. The possibility to retain older workers is therefore considered as a key challenge for employers in both the private and public sector. However, research shows that although the interest in retaining older workers has recently increased, few organizations have well defined age management strategies in place. To develop such strategies, knowledge of what may facilitate labour force participation in late age is needed. This includes a better understanding of older workers’ own experiences and perceptions of their role in the workplace. Therefore, in this study both explore older workers’ reasons for and against continued participation in their careers after the age of 65. The study draws on qualitative data derived from a survey of employees working in a large health care organisation in Sweden. Eighty-six employees, from various occupations, shared their positive and negative experiences, including their views on the hindrances and promoters they have encountered in this late stage of their careers. Participants commonly identified interesting and stimulating work as a motivation to continue working, and this reason was often paired with a wish to make use of the substantial knowledge and expertise gained over the years. Participants also identified a lack of appreciation and flexibility as problematic, among other organisational drawbacks and difficulties. Findings also indicate differences in prolonging the working life based on occupational and socioeconomic status. We conclude the paper by pointing to relevant areas for organisational interventions.

RC55-903.9

BENITEZ, PAULINA* (Universidad de Concepción)

Análisis De Los Principales Indicadores De Desigualdad De Ingreso Del Periodo 2011-2015 En Chile.
Una explicación de la masiva acción colectiva de los estudiantes universitarios de 2011 fue la existencia de un malestar en la sociedad debido a la desigual distribución de los resultados del modelo de desarrollo (Mayol, 2011, 2012) que correspondería a que el crecimiento económico chileno no cambió su estructura en los últimos años. Calderón y Castells (2016) señalan que no hubo desarrollo oficial que orientara el crecimiento económico en Chile e incluso los gobiernos democráticos dejaron que el mercado condujera el proceso.

El presente trabajo analiza esta hipótesis en base al examen de la desigualdad en la distribución de ingresos en el territorio nacional y regional de Chile, para lo cual se generaron algunos de los principales indicadores de desigualdad de distribución de ingresos: Coeficiente de Gini, Índice de Palma, Índice de Theil. La base de información es la Encuesta de Caracterización Socio-económica Nacional (CASEN) de los años 2011, 2013, 2015. A partir de lo anterior se presenta la discusión acerca de los cambios temporales y territoriales más significativos, lo cual se apoya en los indicadores de ingreso medio y la línea de pobreza.

**Critical Analysis: Influence of Video Games on Youth Leisure in India**

In our future society patterns of our Indian culture and leisure will change according to technological development. India is a humanitarian, prosperous and technologically progressive society. Leisure is very important factor for entertainment and technology provides us lot of tools. Nowadays, leisure activities may change, as we can see that charm of digital games specially video games on mobile and tablet. Addition of video games increased in youth. But still the meaning and purpose is unchanged. It's fundamental to our spiritual, mental and physical well-being. Globalization does some changes in leisure acts and it has challenged our traditional values and thought process.

The growing interest in video games or increasing use of social media, research on the influence of video games on youth leisure is very low in India. Youth seems to be spending their leisure time in front of mobile, computer and TV screens. We can call them the digital generation. Technology has the potential to force people to mould themselves according to its use fracture. Therefore, it is necessary and indispensable to understand the use of technology for the purpose of recreation and leisure by the youth and consequently be used by the policy makers to improve on National Youth Policy on youth recreation and leisure in India. Few studies have explored the critical aspects of these games. As sociologists of leisure we need to be aware that virtual leisure has the potential in negative sense and we have to struggle against this for better world. This empirical study will focus on understanding how the video games influence youth and how youth allocate time in active leisure as they used to spend more with video games.

**Gender and Government Procurement in Israel: How Do Privatization Contracts Promote Gender Inequality?**

In contemporary public administrations worldwide, principles of marketization and managerialization are held applicable throughout the social services: education, welfare and healthcare. The applications of the marketization and managerialization toolkit was recently examined, showing that the applied practices of quasi-marketization reduce levels of professionalism and knowledge preservation across various services. The deterioration of job quality and service quality that occurred in this context was already dealt with. However, the gendering of these processes is still somewhat ignored because of the failure to include the different stand points of the women who are exposed to its impact. Here, I examine the gendering impact of the contracting out of Israeli services from three distinct women's stand points: professional women employed as administrators shaping services contracts (17 interviews) whose professional knowledge is undermined in the contract design; contracted out services' employees whose skills are not recognized leaving their level of remuneration very low (45 interviews); and, finally the stand point of low income mothers who depend on services for their work life balance but are unable to trust their quality (60 interviews). Three processes have emerged from a grounded theory analysis where the given new material was subjected to: firstly, contract design is based on rhetoric of dialogue which disguises a forceful erasure of professional knowledge in the area of care; secondly, an ambivalence emerged to reflect the making of deskilling and devaluing but their sense of entitlement does not help negotiate their jobs quality. Finally, low income mothers whose young children rendered them dependent on health, welfare and education services described the incongruity between the needs of their children and accessible services. I discuss the gendering impact of each of these processes and its contribution to gender inequality.

**Surveillance, Big Data, Micro-Targeting and the Profiling of Western Electorates**

The recent publicity surrounding the influence of the firm, Cambridge Analytica, on the 2016 US presidential election, and the Brexit referendum in the UK, has raised a number of public concern about how data analytics are used in contemporary elections. The conventional wisdom, whether accurate or not, is that the modern political campaign needs to be “data driven” to consolidate existing support and to find potential new voters and donors. The capture and consolidation of these data permit the construction of detailed profiles on individual voters and the “micro-targeting” of these profiles to the most refined segments of the electorate, using the most efficient medium. The logic of ‘Big Data’ has clearly now penetrated electoral politics. This paper is based on documentary and interview research (funded through the Big Data Surveillance project) and interrogates the influence of consumer micro-marketing techniques within the electoral arena within European parliamentary democracies, rather than the United States. We consider personalized “micro-targeting” on three levels: conceptual, organizational and technological. The segmentation of the electorate, using consumer profiling techniques, has a range of normative consequences that deserve to be analyzed through a surveillance lens. Mindful that the surveillance literature is driven by empirical work in criminal justice, the workplace, and consumption, the norms, dynamics and consequences of surveillance in this campaigning and electoral context are, and should be, different. The subject is the voter (or potential voter) rather than the suspect, the employee, or the consumer. Different subjectivities, we know, dictate different power dynamics, organizational relations, and technological practices.

**FDI, International Property Markets and the Individualisation of Risk: Structuring Lifestyle Migrant Investments in Panama**

In this paper, I illustrate how state-led promotion of property investment in international markets, are a significant feature of the structures that support and facilitate lifestyle migration. As I argue, the explicit pursuit of migrant capital through property investment is embraces by nation-states as a channel for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). With many countries involved in courting FDI through such mechanisms, there is a competitive arena for such investments, an international and global market in international property investment. A vast industry has grown up around international property investment including conference and investment seminars and workshops, and broadcast media. The global middle classes, the prime neoliberal entrepreneurial subject, are courted and rewarded, their needs and desires for a better way of life met, through an industry that has been set up to pursue international and individual investment capital.

The paper brings together understandings of how the convergence between migration and development with the emerging body of work on transnational gentrification to highlight how (middle-class) migrant capital is being courted in the service of neoliberal economic development strategies. It presents the case of Panama, a country where it has presented a better way of life met, through an industry that has been set up to pursue international and individual investment capital.
**Table of Contents**

| RC31-566.1 | BENSON, MICHAELA* (Goldsmiths) |
| Lifestyle Migration in the Political Economy of Migration |

In this paper, I critically reflect on the question of who is a migrant; or rather, how might our understandings of what counts as migration need amending to recognize what current global economic structures do to population movements? It takes as a starting point my experience of working with relatively privileged populations who have moved to and settled in other parts of the world, primarily to enhance their lifestyles. As this panel makes clear, such movements are often positioned as a case apart from migration studies. And yet, as I argue, observation reveals how neoliberalism articulates with postcoloniality in the practice of privileged migration. I illustrate this through my research into North American migration to Panama, outlining the structural and material conditions that support such migrations alongside their agency in this process. While labour migration was a solution to industrialized agriculture and cultural theories of financialisation—and profit without production—into capitalist economies, similarly makes migrants. The difference is that these migrants are drawn as consumers, attracted to relocate their finances to other economies through individual desires and trans national leisure investments.

This case, and others like it, demonstrate that the relationship between economics and migration would benefit from being reconceived so that it better reflects contemporary economic realities. Such a move would permit the recognition of such privileged populations as migrants, and bring further into the light those structural and currently obscured from general view—that facilitate the migrations of the world's elites and relatively privilege in ways that fully recognise the contemporary political economy of migration. Simply put, in a world economy that functions not only through labour, but is being increasingly financialised, might we also need to reconceive of who is a migrant?

**RC32-581.5**

BEOKU-BETTS, JOSEPHINE* (Florida Atlantic University)

**African Feminism(s): Contemporary Standpoints and Sites of Interpretation**

Debates in the field of African feminisms have grown exponentially over the past three decades and interpreted from multiple and shifting sites. These debates are not mutually exclusive. They share common goals of empowering women to realize their full potential, share concerns about poverty, illiteracy, health, reproductive rights, political participation, and many recognize the importance of addressing issues of race, class, ethnicity, religion, and bodily and sexual integrity in the analysis of issues affecting women's empowerment in Africa. African feminisms are also informed by local and global geo-economic, political, and cultural processes, and by engagement with transnational and regional feminist movements.

This presentation will critically examine commonalities and variations in African feminist dialogues, ranging from neoliberal feminism, “sociocentric” feminism, “negofeminism” or indigenous African feminism, to transnational models informed by scholarship and activism and an open commitment to the goals of global and African feminist dialogues. In addition, I will discuss some of the distinctions between African feminist and women's movement collaborations between activists and scholars, dialogues on women's empowerment and emergent voices in increasing politized and ideological feminist agendas which are informed by critical theory and praxis.

**RC13-256.1**

BERDYCHEVSKY, LIZA* (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

STODOLSKA, MONIKA (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

SHINEW, KIMBERLY (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

**Violence, Risk, and Leisure Lifestyle in Gangs: The Impacts on Health, Well-Being, and Life Prospects**

The purpose of this qualitative research was to explore leisure lifestyle in the lives of adolescents and young adults in gangs, the roles of violence and risk in it, and its impacts on health, well-being, and life prospects. The data were collected with 39 in-depth, semi-structured interviews (lasting on average 1-1.5 hours) with former gang members and practitioners working with potential, current, and previous gang members. The interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim, and analyzed using constructivist grounded theory and the elements of the situational analysis. The findings revealed that violence (both perpetration and victimization), vandalism, substance use, and sexual risk taking were prevalent in gang leisure lifestyles, leading to various detrimental physical and mental health consequences as well as negative repercussions for life prospects. Violence was described as a “glue” that holds the gang together, defines the hierarchy in it, and underpins many of the gang’s social activities and leisure pursuits. The perceptions of risks are distorted because many of them believe that the only two ways to get out of the gang are through death or prison and some even presume that they are destined to die young. Former gang members reported having been shot, stabbed, beaten, raped, abducted, and addicted to drugs, which resulted in severe health-related ramifications (e.g., coma, paralysis, or acquired disability). The gang lifestyle was the cause of various subsequent mental health issues, including depression, paranoia, suicidal ideation, posttraumatic stress disorders, sleep disorders, loneliness/isolation, nervous breakdowns, emotional detachment, and anger issues. This lifestyle also led to psychological wounds, traumas, guilt, regrets, self-doubts, fear of exposure, and trust issues. Some former gang members noted that their experiences in gangs had altered their personality and sense of self, and this has affected their ability to relate to others in both their personal and professional lives, which continues to influence their life course negatively.
ADHD Goes Global: Notes on Variations in Medicinalization and Responses to a Diagnosis in 16 Countries

Sociological research on medicalization has provided important insights into the ways in which social problems come to be defined in medical terms. There has been limited research on medicalization occurring beyond national boundaries, especially beyond Europe and North America. This paper is based on an examination of the definitions and treatment of ADHD in 16 countries with an analytical focus on medical, cultural, and administrative aspects of the ADHD diagnosis (see Bergey et al., 2018). Until the 1990s ADHD diagnosis and treatment was largely restricted to the United States and a few other countries. By 2015 the diagnosis had migrated to many other countries, though its manifestations may differ considerably (Conrad and Bergey, 2014). For example, the prevalence can range from 1% to 15%, in some countries there is a medication-first orientation while others could be called family-intervention first, in some countries an ADHD diagnosis reduces behavioral stigma while in others the diagnosis actually increases stigmatization. Using the case of ADHD as a model we will reflect on the role of states, cultures and markets in the global medicalization of ADHD. Seeing the 16 countries in a comparative frame allows us to begin to analyze differences in global migration and medicalization of this increasingly diagnosed medical category.
Joas. With this theoretical frame we analyze modern forms of social action that express social creativity. Creativity and performative go together. Those types of social action embody, are carriers of social creativity and, therefore, social change. Thus we study the rise of the carisma as well as the rise of the first modern revolutionary personality according to Max Weber, the power of modern collective revolutionary mobilization in Tocqueville, the power of collective effervescence and the new modern resecralizations according to Emile Durkheim and the power of social performativity and “re-fusion” according to Jeffrey C. Alexander.

RC34-613.15

BERKOVICH, EVE* (Amherst College)

From Tips and Tricks to Ideology and Empowerment: Adopting Liberal Feminism to Encourage Makeup Use on the Internet

This paper explores the recent adoption of liberal feminist concepts such as self-empowerment by authors of makeup-related articles on the Internet. I use qualitative analysis to code and identify themes of 24 makeup-related non-advertisement articles targeted at girls and young women. According to the authors of the articles, the main problem surrounding makeup is “makeup shaming,” or, the discouragement of women from wearing makeup. Makeup use, thus, is a subversive and feminist response to this “dominant” norm of makeup shaming. According to the articles, makeup use is a feminist act because it is an expression of agency and a vehicle of empowerment. I evaluate these claims and ultimately argue that makeup use is not a feminist act because individual acts do not lead to social empowerment. I also argue that the idea of makeup shaming as a dominant norm is red herrings meant to encourage the use of makeup. The true dominant norm coerces girls and women to wear makeup as part of the general encouragement of their conformity to the subordinating construct of femininity.

RC17-335.1

BERKOWITZ, HELOISE* (CNRS (UMR5303), TSM-Research)

SOUCHAUD, ANTOINE* (ESCP Europe, Labex ReFi (ESCP Europe, ENA, La Sorbonne, CNAM))

Determinants and Role of a Business Meta-Organization in Regulatory Changes and Market Development

Crowdfunding is a growing financing system. Its emerging business models deeply disrupt traditional banking activities, but also pose risks for consumers and therefore call for the development of new regulatory frameworks around the world (Philippou, 2016). How may crowdfunding platforms collectively organize to successfully dialogue with public actors and develop a new regulatory framework? In France, January 2013, a legislative assembly commission invited crowdfund- ing platforms to a hearing to initiate a dialogue about the regulatory requirements to develop the market. Rapidly during the meeting, participants realized that the hearing was destined to fail for a lack of structured collective action. Our article examines this specific moment in time, when participants realized that they needed to organize themselves in an industry representative capable of engaging in regulatory dialogue. This representative took the form of a meta-organization named “Financement Participatif France”.

The paper studies how this meta-organization emerged and developed from an informal network. It also analyzes how the MO contributed to co-construct crowdfunding’s regulation with public actors, thus breaching half a century of banking monopolies. Our methodology builds upon a body of legal literature and interviews to reconstitute sequences in this co-construction and identify determinants and roles of the meta-organization.

Our results show that the transformation of collective action from an informal network into a strong meta-organization happened by: 1) defining governance mechanisms within the meta-organization, 2) borrowing legitimacy from traditional sectors such as consulting or banking, and 3) ensuring market trust by building members’ ethics. The MO became a strong and credible device for Business Collective Action, which facilitated the successful co-construction of industry regulations. This article helps identify the logic of an “organizational gap” to fill under certain conditions.

RC17-332.1

BERKOWITZ, HELOISE* (CNRS (UMR5303), TSM-Research)

BOR, SANNE* (Hanken School of Economics)

Meta-Organizations and Inter-Organizational Arrangements: A Partial Organization Framework

Recently, scholars have called for increased collective research efforts to theoretically and empirically investigate meta-organizations (Berkowitz & Bor, 2017; Lawton, Rajwani, & Minto, 2017; Spillman, 2017). The concept of meta-organization (Ahrene & Brunnsson, 2005), covers a broad range of phenomena of collective action among organizations. Berkowitz and Bor (2017) show that while there is a growing understanding of the nature and functioning of meta-organizations, little work has closely examined differences between them and other devices for inter-organizational coordination and governance. Yet, Bor and Cropper (2016) have highlighted that meta-organization theory can richly borrow from multi-partner alliances literature (see for instance Das, 2015), whole networks (Provan, Fish, & Sydow, 2007) or other interorganizational arrangements (Phillips, Lawrence, & Hardy, 2000). Understanding where meta-organizations stand in the broad range of collective action among organizations is a critical issue to further develop a “European school of meta-organization”.

In this paper, we compare inter-organizational arrangements, including me-ta-organizations (Ahrene & Brunnsson, 2005), policy networks (Jordana & Sancho, 2005), multi-partner alliances (Das, 2015), industrial districts (Becattini, 2004), and social networks (Harland, Lamming, Zheng, & Johnson, 2001). To do so, we develop a framework based on the concept of partial organization (Ahrene & Brunnsson, 2010). For each arrangement type, we review five criteria: hierarchy, membership, rules, monitoring and sanctions. We then attribute grades for each criterion (from 0 to 5) depending on the level of strength. This leads us to develop spider-web di-agrams for each inter-organizational arrangement, allowing us to compare them based on a partial organization profile.

This paper compares types of inter-organizational arrangements with two main objectives: 1) applying an organization theory framework to a literature that has mainly been using network theory, thus contributing to contrast inter-organizational arrangements and the spectrum of inter-organizational arrangements thus providing finer theoretical understanding of meta-organization’s nature.

RC53-875.2

BERMAN, RACHEL* (Ryerson University)

BARNIKIS, TIFFANY (York University)

MACNEVIN, MAGGIE (Ryerson University)

Research with Children: Ethical Issues and Dilemmas of Power

In this paper, the three authors discuss ethical issues and dilemmas of power connected to experiences of conducting research with children in three qualitative studies. All of the children participating in these research studies were enrolled, or had been enrolled, in a laboratory school childcare setting, and ranged in age from two and half to six years. Two projects, one building upon the other, explored children's perceptions of their experiences in two different learning environments. Another project sought to explore children’s perceptions of ‘face’ and racial identity. The authors reflect upon their experiences with the goal of provoking further thought and discussion on how we might move towards a more equitable and fuller participation for children in research. Uncertainty and new and unanswered questions emerge through the discussions of the various stages of the research process. More specifically, we consider issues of: adult–child relationship; researcher’s expertise and social location; gatekeepers; consent and assent; and conversation and drawing as data collection methods. Looking towards future research, recommendations based on lessons learned are offered.

RC51-847.2

BERNAL PONCE, EDEN* (UNAM)

Webdocs Interactivos: Reflexiones Sobre La Construcción De Alternativas Narrativas, Procesos Artísticos Colaborativos Y Sus Implicaciones Como Sistema Complejo De Información

El cine es un importante medio para la construcción de imaginarios sobre el mundo, se ve trascendido por el surgimiento de las tecnologías digitales. En este contexto, se produce una nueva configuración de la idea de “cinematografía” en el siglo XXI. Nace la “WebDoc”, que se理解和新立 increasingly in negotiations and regulation, that meta-organizations may fill under certain conditions.
admits its imperfection and that it permits the interaction with the society and that it expresses its issues with respect to the information presented.

RC07-158.6

BERNARD, GODFREY ST.* (The University of the West Indies)

Historical and Projected Population Dynamics of Caribbean Youth Populations: Implications for Youth Policy Agendas

Population dynamics are reflected in changes in the sizes and composition of youth populations in all societies and have a profound impact in shaping current and prospective youth policy agendas. This paper traces such dynamics over a period of one hundred years beginning in the post World War II period and ending in 2050. These dynamics permit today's governments to learn from the errors of earlier administrations and appreciate the power of population dynamics in informing pro-active thrusts toward framing youth policy for subsequent generations.

Given such policy thrusts, this paper focuses on population dynamics in six Caribbean countries - Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. These dynamics are explored to discern the extent to which cohorts of youth in the immediate post-independence eras, may have been disadvantaged due social planning strategies that may have either overlooked or inappropriately addressed population dynamics in framing youth policy agendas. Specifically, the paper seeks to demonstrate the value of social planning in embracing population dynamics as a pro-active mechanism for bestowing advantages upon emergent generations of youth between 2020 and 2050.

Secondary data are obtained from all population census counts in each of the six countries between 1946 and 2012. From the mid-2010s until 2050, population projections are provided in accordance with five-year intervals. Descriptive statistics are used to link changes in youth population sizes to the variable fortunes of different youth cohorts in their quest to participate in education at different levels and in their pursuit of labour force activities. Notwithstanding similar youth demographic trajectories that are likely to characterize emergent youth populations between 2020 and 2050 in each of the six countries, current socio-demographic outcomes characterizing the first decade of the 21st century imply that some countries may experience likely differences in framing their youth policy agendas.

RC30-547.3

BERNARD, LISE* (CNRS)


Les négociateurs immobiliers ont pour tâche de chercher des logements à vendre et de leur trouver des acquéreurs. Ils peuvent être indépendants ou salariés. Dans ces deux cas, ils se trouvent en fait dans des situations hybrides entre salariat et indépendance : les négociateurs indépendants au regard du droit du travail travaillent pour des entreprises leur demandant de respecter des régles qui ne sont pas toujours loin de certaines formes de sous-division ; quant aux négociateurs salariés, leurs rémunérations sont en grande partie déterminées par les ventes qu'ils réalisent et leur avenir économique est ainsi très incertain. Cette communication analysera les effets de ces conditions d'emploi sur les manières dont les négociateurs exercent leur travail, sur les relations et les rapports de pouvoir qui se nouent entre collègues, et sur les revendications des négociateurs. Elle s'appuiera sur une enquête ethnographique attentive au travail et aux styles de vie des négociateurs immobiliers, ainsi que sur des analyses statistiques menées à partir des données emploi (INSEE). On montrera, tout d'abord, que les négociateurs sont conduits à déployer diverses stratégies pour trouver des biens à vendre, à trier leur clientèle, et à vivre les négociations avec leurs clients comme des rapports de force. Nous verrons ensuite que, au sein des agences, la concurrence entre négociateurs est particulièrement vive, que l'argent est source de prestige, d'influence, et qu'il est au cœur de tensions récurrentes. Nous montrerons aussi que ces tensions s'accompagnent de nombreux moments de complicité. Enfin, nous analyserons les revendications des négociateurs les plus précaires et montrerons que la très petite taille des entreprises et les rapports – souvent ambigus – qu'ils entretiennent avec l'indépendance limitent la mise en place d'actions collectives.

RC23-437.2

BERNARDI, CHIARA* (University of Stirling)

FAGHIH KHORASANI, ABBAS (University of Tehran)

Iot Opportunities and Challenges in Developing Countries

Terms such as smart cities, smart data and smart world have become part of our daily language. We have grown accustomed to connectivity in this digital age. The mechanisms through which data, cities and the world become ‘smart’ however derive what is now being called Internet of Things (IoT) or the ability of remotely connecting devices and interact with them wirelessly, IoT, it will be argued, can be seen as a metaphor, indicating the metamorphosis of our attitudes and behaviors, as well as subjectivities.

Digitization of human existence, although not a new issue, is being further transformed through and thanks to IoT. This paper will address the potential effects of IoT on the life of citizens in the developing countries such as Iran. Participation will be put on the positive consequences of IoT such as a growing sense of responsibility toward others and the environment. The aim is to demonstrate how connectivity can go hand in hand a growing sense of responsibility and social cohesion.

RC28-509.3

BERNARDI, FABRIZIO* (EUI)

HERBAUT, ESTELLE (EUI)

Unfolding the Mechanisms of Compensatory Advantage: An Instrumental Variable Approach

In this paper we study how previous school results affect parental responses and expectations concerning the age at which their children will leave the educational system. We are particularly interested in how parental responses and expectations vary depending on parental socio-economic status, in the case of poor academic results. Our analysis draws upon the longitudinal survey “Panel élèves du second degré, recrutement 2007-2013”. We start with naïve OLS regressions with measures of parental responses and expectations as dependent variables, social origins and previous school performance as independent variables. Previous school performance is measured with the results in a national test at the beginning of lower secondary education and with a dummy that distinguishes those who have repeated a year during primary education. In the next step, we address the possible endogeneity of previous school performance using an IV framework. The IV analysis is our specific contribution to the session. As instrument we use month of birth. Previous studies have shown

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
that in countries like France with a strick rule for admission to primary education based on the date of birth, those born just before the cut-off date for admission are at higher risk of retaking one year and have lower school results. Previous studies have also shown that month of birth is not related to social class or to other factors that might affect parental responses or expectations, outside the causal role played by the cut-off date. Preliminary results suggest that the effect of previous school performance and also its heterogeneity by social origin is larger in the IV estimation. Our study is important because it sheds light on the mechanisms underlying compensatory advantage ie. the disproportionately large likelihood to move on to higher education for initially low performing students from socio-economically advantaged social background.

RC39-694.3
BERNDT, VIRGINIA* (University of Delaware, Disaster Research Center)

Different Disasters, Differential Impacts: The Effect of Droughts and Floods on Women's HIV Burden in Developing Nations

Environmental change is an under-examined factor impacting women's health, globally. Climate-related disasters lack research in their connection to HIV, but nevertheless potentially have a tremendous impact on women's health in a variety of ways. Drawing on ecofeminist perspectives as a theoretical basis, I conduct analyses examining if the HIV burden among women is higher in nations that experience elevated rates of floods and droughts. In so doing, I examine whether different disasters impact women's health in different ways. Specifically, I posit that droughts, which are unpredictable, prolonged, and less understood, more negatively affect women's HIV burden than floods. I utilize two cross-national datasets and conduct ordinary least squares (OLS) regression to explore and interpret these relationships between climate-related disasters and women's HIV burden across developing nations. Overall, the results support the hypotheses, and also reveal important interaction effects between droughts and urban growth. Together, these findings suggest that suffering from disasters and moving to rapidly growing urban environments differentially impact women's health, as transactional sex likely becomes a coping mechanism in the face of such hardships.

RC10-211.3
BERRA, MARIELLA* (University of Turin)

A Long Path to Full Citizenship. Women and Technology

Gender digital gap is based on a gender stereotype that affects women jobs and careers in one of the most promising economic sector. Despite their higher qualifications, women have often little presence in most qualified and well paid tasks, while men are advantaged in technical, scientific, executive and entrepreneurial roles. Furthermore, there are whole segments of the ICT labor market in which women are absent. Women under-representation reinforces traditional power dynamics between men and women. If the information technology sector represents the future, women seem to be partially excluded. Technology is still stereotyped as a male role. This bias is strengthened through a vicious cycle that sees young student girls still poorly oriented (primarily by families, but also by the school and the social representation of technological professions) to STEM (Science, Tech, Engineering, Math) choices.

The present paper aims to provide a review of the research on Italian and Piedmont situation in a comparative European perspective through empirical research. In particular, the paper will provide a measure of how much public and private interventions and policies, addressed to Millennials generation, reach the goal of bridging the gender digital divide.

RC23-425.6
BERRA, MARIELLA* (University of Turin)

Pluralization and Democratization of Innovation Sources. the Relation between Producers and Users.

The last twenty years have seen the rise of a third way to produce innovation, characterized by the participation of a variety of actors, both formal and informal, and the role of the public arena in the process. This mode outlines a form of democratization based on the relationship between producers and users that is defined as a “private collective innovation model. Protagonists are often non-economic private subjects who, through a cooperative exchange in global learning process, contribute to the creation of an innovation that is open to and available to all, and to the construction of solutions that are beneficial to all. On the base of literature and empirical research on digital entrepreneurs, the paper will provide a framework for this model new, describing characteristics and advantages for SME, big companies and local economy.

A focus on how models of innovation in the ICT sector, strongly marked by open and cooperative relationships are likely to promote an appropriation and a widespread use of ICT through the involvement and participation of a variety of social actors. Starting from the relationship established between the technologies and their use it could become possible to think of approaches and ICT policies that facilitate the interactions between people, ideas and resources in different contexts of action. In fact, many innovation policies, including the European ones, are already based on the assumption that promoting innovative processes requires not only an increment of investments in enterprise activities but also an increasing process of mutual involvement of enterprises, public players, research centers and users. This line of actions goes beyond the
well-known triple helix models. In fact the massive entry of innovative collective actors suggests the need to add a fourth helix, which is activated by individual involvement in innovative activities for both ethical or utilitarian reasons.

RC11-213.3
BERRIDGE, CLARA* (University of Washington)

WETLE, TERRIE FOX (Brown University)

Divergent Perspectives in Care Dyads on Remote Monitoring and What That Portends for Older Adults

Increased use of passive remote monitoring technologies is based on the assumption that diminished privacy, autonomy and other risks are outweighed by new efficient means of enhancing safety, reducing hospitalizations, and allowing people to remain living in the community; however, the potential benefits and harms of these socio-technical practices fall differently to older adults and family caregivers. We report findings from a dyad study that employed cognitive-based interview probing and value-centered design techniques to understand how older women and their adult children think about GPS location tracking, activity sensing, and webcams – three categories of technologies that are now covered in the U.S. through Medicaid home and community-based services programs in some states. Individual interviews were conducted with 18 Meals on Wheels clients and 10 adult children. We compare their assessments of each technology’s impact on privacy, safety, independence, freedom, relationship with family member, social life, and identity, as well as the meanings each participant attached to “privacy” and “independence.” Older adult participants found each technology less appealing than did their children, and children underestimated their mothers’ ability to comprehend the technologies. This underestimation influenced the extent to which children reported they would seek their consent. Adult children perceived that they have the ability to persuade their parents to adopt those technologies that the adult children found useful despite anticipated resistance. For both groups, privacy was the most-cited concern, but participants perceived overlap and interdependence between values of privacy, independence, identity, and freedom, highlighting privacy’s instrumental role in enabling and protecting these values. Differences in perception of need for and comfort with these devices have not previously been examined. These findings describe significant differences that should be understood to promote remote monitoring practices and public policies that are consistent with older adults’ values and to prevent conflict and caregiver overreach.

RC36-649.5
BERRUECOS, LUIS* (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana)

Kinship and Politics in Mexico.

The anthropology of kinship is closely linked with belonging to a social group, the transmission of heredity and the rights of a lineage, and even influences the dynamics of social relations. Basically, Anthropologists recognize four types of social relations of kinship: consanguinity or blood, affinity or marriage also called political kinship, ritual like commadrazgo and adoption. Based on authors such as Peter H. Smith and Roderic Ai Camp, among others, we analyze the change and continuity in political career structures, the issue of elections, the Mexican political system, organized crime, violence and security in Mexico as well as the always complicated relation with the United States to explain the dynamics of the succession of those who occupied leadership positions. In the light of the above, the research attempts to apply the ethnographic methodology of anthropology to the analysis of social relations of kinship to elucidate the extent to which they have influenced the trajectory of some characters of the Mexican political system to try to explain and , above all, why there are individuals who, without being part of the political elite, become part of it, or how, being part of it, they even inherit via kinship their charges to their descendants or related, ritual or even adopted relatives.

RC24-444.2
BERSETH, VALERIE* (University of British Columbia)

HAWKINS, TIM (University of British Columbia)

TESLUK, JORDAN (University of British Columbia)

MATTHEWS, RALPH (University of British Columbia)

Genetically Unsound?: Science, Technology, and Risks in Salmon Production

Rapid advancements in the field of genomics in recent years have produced technologies that are revolutionizing human-environment interactions. New levels of precision in our capacity to understand and alter plant and animal genomes are pushing the boundaries of environmental sociology to consider genes as important objects of sociological inquiry. This paper uses the controversies around salmon hatcheries in Canada and the United States to look at contrasting perspectives on the social construction of nature and ecological modernization in environmental management. Hatchery programs have responded to declines in Pacific salmon stocks by breeding juvenile salmon and releasing them into rivers and waterways. However, genomics research has shown that hatchery-produced salmon are biologically and behaviourally distinct from “wild” salmon, fostering concerns that hatchery salmon raised on hatchery ponds are replacing vanishing wild stocks and polluting their gene pools. Two key debates have emerged: are hatchery fish wild? And, should hatcheries be “modernized” through technological innovation or should they be closed to protect wild stocks? We trace these two debates through an analysis of interviews with 20 genomics scientists and 25 hatchery managers in Canada and in 234 newspaper articles from 2005 to 2015. We demonstrate that conflicting constructions of nature at the genomic level have consequences for environmental governance (e.g. endangered species protection) and can forestall solutions to environmental issues. These findings suggest the need to move beyond perspectives that treat nature as socially constructed to also consider nature itself as a constructed entity.

RC24-452.5
BERSETH, VALERIE* (University of British Columbia)

Privileging the Few: Boundary Work and the Multiple Roles of Expertise in Environmental Decision-Making

Although environmental governance and decision-making has conventionally been the exclusive domain of scientific experts, several Western countries have experienced a “participatory turn” that has opened government and scientific institutions to greater participation of non-experts. Recent work in environmental sociology has emphasized the need to examine the power dynamics of expertise that frequently privilege a narrow definition of legitimate knowledge. In this paper, I draw on scholarship on boundary work (Gieryn, 1983) to examine how divisions between experts and non-experts were constructed and reinforced in the 2009-2012 Cohen Commission of Inquiry. Following record-low returns of sockeye salmon to the Fraser River in British Columbia, the commission held public forums and gathered evidence from 179 “expert” and “non-expert” witnesses to determine what factors caused the decline and made policy and management recommendations to the Canadian government. Experts were overwhelmingly male, white, and researchers, while non-expert participants included First Nations and Canadian government representatives, local fishers, NGOs, and fishing industry members. Through an analysis of the procedures, transcripts, and final reports from the inquiry, I find that although public engagement was a key objective of the inquiry, participants designated as experts were substantially more involved than non-experts in both the design and the content of the inquiry, which elevated the importance of scientific knowledge and knowledge-holders in the decision-making process. In addition to understanding expertise as performative or relational, I argue that institutionalized boundaries between experts and non-experts can undermine efforts to support public participation in environmental governance.

RC23-425.10
BERSHADSKAYA, MARGARITA* (Research University - Higher School of Economics)

KARPENKO, OLGA (Modern University for the Humanities)

VOZNESENSKAYA, YULIA (Modern University for the Humanities)

Dynamics of the Results of BRICS Countries in the Ranking Web of Universities (2012-2017)

The paper presents the results of a study on the development of mass higher education in BRICS based on the analysis of Ranking Web of Universities - the only international university ranking that promotes the development of mass higher education.

Tasks of the analysis: study of the dynamics of BRICS performance.

Innovators: number of national universities starting with the top 2000: Ntop2000 Ntop1000 Ntop500 Ntop100 Ntop50

Results:

India leads the scale of mass higher education and the pace of its development. A sharp increase in the number of ranked universities in July 2016 (2.5 times) raised India with the first-expert participants included First Nations. Since July 2015 India is in top ten countries with six out of seven indicators. However the quality of education in mass universities remains low: the quality indicator (ratio of Ntop50 to Ntop2000) is only 12-13%

China ranks third in the world in number of ranked universities (after India and the USA). It leads the BRICS by the quality of education and is among the top ten world countries by all seven indicators. In relation of Ntop2000 to Ntop500, China ranks second among countries with a large-scale system of higher education (after the USA).

Brazil and Russia are close by the scale of higher education. But the quality of mass universities in Brazil is higher than in Russia. Brazil consistently enters the top ten countries by six indicators; Russia since July 2015 - only by four. According
to the conditional quality indicator Brazil ranks second in the BRICS; in Russia this indicator is extremely low (10%). Taking into account demographic factors, it can be stated that attention to the problems of youth in these countries will determine the pace and ways of developing mass higher education on a global scale.

**RC04-81.11**

**BERSHADSKAYA, MARGARITA** (Research University - Higher School of Economics)  
**CHEPURenko, ALEXANDER (Research University - Higher School of Economics)**  
**SEROVA, ALEXANDRA (Research University - Higher School of Economics)**  
**ZIMA, ELENA (St. Petersburg State Chemical and Pharmaceutical Academy)**

**Indicators of Achieving the Competencies of Graduates and the Quality of Mass Higher Education**

The low quality of mass higher education is one of the global causes of social inequality in education. The aim of the research is the formation of competencies of graduates as a means of improving the quality of mass higher education.

The method of teaching competencies is based on the identification of indicators for achieving each competency and the distribution of all indicators according to the elements of educational programs. It will allow to increase the effectiveness of each element in the formation of professional competence of graduates.

Stages:
- Monitoring of Russian educational programs for bachelor and masters regarding the formation of competencies of graduates;
- Drawing up the list of indicators for achievement of each competency;
- Defining indicators for each indicator;
- Distribution of competency indicators and descriptors by the elements of the educational program.

Results:
1) Based on the analysis of domestic and foreign documents there were proposed the lists of indicators for the achievement of universal competencies. For ensuring continuity of educational programs of different levels it is provided the development of each indicator from bachelor to master;
2) professional-level descriptors are proposed for each competency indicators. Using the example of educational programs in Sociology, it is shown an approximate distribution of indicators for the achievement of universal competencies;
3) there are given the examples for achieving bachelor and master degree competencies in Sociology with labor market requirements.

The proposed lists of indicators for achieving competencies are planned to be introduced into the educational programs of Russian universities after the stage of discussion. For mass use in Russian universities the main criteria are: clarity in the wording of indicators; verifiability of indicators; completeness of the lists of indicators for each competency; the development of each indicator from a bachelor to a master.

**RC38-672.1**

**BERTAUX, DANIEL** (Dynamiques Européennes, Université de Strasbourg)

**Two Styles of Biographical Research**

German-language scholars are numerous in biographical research. Many of them seem to believe hopeless to ascertain the degree of “truth-value” of life stories. They have developed complex hermeneutic procedures for making explicit the implicit levels of meaning that are entrenched in interviewee’s mind. They see this psychological step as leading to another, sociological one, as society is constructed by individuals acting according to their mind’s (diverse) semantic structures. The next step however is quite steep...

Another way to proceed is the reverse. The researcher will first choose to focus and study a small piece of the mosaic (it was done e.g. with the artisanal bakery in France – a social world in H.S. Becker’s sense or with the category of situation of poor lone mother in various European countries). Then s/he will, among other observation methods, collect life stories of differently-located actors (e.g. as bakery apprentice, bakery worker, baker, or bakers’ wife) as testimonies about their lived experiences in the bakery’s social world; or as lone mother in various European countries with diverse social rights systems, e.g. Sweden vs. Portugal). While interviewing, and later on analysing and comparing narratives, researcher will keep in mind the kind of socio-structural relations, recurrent configurations, generating mechanisms, logics of situations and logics of action, dynamics from conflicting interests, unwritten rules of games, recurring moves from given situations to resulting courses of actions, and other sociological features of the underlying fabric of the societal piece under study (social world or life situation). As such focused life stories get collected and analysed, recurrences will emerge from one to the other, leading testimonies to cross-check each other (thus solving the issue of their truth-value) and opening the door to first generalisations, to be critically examined and confirmed only after a search for “negative cases”.

**RC47-788.6**

**BESCHERER, PETER** (University of Tübingen)

**Facing the Populist Challenge – Bringing Labor Movements and Urban Social Movements Together**

Social change (precarious work, labor market liberalization, workfare programs etc.) has broken up the connection between wage labor and social security and has caused fear of losing social status among many people. Furthermore, wage labor has lost social recognition. Labor is hardly considered a reason to feel proud and the working class is usually represented by the so called underclass. In both respects, material as well as cultural, the transformations of labor bring about worries and frustrations for the working class. Working people consider unions and parties to be part of the elite that has betrayed them and prevents them from enjoying the fruits of their labor.

Next to the working place housing and neighborhood are crucial points for peoples political attitudes and ideas of society. The less labor could cover social security and the more it looses its reputation, the more important those other social dimensions become. A good way to understand this is, however, as many ideology of insufficient democratic representation as labor. But it also became a major issue for social movements all around the world. They address the whole range of people who suffer from the rejection of their material as well cultural interests. Urban social movements, therefore, are important for initiating a counter-movement. Cross-movement building means to address common interests (e.g. the distribution of the surplus value on the job and on the housing market) but also to bring the ethical debate among different forms of life and their contribution to a ‘good life’ back in the liberal political public sphere.

Based on an outline of the “populist gap” in labor as well urban politics, I discuss first empirical findings of urban activism in the struggle against right wing populism conducted in the context of a research project on populism and democracy in urban areas.

**RC23-441.7**

**BESEDOVSKY, NATALIA** (University of Hamburg)

**How Non-Sociologists Study the Social: The Case of Social Neuroscience**

The traditional divide between natural and social sciences is crumbling. Not only have social sciences started to be interested in medicine, artefacts, technologies, or mathematics. Natural and life sciences have increasingly started studying social interactions as well. The traditional divide between “the social” be it in biology or artificial intelligence studies. Overall, it seems that there is a strong interest of different “hard” sciences to study what is traditionally regarded as the domain of sociology. On the other hand, while there is a huge body of work in science and technology studies studying these “hard” disciplines, less is known about this recent trend to include social phenomena. Using interviews with leading scientists and participant observation in graduate-level courses, this paper studies the conception of “the social” in the field of social neuroscience. It finds that their concept of social behavior is based primarily in philosophical thought, such as theory of mind, and that sociological concepts play almost no role in the development of research designs or curricula.

**RC24-444.15**

**BESEK, JORDAN** (University at Buffalo, SUNY)

**On the Logics of Social and Biophysical Change: From the Asian Carp Invasion to the Reversal of the Chicago River**

Increasingly unsustainable relationships amongst societies and environments are drawing considerable attention across disciplines. In sociology, this attention has largely focused on developing theoretical frameworks for explicating how various social processes negatively impact the environment, however, what this literature has done less well is develop rich understandings of the other side of this relationship, namely how ecological change can create instability in social processes. To fill this gap, I connect recent theory from environmental sociology geared towards explicitly bringing nature back in with contemporary developments in historical sociology. In particular, I incorporate how George Steinmetz, Neil Gross, Charis Demetriou, and the late Charles Tilly have developed an approach in which social relationships are understood to be loosely structured via interactive causal tendencies, articulated as “mechanisms”, which, contingent upon social context, can organize particular sorts of social events. I then demonstrate how biophysical “mechanisms” can also structure social relationships through an extended case study of the interplay between the social and ecological processes related to the introduction of Asian carp, an invasive species that has set into motion considerable contestations across political, economic, and ecological processes.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

This paper draws on a five-year research project into the radical transformation arising from new technologies. This transformation is producing socio-cultural and economic changes (eg reduced demand for human labour), how we reexperience human reality and identity. It draws parallels with the first Axial age (800 BCE-200 BC) that brought forth our modern (theoretic) consciousness (Jaspers 1954, Eisenstadt 1984, Bellah and Wittrock 2008). Evidence indicates we are encountering a new axial age, what I call a Techno-Axial age that is changing human consciousness.

Critical of determinist and social determinist accounts of technology, I draw on two non-reductionist theoretical traditions: the tradition of historical sociological theories of continuity-change (Comte, Marx, and Weber through Wallerstein, Eisenstadt, Collins and Aranson). It's a historical sociology that engages different order of time including structural or long time (Corbally 1998) and the medium time of conjunctures and the short time of events.

The second theoretical frame informing this project is co-evolutionary cognitive science (Donald 1998, Corbally 2015) that focuses on historical and co-evolutionary change over very long time spans, using relational or ecological accounts of the human mind, body, consciousness and culture. For Donald (1998) Corbally (2015) and Tallis (2010), human cognition and consciousness is a consequence of an interactive and evolutionary relationships involving human biology, social arrangements and sites of external cognition and memory (eg language, books, libraries, the internet...). Along with Midgley I argue that such complimentary explanations encourage a linking of the social with and the biological (2004).

I explain how these two traditions of historical sociological and cognitive science, which address the question of change in complementary and insightful ways helps provide an understanding of the transformation now taking place.

RC33-598.3

BESTE, JONAS* (Institute of Employment Research)

The Role of Financial Literacy at the Transformation of Income into Living Standard

In welfare research, many different approaches of measuring welfare have been developed. The most basic distinction is between indirect and direct approaches. Indirect measurement concentrates on the resources available, while direct measurement tries to capture an actual deficiency. The resource approach emphasizes the importance of the relationship to the income held. Between these two approaches, the standard of living approach provides a direct way of measuring welfare. It refers to goods of the household and the pursuit of activities of household members.

The living standard is generated primarily from the available income. However, similar income must not lead to a comparable living standard. There are several reasons responsible for differences in the transmission. In addition to individual differences, inequality in the transmission of resources to our understanding of the processes affecting society.

In the transmission of available income into living standard also the ability of a person to use knowledge and skills to manage financial resources effectively is of central importance. This ability is described by the concept of financial literacy.
While financial literacy has a large impact on the financial situation, it is supposed to have also an impact on the transformation of income into living standard.

To investigate the relationship of income and living standard respecting the financial literacy of a person, we developed a questionnaire module which runs on waves 8 and 11 of the Panel Study ‘Labour Market and Social Security’ (PASS). PASS is a longitudinal data set for Germany that focuses on welfare receipt and labour market participation.

RC46-779.3

BETTHERAUSER, BASTIAN* (University of Oxford)

Educational Inequality after State Socialism: The Effect of German Unification Revisited

In 1990, German unification led to an abrupt and extensive restructuring of the educational system of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) as the latter was reintegrated into the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). However, the consequences of the large-scale institutional change in East Germany for the educational inequality between children from different social class backgrounds continue to be poorly understood. This paper exploits the quasi-experimental nature of German unification to examine first, whether state socialism in the GDR succeeded in realising its ideological commitment to increasing the educational attainment of children from working-class backgrounds, relative to children from more advantaged backgrounds. Second, it assesses whether the restructuring of the East-German educational system and economy in the wake of German unification led to a convergence in the level of educational inequality in East Germany towards that of West Germany. To address these two research aims, we compare changes in the class gradient in educational attainment in East and West Germany across six birth cohorts, including three cohorts of individuals who completed their schooling after unification. We use the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) as the primary data set for our analyses and we verify the robustness of our results by replicating all our analyses using the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS/CGSS). Contrasting with past research, our findings show that before unification, educational inequality at the mid-secondary, upper-secondary and tertiary level was substantially lower in East Germany than in West Germany. German unification then led to a sustained increase and convergence of the level of educational inequality in East Germany towards that of West Germany. Our findings suggest that large-scale institutional reforms can have a profound and lasting effect on the level of educational inequality in society.

RC28-514.13

BETTHERAUSER, BASTIAN* (University of Oxford)

BOURNE, MOLLIE (University of Oxford)

Understanding the Mobility Chances of Children from Working-Class Backgrounds in Britain: How Important Are Cognitive Ability and Locus of Control?

Research in social stratification has shown that children from working-class backgrounds tend to obtain substantially lower levels of educational attainment and lower labour market positions than children from higher social class backgrounds. However, we still know relatively little about the micro-level processes that account for this empirical regularity. Our study examines the roles of two individual-level characteristics – cognitive ability and locus of control – in mediating the effect of individuals’ parental class background on their educational attainment and social class position. Moreover, our results show that, while individuals’ locus of control also plays a role in mediating the parental class, the role is substantially smaller than that of cognitive ability. Contrasting with previous studies on the subject, we measure individuals’ social class positions at two crucial points in their careers: labour market entry and occupational maturity. We find that the mediating roles of cognitive ability and locus of control remain stable across individuals’ working lives.
variables as well as health-related aspects from the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ). Preliminary analyses of the data (05/2011-07/2016) are presented in this abstract. Data from 05/2011-12/2017 will be presented at the conference. Results: The majority of the clients were women (approx. 73%), the mean age was 49.6 (SD = 9.1) years. Approximately 37% of the clients reported on conflicts with colleagues or supervisors. Extreme or severe conflicts were indicated by every fifth client. Preliminary results showed highly significant correlations between the severity of conflicts and work-related demands (r = .34, p < 0.001) as well as job satisfaction (r = -.36, p < .001). Further associations were found between conflicts and health issues concerning subjective general health (Eta = .19, p < 0.01) and depressive symptoms (Eta = .33; p < .001). Conclusion: Conflicts at the workplace are a major topic and a common reason for consultation. We found significant associations to work-related aspects and health issues. Professionals who are concerned with occupational health management should consider multiple intervention programs. In order to support those clients and to prevent early retirement or health-related problems specific intervention should be offered, such as support for professional conflict solutions or coaching.

RC55-900.2

BEYCAN, TUGCE* (University of Neuchatel, Department of Sociology)
The Capabilities Based Multidimensional Poverty Determinant Analysis: Case Study from Turkey

Sen's capability approach has been widely recognized for measuring well-being and poverty from a multidimensional perspective in the past three decades. With United Nations Development Programs, the capabilities approach has been operationalized as a poverty dashboard for different purposes such as Millennium development goals or most recently sustainable development goals, and also based on composite indices like the Human development and Multidimensional poverty indices. These measures have helped to see the life in the global south from a different angle focusing on non-monetary perspective to assess the quality of life over the long run. The evaluative process of living conditions in these developing countries were reduced to monetary basis. However, Sen showed that the life is not about the money but it is about the combinations of opportunities, resources, and means. Arguing the importance of Sen's framework, in this study I shed light on education, health, dwelling, financial, and material well-being related capabilities in Turkey by using the 2011 Statistics on Income and living conditions survey. Based on different combinations of these capabilities captured in the data, I identify different groups of poverty such as the most prosperous, the most deprived and the in between of well-off and destitution. After this identification process, the regression based multivariate analysis shows the significance and magnitude of various socio-economic indicators on poverty groups. As a result, comparative analysis shows how different poverty groups are affected in a multidimensional perspective. This study, therefore, aims at better understanding the complex configurations of poverty and contributing to the development of new quality of life programs in Turkey.

RC32-594.2

BEYER, HEIKO* (Institut for Social Sciences)
SCHNABEL, ANNETTE (Heinrich-Heine-Universitaet Dueseldorf)
LACH, MONA (Goethe-University Frankfurt)

On the Social Conditions of Antifeminist Speech

With a focus on antifeminist social norms the present paper investigates the mechanisms of modern antifeminism both on a theoretical and empirical level. By adopting the concept of "cultural codes", antifeminism is discussed as a form to communicate a general authoritarian worldview and an opposition towards "political correctness". The results of an empirical study based on a German sample show that antifeminism in fact correlates with concepts connected to this worldview, namely authoritarianism, social dominance orientation and distrust in public and political institutions. Using a factorial survey design the study further analyzes which situational characteristics determine whether individuals agree with antifeminist speech. Looking at the gender of the speaker, the expressed form of devaluation of women and feminists and the expression of different feminist topics it is shown that not only antifeminist statements uttered by women are more likely to be accepted but also that situational factors and personal traits of respondents work together when complying with an antifeminist social norm.

WG05-942.4

BHADURI, SANJUKTA* (SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE)

LOCAL Area Plans As a Tool for Inclusive City Planning

Inclusive city has been defined by several researchers, scholars, professionals of various disciplines ranging from sociology, economy, urban planning and governance as well as by UN bodies, i.e. UNESCO and funding organizations, like World Bank. The connotation incorporates the concepts of social and economic inclusion, inclusive planning and empowered, place-based democratic institutions. The inclusive city encompasses the concerns of stakeholders, equal rights, opportunities and ability for access to affordable land, housing, services, employment and participation in the processes of city development and governance. Inclusive city thus targets to overcome the issues related to marginalisation, exclusion, gentrification, inequality and inequity. At the heart of the "Inclusive City" are three inter-related ideas that contribute to the realization of full citizenship: respect for human rights, good urban governance and equitable growth.

Whereas the policies, guidelines and approaches have echoed the same thought, however in reality it has been a challenging task to plan for and achieve inclusive cities. There have been problems pertaining to participation in development and decision making; one of the significant reasons being the top down approach in existing situation fails to effectively involve the citizen in the process of development planning. Local Area Planning has been conceptualised as a participatory, collaborative, bottom up approach to city growth and development so as to counterbalance the top down approach. The Master Plan of Delhi 2021, has put forth Local area plans as the third tier of plan with Master Plan and Zonal Development plan being the first two tiers respectively. "Local area for the city of Delhi is understood as 'Ward' as the administrative unit. Local area plans is the right scale of plans that would help to achieve inclusive cities. The paper thus explores the role of local area plans as a tool for inclusive city planning.

RC35-639.3

BHAMBRA, GURMINDER* (University of Sussex)

Epistemological Justice in Postcolonial Times

As Horkheimer most famously set out, critical theory is not simply about understanding emancipation or the conditions for emancipation, but contains also the practical aim of 'emancipation from slavery'. For this latter claim to be borne out, it would require an acknowledgement of the ways in which freedom in the old world came into being alongside the introduction of slavery in the new world. Epistemological justice in postcolonial times would require an address of the ways in which slavery was integral to the Enlightenment project – structuring its knowledge claims – but rendered invisible to it. Further, the reparative history that brought slavery back into a consideration of Enlightenment's 'reason' would then also have to consider the very real question of reparations for slavery by those who call themselves the inheritors of the Enlightenment. Challenging Enlightenment reason, has the related consequence of making reparations 'reasonable'.

RC06-125.3

BHANDARI, ASHA* (National Law University)

Domestic Violence, Family Structure and Status of Married Women- a Comparative Study of Joint Family and Nuclear Family System in Jodhpur (India)

Domestic violence against women is a global problem and present in every country crossing the boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. Domestic violence is related to family structure, and to greater extent to social structure and the prevailing systems of values and beliefs of a particular culture. In the specific context of familial relationships, social norms dictate the specific roles and expected behaviour of the various members of the family which have impact on and violent act in the family system. It is interesting to research these power differentials within the family – power differentials that structure the occurrence, the subjective experience, as well as the adjudicatory evaluation of domestic violence. In India, the joint family system has been in existence since ancient time; however, with the passage of time, the joint family system has disintegrated, giving rise to the nuclear family system. Women belong to joint or nuclear family varies significantly on the issue of domestic violence. In this backdrop this paper tries to explore the relationship between family structure and incident of domestic violence on the women of age group 18-50 years in the city of Jodhpur. This is a cross sectional study in 100 families (50 joint families and 50 nuclear families). Families are selected by using random sampling method including all married members of family with a semi structured questionnaire to interview the respondent members of family. The questions included demographic profile, satisfaction with current family pattern, opinions about changing trends of family, occurrence of violent act, socio-psychological impact on the women, awareness about legal norms. Finally the suggestion are provided based on the research conducted to overcome the situation.

RC18-340.2

BHARGAVA, NARESH* (Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, INDIA)

Dalit Politics and Its Place in Indian Polity - the Issue for Identities

Dalit selfhood, Dalit subjectivity as well as the war against inequality have been a few major issues included for political activities in India. These issues...
have created movements and even political parties. The phenomena has roots in the pre-independence colonial modernity when two contradictory approaches appeared. While Gandhi pleaded for a peaceful reformist action, Ambedkar supported radical step elimination of caste system and equal socio economic political status to those who were an excluded lot. The political war continues and with lot of concessions and reservations the reform move have improved the status of the people but not the social identity. The current Dalit polity in a way still carry the demands which may bring a change in their identity. However, the polity has brought new classes, neo caste explanations and religious sermons in question.

RC14-263.3
Bharti, Sachin* (Guru gobind Singh Indraprastha University)
Redhu, Divyani (Guru gobind Singh Indraprastha University New Delhi)

Social Media As a Tool for Social Disconnectedness – Analyzing the Facebook Usage Pattern of Youth in Delhi

Today, we all very proudly boast of the fact that we live in an era of technology. It has became immensely easy for us to know what is going around the world with merely a click on the screen. Undoubtedly, today we are highly connected with each other. We know what our friends, relatives and acquaintances are doing everyday in their respective lives. But, the irony lies in the fact that the condition that has been established today among us is primarily limited to social media. Quite possibly, for an instance, we might never even talk to our neighbor next-door if we pass by them on the street. But, what updates they make on their Facebook profiles are of utmost interest to us.

Particularly, talking about youth today and their engagement on social media platforms, it would not be wrong to say that they are living in a virtual world of social media and are very distant from their real lives. This excessive usage of social media by youth has certainly changed the way they behave and also communicate. Ranging from few hours to staying online almost the whole day on social media, youngsters are today more interested in their virtual lives rather than the one they lead in reality. Gone are those days, when youngsters used to share their problems with their parents, siblings or close friends. Owing to the same, the bonds among the youth with either their families or friends has undergone a massive change. For an instance, it has now become more important for them to update photos of any event online rather than enjoying the same. Thus, by analyzing the Facebook usage pattern of youth in Delhi, an effort has been made by the researchers to understand social disconnectedness as a result of social media.

RC13-259.3
Bhattacharyya, Ipsita* (Department of English)

Sri Ramakrishna Seva Samity (RKSS) and Leisure Opportunities for the Urban Aged in Dibrugarh, Assam, India

Sri Ramkrishna Seva Samity (RKSS), Dibrugarh is a private centre established in 1928 and registered as a Religious Trust under the Societies Registration Act and follow the spiritual and ethical ideals and principles of Sri Ramakrishna. Sri Ramkrishna (1836-1886) was a great 19 and follow the spiritual and ethnical ideals and principles of Sri Ramakrishna. The Ramakrishna Math and the Sri Ramakrishna Seva Samity (RKSS), Dibrugarh is a private centre established in 1928 and registered as a Religious Trust under the Societies Registration Act and follow the spiritual and ethical ideals and principles of Sri Ramakrishna. Sri Ramkrishna (1836-1886) was a great 19 and follow the spiritual and ethnical ideals and principles of Sri Ramakrishna. The Ramakrishna Math and the

Major findings are:

1. In the Morning session from 6 to 8, urban aged come to RKSS and performs yoga and jogging.
2. There is a library which is used by the aged for reading.
3. Regular medical camps are attended by the aged organized by RKSS.
4. In the evening 6 to 8 pm urban aged participate in the regular prayer program of RKSS.
5. Aged Women during evening time engage in preparation of the Prasad(oferings made to god).
6. They participate and pass time in all different religious activities organized through out the year.
7. Some of the aged respondents are also office bearers of RKSS and they along with other aged ordinary members participate in official assignment and welfare activities like flood relief, to spread the ideals of Ramakrishna, spreading education, rendering medical services, extending help to villagers, upliftment of poor and the downtrodden.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the settlement service needs of refugees in Canada. Baseline information was collected using a survey examining the use of settlement services of 624 newly arrived Syrian refugees in three Canadian provinces. I address the following research question, “How the resettlement capacity of the state can be used most effectively to resettle large numbers of refugees depending on the composition of families within a limited time period?” A theory-based matching system was used to evaluate the available settlement services that each province provides to refugees and if those services match the needs of family units during their first months in Canada. Though the provinces encourage the individual localities and private organizations to participate with extra funding and support to newly arrived refugees, from a sociological standpoint, real diversities such as cultural, linguistic, racial, gendered, religious, etc., differences are compressed and homogenized through settlement policies. There are many factors such as housing issues, language acquisition problems, lack of knowledge on job hunting, etc. that require attention while matching the available resources to the individual family needs. The results indicate that there is a multidimensional service constraints and certain mismatch among the services provided versus settlement needs among refugees, challenging the process of resettlement. Families with higher number of children have different needs with regards to housing, language training and childcare whereas, families without children have different sets of needs. For example, families with small children need houses close to schools, bus stops and playgrounds, whereas families without children can live in studio apartments without these amenities. In case of single parents with small children, special quota should be made for their language class enrollment and it is the responsibility of the employment service providers to provide extra help with their job search.

RC31-554.17
Bhattacharyya, Pallabi* (Department of Sociology)
Rahman, Mohammad Azizur* (University of Manitoba)

Understanding the Economic Integration of Refugees into the Host Societies

According to the UNHCR, economic integration is a key factor of refugee integration. Research shows that active participation in the labour force hastens integration in other aspects of life. Although there are many studies on economic integration, the bulk of them has not made the distinction between immigrants and refugees. Among refugees, refugees face various post-settlement challenges while integrating into the host communities. Though the host societies try to facilitate labour market integration among refugees through settlement programs and integration policies, they still face structural barriers that act as obstacles in achieving economic integration. Due to complex, cultural, economic, and political differences within the host societies, the factors/processes that influence the labor market success of refugees are not likely to be the same. The lack of economic integration of refugees is associated with many other issues like joining gangs or criminal activities, welfare dependency, safety and security. In this round-table discussion, we aim to get a perspective on these different obstacles that the refugees face while entering the labour market and what integration strategies should be adopted to rid the market of obstacles to integration. Knowledge of local language, education, appropriate professional and vocational skills are considered essential requirements for labour market integration which, in case of refugees, act as deterrents to integration. Refugees may lack employable human capital resources and therefore they tend to remain mostly unemployed or in low paid, low skilled jobs. Questions such as, what are the different ways that the host society prevents refugees from entering the labour market?, what strategies can be adopted to increase refugees employability as well as measures to overcome personal and structural barriers to the labour market integration? etc. will be discussed. From this round-table, we will think globally to inculcate strategies for acting locally.
in social/educational or home setting. It has also faced isolation and supports

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XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

RI0-204.1

BIALAKOWSKY, ALBERTO LEONARD* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires)

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SCHENK, ANDREA (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Intellect and Labour Revisited: Collective Alternatives of Self-Management and Co-Production

Productive labour is being penetrated and constrained by systems of control, regulation and violence based on current neoliberal knowledge. This paper aims to discuss and answer the following question: Is the decolonization of knowledge possible without transforming its epistemic foundations? The theoretical answer is that only a radical emancipation can be achieved without referring to and discussing the epistemic foundations of productive labour. Based on Latin American critical knowledge as well as social movement praxis, the purpose of this project is to discuss and develop a theoretical perspective on self-management experiences in academia, firms and prisons in Argentina and Chile. These productive spaces at first glance seem very different, but today reveal very similar regulatory logics.

RC35-634.3

BIALAKOWSKY, ALEJANDRO* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani - Facultad de Ciencias Sociales - Universidad de Buenos Aires)

DE MARINIS, PABLO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, CONICET)

Be Aware of “Mass Societies”. Simultaneities between the 50’s and 60’s Sociologies of Argentina and the United States

From the 1930s onwards, the social-theoretical problematization of masses and crowds took a new path in almost all over the world. On the one hand, greater emphasis was placed on technical progress and bureaucratisation of organizations (both State and business, as well as the media, political parties and trade unions). On the other hand, the various effects of these processes, from the democratic blurring of cultural distinctions between elites and non-elites to the transformation of the class structure that could –and did– lead to totalitarianism were stressed. Authors like José Ortega y Gasset or Karl Mannheim were illustrative of these positions.

Starting from a previous work, in which we have comparative studied the perspectives of David Riesman and Gino Germani, this paper proposes a broader effort. To do this, we will recover the comparative perspective of the “simultaneous approach” between theories of the South and the North that we had deployed there, although we will leave aside the specificity we had then reached by comparing only two perspectives. Now, we intend to systematize more generally the dominant characteristics, similarities and peculiar features that the analysis of these problems assumed in sociology in the United States and in Argentina during the 50’s and especially the 60’s. At that time, sociology reached higher levels of institutionalization in Argentina and, consequently, a greater volume of research and theoretical reflections, while in the United States its elaborations and research were focused on social policy. There, we will highlight certain common and distinctive “epochal crossroads”, related to the emergence of the so called “mass society”, and at the same time we will trace the different ways in which both sociologies elaborated and intervened on such crossroads, based on public opinion, social structure, long-range historical or organizational studies.

RC45-757.2

BIANCHI, FEDERICO* (University of Buenos Aires)

FLACHE, ANDREAS (University of Groningen / ICS)

SQUAZZONI, FLAMINIO (University of Brescia)

Solidarity and Competition: Simulating Social Support between Competing Collaboration Partners

This study aims to understand the consequences of competition between collaborating partners on the emergence of solidarity between them. Previous research has suggested that peers engaging in economic exchanges, e.g. professional collaboration, can develop expectations of social support if trust arises between them, which fosters confidence in receiving support from the partner. Yet, these results mainly focused on context-specific lack of competition. In order to study this, we developed a stochastic Agent-Based Model (ABM) which includes a multiplex network of collaboration, trust and social support. The model is an adaptation of Stochastic Actor-Oriented Models simulation algorithm. By running computer simulations, we manipulated heterogeneity in resource endowment and resource-poor but needy actors established mutual help relations due to their stronger social activity in search for attractive partners, which made them less peripheral in the emergent network than without heterogeneity in neediness. Finally, resource inequality could generate networks where integration between high- and low-resource agents was similar to what was produced without competition. Our study also showcases the potential of ABMs to expand the scope of empirical network research results.

RC10-202.4

BIANCHI, MICHELE* (University Carlo Bo urbino)

A New Place a New Community. the Case Study of Gillet Square, a Community-Led Urban Regeneration Project

The urban regeneration is not merely a process that affects the physical structure of cities but it deals with many other aspects, such as the local social structure and the environmental issues. This article focuses its attention on the inner cities and asks questions on the possible redevelopment of them, with particular attention to the social innovation. I refer here to social innovation as Moulaert et al. (2003, 2009, 2014) have theorised it. This aims to find innovative solutions for a range of problems that affect people such as exclusion, deprivation, poverty, lack of wellbeing. This process involves many actors and it fosters inclusion and wellbeing through the implementation of social relations and people empowerment. This article presents the main features of Gillet Square, a project promoted by Hackney Co-operative Developments (HCD) a community interest company based in the London East End. This area is one of the most disadvantaged in England. Moreover, it is witnessing a strong gentrification process, which is excluding many dwellers from local services and house affordability. This qualitative research assesses the coherency of the Gillet Square project with its objectives and values, and how the HCD has worked in partnership with other organisations for the renewal of the square. Findings show how a community led initiative can involve local stakeholders in the regeneration of a critical area and develops a new local asset for the promotion of social cohesion and integration of marginalised citizens. Elderly isolated people are more engaged in community life, teenagers have designed the temporary skate park for families to enjoy leisure activities. The Action Group, which is composed by members of ethnic groups, local businesses, charities and the Hackney Council, have created the wide cultural program of Gillet square. All the activities are free entry and promote a good social mix.
RC4-247.3
BIBANG, CLAVER** (Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3)
De La Surhumanisation Religieuse a La Deshumanisation Sociale DES Albinos Enquete Sur Le Processus De Negation De L'Humanite Des Minorites En Afrique Subsaharienne

L’Albinos, minorité visible en Afrique, est dans un processus permanent de déshumanisation, sa couleur, qui n’est pas ethnique, mais génétique (déficit de mélanine), contrariant par le pouvoir quasi divin qu’on lui confère présument, l’élément axial du stigmate dont il est l’objet. Élevé au-dessus de l’humain du fait de sa peau blanchie, toute violence contre l’Albinos n’est alors plus vécue comme un crime, constituant désormais le droit de l’homme ordinaire à exploiter les pouvoirs qui lui sont faussement prêtés. Ainsi, le rejet de l’Albinos, transformé en groupe ethnique à part, s’explique dans une superstition mercantile que Patrick Imbert appellerait « un stéréotype de croyance »[1]. L’albinisme, attribut génétique qui fait prétexte à la stigmatisation sociale du groupe ethnique ainsi constitué, repose donc également sur la cupidité de différentes personnalités africaines, en mal d’enrichissements rapides et sans effort, qui vont consulter des prêtres traditionnels véreux, dans le farouche espoir – qui est aussi une conviction africaine, en mal d’enrichissements rapides et sans effort, qui vont consulter des prêtres traditionnels véreux, dans le farouche espoir – qui est aussi une conviction africaine.

Patrick Imbert appellerait « un stéréotype de croyance »[1]. L’albinisme, attribut génétique qui fait prétexte à la stigmatisation sociale du groupe ethnique ainsi constitué, repose donc également sur la cupidité de différentes personnalités africaines, en mal d’enrichissements rapides et sans effort, qui vont consulter des prêtres traditionnels véreux, dans le farouche espoir - qui est aussi une conviction africaine, en mal d’enrichissements rapides et sans effort, qui vont consulter des prêtres traditionnels véreux, dans le farouche espoir - qui est aussi une conviction africaine, en mal d’enrichissements rapides et sans effort, qui vont consulter des prêtres traditionnels véreux, dans le farouche espoir - qui est aussi une conviction africaine, en mal d’enrichissements rapides et sans effort, qui vont consulter des prêtres traditionnels véreux, dans le farouche espoir.

RC23-439.2
BIBIMOUNE, KELTHOUM* (University of Batna 1)
Algerian Family Life “Online” and “Selfie Culture” from the Social Exposition Expectations to the Challenges of Digitalization. the Field Study of a Sample of Algerian Families Using the “Messenger Application” in the City of Batna – Algeria

The present study is supposed to detect the changes occurring in the role of socialization of the Algerian contemporary family by focusing on the effects of adopting « selfie culture », as a daily practice, on its daily life. This happens when the family members expose their family life photos in Digital Networks in order to achieve social presence/exposition and satisfy their expectations towards global culture’s openness and communication. That is why the present study tries to highlight some reflections of the selfie culture implications on the nature of the family’s socialization role which is gradually taking a new character. Additionally, the study aims at highlighting the challenges of these digital socializations over the daily life of the Algerian family. The present work relies on the results of a field study on a sample of Algerian families using the messenger application in city of Banta. Discussions of those challenges, within the sociology of everyday life, are supposed to give way to the suggestion of some new mechanisms that enable the contemporary family’s rationalization and management of its everyday practices within the digital space in a way to promote its openness to the other, keeping safe its stability and human sense of the effective interaction in the family daily life.

RC57-J5-7.3
BIDIAN, OLMIPA* (University of Toronto)
Towards a Holistic Understanding of the Spatial and a-Spatial Social Life of Toronto’s Newly Developed Urban Public Spaces

The historical functions of urban public spaces are to create a physical link between buildings and land use, and to sustain the economic, administrative, and transportation functions of a city. They also link people, facilitating social interactions and communication, binding the whole order of local communities, by creating a realm in which the greatest amount of human contact takes place (Gencel and Velibeyoglu 2006; Tibbalds 1992). They are an important component of the social communication system that brings people together to discuss important aspects of their lives and form relationships (Hampton, Goulet, and Albaressi 2015).

However, with the emergence of internet technologies, the lines between the physical and digital worlds are constantly being crossed, the traditional qualities of public spaces are being redefined, and the very ways in which we make sense of the surrounding world, and attach value to our environment, is modified (Jack 2012). In such an understanding of the social life of urban public spaces needs to take into account not only the spatial, but also the a-spatial processes brought about by internet technologies.

The purpose of this project is to examine this synergetic relation between urban public spaces, social interactions, and internet technologies, to ascertain the ways in which internet technologies help redefine the traditional qualities of urban public spaces and transform the ways in which people experience them. Ethnographic methods are being used along video-recordings and content analysis of images posted on Google and other social media sites.

RC22-409.21
BIDIKHOVA, IYA* (Saint Tikhon’s Orthodox University)  
The Models of Attitudes of the Population Towards Significant Sacred Objects in the Context of Modern Sociological Theories (an example of the city of Sergiev Posad) (Russia)

In the modern world there are a lot of rapid global changes in the different spheres of existence: economic, political, cultural and others. One of the consequences of this is the change in the system of values and the emergence of the phenomenon of “postmodern society”.

Due to this it is interesting to investigate how modern people perceive sacred objects and values: do they see in them objects of the realization of spiritual and religious needs or the historical and cultural artefacts, or do they perceive them as source of some advantages?

We tried to answer these questions using the results of a survey in the city of Sergiev Posad where there is one of the most significant sacred objects in Russia – Trinity-Sergiev Lavra. The data analysis shows that there are several models but two of them were most common “Lavra as capital” and “Lavra as value”.

This paper is supposed to detect the changes occurring in the role of socialization of the Algerian contemporary family by focusing on the effects of adopting « selfie culture », as a daily practice, on its daily life. This happens when the family members expose their family life photos in Digital Networks in order to achieve social presence/exposition and satisfy their expectations towards global culture’s openness and communication. That is why the present study tries to highlight some reflections of the selfie culture implications on the nature of the family’s socialization role which is gradually taking a new character. Additionally, the study aims at highlighting the challenges of these digital socializations over the daily life of the Algerian family. The present work relies on the results of a field study on a sample of Algerian families using the messenger application in city of Banta. Discussions of those challenges, within the sociology of everyday life, are supposed to give way to the suggestion of some new mechanisms that enable the contemporary family’s rationalization and management of its everyday practices within the digital space in a way to promote its openness to the other, keeping safe its stability and human sense of the effective interaction in the family daily life.
dominates over science (see Messner and Rosenfeld, 2001). The case of Poland is of special interest because over last 27 years this country has undergone a significant economic and political transformation that in many ways covered the scientific governance.

The goal of this paper is to examine how the ethos of science changes under the conditions of excessive pressure from the economy and market values by investigating the relationship between the ethos of science and the marketized mentality (Hövermann et al. 2015a; Hövermann et al. 2015b; Hövermann et al. 2016) in contemporary Polish academic community.

The empirical basis for statistical analysis is a survey conducted from December 2015 to January 2016 on a representative sample of academics in Poland. The sample size was N=801. The results show negative correlation of marketized mentality with ethos of academic science and positive correlation with industrial science ethos.

What caused variation in compliance and non-compliance with military disciplinary laws over time, across units, and within units during the decolonization war in Indonesia?

In 1945, shortly after the end of World War II, many young men enlisted for military service in the Dutch armed forces. The government was, at the time, actively recruiting people to re-occupy one of its former colonies, the Dutch-Indies. When the recruitment campaign started, Japanese forces still controlled the archipelago. Yet by the time the Dutch military arrived, Japan had surrendered. The Dutch government expected a smooth re-occupation. But to its dismay, it faced a stiff nationalist movement - a movement that had begun to emerge in the Dutch-Indies at the end of the nineteenth century, and that had become quite powerful under Japanese rule (see generally Kahin 1952). The nationalists did not want the Dutch to return. A decolonization war started, and lasted until late 1949 when Indonesia officially became independent.

This dissertation project explores that war at the micro-level. It combines military personnel files with other primary sources to explore variation in discipline - compliance and non-compliance with military disciplinary law - by Dutch soldiers. The dissertation is embedded within a larger research project that focuses on the social histories of military units. Accordingly, the dissertation will have a strong historical character. But it also aims to contribute to the social sciences. Most importantly, it seeks to further our understanding of compliance and non-compliance with the law (e.g., Tyler 1990). The socio-legal question at the heart of the project is: What caused variation in compliance and non-compliance with military disciplinary laws over time, across units, and within units during the decolonization war in Indonesia?

Social Innovation, Knowledge and the Inclusive City

The theme of social innovation has gained a growing space in European agendas centred on welfare/urban policies thanks to the perspective that sees cities both as places of crisis and as places of experimentation of new governance relations. The basic meaning of the term, social innovation refers to new answers to the needs of a community, by means of new products, services, organizational structures or activities. In a more profound sense, the concept involves new ways of defining and facing situations of social exclusion in connection with integrated approaches of local development. Yet social innovation is a quasi-concept. This makes it malleable and adaptable to different points of view - even here its success - and at the same time elusive and ambiguous. Moreover, the picture emerging from the empirical investigations on its inclusive effects is far from univocal. In addition, it is unanimously recognized that local innovative experiences are fragile, fragmentary and uncertain unless they cross wider scales, resources and powers. The need for an institutional infrastructure that supports upscaling processes - through regulations, policies, and rights - is consequently one of the main indications given by the research on the theme.

Following these indications, in this paper I discuss how institutions are important for social innovation by focusing on two connected points: the relationship between innovation and knowledge, and the role of the state as an institution for public knowledge. In the first part, I illustrate the general framework in which social innovation develops as a social/urban policy strategy in European cities, highlighting its elements of vagueness and heterogeneity. In the second part, after getting some research data that corroborate the importance of the institutions, I discuss the importance of the cognitive and ideational dimension of social innovation.

Religious radicalization is generally perceived as the belief that people should refer to unchangeable rules established in the past; that these rules allow for only one interpretation, and that these rules should prevail over modern - secular ones. Moreover, it also agreed that these components foster engagement in direct action - violent or nonviolent.

In the last decade, as many research works have shown, social media has become a major platform for the dissemination of religious radicalization, via recruitment of adherents, communication with supporters and fundraising.

Few studies, however, have recognized the patriarchal underpinnings of this process i.e. the romanticization of the patriarchal family and its gendered hierarchies. Actually “The Family”, with its rigid gendered spheres and clearly marked boundaries between “us” and “them” appears as a central theme in radical religious discourses, the answer to “corrupt modernity.”

In this paper, I illustrate this approach by analyzing the textual and visual posts appearing in the randomly chosen months of July- August 2017 on the Facebook of Yad Le’Achim. An Ultra-Orthodox Jewish (Haredi) organization, Yad Le’achim focuses now mainly on preventing intermarriage between Jewish women and Muslim men.

Six interrelated themes promote Yad Leachim’s ideology: the presentation of Haredi Judaism as the single authentic Judaism; the fight against intermarriage - the silent Holocaust; the rescue of "failed Jewish women" who marry Arabs; the fight against the (demonized) Arab man; the “poor children” of intermarriage; the “good people” of the Haredi community.

My analysis refers to the transformation of “the family” and to the growing numbers of mixed families in post-industrial societies, including Israel, and to the way this evolution is constructed on social media to radicalize people for social change.

My conclusion relates to the need to integrate these issues on the family research agenda.

The kibbutz is a collective, democratic, socialist-inspired form of settlement that grew out of the Jewish national movement in Palestine, at the very beginning of the 20th century. As with (some) other voluntary forms, of association that were influenced by socialist visions of utopia, the promise of gender equality emerged as a fundamental principle in this collective community-but was not fulfilled. As a consequence, the historical unequal gender order was historically reproduced.

In this paper, I use the concept of cooptation - the formalized inclusion of challengers into the authority system they are challenging so as to neutralize them (Selznick, 1949) to analyze the institutional role of the kibbutz movement’s "Equality Departments" founded by kibbutz feminist activists and functioning at different times, from the 1980’s until now. Retaining a dynamic approach to Selznick’s classical definition, I first point to the fact that in the long run, as demonstrated in recent scholarship (Couto 1988; Body-Gendrot, Carré and Garbaye 2008; Prilleltensky 2014; Korteweg, 2017), cooptation, can transform the power structure and further economic redistribution and/or cultural recognition and/or political representation.

In the second part of my work, on the basis of documents and of interviews, with the heads of the Equality Departments, conducted between 2011 and 2015, I apply this dynamic approach to the feminist sections.

In the third part of my research, I map alternative possible scripts for the actual cooptation process, in the kibbutz.

My conclusion relates to the possible joint futures between co-optation, social justice and social change in diverse socio-political contexts.
explicit constraints: in most cases, they are based on consent, which is anchored in gendered socialization and in parental investment prior to divorce.

However gender roles vary a lot across the social ladder. Precarious men tend to deviate from the norm of shared parenting, because of their difficulties on the labor market and because of their distance from legal institutions. In this social group, women remain the main caregivers – they cannot pass away when fathers do not show up. Among middle-class and upper-class fathers, the professional incentives find more echo: these fathers can pay for child alimony and they can mobilize legitimate educational resources with their children. Therefore, middle and upper-class women are enjoined to give them a place, although these fathers' involvement remains very variable.

These gender-class entanglements depend on national contexts. In France, the norm of shared parenthood is mainly defined in symbolic terms, whereas in Québec, it has got a practical sense. Shared physical custody is then more frequent in Québec than in France, as well as child support payments. Canadian middle-class mothers are more likely to get child support that their French equivalents. Their openness to sharing childcare is counterport to economic "joint parenthood".

**RC12-244.1**

**BILAND-CURINIER, ÉMILIE* (Rennes 2 University)**

**Gender and Class Inequalities in Access to Family Justice (France-Québec)**

Since the 1970s, along with the unprecedented increase of marital dissolutions, major changes have occurred in the ways the legal profession intervenes in family disputes. Across Western countries, adjudication through the Courts has become less common, whereas alternative dispute resolution devices have involved more and more ex-partners. From a public policy standpoint, these trends follow two main rationales. They are inspired by liberal ideas, which supports individual rights; they also aim to ease the financial burden of Court adjudication, both for litigants and for public spending.

The paper aims to assess the effects of such changes on class and gender inequalities regarding legal services. It is based on a long-term (2009-2016) collective qualitative and quantitative research project that was led in two Western jurisdictions: France – a civil-law country – and Québec (Canada) – whose legal tradition mixes civil law and common law influence.

In both jurisdictions, the diversification of ways and means for family disputes has led to large class inequalities. Upper-class families manage to choose, and to combine, intervenors from the public sector (judges) and from the private sector (expensive lawyers). But working-class litigants have less scope to decide who counsel them and they depend on public-funded services, which may be difficult to access or less accurate.

Gender inequalities add to these class inequalities: working-class women are the first to be targeted by public interveners, while precarious men tend to be left out by them and have to deal with the procedures on their own.

In Québec, this diversification is much higher, so that class inequalities are larger than in France. In the former, the “each according to need” official goal is rather an “each according to means” system. In the latter, adjudication through the Courts is still massive, but it varies a lot depending on social status.

**RC11-226.1**

**BILDTGÅRD, TORBJÖRN* (Stockholm University)**

**ÖBERG, PETER (University of Gothenburg)**

**From Society of Widows to Society of Divorcees – Late Life Singlehood Revisited**

More than four decades ago Lopata coined the concept “society of widows” to describe the gendered reality of late life singlehood, where widowed women were excluded from the socialized social life and had to depend on other widows for social integration. We have coined the concept “society of divorcees” to describe the changing reality of late life singlehood. More people enter later life as divorcees or become divorced at a high age. Among Swedes 60+ divorcees outnumber widowed people, and the incidence of late life divorce has more than doubled since the millennium in what has been called the grey divorce revolution. Many other Western countries follow the same demographic trend, posing important questions about late life singlehood. Based on two Swedish studies we will show that the structure of the late life single community is becoming less gender skewed and the consequence of the emerging society of divorcees, and that in this society relationship careers are increasingly complex, attitudes to repartnering increasing increasingly liberal and partner sanctification seldom an issue. We will conclude by discussing the consequences of the emerging society of divorcees for late life support structures.

**RC05-118.1**

**BILGE, SIRMA* (Universite de Montreal)**

**Intersectionality As Critical Pedagogy: Some Issues and Challenges**

How is intersectionality embedded in actual pedagogical practices? Building on a review of scientific literature as well as an on-going (SSHRC-funded) research project on minority knowledges and neoliberal academy, this paper provides an overview of classroom initiatives that put intersectionality into action for critical education and frames some of the main issues and challenges for the praxis of intersectionality in a critical context of the increasing neoliberalising of higher education along with the diversity work within it.

The theoretical framework relies on the neoliberal governmentality which addresses neoliberalism as an educational project that aims to transform society to its own image of market relations and expands itself by successfully absorbing and neutralising its own critiques, among others counter-hegemonic knowledge projects and producers. Building on a substantial literature tackling the neoliberal extension of economic logic beyond the borders of the economic sphere to irrigate all parts of life, wherein all aspects of social conduct are reconfigured according to economic lines of reasoning, the paper focuses on the actual pedagogic practices that sustain, accomplish or counter the incorporation of intersectionality (as an initially racial justice and social justice oriented academic formation) into the operations of neoliberalism. A specific focus is given to the ways in which teaching intersectionality can hinder, albeit unintentionally, the antiracist education.
Syrian Refugee Youth Seeking Hope: Educational Aspirations and Integration of Refugee Youth in Belgium

The aftermath of Syrian civil war has expanded to the entire world. Since the WWI, one of the largest forced migrations has been experienced as a mass influx of Syrians. The duration of the crisis in Syria intensifies the urgency for refugee support. Recent policy agendas include education on the top of their lists. Tertiary education for helping refugees. On contextual level, in particular, the magnitude of the refugee influx, is stuck between “controlling” the refugee inflow and “helping” refugees in need. In this context, the socio-economic burden of the situation with its humanitarian aspect. There exist no unanimous response to the refugee crisis among European countries on a political and individual level. The aim of this paper is thus to explore the role of states in helping refugees and asylum-seekers on the public opinion about refugee support. Due to the hierarchical nature of the research question, we will opt for a multilevel approach. Data from 2016 Eurobarometer survey will be used to employ multilevel models to analyze the impact of the refugee influx on the public opinion on if the country is responsible for helping refugees. On contextual level, in particular, the magnitude of the refugee inflow in the host country, the political standing (supportive or critical) of the government towards refugee crisis, and European state typologies (Western, Nordic, Eastern) will be investigated to explain individual differences in attitudes toward their countries’ support for refugees.

The data will be collected through semi-structured interviews and two focus groups. In this study, based on content analysis with NVivo, we will report on the experiences of the refugee youth, perceived discrimination, the aspirations for higher education, future expectations/plans/hopes. Findings from our study will provide new insights about educational aspirations of refugee youth between the ages of seventeen and twenty-six who arrived in Belgium between 2011 and 2017, the challenges they encountered during their efforts in assessing higher education, their solution attempts and the help they have received from governmental or non-governmental institutes. Our critical discussions will reckon with the social and political aspects of the intersection between the humanitarian refugee policies and immigrant integration policies.
concerning the future; and their former image of being the country’s elite has changed into today’s image of them being potential troublemakers and future unemployed masses. This paper inquires the way their self-presentation as (a group of) graduates switches between collectivism and individualism by applying a narrative analysis approach. The empirical data consist of annually successive interviews I conducted with 30 informants over a period of three years. Most narrations refer to a collectivity of young graduates who deal with a lack of possibilities due to a labor market that is most often only accessible by helping relations. University graduates present themselves as abandoned by the government and despised by society. Nevertheless, there are further discursive threads woven in these narrations, which highlight individual agency that enables the narrators to overcome the blocked situation. On the one hand, there is a sort of habitual collectivity emerging when it comes to future imaginations, because graduates share the idea that their diploma has to pay off after all and underline the role they should play as intellectual elite. On the other hand, strategies for an amelioration of the situation are imagined on an individual level, rarely involving ideas of collective action.

This paper aims to explain which strategies of self-presentation and placing occur under which circumstances in graduates’ life courses, in order to give an insight in ideas and implications of collectivity and individuality among Burkinabe university graduates.

RC46-781.3
BISHOP, JOHANNA* (NA)
An Ethnographic Journey into Raising Human Trafficking Awareness with Students

The United Nations Palermo Protocol and the United States Trafficking Victims Protection Act have brought attention to the problem of human trafficking. Millions of people are being trafficked, forced into labor and servitude, and being held in debt bondage, and according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, human trafficking has become the third largest international crime industry behind illegal drugs and arms trafficking. Within the United States alone, the National Human Trafficking Hotline has received over 143,000 calls of suspected human trafficking since 2007, and documented 36,270 victims of human trafficking, with the predominant form of human trafficking occurring in the sex trade industry. At greatest risk for being trafficked and exploited are women, youths, and children, and often they are being trafficked in our midst. This presentation will describe the emerging and ongoing ethnographic journey of faculty and students working to raise awareness about human trafficking in their region, and building local capacity among citizens and professionals to be able to recognize suspected cases of trafficking. Student research projects have documented levels of human trafficking awareness in their communities. Throughout this process, human trafficking has gained visibility in academic dialogue and become legitimate academic study.

WG05-951.2
BISHT, BHUPENDRA* (National Centre for Good Governance)
Climate Change, Famines and Conflicts in Globalized World: Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management

Human development is affected by climate change due to direct and indirect impacts on environmental, social and economic spheres. One of the impacts of climate change is negative effects on crop yields due to uncertain weather pattern, which pose a threat to food security as stated in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This aggravates the condition of people having unstable livelihood and accessibility and access to food. A recent study conducted by researchers from the Columbia University established a link between the extreme severity of drought due to climate change and crop failure in Syria. As a consequence of this, food prices increased and many people lost their means of income further deteriorating their situation. This triggered the migration of population from rural to urban areas further stressing the system. Such a situation exacerbated poverty. This effect combined with poor governance sparked violent conflict in Syria further leading to people fleeing the country to escape civil war. The example of Syria highlights interlinked explicit and implicit threats posed by climate change and lack of good governance worsens the problem. Considering the future climate change impacts and risks stated by IPCC, and some parts of the world already experiencing these impacts, it becomes important to discuss the role of governance to address such issues. This paper explains the need for the change in conventional governance systems and planning required to tackle the challenges posed by climate change. It further discusses the kind of new dimensions required in governance systems and the importance of participation of people or various stakeholders in climate adaptation efforts to build resilience of systems to face these challenges.

RC05-111.6
BISKAMP, FLORIS* (University of Kassel)
Prejudice, Hegemony, and Distorted Communication. Three Ways of Conceptualizing Anti-Muslim Racism

While there is a growing consensus that such a thing as islamophobia or anti-Muslim racism does exist, the ways of conceptualizing this phenomenon differ substantially. The most common way of conceptualizing it as prejudice or as hegemonic discourse. In my paper, I will elaborate the strengths and weaknesses of both approaches and then propose a third approach combining their strengths while avoiding their weaknesses.

The discussion of Islamophobia as prejudice was prominently introduced by the 1997 Runnymede Report and has since been particularly relevant for quantitative scholarship. From this perspective, Islamophobia is discussed as a phenomenon of individual consciousness. The most commonly named defining marks of prejudicial consciousness are homogenization, rejection, and distortion. The discussion of Islamophobia as hegemony distinguishes prejudicial consciousness from conscious ideology. By understanding this concept, a wider approach to the social reproduction of Islamophobia is possible, which helps in understanding conscious ideology that is normative and goes beyond the standards of critical thinking. The resulting ability to discern prejudice from rational critique is the most important strength of this approach. However, the focus on individual consciousness makes this approach blind to dynamics of discourse and power.

The understanding of Anti-Muslim racism as a hegemonic discourse can be traced back to Edward Said’s Orientalism (1978) and has recently been employed by a growing number of scholars. Building on notions from Foucault and Gramsci, this approach highlights the very dynamics of power and discourse to which the prejudice approach remains oblivious. However, abstaining from a strong concept of reason, this approach shows reductionist tendencies, rendering it unable to distinguish racist speech from legitimate utterances.

To combine the strengths of both approaches, I propose introducing Habermas’s concept of “systematically distorted communication”. Since this concept brings in the notion of reason not located in individual consciousness but in discourse itself, it is able to distinguish racist discourses from critical debates while also accounting for dynamics of power and discourse.

RC16-312.8
BISKAMP, FLORIS* (University of Kassel)
Uneven and Combined Populism in the European Union

While there are some very general theoretical claims about populism (e.g. those connected to the names of Mouffe and Erbond, empirical research (e.g. that connected to the works of Mudde and Rovira Kaltwasser) shows a more complicated picture, suggesting only medium-range theories can fit. I combine these medium-range theories with research on EU’s economy and politics in order to develop a more systematic understanding of populisms in Europe as uneven and combined populism.

Most European countries have witnessed a surge of populism – but the populists differ strongly from country to country. While the most successful populists in most countries are from the right, those in Greece and Spain are from the left. Moreover, there are significant differences among right-wing populists. While some stick to a neoliberal agenda, others reworked their position in an almost socialist fashion. These programmatic differences correspond with different social bases.

Yet, in their unevenness the populist movements are combined in many ways. The most obvious combination is that populists on the right collaborate and learn from one another, as do those on the left. These direct combinations account for similarities but not for differences. There are, however, indirect links that partially explain why certain types of populism are more successful in some countries than in others. These indirect links are to be found in the economic and political system of the EU. Different countries have very different positions within these systems – some running trade surpluses, others deficits, some being net contributors of EU funds, others net recipients, some wielding more, others less political power. Using the cases of Germany, Greece, and France, I argue that their respective positions within the European system make the success of different kinds of populisms likely. These populist successes in turn have ramifications for the political and economic system.

RC14-JS-16.3
BITTNER, VANESSA* (Yale Sociology)
“Man, Superman, Gunman”. The Rise and Fall of Oscar Pistorius. A Cultural Sociological Analysis of Celebrity Discourse

This paper takes into consideration the empirical case of the media representation of South African athlete Oscar Pistorius. The portrayal of the disabled sprinter changed dramatically following the murder case of his girlfriend, Reeva Steenkamp: While the man himself went unchanged, the image put forth by news outlets shifted from a public national hero to a villain figure. In this paper, I present an analysis of this case by weaving together three similar but disjointed strands of sociology: Goffmanian and cultural sociological approaches

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
to performance and facework, Weberian approaches to the relationship between charisma and stigma, and dramaturgical theories of social tragedy. Through this theoretical lens I illustrate how his murder trial was not only a scandal but in fact a social tragedy, promulgated by challenges to Pistorius’ authenticity as a charismatic hero who had overcome stigma. This analysis shows how the drama of the Pistorius case is a social one, rooted in South Africa’s specific social and cultural structures, as well as in its history of Apartheid. This paper contributes to understanding how stories of violence and (in)justice connected to celebrity are covered in the media, while giving insight into more subtle questions of how power is related to race and status in post-Apartheid society.

RC22-419.6

BIZARRIA, JULIO* (Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (UNIRIO))

Post-Fascist Cosmologies and Civil Religion Revisited: On Black Ethnocide and Secular Sacrificial Processes in the City of Rio de Janeiro

This study analyses the fading boundaries between secular and religious discourse in the Brazilian public sphere from the perspective of the far-right sympathies stirred in the context of the 2016 coup and of the social groups standing as their most visible alterity in the city of Rio de Janeiro, the favela dwellers. On the one hand, ostensibly religious discourse, as a corollary of its continued dechristianisation, has been progressively called to postulate its agenda in secular terms; on the other hand, predominantly secular discourse, such as that of the Brazilian far-right, have come to display many cosmological features, ever more commensurate with a full-blown religious dimension. By revisiting and problematising the hypothesis of the civil religions and the contemporary characterisations of fascism, this paper seeks to illustrate this transit, evincing both the post-fascist cosmologies and the endogenous resistance against them, stemming from favela dwellers and militants defined by a composite stigma, simultaneously racial and territorial. The frequent “resistance killings” and “stray bullets” that victimise black favela youth, more than mere bureaucratic forms of the black ethnocide, may be conceived, within either group, as different forms of secular sacrificial processes, whereby political action and resistance may draw novel and as yet unknown potentialities. Evidence of this conflict and its centrality abounds to such an extent that even incidental observation of the cityscape, particularly of mortuary graffiti and urban epigraphy, may provide a valuable empirical ground to comprehend the rise of authoritarianism in Latin America and the many intricacies and fractures of the secular-religious divide in the 21st century.

RC09-192.4

BIZBERG, ILAN* (El Colegio de México)

He Diversity of Capitalisms in Latin America, a Regulationist Approach

The diversity of capitalisms in Latin America, a regulationist approach Against the dominant institutionalist perspective on Latin American capitalisms that believe that all countries in the continent have followed the same mode of development, we defend the idea that there are significant structural and socio-political differences them. This does not mean that every country is radically different and that we cannot find any general trends, but that we can find that there are clusters of countries that have had similar historical trajectories, analogous economic and class structures that make them react in a comparable manner to changes in the world economy.

This perspective is not only different from the ones that seek to find general patterns to the impacts of liberalization, for example. But it also differs from macro-economic analyses that try to define the best manner to react to a crisis, or to a favorable economic situation in order to extract most of its benefits. It is rather an analysis in political economy based on the manner in which socio-political conformations determine economic policies. It is an explanation on why States make economic decisions that are not always the “best way”. This perspective also judges that every capitalism in Latin America has its own crisis that must be distinguished from others.

We propose a theoretical perspective that analyzes certain “determinants” of a type of capitalism: On what is the economy of the country based: commodities, industrial products, both? What are the characteristics of the wage relation: the labor market and social policies? What is the character and the form of intervention of the State? What are the fundamental socio-political groups that dominate political and economic decisions? What is the character of the political system?

RC47-786.6

BIZBERG, ILAN* (El Colegio de México)

The Actionalist Perspective of Social Movements Vs. Resource Mobilization; With References to the Mexican Case.
programs intending to improve body image satisfaction, global self-esteem and healthy lifestyle habits in youth do not seem effective: More than 50% of Quebec's (Canada) teenagers report body dissatisfaction.

**Objectives:** The major purpose of this research is to evaluate the short and mid-term effectiveness of the school-based Healthy Mind, Healthy Body program. This program, designed by Equilibre, aims to develop a positive body image and adopting healthy lifestyle habits among youths.

**Methods:** This case-control study was conducted in two high schools in the province of Quebec. All students in Grade 8 (mean age = 12.0 years) and Grade 11 (mean age = 15.2 years) were invited to complete online questionnaires at three stages of the research (baseline, T0 – Oct. 2016; one month at the end of the five-hour session school-based program (T1 – May 2017); and six months later (T2 – Oct. 2017). A total of 740 girls and boys in T0 (intervention group = 401 and control group = 339) had completed the questionnaire on body dissatisfaction, self-esteem, and lifestyle habits, such as eating attitudes.

**Results:** As expected, preliminary analyses reveal a variation in global self-esteem and various measures of body dissatisfaction throughout the school years. Our results show a significant effect of the intervention program, at least in the short-term: compared to the control group, youth in the experimental group reported an improved body image satisfaction and global self-esteem. Results of the six-month follow-up will also be discussed.

**Conclusion:** The effectiveness of the Healthy Mind, Healthy Body program was assessed. This will contribute to the identification of school-based program's best practices and to promote the use of these practices in schools.

**RC23-434.1**
BLACKBURN, MARIE-EVE* (ÉCOBES-Recherche et transfert)
DUFOUR, CAMELIA (Cegep de Jonquière)
FRIGON, MARIE-PIER (Université de Montréal)
TARDIF, SUZIE (Université du Québec à Chicoutimi)
TREMBLAY, KARINE (Université de Montréal)

Social Representations of Pharmacogenetic Testing in Clinical Practice: How to Speed up Knowledge Transfer?

**Introduction:** Some pharmacogenetic tests (PGT) are recommended by Health Canada when prescribing drugs that can cause adverse events or be ineffective according to specific gene variants. However, medical professionals do not apply PGT testing (in Quebec, Canada), even if the possible advantages, such as improved therapeutic dosage and response, are generally well-recognized.

**Objectives:** In this original research, objectives are 1) to understand how medical professionals and patients stand with regard to PGT and 2) to make recommendations to improve the social acceptability of PGT and knowledge transfer.

**Methods:** We have conducted six focus groups in the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region (Quebec, Canada): two groups composed of general practitioners (GPs) (n=25), two groups composed of pharmacists (n=11) and two groups composed of patients (n=30). Part of the interview was based on real-life situations with drug examples that are commonly prescribed. In addition, we had asked all participants about their knowledge and perception of genetics in medical practice and what could be the roles of different professionals in regards to PGT.

**Results:** The data highlighted a willingness in regards to PGT application in all interviewed groups, but it also highlighted the central role of social representations on the acceptance of this technology. GPs and pharmacists had expressed the limitation of implementation of PGT in healthcare system mainly because of a lack of information about the accessibility of these tests, the delay of obtaining results, cost-benefits studies and ethical considerations. The patients were generally in agreement with the PGT and they trusted the medical professionals.

**Conclusion:** We have been able to highlight the social representations of PGT which have led to a set of recommendations that could help better apply PGT knowledge in clinical practice.

**RC02-58.4**
BLAD, CORY* (Manhattan College)
FERRAGINA, EMANUELE* (Sciences Po Paris)

‘Road to nowhere’ and Complex Transitions: Why Are We Not Living in a Post-Neoliberal Age

The most recent global recession exposed significant cracks in the façade of neoliberalism, so much so that many viewed the post-recession era as one of renewed faith in the more sustainable post-neoliberal era. This article seeks to conceptualize the contemporary political climate by critiquing the concept of post-neoliberalism and arguing for a different understanding of the ‘strange non-death’ of neoliberalism. By analysing the protracted period of what has been called permanent austerity, we interpret the present period as a long transitional phase within which the crumbling of neoliberalism reduces political legitimacy of mainstream parties in the West, but does not seem to produce the passage to a new era. This protracted instability reflects the absence of viable political alternatives and seems to analytically assume the form of a 'road to nowhere' in which neoliberalization continues in a climate of exacerbated material hardships and weakening legitimation.

**RC18-347.3**
BLAIN, MICHAEL* (Boise State University. Sociology)

Progressive Violence: Theorizing the War on Terror

Many sociologists have idealized sociality to legitimate their role as “positivist” social scientists and fulfill their desires for progressive social change. They have ignored or played down the intense in-group solidarity generated by hatred of out-group enemies. It is anathema to many social scientists that groups can fall into hatred as well as love, that we get intense pleasure from vicarious participation in power elite orchestrated victimage rituals (VR) that feature the ritual domination and destruction of villainous powers.

As a corrective, theorists should deal directly with the actual geopolitical practices of political and military violence. The power / terror dynamic was central to the emergence of the liberal nation state, Empire and settler colonialism, and the social sciences. This dynamic continues to essential to any theory of the US lead WoT. The imperial tradition survives in the contemporary strategic practices of the national security state. Geopolitics produces cycles of resistance and political violence.

The WoT is conceptualized as a mode of empire by means of global victimage ritual, involving the practices of vilification and glorification of heroes and the ritual domination and destruction of villainous powers. Conceptions of power, good and evil, and life and death organize and glorify these violent power struggles. Heroic sacrifice has afforded mass media spectacles broadcast to a global audience—for example, the “man-hunt” and ‘assassination’ of Osama bin Laden and its reflection in contemporary politics and culture.

This paper proposes that sociologists should reengage with the problem of theorizing political violence by reactivating the Weberian tradition of historical sociology and elaboration in terms of research in political sociology derived from C. Wright Mills’ theory of the US power elite. This argument is elaborated in terms of three related issues: power, knowledge, and ethics.

**RC40-708.8**
BLANCANEAUX, ROMAIN* (Sciences Po Bordeaux)


Since Brussels has set regulatory measures for the wine sector in the 60’s, the French government has endorsed policies offering a high level of recognition of its traditional “Denomination of Origin” (D.O.) wines at a European scale. In 2007, however, it voted a reform calling for a more industrialized European policy with a new hierarchy for its wines. This article defends the hypothesis that this switch is ascribable to a change in the institutional relations between French experts and the European Commission. In the early European Community, French experts gained legitimacy among European officials, whose demand for expertise, and sociological background, favored them. Whereas the French expertise production was fit to the Commission’s demand in the 1970’s, the situation differed dramatically fifty years later, as the Commission’s expectations in terms of expertise had evolved. Its changing institutional role progressively played a pivotal role, as it contributed to deprecate the French expertise at the origin of the European wine regulation. It inclined the French Ministry of Agriculture to recourse to other experts in order to fit to Brussels’ demand in terms of expertise. Adaptation to Brussels’ orientation led the French Ministry of Agriculture to regain power over the experts in wine law, and develop its own expertise to negotiate with the Commission. As it did, it also adapted the wine sector to European norms, and abandoned the specificity of its D.O. wines. Thus, the French Ministry of agriculture’s vote in 2007 took a radically different stance, as compared to the past.

**RC11-219.5**
BLANCO-MOLINA, MAURICIO* (National University of Costa Rica.)
PINAZO-HERNANDIS, SACRAMENTO (University of Valencia)
MONTORO-RODRIGUEZ, JULIAN (The University of North Carolina at Charlotte)
JIMENEZ-MARTÍ, MARÍA (Universidad de Valencia)

Well-Being and Successful Aging Predictors in a Costa Rican Sample of Older Adults

**Purpose:** Successful aging was defined as the older adults’ ability to experience low risk of disease and disease-related disability; maintain high mental and physical function; and continue engagement with life, which includes relationships and supportive and productive activities (Rowe & Kahn, 2015). The model identifies specific mechanisms impacting older adults’ adaptation and satisfaction with life while controlling by a constellation of factors related to health, cognitive

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
and social functioning. This study examines which factors are associated with the life satisfaction of older adults attending a lifelong learning program at the National University of Costa Rica.

**Method:** Using a questionnaire including socio-demographic information, health, social and psychological factors and wellbeing outcomes, data was collected on a sample of 282 older adults (55 and older) in participating at programs at the National University in Costa Rica. Items referred to variables related to well-being like life satisfaction, spirituality, social support, self-efficacy, social support, self-perceive health, and others. A structural equation model with latent variables was estimated using AMOS.

**Results:** SEM results indicated a good model fit (Chi-squared 1.426 p<.000; df 726; CFI = .901; RMSEA = .059). Main findings suggested that life satisfaction for older adults attending programs at the National University is primarily impacted by health (physical and emotional troubles, beta = -.17), social and emotional support (beta = .38), self-efficacy (beta = .14) and spirituality (beta = .22) while controlling by age.

**Discussion:** Results are consistent with the traditional variables included in successful aging models, with particular attention to the significant weight of spirituality and self-efficacy among older adults in Costa Rica. We will discuss the role of attending lifelong learning programs in improving the well-being of older adults.

**RC36-651.5**

**BLASCO, ANDREW** *(Bulgarian Academy of Sciences)*

**Taking the Role of the Other in Submission**

The general issue addressed in the present discussion concerns the ways in which interaction within systems can be determined by forces, processes, and media apparently beyond the voluntary control of individuals. The particular focus in this regard is the medium of power. We will ask whether and how the exercise of power, especially subjection to power, can potentiate interaction such that particular types of interaction tend to occur with a significantly higher degree of probability than others. We will argue that the addition of subjection to power as a potential to interaction can lead to specific types of meaning being constituted in interaction that may facilitate the functioning and propagation of power. In this respect, looking at ourselves through the eyes of the other becomes the dominant mode of self-reflection such that we become, on the level of interaction, what the other wants us to be.

**RC36-645.3**

**BLASCO, ANDREW** *(Bulgarian Academy of Sciences)*

**When Dignity Is Impossible**

This presentation questions whether and how the exercise of power in the form of the submission to power can act as a formative force upon the operations of the imagination, perception, and cognition by making the constitution of certain types of meaning significantly more likely than others. This restricts not only the types of meaning that can emerge in what is taken to be the objective world, but also the types of self-reference, with the latter extended to include possibilities for action on the part of individuals. This results in social life operating with a determined degree to the degree that social interaction constitutes subjection to power, the restriction or reduction of alternative ways of thought and action, and the perpetuation and expansion of alienation in both subjective and objective forms.

**RC11-228.5**

**BLÄTTEL-MINK, BIRGIT** *(Goethe-University Frankfurt/Main)*

**WENZL, LUIGI** *(Goethe-University Frankfurt/Main)*

**Borrowed Grandfathers – If Men of Older Age Care**

What if old, i.e. aging, men in transition and/or during retirement engage in intergenerational and extra-familiar care relations? The phenomenon of older men who decide to care for young children who are not related by blood is still a niche phenomenon and has until now found very little scientific attention. If we related mobility and the increasing share of female workforce within Western industrialized countries and the economic, cultural, political and social effects, borrowing grandfathership might play an increasingly important role in society.

But, why do aging men engage in such a care relation, how does the care practice look like and what effects does it have on processes of “doing aging”? The discussion of the care-crisis, and the debate about active aging are, as we suggest, fruitful approaches to explore this phenomenon. Furthermore, borrowed grandfathership may also challenge hegemonic masculinity and concepts of grandparenthood as such.

In order to get insights into the practice of borrowed grandfathership we carried out semi-structured interviews with men involved in such care relations and with a small control group of women in a federal state of Germany. One result being that borrowed grandfathership seems to be pushed by a female partner or closer friends being involved in such care relations. Secondly, borrowed grandfathership very often is initiated by a sense of regret of not having been a good father to one’s own children due to occupational duties.

In this paper we will present further results of our research as well as some thoughts on the social relevance of this phenomenon in future. It would be very interesting to get some insights of borrowed grandfathership in other countries, i.e. differing social-cultural frames.

**RC47-785.1**

**BLEE, KATHLEEN** *(University of Pittsburgh)*

**DEMICEHELE, MATTHEW** *(RTI International)*

**SIMI, PETE** *(University of Nebraska)*

**LATIF, MEHR** *(University of Pittsburgh)*

**How Racial Violence Is Provoked and Channeled**

Drawing on interviews with a broad set of former racist activists, this paper explores the relationships between violence and the vicious racist ideologies of modern white supremacy in the United States. Through this empirical approach, this paper contributes to a conceptual understanding of the linkages between micro- and meso-level dynamics of race and violence. In particular, we examine how racist ideologies and violent practices shape individual experiences, motivations, and actions as well as group dynamics.

**RC52-871.3**

**BLOK, ANDERS** *(University of Copenhagen)*

**Ecologies of Boundaries: Boundary Work in Emerging Trans-Local Professional Jurisdictions**

In recent years, ecological approaches to professional work, authority and regulation has seen a resurgence in the sociology of professions, as epitomized in the linked ecologies framework of Andrew Abbott (2005). Alongside this resurgence comes a renewed attention to the wider and multi-scale set of socio-spatial networks in which professional groups operate, including the way symbolic boundaries are drawn within and between professions, as well as between professional, academic and political institutions. So far, however, the varieties of situated boundary work (Fourier 2000; Liu 2015) in which professions and professional actors engage in order to forge jurisdictional claims, niches and linkages has yet to be fully interrogated. Building on and comparing case studies set in Denmark and the USA, this paper seeks to identify key modalities of intra- and inter-professional boundary work, as this is set within wider reforms in the linked ecologies of professional, academic and political institutions. In doing so, the paper makes two theoretical contributions to an ecological approach in the sociology of professions. First, it grounds Abbott’s meso-level framework of linked ecologies in more situated accounts of inter- and intra-professional boundary work, by way of reconnecting to a wider tradition of symbolic interactionist studies of professions. Second, and conversely, it updates these latter approaches for a world of trans-local professional governance, by way of highlighting the multi-scale relations and boundaries whereby linked professional ecologies are constituted.

**RC21-392.5**

**BLOKLAND, TALJA** *(Humboldt Universität zu Berlin)*

‘I Don’t Have a Project Mentality’. Stories of Crafting Life in the Context of Intersectional Stigmatization of Black Women Living in US Public Housing

This paper asks how the stigma of public housing impacts the ways in which Black young mothers crafted themselves outside of a now demolished US housing project, addressing this question through ethnography. Much has changed since I conducted ethnographic fieldwork in a US public housing project in a small New England college town in the early 2000s, in how academia engages with studying intersectionality and marginalization and in how Black female experiences of racism and discrimination are publically discussed and perceived. This paper aims to highlight only one particular dimension of public housing stigmatization that brings together the intersection of housing stigma, race and gender, namely that which categorizes those with a ‘project mentality’ from those who lived in the projects but distinctively distanced themselves from this way of life. I explore how this idea was used in conversations of young Black female project residents, to what it referred, and how they constructed the notion in the context of the settings of marginalization they encounter when they are crafting their lives outside of the physical space of the projects. Similar to some categorizations also used by scholars between hoodlums and decent poor, these categorizations include aspects of behavior linked to violence, crime and ‘not doing the right thing’. However, I aim to show that an approach that orients on the women as agents...
crafting their urban lives rather than as subjects reacting to a stigma imposed requires us to rethink some of the standard understandings of stigmatization.

**RC09-186.4**

**BLUMBERG, RAE** *(University of Virginia)*

**Women Traders in Southeast Asia Vs Sub-Saharan Africa: With and Against the Odds**

I’ve begun applying my theories of gender stratification and gender and development to trade – in which women are important in Southeast Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, areas where I’ve done research on gender and economic power. I posit that a prerequisite of female involvement in trade is participation in significant cultural and domestic activities. But the nature of the kinship-property system can facilitate or complicate women’s trade. In Southeast Asia’s overwhelmingly bilateral or matrilineal groups, women freely engage in trade ranging from selling in local markets to long-distance and/or cross-border trade. In sub-Saharan Africa, however, 75% of ethnic groups are patrilineal and women rarely inherit land. Yet, especially in West Africa and increasingly in Southern Africa, women are crucial in both local and informal cross-border trade. In Southeast Asia, women traditionally worked in horticulture in the uplands; in the lowlands both genders cultivated irrigated rice, with many women trading seasonally, while others traded year-round. In Africa, only 18% of households are urban, whereas women informal cross-border traders take hours, greatly enhancing food security: Polygyny is common in sub-Saharan Africa, as are “separate purses” for husband and wives, especially in West Africa, where cultivation is horticultural and men are primary cultivators in <20% of ethnic groups. Women there often organize to facilitate this trading. But female trading is so entrenched that after the 1800 jihad that imposed Islam and seclusion marriage on the Nigerian Hausa, women began running their businesses from their homes, aided by non-secluded pre-adolescent daughters or brothers – with ~98% having income-generating activities. Women traders face many obstacles and dangers (in 2016, I found sexual coercion at one Malawi border and having to use wild animal corridors at night in Northern Botswana). But few governments facilitate their situation, reducing their development contributions. I end with some policy suggestions.

**RC22-409.7**

**BLUMENSTOCK, JAMES** *(Asia Biblical Theological Seminary)*

**Strangers in a Familiar Land: Negotiating Christian and Thai Identities in Buddhist Thailand**

In Thailand, the perspective that “to be Thai is to be Buddhist” pervades everyday social existence, fundamentally defining the unifying essence of community, national, and ethnic self-understandings. Within this contexture, Christian conversion is not only to restaraunt take-outs and clear databases whereas women informal cross-border traders take hours, greatly enhancing food security: Polygyny is common in sub-Saharan Africa, as are “separate purses” for husband and wives, especially in West Africa, where cultivation is horticultural and men are primary cultivators in <20% of ethnic groups. Women there often organize to facilitate this trading. But female trading is so entrenched that after the 1800 jihad that imposed Islam and seclusion marriage on the Nigerian Hausa, women began running their businesses from their homes, aided by non-secluded pre-adolescent daughters or brothers – with ~98% having income-generating activities. Women traders face many obstacles and dangers (in 2016, I found sexual coercion at one Malawi border and having to use wild animal corridors at night in Northern Botswana). But few governments facilitate their situation, reducing their development contributions. I end with some policy suggestions.

**RC55-903.3**

**BOADO, MARCELO** *(Universidad de la Republica)*

**Education Impact on Heritage and Social Mobility, a Comparative Study between Argentina and Uruguay.**

Comparative analysis on sex education and occupations drive to develop several mobility models for Uruguay and Argentina, 2 countries with strong investment in education systems and in gender equality. Several hypothesis deal with shape their survival strategies in their new homeland.

**RC05-119.2**

**BOATCA, MANUELA** *(Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg)*

**The Centrality of Race to Inequality in the World-System**

Recent scholarship on racial and ethnic inequalities (Dunaway/Clelland 2016, 2017) takes the increasing racial and ethnic division of the capitalist class in the past decades as an indication of the ways in which nonwestern semiperipheries will increasingly cause and/or exacerbate most of the world’s ethnic/racial inequality in the 21st century. This paper instead argues that the boom in the number of non-Western capitalists seeking the advantages of residence and citizenship in the U.S. and Europe is a challenge to the exclusive or white supremacy. Rather, it points to the paramount role that race continues to play for a global stratification in which the “premium citizenships” of core Western states highly correlate with whiteness; and to which only very wealthy non-whites have recently gained access through the commodification of rights in semiperipheral states that share a visa-free travel zone with core Western states. For wealthy

**TG07-1000.4**

**BO, BOROKA** *(UC Berkeley)*

**Beat of Your Own Drummer? the Entanglement of Time and the Embodied Witness in 87 Capital Cities**

The human sensorium and our experiences of time are intimately intertwined and intertwined. Time is additionally an integral, deterministic component of the social world, palpable through our collective pace of life. Pace matters, as our conception of temporality itself springs from our encounters with, and traversing of, space. There has been a long-standing interest in measuring this pace, as it allows us to glimpse what it means to experience time as it is embodied differently in different contexts, constrained both by the infrastructure of space and by our individual, gendered biological trajectories through life. In this paper, by using the latest live stream video technologies, I build and improve upon the existing measures of the pace of life. In addition to expanding the data from the previously measured 31 to 87 cities, I standardize the measure for pace taking place - while also taking gender and age in consideration. My contribution extends beyond the descriptive. As the pace of life is multifaceted, with technological, economic and social drivers, I examine how country-level population characteristics along with socioeconomic drivers influence this pace. Moving from macro to micro: to illuminate how time influences our biological tempo, and on the embodiment of the relationship between life, temporality, fertility, birth spacing, and health - I also touch on the ways in which the pace of life interacts with the constitution of humanity through space and time.
This paper outlines a theoretical and methodological agenda for the comparative study of home. Sociologically, this notion stands for a socio-material setting, a kind of social relationship with place, and a value-laden category for the discursive production of identity, belonging and the boundary between insiders and outsiders. Each of these analytical foci is significant in itself and as an entry point for research into housing, care, social reproduction, emotion, material culture and majority-minority relations. Each of them raises significant methodological challenges. In both respects, the ways in which home is conceived, sensed and enacted by individuals or social groups are promising terrain for comparative analysis, at several levels: between countries, socio-cultural groups, housing and household arrangements, and degrees of (im)mobility – or through a combination of these axes, in light of the "usual" socio-demographics. Large-scale comparison, particularly through collaborative and multi-sited ethnography, can advance knowledge of the drivers of (and variations in) fundamental issues such as the relationship between house and home; the ways in which people conceive home and feeling at home across countries and groups of reference; the interaction between the fixity of dwellings and the mobility of life trajectories; the ways in which dwellings as lived environments mirror societal or group-specific values, life styles and inequalities. In the abstract, home and feeling-at-home are virtually universal social patterns, whatever the ways of phrasing, conceiving and enacting them. In practice, a comparative study of their enactment over space and time can illuminate the experience of home and, indirectly, a range of other sociologically meaningful issues. This paper interrogates this research prospect and the attendant challenges, based on the preliminary findings of ERC HOMInG – a comparative study of the home experience among natives and foreign-born, "mobile" and "immobile" people, in several countries, as connected by international migration flows.

For a Comparative Sociology of Home(s), Tracing Variations in a Universal Need and Practice across Settings, Notions and Emotions

This paper advances a new conceptualization of "homing", as a connection between migration studies and social theory on belonging, place-making and circulation. I define homing as the aggregate of social practices through which people – including migrants – try to make themselves at home in their life circumstances, and as the moral and emotional economies underpinning them. Homing depicts the ongoing ways in which home is conceived, felt and enacted in the everyday, by individual or collective actors, in interaction with their external environments. As an intransitive verb, homing highlights the processual and biographically evolving constitution of home; rather than essentialising it. Indeed, a critical revisit of the elusive notion of home is the starting point for a homing perspective. While "homing" has often been evoked, metaphorically, out of its original "home" in biology (e.g. in diaspora studies), the development of a consistent theoretical framework about it illuminates three broader debates, drawing on a variety of examples:

i.) the negotiation of belonging, identity and the insider/outside boundary under circumstances of (super-)diversity, with an emphasis less on abstract claims than on the attendant day-to-day interactions;

ii.) the potential for people to appropriate space, or to feel attached to it and exert control on it, with respect to resources and the external structure of opportunities – with all of the conflicts between opposing claims;

iii.) the portability and reproducibility of material cultures and everyday life styles – after biographic thresholds such as migration-driven ones – and the relevant enabling or constraining factors, which feeds into the debate on translocality and de-territorialization.

The paper is an invitation to homing as a new category of analysis. It need not lead to "discover" unprecedentedly new social realities, but does provide better coordinates, and a more sophisticated gaze, to make sense of the present and past ones.

BOEDIONO, KUSHARIYANINGSIH* (Binghamton University, State University of New York)

Transnational Operations and Controversies Around the Rapid Growth of Oil Palm Plantations in Indonesia: The Case of Sumatra

Amidst its negative impacts on the environment and local communities, oil palm represents a vast economic opportunity for the Indonesian government and considered as the main component of its development strategy as well as the main driver of people's economy. The strategic role of oil palm in Indonesian economy is due to it's comparative advantage in terms of labor and land costs, and the prospect of increasing demand from new biofuel markets in Europe and the United States. The palm oil plantations in Southeast Asia have been in operation since the colonial period. In Indonesia it was introduced from West Africa by the Dutch colonials in 1848. The first large-scale commercial oil palm plantations were established in the eastern coastal region of Sumatra in 1911 and have been characterized as transnational operations. During the Old and New Order periods, oil palm was associated with direct state investments via state-own companies where direct foreign involvement in the plantation industry was relatively minor. However, the structure of the industry changed drastically, when in 1998 the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) required the country to liberalize its plantation sectors. The agreement with the IMF has led to substantial investments by Malaysian companies and allowing maximum foreign ownership in both domestic and foreign investments. The center of Indonesia's oil palm production is in Sumatra where in 2013 fifty percent of the country's 10.5 million hectares oil palm plantations is located in that region. Due to the fact that since the mid-1990 Indonesia's oil palm industry has been characterized by the growing importance of TNC's, this paper will discuss the impacts of the industry on the environment and local communities in the eastern coastal region of Sumatra.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
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XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

RC11-218.2

BOERIO, PRYANKA* (University of Milan-Bicocca)

Social Exclusion of Older Immigrants, and Its Consequences: A Study on Share Data

The elderly population in Europe is rapidly increasing (EUROSTAT, 2017). This increase is even more important when focussing on older immigrants. Between 2004 and 2015, non-native people over 55 years of age increased by 50% in countries like Finland, Portugal and Luxembourg. A strong increase is also recorded among future elderly in this category (45-54 years old) (Ciabani et al., 2017). Against this background, issues concerning older immigrants’ social inclusion are becoming more and more actual.

Social Capital’s (SC) approach is widely used in social inclusion studies of the elderly (Litwin, 2009; Tomini et al., 2016; Craveiro, 2017). The situation is not the same for the literature on non-native seniors and future seniors. The aim of this study is to fill this gap, and shows what kind of SC (bonding or bridging) allows the acculturation of immigrants and its correlation with health and well-being. Here we refer to a micro-level approach of SC, following the definition of Van der Gaag and Snijder (2004). With the aim of isolating the effect given by the place of birth, a comparison with the native populations will be performed.

To carry out this research I used the Survey of Health Ageing and Retirement in Europe dataset (wave 4 and 6), and I created a measure of individual social capital, which covers many of the dimensions identified as salient ones in the literature; and through a systematic study of the European context. In order to check the macro aspect of data, I considered those that take differences within and between groups into account. The macro variable is represented by Welfare regime (Esping-Andersen,1990; Ferrera, 1996).

RC52-863.2

BOFFO, STEFANO* (Department of Social Science, University of Naples Federico II)

GAGLIARDI, FRANCESCO* (National Research Council)

The Migrant Knowledge Workers in Italy: A Structural Problem?

One of the most serious consequences of the economic and social crisis which from 2008 to 2015 has struck Italy, along with a large part of the countries of southern Europe, is the strong growth of youth unemployment which has particularly affected those with a higher level of education. An the effects is the exponential growth of emigration of young Italian knowledge workers, that has not at all been offset by incoming flows of migrants at the same level of qualification. A phenomenon deepened by the joint action of two aspects mostly affecting the research and innovation sector, i.e. a stop in the recruitment in the public sector, due to implemented austerity policies and a structural difficulty of the Italian labor market to recruit highly skilled workers.

The paper analyzes this phenomenon by exploring the quantitative dimension of Italian knowledge workers’migration, also referring to the pre-crisis period. The analysis is articulated both in terms of migration and of estimating becoming, costs for Italian society as a whole. It also includes a study on motivation to emigrate and on conditions for possible return. It is based on a survey specifically tied to research and innovation, i.e. the knowledge workers in some hard scientific fields. As this situation, by reducing the highest quota of human capital in the country, is likely to have permanent consequences on Italian society, the paper also explores some points for potential return policies of expatriates knowledge workers.

RC05-110.9

BOGGIO, KARINA* (Universidad de la República)

DE LEÓN, VIRGINIA (Universidad de la República)

FUNCASTA, LORENA (Universidad de la República)

CANTABRANA, MARÍA (Universidad de la República)

A Participatory Approach to Create Knowledge and Actions to Improve Immigrants’ Health.

The paper presents a two-year experience of critical university extension at a public primary healthcare center in the Old City of Montevideo. The project has a participatory approach, integrating knowledge and action, to improve immigrants’ health. This process provided the basis for a collaborative research project. In 2016, a group of workers that were concerned with the new immigrant scenario, received the participation of our Research Group: Human mobilities, work and human rights (CSIC, Udelar). It’s important to mention that Uruguay had been built on cultural diversity but efforts were directed to get a homogeneous social landscape. Uruguayan cultural identity was consolidated on the narrative of a homogeneous mixture. Recent immigration flows from Latin America have increased, in general, no significant changes are identified. Locals have difficulties to reflect on the problematic issues connected to immigration. Immigrants have
very few social spaces and opportunities to express discontent. Immigrants get together and become invisible in the city. But they are not invisible for public services workers who deal with their presence. Workers have no specific knowledge or guidelines to understand the experiences immigrants go through. Tension is increasing. The paper reflects on the process of building together this project called “Health and interculturality”, the participation and engagement of the different actors, the challenge of co-producing critical and good-quality knowledge on contemporary human mobilities, interethnic relations and urban conviviality.

RC38-669.3
Bogner, Artur** (University of Bayreuth)
From Victim to Perpetrator and Back? Biographies of Former “Child Soldiers” in Uganda

As Foucault and others have emphasized, it is impossible to understand the actualities of macro-violence or collective violence unless one takes seriously, and confronts, the concrete, bodily and sensorial, bloody and cruel aspects of this subject matter - in a detailed and palpable, virtually painful manner. The paper summarizes some findings of a research project on the life stories & life courses of former so-called child soldiers or abductees of the “Lord’s Resistance Army” in Uganda. The biographies of individuals who were abducted as children or adolescents by this Christian-millenarian and ethno-nationalist rebel group and forcefully recruited as fighters and/or ”wives” (often in the context of very bloody raids on the homes of their families, relatives or neighbours) show central features of their experiential history, their life courses and their changing biographical self-interpretations. Among others, the biographies show the necessity of a critical analysis, and empirical investigation, of the concrete relations between self-presentations and reality, or between narrated and lived lives. The same applies to the relations between practices and discourses among the civilians who were close to them before their abduction/recruitment and after their “return” from the rebels. I focus on varying blends or ratios of enslavement/subjugation and agency/autonomy, at various moments and in different phases of the lives of the former rebel fighters or abductees. At the same time the research shows the power and actual working of ethno-political belongings as discourses that shape the images of the self and the we-group, their history and the world.

RC33-601.2
Bogner, Kathrin* (Institute of Teachers’ Health at the Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany)
Jakobs, Ann-Kathrin (Institute of Teachers’ Health at the Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany)
Wehrwein, Nelli (Institute of Teachers’ Health at the Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany)
Claus, Annika (Institute of Teachers’ Health at the Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany)

Challenges of implementing an online survey for assessing the occupational risk for pregnant school teachers in Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany

The Institute of Teachers’ Health at the University Medical Center of the Johannes-Gutenberg University Mainz is responsible for the occupational-medical care of public school teachers in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. In accordance with Volume Nine of the German Social Insurance Code, the institute offers an occupational re-integration management program (RIMP) to teachers who have been absent due to sickness for at least six weeks within the last 12 months. The causes for sick leave of those teachers taking part in the RIMP (N=100 cases per year) are due to mental illnesses (amongst others depression, chronic fatigue syndrome, anxiety disorder) in 50% to 60% of the cases. Patients assume that mental illnesses are mainly caused by work environment strains or by a combination of workplace and personal strains. The other 40% of supervised teachers suffer from physical illnesses. Accidents at work or in personal life are only minor causes for incapacity for work.

After repeated examination and consultations with patients the physicians at the Institute of Teachers’ Health suggest several actions for re-integration, i.e. successive or stepwise re-integration; discussions with the stuff council; further medical care by external experts as e.g. psychologists, physiotherapists; ergonomic workplace design or reduction of teaching hours. In September 2017, three years after the introduction of the re-integration management program, a study is started to evaluate its Performance: First, we conduct qualitative interviews with selected former patients to learn about their experience/satisfaction with the RIMP; their status of illness/work ability; their occupational, social and environmental medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany).

Gerashchenko, Liudmila (Saint Petersburg University)

Assisted Reproductive Technologies in Russia: To the Question of New Forms of Social Inequality

The paper is devoted to consideration of social consequences of assisted reproductive technologies (ART). ART has become common practice in many...
countries today and raise many medical, social, ethical, political questions, often leading to controversial and sometimes inaccurate opinions about the outcomes of pregnancies resulting from these techniques. Despite the fact that initially, these medical technologies were designed to smooth out the natural, biological inequality, their implementation and using have led to the emergence of new forms of social inequality. Using statistics, data from both Russian Goskomstat and the Russian Association of human reproduction, as well as conducting secondary data analysis, we analyze the emerging new forms of social inequality. The main criterion for the production of inequality is affordability of ART. Despite the existing legislative regulation of the availability of ART in Russia, the implementation of reproductive rights and using these methods of human reproduction are determined by socio-economic and financial status of the person. In some cases, gender, ethnicity also are of importance. In Russia, it is also possible to highlight the regional disparities. Differences in access to ART, forms of mobility, both at global and regional levels. «Reproductive tourism» develops. ART also contribute to emergence of a new biological inequality and genetic discrimination, thanks to such a method as preimplantation genetic diagnosis. This method contributes to symbolic discrimination against people with disabilities and their families in the present. We can also speak about reproductive bioeconomics, where the reproductive labor e.g., surrogate motherhood is a central element and reproductive material (donorship) are main objects to be exchanged. In the most cases customers of the reproductive market are from developed countries and suppliers accordingly are from developing economies, so we can suggests a new form of colonialism and exploitation.

RC37-667.1
BOGUNIA-BOROWSKA, MALGORZATA* (Jagiellonian University)
The Museum – the Storytelling Institution in Society. What the Museum Can Tell Us about the Society and Social Relation?

In contemporary world the museum plays new and crucial role. The idea of narrative museum is crucial for understanding the role of this institution for the social and cultural relations between people, institutions, nations and states. I am going to dedicate my presentation to the narrative museum as an object which very actively take part in construction of dialogue and social negotiation of meanings of history, partnership between countries and ideas.

The new model of narrative museum is very strongly connected with new technologies and the media. The new museum model is like a book that tells stories, events, predicts the future. It involves not only rational thinking, but also people’s emotions. Thanks to technological possibilities, it creates the atmosphere and atmosphere of another world. The main idea of my presentation is that the narrative museum tells the story. It is storytelling institution. It is space of encounters. This is spaces of various types of relations like institutional, interpersonal, international, intergeneration or intercultural relations. The museum as a social space demands the presence of the recipient. The narrative museum need “readers” to tell the story.

In my presentation I am going to concentrate on some examples of the museum storytelling model which are extremely popular in Poland. Presently we observe the process of social narrative and negotiation of history in Poland. Here are some examples of such institutions that have a huge impact on society: The Museum of the Second World War, The European Solidarity Centre, The Frederic Chopin Museum, The John Paul Institute, The Museum of Polish History, The PRL Museum.

I attempt to explain what this museum model tell us about the society.

T08-1011.4
BOHRER, ANNEROSE* (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg)
Organ Donor Cards As Effectual Artifacts

Since the 1960s postmortem organ transplantation has kept influencing both research and practice of medicine and provides a lot of narrative material that shows how organ donation is being processed in a cultural sense. Due to the optimal solution organ transplantation in Germany is strongly linked to its acceptance by the people. Thus organ donor cards have become part of our material culture. While on the surface they mark a decision process, in the context of organ donation the artifact and its handling become a mirror for an existential individuality, as well as for complex social processes. The presentation focuses on what people mean when they talk about “being a donor” (or not), use an object to make it “come true” and express their feelings and attitudes in confrontation with the concept of donating body parts. The research is based on Latour’s considerations on non-human actors and combines artifact analysis, narrative interview and participant observation, as well as material of the DFG-funded project »I would prefer not to. Organ donation between unease and criticism«, that provides empirical and new found data. In the empirical data we can identify important aspects of organ donation and a broad range of emotions associated with the card – from a positive idea of being a hero to the deepest fears and doubts regarding ones value for the system: The idea of postmortem transplantation confronts us with our own mortality and physicality in a way that we would rather exclude from our emotional environment, while the concept of donation touches notions of solidarity and mutual help, thus, something we might feel obliged to. The “official” document helps to transform our attitudes towards organ donation into simple actions, gives a way to handle fear, pride or ambivalence in a true sense of the word.

RC29-JS-73.1
BOIRA, SANTIAGO* (Universidad de Zaragoza)
BRUNKE, LAURA ISABELLA (University of Duisburg-Essen)
Implicaciones y Consecuencias De La Impunidad En Casos De Femicidio En Dos Escenarios Latinoamericanos: Ecuador y Argentina

El femicidio es un fenómeno global que implica la muerte de mujeres por el hecho de serlo incluyendo diferentes tipos de asesinatos, entre ellos, los cometidos en el ámbito de las relaciones de pareja, como consecuencia la violencia sexual o los denominados crímenes de honor. El femicidio es un grave atentado contra los derechos humanos que debe involucrar a los gobiernos, a la academia y al conjunto de la sociedad en la comprensión de sus causas y en el desarrollo de políticas públicas que permitan su erradicación.

En este escenario, la impunidad en la que quedan muchos de estos crímenes puede ser un factor crucial para entender algunos de los mecanismos por lo que estas muertes se producen.

El objetivo de esta comunicación es analizar las implicaciones y consecuencias de la impunidad en casos de femicidio en dos escenarios latinoamericanos: Ecuador y Argentina. Para ello, se estudia de manera comparativa el desarrollo reciente en Argentina relacionado con el movimiento Ni Una Menos y se presentan los resultados en relación con la impunidad de una investigación cualitativa donde se realizaron 12 entrevistas en profundidad a familiares de mujeres asesinadas y de supervivientes de femicidio en Ecuador.

En el análisis realizado se identifican diferentes modos en que la impunidad se manifiesta: a) impunidad por acción o por omisión en relación a la aplicación de la Ley; b) impunidad como consecuencia de un deficiente funcionamiento del sistema; c) como resultado de la falta de recursos socioeconómicos de la familia que les coloca en una situación de desventaja respecto a poder emprender acciones de denuncia.

Asimismo, los resultados apuntan a que la impunidad representa un factor de riesgo para nuevos asesinatos y atenta también contra las posibilidades de reajuste psicológico y social de los familiares de las mujeres asesinadas.

RC49-819.2
BOJORQUEZ, IETZA* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte)
OJEDA, LINA (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte)
Access to Public Spaces and the Mental Health of Adult Women in Tijuana, Mexico

Public spaces (PS) (parks, sports fields, etc.), are elements of the built urban environment related to both physical and mental health. By providing a free-access space where people can engage in physical activity, social interaction, or relax, PS could be especially important for less affluent communities and persons. However, previous studies in Latin American cities have documented that the PS are distributed differentially, benefiting higher-income persons. The inequitable distribution of PS in cities might be a determinant of avoidable differences in health, and the association of PS and health.

We analyse the association of access to PS and mental health in a sample of adult women living in Tijuana, Mexico. We combined data from a representative household survey conducted in 2014 (n=2,345), and from a study that inventoried PS in the city in 2013, to assess: 1) The prevalence of depressive symptoms (DS) as measured by the Centers for Epidemiological Studies – Depression Scale (CES-D); 2) The association of DS with the availability of PS; and 3) If the strength of the association varied by indicators of social position.

The prevalence of DS was 17.7% (95%CI 15.1, 20.7). Adjusting for individual characteristics, the association between access to PS in a 400m buffer around home and DS was protective and marginally significant (OR 0.75, p=0.081). The interaction between access to PS and years of education was also marginally significant (OR 0.95, p=0.097), showing that the protective effect of access to PS was stronger for participants with higher levels of education. In the presentation, we explore possible explanations for this unexpected result, including differences in the quality of PS available to participants in different areas, and differences in other elements of the built environment and in social practices related to use of PS.

RC22-415.3
BOKSER-LIWERANT, JUDIT* (Universidad nacional Autonoma de Mexico)
Anti-Semitism in a Transnational World: Recurrences and Changes
In recent decades, complex systems of interrelations have developed on different planes: global, regional, national and local - enhancing the expansion and intensification of interactions in an increasingly mobile and transnational world. Primordial and elective identities, collective affirmation and individualization processes, secularization and de-secularization, draw novel scenarios in which "transnational ideological packages" circulate. New convergences between seemingly different and even opposing social actors and political currents lead to an interplay of diverse motivations and arguments which overlap at the meaning-making level. Their impact on the social representation of the Other is both subjective and behavioral as well as related to structural constraints and institutional arrangements. Diverse sort of prejudice, symbolic violence and anti-Semitism display differentially along shared regional traits and local singular configurations. Latin America's recent resurgence of antisemitism stems from a complex combination of geopolitical shifts and trends. An examination of such changes at the level of the political space and its immediate social contexts may offer a window on how the adoption of Western financial instruments in a debt-averse world was reshaped by capitalism, the private life has emerged as the only sphere which is controlled by political and economic authorities, and the "private sphere", which is based on the meaning-making level. The ways they are produced and reproduced discursively poses conceptual and empirical challenges to define, to measure and to combat. This paper aims to approach several of these challenges from a Latin American and global perspective.

**RC02-53.12**

**BOKUN, ANNA* (University of Minnesota)**

*Of Bmw's, Bananas, and Banks: The Genealogy of Credit Cards in Central Europe*

This paper examines the relationship between the introduction of credit cards to post-communist Poland and an evolving consumer class, with an emphasis on advertising techniques used to disseminate credit. I will expand upon the naturalization of the credit card in a debt-averse economy by examining media campaigns of English and Polish phrases, images, and copy designed to promote the purchase of big-ticket items such as cars and appliances on credit. I have chosen to trace the object of the credit card because it is emblematic and can offer a window on how the adoption of Western financial instruments in a debt-averse and formerly demonetized economy reflects larger themes of consumerism, financialization, and micro-macro relationships between monetary institutions and consumers. Dismantling the Socialist vacuum of exchange/distribution as well as credit, debt, and consumption requires new "free market" spaces, such as marketing and advertising. Advertisements for credit cards present a curious interplay of marketing and politics, and a population that for the most part, has never purchased anything using credit. Primary sources for this project include advertisements from two Polish publications (1991 - 2008); *Magazyn Nowiny* and *Magazyn Dziennik Dolnośląski*.

After 1989, the paternalist, socialist state gave way to the "big bang" reform of the 1990s and many services previously provided by the state were phased out; families scrambled to find new ways of accessing homes, cars, vacations, and other commodities. By attempting to fill in the gap between what the old order provided and what the new capitalist system demanded, the introduction of formalized credit lending - imbued with the regulatory, opaque framework of global finance - proved to be at odds with local economies of favor. The credit card developed alongside a growing market of mortgages and car loans; yet as other types of loans have increased, the credit card lags.

**RC03-80.7**

**BOLAT, DEMET* (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University)**

*Beyond to Privacy and Family Bonds: What Are the Promises of Solidarity Communities to Women?*

The modern social world is divided into two realms: the "public sphere", which is controlled by politic and economic authorities, and the "private sphere", which is determined by the principles of privacy. Since the 18th century, in which the world was reshaped by capitalism, the private life has emerged as the only realm where "genuine" and solidarist relationships can develop in a world full of "strangers". Nuclear family, which continues to be an ideologically and practically hegemonic pattern in most of the world, was constituted as antithetical to public and heterogeneous relationships. This reorganization of institutions, spaces and social relations according to the public-private duality obstructs solidarity relationships and negotiation processes for common interests that could arise from public encounters. This social pattern, in which the values of individualism and pluralism are both politically and politically consecrated, is based on housewifization of women and their being positioned by reference to familialism in both public and private spaces.

This study focuses on women's experience as commoners in communities which are organized with egalitarian, solidarist, non-hierarchical and collectivist principles in Turkey. By utilizing qualitative methods, the study examines solidarity networks as alternative public spaces which go beyond public-private duality and familialist bonds in terms of empowerment and liberation of women. The discussion follows these questions: i) How does being a commoner in these communities, in contrast to patriarchal and familialist roles, change women's lives? ii) How do the egalitarian and non-hierarchical principles that are claimed to be held by such networks of solidarity work in the decision-making, actualization and evaluation of solidarity practices in terms of gender equality? When do they fail? iii) How do the heterogeneous encounters which occur in solidarity networks differ from familial bonds in terms of "trust", "conflict" or "negotiation" in women's lives?

**RC33-610.1**

**BOLDT, THEA D.* (Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut Essen)**


Although the theoretical approaches to the problem of space in social sciences have been problematized in the wake of "spatial turn" and discussed broadly in the recent years, there is still a need for empirical research on spacing practices, especially in the context of religion. Taking spacing as an innovative concept that relates materiality and sociality of space into account (Löw 2001) and brings space in close relationship with communication and body (Knoblauch 2017), this paper presents the empirical project on spacing practices as material objectivation of the religious in the context of silent buddhist meditation rituals (also known as mindfulness meditation) in the West.

The project objectives focus 1) on material objectivation of religious as a product of communicative actions of the social actors involved in the design, construction and utilisation of meditation spaces, 2) on the question in what way and through what means the spatial organisation influences the structure of meditation rituals taking place in them. Since the paper understands rituals as forms of symbolic action (Soefner 2004, 2010), the main concern of the project is not only how meditation spaces are shaped in their materiality through the translocal, polycontextual and mediatised communicative actions but also, on the other hand, how the mediation spaces are constructed through the relational arrangement of social actors, objects and technologies insofar that we are able to speak about the ritualisation of the space and ritualisation of religious practices at the interface between the materiality and sociality of religious.

The paper addresses several methodological issues raised in the framework of this particular project, for example what are the specific data requirements for spatial analysis in relation to silent meditation and how can these data be collected as well as how the hermeneutic analysis can be applied in order to interpret such data?
Within my contribution, I will argue for a radical processual conceptualization of both, social actors and actions. What is treated as social actor and as action is, in this understanding, the result of processes of attributions of actors and actions. Social actors and actions therefore will be understood as Points of attribution in the course of observable processes of sign mediated communication.

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**RC45-761.3**

BONAKDAR, BENJAMIN* (Institute for Macroeconomics, Ruhr-University Bochum)

Endogenous Segregation Dynamics and Housing Market Interactions: An ABM Approach

In contrast to previous research, I hypothesize that residential segregation patterns do not only result from an individual's perception of different ethnicities in a particular neighborhood, but is rather influenced by socio-economic factors. The underlying assumption here is that the interpretation of Schelling's statement "being close to people of your own kind" can be extended to the social status of an individual, which is part of the comparison from oneself to the society and to the respective peer group. Accordingly, agents are endowed differently with respect to income, education and skin color, which leads to the emergence of a system with a higher degree of heterogeneity. Furthermore, this theoretical model becomes more complex by introducing a housing market, in which agents have to interact, if they decide to move elsewhere.

In order to analyze these dynamics, I implement an agent-based model with several features, where the decision criterion of moving to a particular place is connected to housing affordability and individual preferences by ranking available spots, which fit into the agent's disposable budget. One of the main features of the model is the endogenization of the tolerance threshold in the segregation dynamics. Other decisive components for the endogenous segregation system are denoted as multidimensional dissimilarity index and life-satisfaction function, which serve as determinants for the individual willingness-to-stay in the current neighborhood and subsequently for the actual moving decision. First results indicate that agents cluster themselves rather according to house prices and income levels than to skin color. These results imply that individual tolerance is not only dependent on different ethnicities in one neighborhood, but rather on the socio-economic status of an individual.

**RC40-707.1**

BONANNO, ALESSANDRO* (Sam Houston State University)

Geographical Indication (GI) in Agri-Food: Its Role in the Neoliberal Global Era

Through the use of sociological theory, this paper probes the role of geographical indication in the current neoliberal global agri-food system. Two broad theoretical positions are employed to construct the analysis. The first refers to the currently dominant neoliberal theory of the free market. The second refers to the variegated theoretical sphere that contemplates the political and state-based regulation of markets. These two broad theoretical postures assume differing roles for geographical indication as they view socio-economic development in opposing terms. The paper underscores the differences between these two theoretical spheres. Simultaneously, it stresses the contradictions existing in each of these two theories. The support of intellectual property rights in the neoliberal camps contradicts the tenets of open entrance to markets and the positive effect that competition generates in the economy. The intervening role of the GI is no longer seen as lack何 substantialistic, as it is linked to an understanding of socio-economic development in opposition to market expansion. The overall role of GI in terms of socio-economic development is reviewed in the concluding portion of the paper.

**RC16-311.1**

BONGAERTS, GREGOR* (University Duisburg-Essen)

Towards a Processual Understanding of Action and Actors

A fundamental problem of relational and processual social theory is to develop a proper understanding of the phenomena, which are treated as relations, and of the entities between which those relations take place. Processual thinking forces sociologists to conceptualize the relations as processual phenomena. Regarding sociological theory in general, actors are understood as the entities in question and actions either are treated as relations themselves (e.g. interactionism) or are treated as the structured activities which create relations understood as social structures (e.g. Bourdieu; Giddens) (classes, systems etc.). Most theoretical approaches conceptualize action as process, but get stuck to a rather substantialistic concept of actors. An exception can be found in ethnomethodological thinking, which — like Sharrock and Button — conceptualizes actors as “courses of treatment” (1991). However, as well as in other approaches, ethnomethodology lacks any theoretical concept of exactly “courses of treatment” means. It is theoretically unsatisfactory to shift the problem of a concept of "social actor" into the empirically observable social reality instead of developing a theoretical framework for such a concept. Such a framework is also necessary regarding the concepts of action. Although action is in general understood as a process, the concept of action has often been dropped because it is derived from the concept of the social actor. For example, actions are understood as things actors do on basis of intentions (Weber), habitus (Bourdieu) or the memory and orientation (Giddens) etc.
the environment amidst changing climate. Natural disasters radically shift our realities and focus to the most important human act of all---building a sustainable future---regardless of perceived differences and systemic prejudices.

Two years after super typhoon Haiyan, I conducted a field course with Canadian students on local-global relations. Four years after Tacloban City was flattened and cleared most of the debris, I conducted a field research in urban and rural communities about gender, migration, and reconstruction. This paper presents a reflective summary of balancing objectivity in the research process with personal connections to the tragic loss of families and communities, and the inevitable trajectory of activism in the academy. It sets out the unique simultaneous challenges of being both an "insider" and "outsider" with quest for valid claims and how these claims are translated into policy and practice. The Philippines rests on a volatile geopolitical region with much at stake with rising sea levels, yet its global connectivity in trade and commerce have left the issue of environment and recurring disasters sidelined. As a researcher with a 'personal but professional' stake in the topic, the moral dilemma of doing enough or little comes aground. Translating this into a macro perspective where 'home' is the world, what is the duty of scholars?

RC14-272.2
BONNEVILLE, LUC* (University of Ottawa)
Retour Sur Le Concept De « Critique » En Sciences De L'Information Et De La Communication

Fondamentalement, la « critique » est intempestivement liée à ce projet de vouloir faire usage de la Raison pour mieux comprendre et expliquer ce qui nous entoure. Poser un regard critique sur le monde, c'est le questionner et le contester. C'est mettre au cœur de l'analyse les multiples problèmes auxquels nous sommes collectivement confrontés, en les dévouant. Il y a un peu plus de 15 ans, dans son texte consacré à l'état de la critique en théorie des organisations, Gabriel (2001) évoquait la nécessaire de penser le monde de manière critique devant la montée de l'incertitude liée aux multiples problèmes sociaux qui structurent le monde lui-même : « Never before has the future seemed less certain, less knowable than it does now. And yet, never before has the future appeared as one-dimensional as it appears at the present time. Unfettered capitalist markets, globalization, the disappearance of political alternatives and the universion of human rights have led not only to melodramatic pronouncements on the end of history, but also to a floundering of critical imagination. We have become unable to envision a future at all, other than as more of the same, more goods, more trade, more pollution, more natural catastrophes, more wars and more inequality between the haves and the have nots » (p. 23). Nous voudrions profiter du thème général du congrès (Power, Violence and Justice) pour revenir sur les grandes lignes des approches dites critiques notamment en sciences de l'information et de la communication. Ne serait-ce que pour montrer en quoi celles-ci permettent de poser un regard essentiel sur certains problèmes et enjeux auxquels nous sommes collectivement confrontés.

RC52-873.2
BONNIN, DEBBY* (University of Pretoria)
Regulating Professions: Associations and the State. an Examination of Changes in the Regulation of the Legal Profession in South Africa

This paper examines the regulation of the legal profession in South Africa over time; in particular it is interested in exploring the relationship between the associations of legal professionals and the state in the context of both the Apartheid as well as the post-apartheid state. The paper is divided into four sections. In the first part it outlines the regulatory framework of the legal profession in South Africa, primarily focusing on the legislative frameworks and how these have changed over the last eighty years. In the second part it explores the ways in which this regulatory framework – particularly in the apartheid period – facilitated (or not) access into the profession. It argues that the Law Societies played an active role in the closure of the profession to black legal professionals and that their activities went beyond the regulatory framework in order to support and uphold the political project of the Apartheid State. In the third section it looks at the post-apartheid period and at the ways in which the State has intervened in the regulation of the profession in order to transform and open access to the professions in a context where professional closure had been used to exclude people on the basis of their race. While it is primarily an empirical paper, the empirical case study will be used to reflect upon and engage with the theoretical literature.

RC22-404.2
BORCENA, PATRIA GWEN* (Greenresearch Environmental Research Group, Inc.)
The Catholic Church's Deconstruction of the Philippine President's War on Drugs

This research critically examines the Catholic Church’s responses to an ongoing major societal problem plaguing the Philippines which has even attracted the attention of the international media and foreign media organizations. In fact, some nations and international organizations. Our study describes this "war on drugs" as a dominant discourse and contemporary powerful "text" dictated by the Philippine President Rodrigo R. Duterte. His declaration and use of the word "war" already set the stage for a violent approach in addressing the drug menace. It has become in Jacques Derrida's language, a "theatre of cruelty." The underlying script for the "war on drugs" has been written and directed by the Philippine President himself and acted by certain units in the government bureaucracy.

Amidst this context, the "decentering" and "deconstruction" processes emerged. During the Duterte administration, the Catholic Church and other civil society organizations (CSOs) have developed more proactive non-violent responses to the drug issue. At a certain point, Catholic Church hierarchy, its affiliated religious and lay organizations began to actively engage in creative and "unconventional resistance" against the Philippine government's war on drugs. This study analyzes their writings, pronouncements, processes, strategies, and tactics geared to unmask, decenter, and deconstruct the "war on drugs" and/or drug-related killings. This study includes an assessment of the Catholic Church's strategies and limitations, as well as external factors (i.e. socio-cultural realities) affecting the promotion of human rights and attainment of justice for many extra-judicial killings (EJKs).

Research methods include textual analysis, interviews, focus group discussions, participant observation, and visual sociology. Theory triangulation, the use of multiple perspectives from Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault, and Pierre Bourdieu will be attempted to interpret different sets of data. An interdisciplinary and reflexive approach has been used given the investigators' diverse expertise and engaged research praxis as among leaders in religious communities and other civil society organizations.

TG03-958.4
BORGE, BAARD* (UiT - Norway's Arctic University)
Offspring of Norwegian World War II Collaborators As Children at Risk

Offspring of Norwegian World War II collaborators as children at risk

During Nazi Germany's occupation of Norway 1940-45 about 50 000 Norwegians joined the collaboration movement "Nasjonal Samling" (NS). As a consequence, they were branded as traitors and in the post-war judicial settlement collectively sentenced for treachery. Thus, when democracy was reestablished a strict and exceptionally wide-ranging purge was a central part of the transition process, i. e. key political actors chose a form of transitional justice that could lead to social consequences for a considerable number of people. The enduring stigmatisation of former NS-members also affected their families, not in the least children. Within the historical context of German occupied Europe, the NS-children fall in to the broader category of collaborators' children but also share some common traits with war children fathered by German soldiers. In my paper, I will demonstrate how the NS-children in many ways and through various phases of their lives were influenced – generally negatively - by their family background. The empirical analysis is based on qualitative and quantitative data collected through an internationally unique survey in 2000-2001 among 376 NS-children born between 1928 and 1971. As expected, their life stories vary greatly but a majority have experienced problems related to their background, a phenomenon that I will term "transitional victimisation". Some of the individual variation in likelihood of experiencing different problems can be explained by social mechanisms that were identified through the quantitative analysis. As a final point, I will discuss the political decision made with regard to transitional justice indirectly may influence the lives of children, a problem so far largely ignored by transition theory. How can new democracies deal with perpetrators and others who supported the authoritarian regime while avoiding extensive negative, social consequences for the 2nd generation?

RC28-514.18
BORGEN, NICOLA* (University of Oslo)
WIBORG, OYVIND NICOLAY* (University of Oslo)
New Tools, Novel Consequences: Testing Unconditional Quantile Regression Using Simulated Data

Quantile regressions make it possible to test powerful hypotheses of whether the association between a predictor and an outcome varies across the distribution

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
of the dependent variable (Koenker and Bassett, 1978). It has many possible applications in social mobility and stratification research.

Recently, however, researchers have raised concerns over using conventional conditional quantile regression (CQR) modelling. Especially one issue has been highlighted: whether adding control variables changes the interpretation of the predictors. Concerning very devastating consequences when using fixed effects (e.g. Killewald and Bearak, 2014). To remedy these shortcomings, Killewald and Bearak (2014) argue that a new unconditional quantile regression model resolves these issues. A study showed higher motherhood wage penalty among low-wage women using individual-level fixed effects (Budig and Hodges, 2014); Killewald et al. (2014), however, demonstrate that new unconditional quantile regression give different results.

This new unconditional quantile model (UQR) was developed by Firpo et al. (2007, 2009). In Firpo et al. (2007), they show how this method can be used to generalize the Oaxaca-Blinder decompositions, a counterfactual model devised for means, to other distributional statistics.

Conditional and unconditional quantile regressions should yield the same estimates when only one predictor is used. In this study, we test this key assumption. We use simulated data to test the performance of CQR and UQR. Our findings reveals that (1) CQR and UQR with one predictor sometimes produce different results – especially for skewed dichotomous variables; (2) the discrepancies worsen with specific types of measuring the predictor; (3) and also with the sample size. These findings do not necessarily undermine UQR, but we believe they are crucial guidelines to when and under which circumstances this new method can be safely deployed.

BORGES MARIANO, GUSTAVO* (University of Coimbra)
Documents That Matter More Than Rights

The aim of this paper is to understand how bodies in Brazil are legally subjectivated by the biological and legal notions of “sex”. Butler, Fausto-Sterling, and transfeminists (Spade, Jesus, Verguero, Namaste) have been challenging the dichotomy sex/gender. Even though sex has biological properties, it is also socially constructed. The consequences of the construction of sex/gender by the law are seen in trans people. In order to understand it, it was conducted an interdisciplinary literature review and a discourse analysis of fifty decisions of Sao Paulo’s Court about the civil registry alteration of trans people. The main results were: education, health and work are denied to trans people because of the incoherence between their documents and their gender expression; Brazil is the country with the highest trans murder rate; there are several institutional obstacles to change the civil registry; there are limits of intelligibility in those judicial decisions, which constitute transsexuals and exclude transvestites by creating non-positive criteria of recognition. Sex is designated mainly considering the genitals, so “sex” is created legally at one administrative act (birth certificate).

After that act, genitals are not taken into account by Law, but when trans people struggle for recognition, their sex is questioned and legal procedures are used to fit people in solid and coherent “sexes” (genders). The naturalization of fixing identities is a power effect and it has not been seen legally as exclusion. The naturalization of fixing identities is a power effect and it has not been seen legally as exclusion. The naturalization of fixing identities is a power effect and it has not been seen legally as exclusion. The naturalization of fixing identities is a power effect and it has not been seen legally as exclusion. The naturalization of fixing identities is a power effect and it has not been seen legally as exclusion.

RC04-82.2
BORGNA, CAMILLA* (WZB - Berlin Social Science Center)
Educational Inequalities in Germany after the Rise of Comprehensive Schools

The traditional German tracking system—characterized by a rigid sorting of fourth-grade pupils into three hierarchically structured and spatially-segregated school types, only one of which (the Gymnasium) leading to the university-entrance certificate (the Abitur)—has been substantially transformed in the last decades, under the pressure of demographic developments, increasing educational expectations of the middle-class, and institutional reforms. This contribution focuses on the expansion of comprehensive schools (Gesamtschulen), a once-residual school type granting access to the Abitur, which in some states has now replaced all pre-existing school types except for the Gymnasium.

What are the implications of the rise of comprehensive schools for social-class inequalities in access and progression through secondary schooling in Germany? According to status maintenance theory, access to the Gymnasium should become less socially selective as the supply of comprehensive schools increases, because this opens up an alternative pathway towards the Abitur, which could be especially attractive for the middle- and upper-class families whose children are not among the top-performers at school. In contrast, according to cultural reproduction theory, comprehensive schools could be attractive for the upper-class only insofar as they remain a residual sector (e.g. pilot projects in specific urban areas, sometimes with non-traditional pedagogy). In this perspective, as comprehensive schools expand to the point of replacing the other school types, both upper- and middle-class parents should increasingly turn to the Gymnasium as the most prestigious and therefore only “appropriate” school type for their children.

In this contribution I test these alternative hypotheses by analyzing data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), which provides rich information on a nationally-representative sample of students who entered lower-secondary schooling in 2010/11 and on their subsequent transitions and competence development.

RC28-521.3
BORGNA, CAMILLA* (WZB - Berlin Social Science Center)
Sixteen Educational Systems in One Country – or More? How Institutional and Regional Variability Shape the Opportunity Structure of Students Transitioning from Primary to Secondary Education in Germany

Cross-national comparisons are crucial to shed light on how institutions interact with individual characteristics in the process of social stratification. Yet, it is often challenging to isolate single institutional elements, because countries differ in several other factors. Thus, institutional variety within a single-country (across both space and time) is particularly attractive for comparativists.

The federal structure of German educational policy-making provides this opportunity. In particular, in the last years, the sixteen German states have implemented various reforms of secondary schooling that have resulted in a substantial (and heterogeneous) transformation of the traditional tracking system. The latter, generally held responsible for the high level of inequality of educational opportunity in Germany, was characterized by an early and rigid sorting of pupils into three tracks, only one of which (the Gymnasium) prepared for university entry.

Among the institutional reforms implemented in some states are the postponement of tracking age and the decreased rigidity of the system by allowing more freedom of choice and/or “permeability” between tracks. Most importantly, some states have reformed the schools preparing for vocational training, whereas the supply of comprehensive schools, a once-residual school type preparing for both vocational training and university, has substantially increased in several states, in some cases becoming the only alternative to the Gymnasium.

Hence, while overall German secondary education remains tracked, the degree of tracking varies between states and over time. Moreover, educational choices are affected by the de facto availability of school types, which varies substantially not only between, but also within states.

By combining time-series statistics at the state (Bundesland) and regional (Kreis) level with individual-level data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), this contribution investigates how institutional and regional variability shape the opportunity structure of students from different social backgrounds in the transition from primary to secondary education in Germany.

RC23-428.6
BORGNA, PAOLA* (University of Turin (Italy))
Vaccines: Hard or Soft Facts?

In the 2017 summer Italy approves the vaccination obligation for school enrollment. It mobilizes a wide no-vax net. A vaccine is the product of the advanced scientific knowledge application. It incorporates scientific facts and represents a technological product. They both are constructed in the laboratories.

No-vax and vax-free action shows that the fate of vaccines depends also on all of us as consumers: do we accept those? Or not? What takes an always increasing number of people, today, to refuse the vaccines? Why a part of the population doesn’t recognize to vaccines the status of ‘hard’ scientific facts? Which social logiques explain that? Is it possible to distinguish and separate facts from scientific evidences?

We try to respond to this kind of questions, analyzing recent Italian events about vaccines.

RC04-83.2
BÖRJESSON, MIKAEL* (Uppsala University)
Nordic Fields of Higher Education. Stable and Similar Social and Gender Structures across Time and Space

When the Nordic systems of higher education are analysed as fields of higher education, that is, as structures structured by the resources possessed by the students attending different programmes and courses at specific institutions, a fairly similar pattern emerges across time and space. The fields of higher education in the four studied Nordic countries are all characterised by a dual structure. The first axis describes the division of men and women and separates education in technology and natural sciences from education aiming at professions in health, education and caring. The second axis displays a social hierarchical dimension incorporating scientific facts and represents a technological product. They both are constructed in the laboratories.
traditional universities along with prestigious professional schools and long and selective professional programmes at the pole of students from well-to-do homes from regional university colleges and colleges of health science and shorter non-selective professional programmes at the other pole.

The stability and similarity of the structures are even more remarkable given that all systems have gone through rapid transformations during the last two, three decades. There has been a very pronounced expansion, due to both establishment of new institutions and growth of existing institutions. The systems have also been subject to profound organisational changes including adoption to the Bologna process, increased internationalisation, and an augmented emphasis on efficiency, competition and market orientation. In short, the systems appear to have been transformed from cohesive and standardized systems, administered largely within the state, into larger, more diverse and complex national and international higher education landscapes. The puzzle of the stability of the recruitment patterns in times of transformation will be further developed in our presentation.

RC04-81.6

BÖRJESSON, MIKAEL* (Uppsala University)

The Social and Credential Structure of the Elite Segment of Swedish Higher Education

The structure of acquired and inherited national and transnational assets among students in Swedish elite educations is the main issue in this paper. Based on a survey answered by nearly 1,200 students on 25 elite educational programmes in Swedish higher education, the distribution of such properties as language resources and experiences of travel, studies and work are set against more refined Swedish assets, like good grades from established schools and programmes. By using specific multiple correspondence analysis three distinct poles are identified: one pole where formal acquired educational assets and inherited national and international resources are weak, one pole with a strong international orientation and accumulation of inherited international resources, and one based on predominantly heavy investments in the Swedish educational system. These poles correspond to three different sorts of positions in the field of higher education: at the first pole, students in art and theatre are overrepresented, while the national pole is primarily defined by the medical programme and the international pole by the engineering programme in industrial economics and the programme in economics at Stockholm School of Economics. The poles also display three different modes of gaining access – by special tests at artistic pole, by grades from upper secondary school at the international pole, and by scores at the national aptitude test at the national pole – articulating different valuation of former educational investments, and, more broadly, of cultural capital possession.

RC31-564.5

BORODKINA, OLGA* (Saint Petersburg University)
AMIRKHANIAN, ANASTASIA (Saint Petersburg University)
TAVROVSKII, ALEXANDER (Saint Petersburg University)

Key Issues of Social Integration of Young Migrants from China in Russia

International migration is a global process in which Russia plays an important role given the great number of international migrants coming into the state. The dissolution of the Soviet Union led to the intensification of migration processes and formation of post-Soviet migration system, in which Russia plays the role of the recipient country. The mass forced migration of Russian-speaking population of the former Soviet republics, which was the repatriation of emigrants from Russia and their descendants, gives way to the mass migration consisting largely of young residents of the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics. However, in recent years, the number of young migrants from China has increased. International migration is primarily a return migration, however, a significant proportion of labor migrants settle in Russia, staying legally or illegally. The results of a survey conducted among Chinese migrants living in the Far East (Vladvostok and Nakhodka) are discussed in the paper. Illegal status, language problems and discrimination are the main problems that create barriers for the social integration of Chinese migrants in Russia. The analysis of cases of young migrants from China in Saint-Petersburg also demonstrates various types of discrimination against migrants and very limited contacts between the Chinese and the local communities. Contemporary migration policy should be aimed not only at the regulation of migration flows but also at the development of effective mechanisms of the integration of international young migrants. Understanding integration in the frame of the absorption concept seems to be the most promising theoretical basis for investigating the issues of integration of Chinese migrants in Russia but, first of all, integration, in our opinion, is connected with overcoming discrimination.

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RC12-242.3

BORRMANN, RICARDO* (Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität Munich)
GAULIA, CRISTINA (Court of Appeal of the State of Rio de Janeiro)

The Brazilian Experience of the "Justiça Itinerante" in the State of Rio De Janeiro: A New Paradigm of Access to Justice?

“Everyone strives to attain the law”, says Orson Welles in his film adaptation of Franz Kafka's novel "The Trial". In fact, access to justice is one of the main challenges of modern times. One can rapidly foster social, economic and political changes by guaranteeing equal access to legal services. This is particularly highlighted by the Brazilian experience of the “Justiça Itinerante” (“mobile justice”), implemented in the state of Rio de Janeiro since 2004. The project's main goal is to assure access to basic judicial services (such as civil registration, marriages, family cases, small claims) to the poor population living in the suburbs – usually apart from the conventional courts of law – by using buses as mobile courts. This paper will analyze the historic development and implementation of the “justiça itinerante”, as well as evaluate it as an alternative form to more conventional judicial services. It will also reflect upon specific theoretical questions regarding the classic functions of the judiciary system inside democracies. Furthermore, it will point out to similar experiences in other Brazilian states, such as in the amazon region and question if “Justiça Itinerante” can be replicated in other parts of the world with similar social and geographic characteristics, as well as if it can profit from exchanging experiences with equivalent initiatives worldwide. Finally, the work raises the question whether this experience constitutes a new paradigm of access to justice more adapted to the demands of citizenship in contemporary societies.

RC08-175.5

BORTOLINI, MATTEO* (University of Padua, Italy)
GENEDY, MOHAMED (Goethe University, Frankfurt am, Germany)

The Grudging Modernizer. A First Look at the Outliers of Postwar Social Science

In the spring of 1959, a young Harvard lecturer, Robert N. Bellah, traveled through the Middle East during a seven-week study trip. The drafts of Bellah's travelogue and the letters he wrote to his wife reveal the portrait of a grudging intellectual who had been disillusioned by the Cold War in the 1950s. We then sketch Bellah's intellectual career and his Middle Eastern insights in the context of the “interpretive revolution,” together with other former apprentices from Parsons’s workshop, such as Clifford Geertz and David Schneider, it might prove interesting to cast some light on the adumbrations of ideas, arguments, and sensibilities that would definitively come of age ten years later. We start from the vantage point of a domain where Cold War preoccupations for national security and the worldwide struggle against Communism really made a difference with respect to the 1920s-1940s: the unprecedented mobility of social scientists in the Postwar era. We then sketch Bellah’s intellectual career and his Middle Eastern trip, the institutions he visited, the people he met, and the troubles he faced in adjusting to an environment he immediately saw as alien and hostile. We then read his sociological travelogue, The Well of the Past, side-to-side with the classic of modernization theory: Daniel Lerner's The Passing of Traditional Society (1958). We conclude advancing some hypotheses on the diversity of the wider field of mid-century social science and a plea for more scholarly work on the mobility networks of social scientists and humanists during the long 1950s.

RC33-608.3

BORUC, WERONIKA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology Polish Academy of Sciences)
ZYCZNSKA-CIOLEK, DANUTA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences)
MIESZCZANEK, MARTA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences)

Changes in Perception of Success and Agency in Poland: An Analysis Based on Two Kinds of Longitudinal Data

The last 30 years brought extreme changes to Polish society. Political transition from authoritarianism to democracy in 1989 influenced the lives of Polish citizens in both private and public spheres. Other processes observed worldwide, such as globalization or technological development, also had an impact on everyday life of Poles, their beliefs, values and attitudes. In this paper we focus on changes of perception of success and agency, reflected in two types of longitudinal data.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
First, we use data from POLPAN panel survey conducted every 5 years since 1988 on a large representative sample of adult Poles. Second, we analyse unstructured biographical interviews with a group of the oldest POLPAN panel respondents. In result we obtain a unique combination of quantitative and qualitative data containing information concerning the same individuals which allows us to simultaneously take advantage of two kinds of longitudinal studies: a long-term panel study and retrospective biographical interviews. The comparison of the two sources of information allows us to enrich substantive analyses, but also makes us face some divergences. As Baczkó-Dombi and Wysmuel (2016) proposed our analyses confirmed, the POLPAN survey data show an increase in significance given to meritoric aspects of success (such as “hard work”) over time. The retrospective biographical data gathered from the oldest POLPAN respondents suggest that age also influences perception of life success and its determinants. Moreover, some categories used in the survey tool for defining the most important determinants of life success are almost completely absent in the biographical narratives. In our paper, we reflect on possible sources of discrepancies and on benefits brought by using two types of data described above.

**WGO1-936.3**

**BOSCO, ESTEVÃO* (University of São Paulo)**

Quest for a Cosmopolitan Social Theory: From Habermas to Gadamer, and Back Again

The main question addressed by this article is whether or not the theory of communicative action grapples with the challenges to social theory posed by the cultural experience of globalization. It assumes that cultural globalization is a total sociological phenomenon which sheds light on the entanglements among societies. At the micro-sociological level, this is shown in the research of Cicchelli and Octobre on aesthetic-cultural cosmopolitanism, and, at the macro-sociological level, by three of Appadurai’s global ethnoscapes as well as by the main argument of this paper: to approach the entanglements among societies, i.e. cultural globalization.

This is because the formal pragmatic foundation of mutual understanding takes intersubjectivity as given (Vandenbergh). The second hypothesis claims that, when starting with the hermeneutical preconditions of our world experience (Gadamer), we are able to outline a complementary perspective to Habermas’ theory of society. This perspective encompasses the entanglements among societies and conceives the cultural experience of globalization as a hermeneutic experience, having as a medium an indicatory concept of intersubcultural understanding. Finally, I identify two major implications of this hypothesis. At the theoretical level, cultural globalization indicates that we should consider social evolution alongside cultural co-evolution. At the politico-normative level, if we consider the entanglements among societies as based on a quasi-naturalistic argument related to the human condition, nationalism can no longer only be taken as a problematic political-cultural feature of modern societies, but rather, and fundamentally, as a deficient worldview which drives action. This perspective is sympathetic to the cosmopolitical claim for inter-cultural dialogue (Delanty).

**RC06-137.4**

**BOSKOVIC, BRANKO* (University of Donja Gorica)**

From Policies to Practices: Work-Family Balance and Gender Equality in the Balkan Region

Balkan region is often perceived as part of Europe which lags behind Western Europe, economically, politically, socially and in other areas too. However, looking into specific areas of life there is significant improvement and the gap behind the other countries of Europe is narrowing. One of the areas where both trends can be observed is the case gender relations. Nevertheless, there is a vast amount of factors that may impact this development. It is under-researched area and needs more attention. Due to all of this, the focus will be on four countries: Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. Croatia is already the EU member state and shares the same historical, cultural, social and economic background. Therefore, it is important to see how social and institutional practice and policies interact in these countries and what the effects are. Gender policies will be in the focus, most specifically those tackling labour market and family. Practice does not always follow policy and the paper will look in how women are treated beyond just data on employment, maternal leaves, care and policies supporting labour market activity. Reconciling work and family is becoming crucial if we are to sustain personal and family well-being and preparing future European Union citizens in this sense becomes one of the major goals for prospective member states. Accordingly, comparison of Croatian practice with the other three countries will be valuable asset to get the insight on the impact of the EU membership. Missing research of this policy area for Balkan region may result and serious deficiencies that will be difficult to counteract later. Most crucially, it will be presented whether there is gender balance in the mentioned policy areas and how they can be improved.

**RC33-606.5**

**BOSVIEUX-ONYEKWELU, CHARLES* (ECOLE DES HAUTES ETUDES EN SCIENCES SOCI QUALES (PARIS))**

“How to Ensure the Replicability of an Ad Hoc Research Strategy: A Few Lessons Drawn from the Sociology of the Concept of Public Service”

This contribution investigates the methodological issue raised by my doctoral research on the exponents of public service under the French Third Republic. My survey rested upon a specific kind of prosopographical enquiry (n = 116), based on a concept rather than on just being a member of a given institution. It was not about studying a “grand corps” (the “Conseil d’État”), a professional group (legal academics) nor a discipline (administrative law), it was about taking an idea (“public service”) in its historical formation as a starting point. The attribute “being an exponent of public service” is not as objectively given than an event (such as “being deported in a camp”) or a membership in an institution (such as “being a MP”). In other words, one cannot find a list of public-service thinkers in any historical sources. Therefore, the point of the research was to define the indicators that could operationalise individuals who significantly used the syntagm “public service”.

This presentation will account for the replicability of a constructionist method that can be deemed unusual. Namely, set theory, used to compare the studied population with a control group, proved particularly appropriate for a “sample” that was not meant to be representative since it had not been randomly drawn from a population, but rather constituted by the weight that each actor exerted in the studied field. Also, in such a varied corpus comprising “conseillers d’État”, academics, politicians and trade unionists, it proved impossible to compare the exponents of public service in their professionalism. One of the areas of this research is the history of the exponents of public service under the Third Republic while, at the same time, doing the same for all other groups, given the countless number of public servants in this 70 year period. Instead, we used other techniques (archival ethnography, geometric data analysis) to devise an unbiased “sample”.

**RC52-873.6**

**BOSVIEUX-ONYEKWELU, CHARLES* (ECOLE DES HAUTES ETUDES EN SCIENCES SOCI QUALES (PARIS))**

“Lawyers and the State: A France-USA Comparison of Public Service and Pro Bono Work”

Taking its cue from Pierre Bourdieu’s idea that professions and professional groups should not be opposed to the State, but rather be understood as dependent on it to have their “jurisdictional boundaries” (Abbott, 1988, p. 2) acknowledged, this presentation focuses on lawyers and on the legal field in France and in the USA, in both a diachronic and synchronic approach. The comparison between these two countries is oppositional: it contrasts French...
"State lawyers" (i.e., members of the "Conseil d'État" and public law professors) and their role in the construction of a State-oriented legal field, with US lawyers and their self-regulation outside of the State, or, more precisely, "at the expense of a bureaucratic construction of State power" [Dezalay, 2013, p. 68]. Under the Third Republic (1870-1940), the former strove to impose the notion of public service and the heartland of work of their "jurisdiction" (in the proper sense as well as in the sense of Andrew Abbott's ecology of professions). Over the last 30 years, the latter promoted pro bono work as a means to improve their professional reputation, which had been questioned and undermined by their intense practice of corporate law, as well as an alternative to the redistribution of wealth through the tax system. This contribution will be based on two different surveys: the first one is a prosopographical enquiry (n = 116) on the exponents of public service in France between 1870 and 1940; the second one is an ongoing postdoctoral research on pro bono legal practice and its importation in France; it includes an ethnographic and historical analysis of two global law firms in Paris (Dropper, merger, and London (Prospectus, London (Lewis)) and a series of interviews with pro bono partners and members of the French bar.

RC20-370.2 BOUCHET-VALAT, MILAN* (National Institute for Demographic Studies (Ined))

Detailing the Macro-Level Factors of Homogamy in Europe: Using PLS Regression to Overcome the "Many Variables, Few Observations" Problem

Comparative sociological research frequently suffers from the "small N" problem, i.e. the fact that the number of independent cases (often, countries) is small. Among other issues, this severely limits the number of explanatory variables that can be included in the analyses. Therefore, sociologists cannot be certain whether a macro-level variable (e.g. GDP per capita) actually has an effect on the studied phenomenon, or whether the effect is merely a by-product of its association with another variable which could not be introduced in the model (e.g. poverty rate or cultural liberalism).

We propose to use Partial Least Squares (PLS) regression to overcome this issue. PLS regression can be seen as an intermediate method between standard OLS regression and factor analysis. It allows introducing as many dependent and independent variables as appropriate, disregarding the number of observations. These variables are then summarized into a handful of factors, which are the linear combinations of the variables which explain the best the covariance between dependent and independent variables. Results can be interpreted graphically, considering factors as latent variables whose signification is given by their association with variables. Classic regression coefficients for each variable can also be computed.

We illustrate the interest of this approach for the analysis of the macro-level variations of educational and socioeconomic homogamy between European regions (sub-national units). About 25 independent variables are introduced to identify the precise drivers of homogamy. Overall, the level of development is the main driver of the homogamy of countries. In more detail, variables at play are GDP per capita (negative effect), tolerance to homosexuality (negative effect), and poverty rate (positive effect). A weaker homogamy is thus related to both economic and cultural openness. When comparing effects on dependent variables, Orthodox and Catholic countries present higher socioeconomic homogamy, and Protestant countries higher educational homogamy.

TG07-1007.4 BOUDEAUD-FOURNIER, ALEXANDRINE* (University of Victoria)

Guardians of the Night: Sensing Nocturnal Rhythms in Guantánamo

Guardian of the Night (2018), co-directed with Eleonora Diamanti, is an experimental and sensorial short-length ethnographic film about the cyclical and spontaneous life activities that emerge at night time in the city of Guantánamo. Entirely shot at night time, the film engages with the synesthetic aspect of practices that take place in Cuba after sunset, from the post-revolutionary guardia sessions of neighborhood night watching, to nocturnal activities related to technology, media infrastructure, and night time economy. The senses are at the centre of the night experience along with reduction of visibility. This creates a perfect focus to reinvigorate discussion and to promote an innovative approach around sensory visual ethnography. Moreover, the film challenges the center focused focus of social sciences in engaging with nocturnal activities in order to undertake an anthropology of the night. Being shot in a context where vision is limited, the paper engages with some of the strategies adopted by the directors to develop a multisensorial experiencing of the night in Cuba. More specifically, strategies of video shooting, sound recording, sound and video montage, and a careful attention to shadows and movements will be discussed. Based on extensive sessions of sound recordings accompanied by an original soundtrack produced by Cuban D J Zevil the film is especially rich in sonic textures and poetry, stimulating new essences of sensing the night. Poetic performances of the night travel through the lenses of the camera accompanied by the sounds and shadows of the Cuban streets. Guardians of the Night reflects a desire to play with rhythms, shadows, performance, design and poetry in using video and sounds as mediators of the night experience. Clips from the film will be used to illustrate some of the strategies developed to stimulate a synesthetic atmosphere of the shadows that live through the night.

RC47-796.1 BOULLY, EMMANUELLE* (Université Laval, CIRAM, RéQEf)


RC48-805.4 BOULLY, EMMANUELLE* (Université Laval, CIRAM, RéQEf)


My communication bears on a Senegalese popular mobilization about “illegal emigration”. In 2006, more than 30000 young sub-Saharans tried to reach Spain by boat-peoples. Number of them died during their exile. In the suburbs of Dakar, 35000 migrants mobilized against the Sénégal government. When they were rejected, they didn’t give up on broader issues such as female conditions of life, the economic crisis, or the failure of the State. They were joined by Senegalese expelled from the EU, foreign and national NGOs. This African case study enables to bring out the practical and unthoughts of social movement studies, mostly built from Western cases. Social movements are classically defined as a social process through which actors engaged in a conflictual collective action with clearly identified adversaries, mainly States or institutions, to promote or oppose social change. Popular dissent in Senegal challenges this definition. I will show that (1) the State, or institutions, are not always the target. A mobilization can be its one purpose, it does not require the presence of opponents classically defined in political terms (here, collective action was a place of solidarity and solidarity for mother’s migrants, a way of personal empowerment for Senegalese expelled, a form of self-help and service delivery); (2) when the State, or institutions, are targeted, social actors can chose forms of actions which are not disruptive, “confrontational”, or unconventional. Actors can voice their concerns, blame authorities, and claim for rights without protesting (for example, through patronage politics, or lobbying, the organization of public rallies or performances instead of marches). Thus, African cases invite scholars to scrutinize theoretical blind spots of social movement theories, and reconsider the analytical frontiers between mobilization, contention, and social movements, between unrest, contest, and protest.

RC50-837.2 BOUKAMBA, KIMO* (Wakayama University)

Oi, TATSUO (Wakayama University)

SAN0, KAEDE (Wakayama University)

Ethnocentrism and Attitudes Towards Tourism Destination Choices: Empirical Evidence from the GENE Scale

Tourism is a social, economic, and cultural consumption phenomenon involving human mobility across geographical and cultural boundaries. Its process includes the willingness to explore the otherness (pre-visit stage), the actual interaction (on-site stage), and the attitude adopted after interacting (post-
visit stage) with communities away from one’s usual place of residence. Although the tourism industry has considerably expanded over the past six decades into becoming one of the largest and fastest-growing economic sectors in the world, a general examination of the regional distribution of international tourists arrivals between 1960 and 2016 reveals unchanged consumption patterns, consistent tourist clusters, and imbalances in distribution of tourism benefits among Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East.

The present paper is part of an ongoing PhD study investigating the effects of ethnocentrism on tourist destination choices. It argues that the recognition and emphasis of the intrinsic cultural mental health benefits of tourism is generated intense competition among destinations, which in turn is not only shaping policy-makers’ approaches, but also the behavior of tourists globally. Within this line of thought, the construct of ethnocentrism is applied to tourism as an independent variable hypothesized to exert biased influences on one’s attitudes towards domestic versus foreign destinations. The Generalized Ethnocentrism (GENE) scale is used to assess the 400 randomly selected respondents’ ethnocentric tendencies towards the functional attributes of domestic versus foreign destinations.

Ethnocentrism is a nearly universal socio-psychological trait, summarized into the tendency of judging other cultures (the out-group) according to the standards of one’s own (the ingroup). In consumer behavior, this tendency is translated into the beliefs held by consumers about the appropriateness and morality of purchasing products foreign origin, and is underpinned affective, cognitive, and normative structures, such as cognitive bias, moral obligation, economic threat, and rationality. Applying this theory in tourism can further the understanding of destination choices.

**RC11-221.8**

**BOULD, SALLY** *(University of Delaware)*

**KREKULA, CLARY** *(Ithaca State University)*

**The Future of Ageing By Gender**

Current trends in population ageing result in higher proportion of women at older ages. Older Women have a higher risk of limitations, e.g. walking, than men even at the same age. Furthermore they are more likely to live alone without help in the home. Pension polices need to recognise the needs of older women, but current austerity efforts in Belgium, Italy, Germany and Sweden are resulting in reduced and derived pension benefits which support widowed women. Since women predominates at very old ages these measures to cut their benefits can help nations meet budget goals. Should older women be paying a disproportionate price for austerity? Medical care should also be adjusted to older women's needs. Women are more likely to have 2 or more chronic conditions at older ages while men are more likely to have only one. While men's chronic conditions are less likely to be disabling, women are most likely to be disabled with one or more of their chronic conditions. And older men are much more likely to have a wife at home to share tasks or help with post-hospitalisation. What this means is that a gender neutral approach to medical care, post hospital care and help in the home will typically provide sufficient support for older men, but less than sufficient support for older women. The EU principle of assessing "how policies affect the life and position of both women and men" needs to be applied to policy analysis of the ageing of the population. Of course the future may be different in that men will live longer and women will be less disabled so that active life expectancy is more equal. But future planning needs to confront the fact that these changes are not likely to happen, if at all, for several decades.

**RC03-74.4**

**BOULIANNE, SHELLEY** *(MacEwan University)*

**ARMSTRONG, JOSHUA** *(York University)*

**Recruitment Gone Digital?: Analyzing the Effects of Social Media Usage on Civic Engagement**

The non-profit sector is a huge economic sector that relies on citizen’s charitable donations and volunteer hours to survive. This study asks: how have community groups used social media to engage citizens and what are the effects of social media usage on civic engagement? This study addresses a clear research gap in the study of social media effects, as determined by recently published meta-analysis and literature synthesis (Boulianne 2017; Stoycheff et al. 2017). The study is unique in combining an analysis of seven community organizations’ twitter usage with a large, random digit dialing survey (n=1200). Interactions with community social media pages have a consistent and significant positive correlation with donating as well as volunteering. However, the call to action to volunteer, donate or help are relatively rare in Twitter communication (n=5500). While social media use is positively associated with donating and volunteering, civic groups have not fully optimized the potential of social media to engage citizens.

**RC23-JS-80.3**

**BOWDEN, GARY** *(University of New Brunswick)*

**Experienced by Planet in Crisis, a Cacophony of Solutions: Competing Narratives about Science, Technology, and Innovation in the Anthropocene**

The idea that we have entered a new geological epoch, the Anthropocene, where human activities are fundamental drivers of earth system processes is presently the center of considerable debate. The core idea, that humans have shifted the inhabitant of a planet defined by the operation of various physio-chemical processes to co-creators of that planet, has generated diverse reactions toward the human achievements (notably science, technology and innovation) responsible for the transition. The purpose of the paper is two-fold. First, it will describe the three major narratives and the vision of science,
technology and innovation associated with each: 1) the ‘good Anthropocene’ narrative in which planetary problems are rendered as a great opportunity for science, technology and business, 2) the ‘bad Anthropocene’ narrative which emphasizes the peril humanity faces and argues we must radically transform contemporary society (e.g., ending capitalism, consuming less) in order to avoid extinction and 3) the ‘contingent Anthropocene’ narrative which emphasizes both the magnitude of the peril and the potential (though not the certainty) for humans to avoid catastrophe through the appropriate application of science, technology, and innovation. Second, the implications for science, technology and innovation policy will be addressed. How we proceed when faced with such a diverse cacophony of voices and the competing implications they present for science, technology and innovation policy?

RC24-444.16

BOWDEN, GARY* (University of New Brunswick)

Environmental Sociology 2.0: Towards an Environmental Sociology for the Anthropocene

Attention to the relationship between nature and society has been a defining feature of environmental sociology since its inception. Early research, incorporating insights from ecology, argued for the need to 1) theorize the causal connections between nature and society as distinct entities that have given way to a focus on socio-natural assemblages. Using the Anthropocene as a lens to explore this emerging view, it is argued (1) that current theorizing on the socio-natural assemblage needs to pay more attention to the issues of temporality and complexity, (2) that taking these factors into account re-conceptualizes the nature-society relationship as a complex, evolving socio-natural assemblage, (3) that this evolutionary process needs to be understood in the context of cosmic evolution and the tension between entropy and the emergence of local complexity, and (4) that constraints on human development arise from the tension between these two tendencies, not from resource scarcity.

RC04-81.4

BOYADJIEVA, PEPA* (Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge, BAS)

ILIEVA-TRICHKOVA, PETYA* (ISSK, BAS & AMU, Poznan)

Higher Education As a Common Good: Towards Conceptualization and Measurement of a Challenging Reality

On their way to mass and universal higher education, the public systems have increased their capacity to fund this sector and the emphasis on cost-sharing in higher education has enhanced. At the same time, in many countries the level of (qualitative) socio-economic inequalities in access to higher education has increased. These challenges raise a question to what extent higher education can be perceived as a common good.

Against this background, the paper aims to: 1) outline a theoretical framework for conceptualizing higher education as a common good, 2) develop an index for measuring the extent to which higher education has been realized as a common good in a given country, 3) reveal the influence of country’s specific institutional arrangements on the extent to which higher education functions as a common good in Europe.

We accept that higher education is intrinsically neither a private, nor a public or a common good. Being nested in the wider social and cultural settings higher education as a good is policy-sensitive and varies in time and place. The paper argues that the extent to which higher education is accomplished as a common good in a given country reflects its accessibility, availability and affordability and depends on country’s specific institutional arrangements.

The analysis uses cross-sectional data from the OECD, World Bank, Eurostat, European Social Survey and Eurostat. We introduce an index which includes three sets of indicators referring to accessibility, availability and affordability of higher education. The preliminary results show that higher education as a common good is a complex phenomenon and that there are large and small differences across European countries in the development of their higher education as a common good. We further distinguish various clusters of countries depending on the extent to which higher education is realized as a common good in them.

T049-974.3

BOYLE, PHILIP* (University of Waterloo)

From Protection to Coordinated Preparedness: A Genealogy of Vital Systems in Canada

This article provides a genealogy of the governance of vital systems in Canada. It focuses in particular on a largely unknown and unexamined civil defense initiative introduced during World War II that sought to count, categorize, and, under emergency conditions, directly protect what were then known as ‘vital points’ from sabotage. The analysis recounts major episodes and turning points in the deployment of this organizational apparatus by the various institutions responsible for civil defence and emergency management in which it was involved. The latter sections of the article show how efforts to adapt this apparatus for a new federal emergency management landscape failed at the precise moment that new concerns associated with critical infrastructure were emerging. The final section shows how federal planners ascertained the reasoning and strategy of ‘coordinated preparedness’ through which the longstanding emergency power derived from Canada’s commitment to peace, order, and good government could be exercised.
RC52-859.3

BRADY, JENNIFER* (Mount Saint Vincent University)

Naming Nutritional Injustice: How Might Dietitians Articulate a Socially Just Dietetic Practice?

This presentation will invite listeners to consider how the ideals, concepts, and language of nutritional justice may be incorporated into the everyday practice of dietitians whose work is often carried out within large, conservative, primary care institutions. How might dietitians address the nutritional injustices that bring people to their practice, when practitioners are constrained by the limits of current diagnostic language, as well as the exigencies of their workplaces? Although advocacy skills are important for dietitians to address social justice concerns, I suggest that dietitians also need a practice-based tool to help connect the nutrition problems experienced by those who use dietetic services to underlying structural, systemic causes. I draw on literature from occupational therapy to imagine a diagnostic tool for dietitians working toward a socially just dietetic practice. I share my visions of a politicized diagnostic language that articulates nutrition problems as the outcome of nutritional injustices rather than individuals’ deficits of knowledge, willingness to change, or available resources. The presentation will discuss how a change in diagnostic language for dietitians may help practitioners reframe and address nutrition problems as the outcomes of systemic nutritional injustice and may hence, further shape socially just dietetic practice.

RC52-872.10

BRADY, JENNIFER* (Mount Saint Vincent University)

Toward a Feminist Sociology of Expertise

This paper draws on feminist actor-network theory to advance an emerging theoretical framework, the sociology of expertise. The feminist sociology of expertise developed in this paper will likely be of interest to scholars of the professions and professionalization who are familiar with the frameworks developed in the sociology of professions literature. The sociology of professions has served as the main body of literature in which the stratification of work and elite knowledge, or expertise, has been theorized. However, the sociology of professions largely oversimplifies the implications of expert claims-making because it focuses its narrow focus on the actions of professional groups. The sociology of expertise draws on the tools of actor-network theory (ANT) to illuminate the wider workings and consequences of expert claims-making as a participatory and diffuse phenomenon. However, like much of mainstream ANT, this emerging body of work has not considered how gender, race, and class inequities inform the expert performances that give rise to networks of expertise. Using my empirical work on the history of the home economics and dietetics professions in Canada, I elaborate a feminist sociology of expertise. In this paper, I offer a brief primer on the sociology of expertise and the ANT concepts on which it is built before sharing my thoughts on how this framework may be expanded to engender a feminist sociology of expertise.

RC15-287.10

BRADY, JOHANNE* (University of Sydney)
O’LOUGHLIN, KATE (The University of Sydney)

Living with Parkinson’s Disease: Sociological Perspectives on Older Australians’ Narratives

Parkinson’s disease is a chronic illness generally associated with biological processes of ageing in later life; increased longevity suggests that the prevalence will increase with population ageing. The dominant discourse on Parkinson’s disease is a medical one and very much framed around diagnosis and treatment. In this context, the body-self and external environment are partitioned off and elite knowledge, or expertise, has been theorized. However, the sociology of professions largely oversimplifies the implications of expert claims-making because it focuses its narrow focus on the actions of professional groups. The sociology of expertise draws on the tools of actor-network theory (ANT) to illuminate the wider workings and consequences of expert claims-making as a participatory and diffuse phenomenon. However, like much of mainstream ANT, this emerging body of work has not considered how gender, race, and class inequities inform the expert performances that give rise to networks of expertise. Using my empirical work on the history of the home economics and dietetics professions in Canada, I elaborate a feminist sociology of expertise. In this paper, I offer a brief primer on the sociology of expertise and the ANT concepts on which it is built before sharing my thoughts on how this framework may be expanded to engender a feminist sociology of expertise.

Also how the person embodies, sees and experiences life with Parkinson’s disease, and the partner-carer sees themselves implicated in their partner’s illness.

RC01-39.3

BRAENDER, MORTEN* (Aarhus University)

The Power of Experience? Innovative and Authoritative Leadership Values Among Army Cadets

The military profession in general and the army in particular is associated with conservative values. Offhand, this is hardly surprising. After all, it is the purpose of the Armed Forces to protect, or to conserve, society at large. Moreover, the monopoly of violence can only remain legitimate as long as the violent professions observe strict rules, i.e. if they are conservative in regard to executing this monopoly. Accordingly, we would also – offhand – expect service experience to correlate positively with a more traditionalistic approach to leadership.

This study challenges that expectation. Based on survey data with two types of cadets – recruited either from the rank and file or among civilian BAs – it is shown that future officers with a civilian background are much more authoritarian when it comes leadership values than their fellow cadets from the military. The paper offers two different – albeit not necessarily competing – explanations for this finding: it can be seen either as a result of the power of experience. Those who have tried leadership in practice know that leniency sometimes works best. Or it may be seen as a result of a general thrust towards more innovative and inclusive approaches to leadership in society at large, a thrust that is now also affecting the military professions. Unlike the newcomers, those who have been socialised into this profession have already learned to perceive such values as superior to other approaches.

RC02-53.4

BRAGA, RUY* (University of São Paulo)

A Precarious Hegemony: Neoliberalism, Social Struggles and the End of Lulism in Brazil

Analysis of the Brazilian political and economic crisis tends to emphasize the economic ‘errors’ of the government of President Rousseff of the Workers’ Party (PT) inherited from her predecessor Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. It is clear, however, that the focus on political and economic regulation is too narrow to understand the current crisis. Such explanations are unable to reveal the changes in class structure that took place during the Lula era as well as the effects of the international economic crisis. This article thus analyzes the conflicts produced by the neoliberal regime of accumulation and the Lulista mode of regulation, emphasizing the role of precarious work in the current historical cycle of strikes and popular struggles in Brazil. In this context, it interprets the nature and characteristics of the social forces behind the impeachment of President Rousseff.

RC47-782.4

BRAGA, RUY* (University of São Paulo)

Brazil Post-Impeachment: June Days of 2013 and the Parliamentary Coup

With the consolidation of the parliamentary coup d’état in Brazil, political and sociological analyses are multiplied, whose core consists in affirming a supposed continuity between the popular mobilization cycle of 2013 and the pro-impeachment protests of 2015. In this presentation, we intend to analyze both the arguments of those who claim that the so-called “June Days” of 2013 opened the way for the parliamentary coup and the prospects of the renewal of popular social movements in a political context marked by the deconstruction of labor and social rights and, consequently, by the deepening of the inequalities between the social classes. To this end, we will analyse case studies and ethnographic records of peripheral populations and precarious workers in five large urban centers of the country, and especially in the city of São Paulo.
in relational terms, science should be understood within a broader framework of transnational dynamics and processes. Taking the latter into account, international mobility is a key element of analysis, as it enables scientists to have greater insertion in international networks and thematic agendas, giving prestige and better opportunities to agents in the national sociological field. Theoretically, I consider the social fields theory, in the light of some insights come from social studies of science and technology. Secondly, in order to a better understanding of the dynamics of power that shape the mobilities and their consequences at the international level, the research is inspired by what has been consolidating as the new mobilities paradigm.

In the paper, I draw on quantitative analysis of the curricula of the professors of the postgraduate programs on sociology in Brazil, which are available on an online database, of public access.

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**RC15-293.9**

**BRAININ, ESTHER*** (Ruppin Academic Center)

**LANDSMA, KEREN** (Levinshi Health Care Clinic - Israel Ministry of Health)

**Outcomes of E-Word-of-Mouth Use in the Health Domain: Are the Physicians-Patients Boundaries Blurring?**

Social network sites and social media in general are becoming health care information hubs. People want to learn from each other, not just from institutions, and to partake in the conversation about their own health. Medical professionals have discovered the quasi-monopoly on knowledge about diseases and treatments create a crucial disparity in power between patients and doctors. The boundaries between medical experts and laypeople serve as an essential tool for preserving the current hierarchy of knowledge production and diffusion. A force that goes against this kind of hierarchy is the lay opinion system. For years, WOM has been shown to be one of the most influential sources of information for health care decisions. Currently, more and more consumers are turning to the Internet to help make important health care decisions. Creating and uploading content to the network effectively turns the users into significant participants in the lives of their anonymous acquaintances and peers, thanks to the technological platform that provides a virtual place to conduct and maintain online social activities. The purpose of the current study was to explore what people do with the recommendations they receive through e-WOM. Using an Internet survey of 970 individuals found on various Israeli health forums, we assessed the extent and outcomes of active and passive use of health-care-related e-WOM. The results show that participants used these as leverage to convince the physician to take steps that are not essential and some of them refused to follow the physician’s recommendations, in light of information obtained via e-WOM. The patients’ new knowledge did not help them engage their physicians in conversations about the purpose and nature of tests or procedures already received, about the care they truly needed, or about choices of evidence-based care involving minimal harm, but helped them feel more involved in their own healthcare decisions.

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**RC12-238.3**

**BRANDAO, ALEXANDRE** *(Onati Institute for the Sociology of Law)*

**Social Media and Criminal Courts: An Initial Proposition**

Mason (2013) and Castells (2015) have investigated about the potential impacts that the internet and Social Media have had in connecting activists in the Arab Spring, the indignados, and other New Social Movements that have recently erupted. For these, the connectivity increased political force from communities improving accountability and enhancing governance. On the other hand, the US election and the fake news phenomena have also brought the role of Social Media into the spotlight on a less positive way. For Sunstein (2017), however, the US election and the Arab Spring, the Indignados, and other New Social Movements that have impacted that the internet and Social Media have had in connecting activists in the Arab Spring, the Indignados, and other New Social Movements that have.

The research will take advantage of the methodological opportunity that has been created and will utilize the Twitter and Facebook Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) to obtain big data and conduct the studies based on the information gathered from them, court transcripts, and on a smaller sample, interviews with the legal actors involved in the criminal proceedings.

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**RC38-678.1**

**BRANDHORST, ROSA*** *(UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA PERTH)*

**Changing Belongings in the Life Cycle. Collective Shifts in the Life Trajectories of Older Migrants in Australia.**

As stated in migration research, we-group belongings can transform in the migration process. Different social discourses, knowledge bases and values in the sending and the receiving societies lead to a reinterpretation of the sense of belonging. In this paper I will discuss the change of belonging in the life cycle and especially in older age. I will present first results of my biographical and ethnographical study on transnational aging of older migrants of different migration groupings in Australia, which indicate an intensified sense of belonging linked to the country of origin. The case studies also reveal a shift in the “we-I” balance, towards the interpretation of the own life in the more collective context of the family and the social support networks linked to the country of origin. Elderly migrants thus seem to experience another re-interpretation of the life histories and a shift in the sense of belonging in and in the increased dependence on care provided by the family. This paper will shed light on a so far little researched topic of the sense of belonging of elderly migrants, as migration and transnationalism research tended to focus on labour migration and the belonging of younger adults and middle-aged migrants.

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**RC31-JS-65.6**

**BRANDHORST, ROSA*** *(UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA PERTH)*

**Transnational Care Networks of Older Migrants in Australia, the Influence of Migration and Health Care Policies on Transnational Care Strategies.**

**TITLE: Transnational care networks of older migrants in Australia. The influence of migration and health care policies on transnational care strategies.**

In this paper I will examine the implications health- and migration policies on transnational aged care strategies of different migration groupings in Australia. The paper draws on the results of an ethnographical and biographical study on transnational support networks and aged care of older migrants in Perth. The presented case studies demonstrate that increasingly restrictive migration- and citizenship policies, and especially the lack of bilateral agreements in migration and welfare policies, are considerable obstacles for transnational caregiving. In the young migrants, we examine, how the older migrants and their families reconfigure care arrangements in the context of the structural constraints of an immobility regime. The case studies will give an insight into the close and distant support networks of elderly migrants and the practice of distant and transnational family care. Also, the unequal access to mobility, which impacts on already existing global asymmetries and inequalities in the capacity to circulate care, shall be discussed. Whereas professional, affluent, and mobile migrants, often from the Global North, can move freely between different countries without severe visa or financial obstacles, other migrants e.g. refugees are restricted by migratory politics, border regimes, and insufficient financial resources.

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**RC32-576.3**

**BRANDON, ANITA** *(State Institute of Rural Development, Rajasthan)*

**Building Solidarity Among Youth for Achieving Gender Equality – Experiential Learning from Gender-Responsive Trainings amidst Grassroots Leaders in Rajasthan**

This paper is based on the author’s insights of experiential learning in promoting gender-responsive attitudinal change among the rural youth and community leaders gleaned as a trainer-professor at the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Rajasthan. It endeavors to capture the proactive initiatives taken by organizational leaders and elected representatives of local governments for striving to build a gender inclusive society — fostering values of gender equality and gender justice.

The paper aims to draw upon the rich variety of voluntary initiatives for social transformation, uprisings, movements and capacity building undertaken for re-socialization of young leaders of local governments for promoting gender responsive social and political processes. The paper focuses on the transformative potential of voluntary initiatives such as UN-Women’s ‘He for She’ campaign as well as elaborating the successful grassroots experiments in creating gender-friendly Panchayats (rural
selected local bodies) through massive gender-responsive training campaigns undertaken at State Institute for Rural Development (SiRD) Rajasthan and beyond.

Insights emerging from social uprisings and movements in the post-Nirbhaya context in India exposing regional inter-group dynamics and youth leadership in its volunteerist avatar will also be captured and critically analyzed, particularly in how these interact discursively with the elected leadership and its considerable youth component.

**RC06-136.3**
BRANDT, GESCHE* (German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)

**Fathers’ parental leave as a matter of negotiation**

In 2007, the Parental Allowance and Parental Leave Act was introduced in Germany. The aim of this reform was amongst others to shorten the time span of parental leave taken by mothers and to increase the share of fathers taking parental leave. Despite a rising participation of fathers in taking parental leave, the higher proportion of this time is still used by mothers. What are the reasons and what combination within partnerships supports or prevents fathers from taking parental leave? The distribution of economic resources, family orientation and, occupational frameworks among the partners prior to the birth of their first child effect the use of fathers’ parental leave. The utilisation of multinominal logistic regression has shown the probabilities for fathers taking 1) more than two months, 2) only one or two months, or 3) no parental leave. The analysis focuses on dual-income couples and is based on an online-survey of the DZHW-graduate panel studies cohort 2001 surveyed in 2012 (n=864). A higher income of the father as well as a more supportive job environment for his partner and a higher family orientation of his partner are negatively correlated with the probability of parental leave. Positive correlated are a higher family orientation of the father himself and the parental leave rules from 2007.

**RC15-284.1**
BRANDT, MARTINA (TU Dortmund)
Deindl, Christian* (TU Dortmund)

**Changes in Social Networks and Changes in Health: What Drives What?**

In the social sciences, there is a plethora of studies on the influences of social networks and their characteristics on different health outcomes. Many of them acknowledge the fact that the opposite direction (health influencing social networks, e.g. in terms of support received or participation in social events) is a very obvious one, some partly control for reverse causality, but not many specifically analyze this influence. Our study considers the complex relationship between health and social networks from a longitudinal perspective. Specifically, the analysis examines network size, composition and social support exchange in relation to self-rated and functional health. The data are drawn from the German Ageing Survey (DEAS), which includes information about health and social networks (using a name generator) of Germans aged 40 and more over a period of 18 years (1996–2014). In a first step, we estimate fixed-effects models to disentangle the influences of changes in social networks on health and vice versa. In the second step, we use a cross-panel design in order to analyze specific connections between different aspects of social networks and health. First results indicate significant effects of health on social networks and vice versa over time, with different (in-)dependent measures leading to quite different substantial conclusions. In particular, social support is important for health when direct and indirect paths between health and social network characteristics are incorporated into the analytical model.

**RC19-368.6**
BRANDT, MARTINA* (TU Dortmund)
Deindl, Christian (University of Cologne)

**Social Inequalities and Transfers between Generations: An Analysis across 116 European Regions**

Family members help each other in case of need but also due to love and concern for each other. Thus, the family can be seen as a safety net, especially in times of crises. We know that most transfers flow between parents and their adult children and that financial solidarity is a crucial dimension of intergenerational relations. Until now, however, little attention has been given to exchange patterns between economically deprived family members within different policy contexts. We thus assess how transfers between older parents, respondents and their adult children are linked to social deprivation and inequality across Europe on the micro and macro level; i.e. do socially and materially deprived households give less and receive more money and practical help, and do different levels of regional social inequality play a role? Using the material and social exclusion items from the fifth wave of SHARE, we focus the effects of deprivation on exchange patterns between three generations in a comparative analysis. We distinguish between different kinds and flows of assistance (financial, time, given and received), and consider the possible impacts of regional contexts on the links between solidarity and inequality. Multilevel models indicate that materially deprived respondents indeed give less but need more help from their adult children and thus lose their normal role as providers. Moreover, social policies matter: In regions with higher social inequality and lower GDP fewer transfers of time and money are given and received between three generations. Poor families in regions with low public social assistance are thus especially vulnerable.

**RC08-170.4**
BRASIL JR., ANTONIO* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro))

**Sociology in the Brazilian Press: Florestan Fernandes (1943-1949)**

This paper aims to identify and analyze the presence of sociology in the public debate between the 1940s and the 1960s, a crucial period in its institutionalization and legitimation as a scientific discipline in Brazil. To this end, I will map the articles published by sociologists – as well as the news that refer to them - in newspapers and magazines of wide circulation, in order to detect how sociology was present - or not - in the major debates and conflicts in Brazilian society in the last century. My hypothesis is that sociology operated as a kind of meta-language that translated the public debate in sociological categories, providing meaning and motivation to the social actors in their practical and concrete disputes. This analysis of the sociologists’ participation in the public debate will be situated within the main cleavages of the period, which can show sociology’s diverse political orientations in this context of Brazilian society. This paper shows the first results of my ongoing research, which focus on the presence of Florestan Fernandes in the press between 1943 and 1949, more specifically in the following newspapers: Estado de Sao Paulo, Folha de Sao Paulo and Jornal de Sao Paulo. In this period, Fernandes not only published sociological articles on many topics, but also tried other kinds of public intervention, like literary criticism and political analysis of Estado Novo dictatorship and its institutional legacy. The systematization and organization of this textual material hitherto scattered and underexplored may bring new perspectives on the Brazilian sociology during the mid-twentieth century.

**RC57-927.2**
BRATCHFORD, GARY* (The University of Central Lancashire)

**Reflections on Socially Engaged Practice: Between Community Participants and Gallery Spaces**

Owing to Stephen Willats’ notion that ‘art practices operate within an environment of institutions and groups of people who effectively maintain it materialistic, and ideological frameworks among the partners prior to the birth of their first child effect the use of fathers’ parental leave. Positive correlated are a higher family orientation of the father himself and the parental leave rules from 2007.

**RC52-858.2**
BRAUER, JOHN* (Örebro University)

**Professional Autonomy or Organizational Control in Collaboration Management**

A massive trend in public administration latter years is inter-organizational collaboration – but how does it affect professional groups? A solution suggested to solve the complexity in welfare states is collaboration between professionals in different organizations. This challenge the ideal type of welfare-state professionals, assumed to possess substantial power over clients. Having to cooperate with other organizations demands negotiation and compromises between professionals. Hence, it alters the professional-client-dyad in the sense that several professionals become included. Furthermore, differences in professional and organizational cultures as well as praxis create barriers.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Collaboration also challenges organizations, often with the response of increased managerial practices. Professional autonomy changes into standardized services to avoid conflict concerning responsibilities between collaboration partners. The paper inquires the ties between organization and profession in relation to collaboration management. It includes analysis from an ongoing research project concerning inter-organizational collaboration between municipal and national authorities in Sweden. It is a comparative case study brought out in three municipalities, including the perspective of professionals and managers as well as clients. A central question is how these changes in public management affect professionals in their daily work. What happens when they, on top of having to take managers and clients into account, have to work together with professionals in other organizations? And what are the long-term consequences, will we see a new form of professionalism based on the skill to negotiate between the mentioned actors? The papers also set focus on asymmetry of power between organizations as well as professionals. What are the possibilities to collaborate with stakeholders, be it organization or profession, who lacks interest or incentive to find reasonable solutions to the challenges facing the modern welfare state?

RC52-871.6

BRAUER, JOHN* (Örebro University)

Professional Representations – a Theoretical Possibility in the Sociology of Professions

A theoretical approach in the beginning of entering the research field of professions is the concept of professional representations - a development of Moscovici's theory of social representations. Professional representations inquire how professionals make a common understanding of their work. But it also enables a dynamic understanding how these representations are constantly changing in relation to the social environment. Two persons sharing profession but working in different organizations will, according to the theory, develop different representations over time. Take two nurses graduating the same year. One starts working at a forensic psychiatric ward and the other in surgery. The two of them will develop quite different understanding of humans in their daily practice - still they share basic professional understanding. Also, two persons with different professions working in the same organization could experience a merge of their social work practice becoming a health counselor develops a more medicalized understanding when interacting with physicians. This, while still embracing the professional ethos of social work. These are two examples on how professional representations theory offers a dynamic and multi-dimensional understanding of professions and what affects them.

The paper has a two-folded aim. First it presents a theoretical multi-level model for analyzing professional representations. The levels, including among else education, profession and age, are examples of sources that could affect professional representations. Second, the paper includes results from an ongoing comparative study between professional groups working in the area of vocational rehabilitation. It is a multi-method design with an exploratory approach. The variables discussed in theoretical part of the paper are tested empirical using multivariate analysis.

Theoretical model enables future multi-level analysis of professionals. It is generic which makes it applicable in different context and enables cross-comparison of different professions.

RC50-838.1

BRAUER, RENE* (University of Surrey)

Is There Emergent Epistemological Unity in Tourism Studies? the Tourism Research Ecosystem and Its Disciplining Dimension

Throughout the academic research ecosystem, there exist modernist, postmodernist and post-postmodernist approaches that frame questions in regard to the legitimacy of science. Collins and Evans (2002) divide the study of scientific knowledge production in 3 waves that frame the conceptualization of scientific authority, the first approach aimed to defend the authority of science, meanwhile the second aimed at questioning it. The third approach is the one taken here and aims to synthesize insights from both.

The consensus between the modernist and postmodernist position can be found in solving the problem of legitimacy, studying science in action has unveiled that the so called ‘scientific method’ and the rationale behind it (Latour, 1993) comprise a set of ever evolving and changing norms of a specific epistemic community (Brauer and Dymitrow, 2017). Meeting such postmodern criticism head on is far more interesting than just stating that ‘the scientific method is rationale’ or denying rationality in the first place (furthermore, isn’t that very unscientific?). The way that it works sociologically is that by acquiring scientific expertise in one particular discipline (e.g. physics, climate science, economics, geology, tourism etc.) you become an expert within that field.

The bachelor degree, the master degree and finally the PhD function as an apprenticeship where the researcher is encultured into a particular framework of how to interpret the world, i.e. they become part of an epistemic research ecosystem. The legitimacy stems from mastery of such craft as to ‘how best to understand reality’ in combination with learning the literal traditions of how to best describe reality (i.e. rhetorical devices). This study aims to explain this process of knowledge creation by using examples from tourism studies knowledge (eco) system (cf. Tribe and Liburd, 2016) and showing different methodological choices of the tribes within the wider research ecosystem (cf. Tribe, 2010).

RC49-830.2

BRAULT, MARIE-CHRISTINE* (Chaire de recherche sur les conditions de vie, la santé, l’adaptation et les aspirations des jeunes (VISAJ))

Is There a School Culture Promoting the Classification of Students Under ADHD Category?

Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most prevalent mental disorder among children, but there is also a large number of them being misdiagnosed (Guay et al. 2000; Kieling et al. 2014). Inequalities in ADHD prevalence are well documented, except for those observed at the school level. Scarce studies have shown that some schools have a higher prevalence than others, even after taking into account the schools structural characteristics and student composition (Fabiano et al. 2013). Limited by their methodology and their choices of predictors, these studies do not provide good explanation for this phenomenon.

Individual teacher beliefs are at the root of stereotypes about students and are thus involved in the classification of students into different categories. Two beliefs seem especially important for ADHD classification: beliefs about ADHD itself and beliefs about what is a good pupil. The main goal of our study is to get a better understanding of school processes that may be associated with the classification of students under ADHD category. Our hypothesis states that school culture regarding ADHD and the ideal teachable pupil, which originates from shared beliefs about ADHD itself and the educational system, affects teachers' decisions about whether a child has ADHD.

The current presentation will discuss how ADHD and teachability cultures in school may be associated with inequalities in school-based prevalence of ADHD diagnosis. Results come from a study of about 300 teachers, coming from 20 primary schools located in the province of Québec (Canada). Teachers reported their expectations of each pupil in their class, and were surveyed about their individual beliefs. These were aggregated at the school level. Data were analyzed using hierarchical linear model. Our study will contribute to the discussion about diagnostic culture, by investigating its specificity in the school environment.

RC47-796.3

BRAUN, KATHERINE* (University of Osnabrück)
HUKE, NIKOLAI* (University of Tübingen)

Welcome Culture and Democracy in Germany: Refugee Support Initiatives As Site of Active Citizenship and Democratic Learning

Since the "long summer of 2015" (Kasperek/Speer 2015) a new way of dealing with refugees has emerged in Germany. Labeled as "Welcome Culture", this new way of dealing is characterized by a marked increase in new volunteer, political activists and associations dedicated to assisting refugees. Due to the large numbers of refugees arriving in a relatively short time period, the existing state infrastructures became overloaded (van Dyk & Misbach, 2016) and the response was a broad range of initiatives and activities. This paper aims at analyzing the development of voluntary initiatives in Germany - largely spontaneous, building on neighborhood commitment and involvement in Refugee Support Initiatives. Although the euphoria in welcoming refugees has since then faded and we are experiencing now an increase in racist assaults and a strengthening of extreme right political parties, studies concerned with refugee support and activism in Germany ( Karkayali & Kleist, 2016 Braun, 2017) show that most of the Refugee Support Initiatives are still committed. However, they have become important actors both in the material and political support of refugees.

We are reporting from first insights of a research project in Hamburg, Tübingen and Kassel we will discuss Welcome Culture 1) as a response to and effect of a crisis of governance, which is connected to a neoliberalization of the welfare state measures, as well as to the crisis of restrictive forms of migration management; 2) as a moment of erosion of democratic consensual, which is constituted by xenophbic attitudes and racialisation of refugees, and 3) as a crisis of political representation, in which refugees lack of political rights and where Refugee Support Initiatives claim human rights to be applied, as well as democratic consensus to be defended. In this regard, Refugee Support Initiatives are sites of active citizenship where negotiations of conflicts and processes of democratic learning take place.

RC48-805.5

BRAUN, MICHAEL* (University of Toronto)

Protests and Populism: The Mobilization of Discontent in South Africa

-XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) is a populist political party which emerged to challenge the ruling African National Congress (ANC) in 2013, and has found particular appeal among disenfranchised youth in urban areas. The party has attempted to position themselves as the institutional expression of South Africa’s “protest culture”, promising economic redistribution, nationalization, and land reform to address the persisting inequalities in South African society, thus doing so they have sought to build and appropriate sites of mobilization typically used by social movements, while drawing in members from these organizations. This paper draws upon electoral data as well as interviews and participant observations conducted in Johannesburg, Thokwane, Rustenburg, and Ekurhuleni municipalities during the 2016 local government elections to explain how the party mobilizes at the grassroots level. Drawing upon social movement theories, I argue that the EFF has used populist framing to attract former members from the ANC Youth League, unions, social movements, and other civic organizations to build a large scale electoral campaign. Theorized mainly by political opportunity structure in which generational and factional struggles created divisions within the ANC. During the elections, the party’s performance in each of the four research sites can be explained by looking at the mobilizing resources possessed by the grassroots activists that joined from these different organizations. To conclude, I propose that social movement theories may be fruitfully applied to understand the mobilization of political parties, particularly those using populist strategies to compete against the dominant ruling parties that are common in Africa’s democracies. In these contexts the distinction between political parties or movements may be eroding as political actors and activists both make use ‘invented’ and ‘invited’ spaces to challenge the status quo.

**RC38-676.4**

**BRECKNER, ROSWITHA* (University of Vienna)**

**Bodies on the Edge. Approaching a Facebook Photo Album with Images of an “Extreme Weekend”**

When looking at images in Social Media, the depiction of bodies plays a major role. They are part of almost every thinkable social context: professional and public up to private and even intimate, even if these distinctions have become blurry. Among these contexts, so-called party-images are an interesting phenomenon. They show situations of joy and happiness, but also bodies and faces that do not appear nice at all, indicating drug use of different kinds and showing gestures and interactions ‘on the edge’. It is not clear where these situations, which can be seen as a moment of group crisis (Turner), are leading and who is or is not in control of the situation. Dealing with a concrete Facebook Photo Album which was titled by the album producer as ‘extreme weekend’, I will explore a) what it meant for the situation that these images were made, and b) what it meant to the album producer to show these images to her Facebook friends. A combination of Visual Segment Analysis (Breckner), Figurative Hermeneutics (Müller), and Biographical Case Reconstruction based on a narrative biographical interview (Rosenthal) will be drawn upon in order to answer these questions.

**RC38-671.4**

**BRECKNER, ROSWITHA* (University of Vienna)**

**The Visual Field of Biographies. Questions and Conceptual Suggestions**

Through digitalization, communication via internet, and especially through Social Media, visual communication and self-presentation has become not only common, but in more and more generations even to some extent dominant. Especially visual communication on Facebook can be assumed to have strong biographical references, since here a ‘life’ becomes visible over the years even if it was not intended to depict it. How we as biographical researchers can approach these phenomena methodologically? In what way do we need to extend our concepts of biography by thinking of the visual dimensions in which biographies are constructed? How can we combine narrative and text analysis with visual analysis in biographical research? My paper addresses these questions by presenting conceptual and methodological suggestions how visual biographies can be approached, taking different ways of constructing biographies with images in the offline as well as online world into account in combination with spoken and written documents.

**RC39-694.4**

**BREEN, KYLE* (Louisiana State University)**

**I Felt like a Dude: College Women’s Accounts of the 2016 Louisiana Flood**

As gender and disaster continues to be an increasingly growing field of study, women enrolled at university have been a unique subset of individuals that have been overlooked. College students may face unique impacts from disaster, as they must balance their need to focus on their education—which they or their families pay for in the U.S.—while also helping their families mobilize and recover from disaster impacts. Female students may face differing impacts as opposed to male students due to shifts in gender roles caused by natural disaster. This study focused on female college students’ reactions and perspectives on the large-scale flood that affected Louisiana, U.S. in August of 2016, and its impact on their financial and educational responsibilities, family roles, and gender roles. The data are derived from in-depth qualitative interviews with 30 college students, 18 of whom were female, who were either individually affected or their families were affected by the flooding. The female students described multiple ways that the flood changed their roles in the family and responsibilities in work and finances. Results show that these impacts varied, which could be due to differing demographic factors such as living arrangements, amount of damage, and family structure. However, a consistent theme for all female students was family responsibility change, which caused not only a reproduction of typical gender roles, but also caused college-aged women to move into a motherly or wife role within their existing family structures. This study indicates a need for further research into the multiple effects that natural disaster has on college students and most notably women in college.
With recent increased focus on children in disaster, college students have been surprisingly overlooked. College students may face unique impacts from disaster, as they may tend to focus on their school education and their families pay for in the U.S.—while also helping their families rebuild and recover from disaster impacts. This study focused on how college students’ reactions and perspectives on the effect of large-scale floods that affected Louisiana, USA in August of 2016 on their college experience, particularly their educational outcomes. The data are derived from in-depth qualitative interviews with 30 college students who were either individually affected or their families were affected by the flooding. The students described numerous ways that the flood changed their educational experience including attendance, course schedule changes, grade fluctuation, and overall motivation for school and studying. Results show that these impacts varied, which could be due to differing demographic factors such as living arrangements and amount of damage. However, a consistent theme for all students was emotional stress, which may mediate the effects of the flood on educational outcomes. This research indicates a need for further research into the multitude of effects that natural disaster has on college students.

### Collision of Global and Local Legal Orders in the World Society: Elements of Critical Systems Theory

Law without the state is everywhere—both on global and on local levels. Social systems theory has been productively used for describing collisions between functionally differentiated regimes on the transnational level—new type of “conflict of laws” in the world society. However, increasing processes of globalization do not exclude the evolution of local legal structures. Functionally differentiated subsystems of law are internally differentiated not only into function-specific sectors, but also due to global and local layers of legal rationality. Indeed new forms of non-state transnational regimes do collide with local spontaneous legal orders, while both operating beyond the state control. Global law of economic markets is in collision with the local law of multiple life-worlds. While advocates of law have been exclusively studying alternative forms of indigenous law in confrontation with the state law, and sociologists of global law have been concerned about ideas of emerging global orders beyond the national political control, important interactions between local and global legal rationalities have been left without empirical identification and theoretical generalization. Transnational corporations bringing their “global law without the state” to divergent local spaces, but also the development agencies manipulating with “project law” and intervening within the local social environments are both appropriate target groups for studying the interplay, interactions and collisions between global and local laws. It will be argued in the paper that social systems theory offers much critical potential for elaborating an alternative theoretical perspective, backed by empirical evidence, about the multidimensional character of legal evolution without the state. Freed from political domination, global and local legal rationalities—transnational commercial law vs. local intuitive legal orders—as societal normative orders are colliding and conflicting with each other and these clashes cannot be mediated by state but need alternative forms of societal coordination and steering.
Since the 1980s, rich welfare states experienced liberalization in various forms, resulting in increasing wealth inequality, health inequality, and poverty. While a majority in most rich societies experienced losses in income since 1980 and face increasing obstacles to their long-term welfare, we do not see the public unifying in response. Mainstream political parties are thinning government, reducing taxes and increasing private competition for welfare. A general theory of democratic institutions predicts that policymakers respond to public preferences. Public support of mainstream parties thus equates with indirect support of retrenchment. This forces us to consider the hypothesis that the public increasingly favors liberalization, and is not dissatisfied with its outcome of continued inequality growth, i.e., they are not very solidaristic.

Given the complexity of social, economic and political processes across societies, we suspect this hypothesis is overly simplistic. We have as many good reasons to expect the public to become or react more solidaristic after decades of liberalization, meaning increased support of the role of government in counter-acting market forces – even if not visible in political (re)action. We thus construct theoretical arguments and empirical models to test both propositions. We use ISSP, income inequality and liberalization measures between 1980 and 2006 for 13 countries, to analyze changes in public solidarity.

We find that support did not clearly decrease over time, instead increase or decrease depends on the liberalization context (Thelen 2014). In liberal institutional contexts with strong inequality gains since 1980 (mostly English-speaking), increasing inequality leads to increasing social welfare support, suggesting that public opinion reaches the limits of liberalization. In social, less liberalized societies (mostly European) increasing inequality leads to less support suggesting the limits of equality.

**RC47-783.3**

BRINGEL, BRENÓ* (State University of Rio de Janeiro)

*Five Years after June 2013. Progressive and Conservative Movements in Brazil*

The reduction of a broad and complex reconfiguration of Brazilian society to a matter of “Fascists” versus “Bolivarians” is a sign of the exasperation caused by the current conjuncture.

**RC37-655.1**

BRITTON, DEE* (State University of New York, Empire State College)

*A Monumental War: Civil War Narratives Cast in Stone*

Public memorials and monuments are visual representations of narratives that are important to a society. Their construction and utilization provide important indicators of the social groups that attain the power to control social discourse and the memorial environment. Monuments located in public space allegedly represent a consensus of collective commemoration. However, differing experiences and perspectives of social ruptures create conflicting narratives that may challenge the commemorative status quo.

The United States' Civil War memorials, ubiquitous in the American memorial landscape, are a focus of conflicting commemorative narratives. Those who support the continued presence of the statues in public space state that they honor Southern history and heritage, those demanding their removal claim that the monuments are racist symbols. This paper examines the role of race and class in the construction and placement of US Civil War Memorials, identifies those “invisible” in the Civil War memorial landscape, and discusses the implications of this ongoing “monumental war.”

**RC39-680.2**

BRITTON, DEE* (State University of New York Empire State College)

*A Place Called Lockerbie*

On December 21, 1988, Pan American Airways Flight 103 (PA103) left London's Heathrow airport on its regularly scheduled flight to New York's JFK airport, carrying 259 people and a suitcase that contained a radio cassette player filled with the reduction of debris incinerated their homes. This paper examines the immediate and long-term effects of Lockerbie's individual and collective tragedy, the emergence of disaster tourism, and the international political ramifications of the disaster.

**RC24-443.6**

BROBAKK, JOSTEIN* (Center for Rural Research)

*Responses to Food Crises and Climate Crisis in Norwegian Agriculture. Regime Flexibility and Robustness*

According to theory, a policy regime might risk to undergo changes when being hit by exogenous trigger-events. Regimes with a capacity to absorb external shocks are considered robust (Hassenlevent et al. 2004), and will stay stable over time (Undeild 2004). In this paper, I study how the Norwegian agricultural policy regime responded to two global shocks – the 2008 food crisis and climate change – by combining a productivist turn with climate mitigation measures in

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
a new policy approach from 2009 onward. Unlike a traditional understanding of the trade-off between GHG-emission reductions as conflicting goals, the new policy aimed at increasing food production while mitigating climate change at the same time, which is unique in a comparative perspective. This ‘climate turn’ in Norwegian agriculture was the result of a flexible regime being able to absorb two global shocks, securing its long-term stability through policy entrepreneurship.

RC43-728.3

BROCCONI, MILOŚ* (University of Toronto)

BERRY, BRENT (University of Toronto)


In the literature on immigrant settlement, scholars commonly refer to rates of homeownership when assessing differential levels of integration; it is often conceptualized as an indicator of integration. Yet, how attainment of homeownership shapes immigrant behaviour – its role as a mechanism of integration – remains largely unexamined. Using data from the American Time-Use Survey from 2003-2015, we assess how homeownership is related to changes in the time-use of immigrants across different domains of life. We hypothesize that homeownership will be associated with greater gender parity in immigrant time use in the labour market, the household, for recreation, and volunteering. Results indicate that while immigrant time-use tends to reflect more traditional values when compared to native-born households, the move into homeownership appears to have a unique significance for immigrants, promoting a greater presence in the public sphere for immigrant women. Homeownership tends to decrease immigrant women’s share of household labour compared to men, while having the opposite effect for non-immigrants. Moreover, while homeownership tends to decrease the time spent in the labour market for non-immigrant women, there is no such effect for immigrant women. In fact, female immigrant homeowners spend more time in the labour market on average than non-immigrant women. We conclude with a discussion calling for further study into the role homeownership has as a mechanism of integration for immigrant women, and its role in shifting immigrant families away from the traditional breadwinner model and towards more dual-income earner households where women have a greater public presence.

RC16-300.1

BROCCONI, MILOŚ* (University of Toronto)

SILVER, DANIEL* (University of Toronto)

Simmel’s Influence on American Sociology Since 1975

With 2018 marking the centenary of Georg Simmel’s death, we take the opportunity to reflect on the legacy of his work within American sociology. This is a project which began with the late Donald Levine, who in 1976 published a two-part article in the American Journal of Sociology tracing Simmel’s influence in American sociology. Building on his work, we explore the continued influence of Simmel in the discipline since. We employ a citation network analysis of all the references to Simmel’s work from 1975-2016 among the top sociological journals in America revealing the different clusters of his scholarly use. Our inquiry indicates that while Simmel continues to be an inspiring figure across many fields in the discipline, the content of his influence has fluctuated since Levine’s publication. Most notably, Simmel’s work has emerged as foundational for network analysis, while also finding renewed application among symbolic interactionists, and informing the ‘cultural turn’ within the discipline as well. The article traces various appropriations of Simmel’s ideas across different fields since 1975, and concludes with a general discussion on what his legacy has contributed – and continues to contribute – to the discipline overall.

RC20-JS-78.4

BROCKMANN, HILKE* (European University Institute)

KOCH, ANNE-MAREN (Jacobs University Bremen)

Gender Differences in Career Success of Academics in an Automotive Group

Women are underrepresented and paid less in managerial positions. This is particularly true in Germany’s key industry – the automotive industry. We test if unequal investments into human capital (e.g. STEM education) or gender discrimination explain the difference. To control for selection and endogeneity, we focus on career trajectories of over 2000 employees and cross-validate the findings with qualitative interviews. Our results reveal gender-specific differences in human capital. But in addition, women are also more exposed to discrimination than their male counterparts. Employees identify the organizational culture as a major reason why women lower their ambitions and why their chances to reach managerial positions dissolve after a few years. We conclude that companies need to accept less standardized career trajectories to achieve diversity in leadership. This implies also a shift from a presence culture towards a performance culture.

RC55-906.2

BROCKMANN, HILKE* (European University Institute)

Happy Newcomers? Subjective Well-Being of First-Generation Immigrants in Germany.

First-generation immigrants in Germany are surprisingly satisfied with their life. We test to what extent selection, adaptation, or resilience explains their comparatively high level of subjective well-being (SWB) using Panel data from 1984-2014 and running simultaneous probit and growth curve models. The analysis explains competing mechanisms of subjective well-being and positive integration. We find mixed evidence for health selection: First-generation immigrants are younger but overall less healthy than Germans. Irrespective of selectivity, significant evidence supports purposive adaptation: First-generation immigrants maintain high levels of happiness by using the local German population as a benchmark only to evaluate their economic situation but not to evaluate their family life. Thus, there is economic but not socio-cultural adaptation. Finally, we find some evidence of higher social but not economic resilience among first-generation immigrants than among Germans.

RC29-529.1

BROLL, RYAN* (University of Guelph)

Social Support and Cyberbullying: Implications for Bullying and Victimization

Cullen’s (1994) social support theory posits that supportive environments can mitigate one’s likelihood of engaging in crime or deviance. Contrasting with deficit-based criminological theories, social support theory therefore suggests that real or perceived supportive societies, communities, friendship networks, and families can create positive conditions that make crime or deviance less likely. Most tests of Cullen’s hypothesis have been conducted at the micro level among samples of adolescents, and have found direct effects of social support on both minor and more serious forms of delinquency, aggression, and violence. Generally, however, scholars have not applied social support theory to deviance in cyberspace, including cyberbullying, which is an especially common form of adolescent deviance. Whereas some studies have examined the moderating effect of social support on the well-being of adolescent victims of cyberbullying, little research has considered social support as a factor that may prevent cyberbullying involvement in the first place. In particular, the relationship between peer and family social support and cyberbullying involvement is not well established. Thus, the present study draws upon survey data collected from a sample of middle and high school students to address two research questions: 1) What is the effect of family social support on cyberbullying perpetration and victimization? and 2) What is the effect of peer social support on cyberbullying perpetration and victimization?

RC40-JS-4.1

BRONSON, KELLY* (University of Ottawa)

Measuring Agricultural ‘success’: Datasets and the Enabling of Normative Food Politics and Unsustainable Footways

Measuring Agricultural ‘success’: Datasets and the enabling of normative food politics and unsustainable footways

The collection and analysis of large datasets for measuring farm-level systems is a key site for the co-production of environmental knowledge and food politics. Every John Deere tractor now passively collects data on a host of farm-level environmental variables (e.g. soil quality) and feeds these data into an aggregated database so big it is thought to produce an unmediated and objective account of nature. Rather than seeing these data as raw, I take a science studies view that artifacts to reveal the enactment of productivist goals and risks (e.g. yield maximization) through technical design. Theory from sociology of standards and food studies is used to support the claim that agricultural big data and its infrastructures measure aspects of nature while at once they reproduce unsustainable foodways and intervene into contested food politics.

RC11-227.3

BROOKE, ELIZABETH* (The University of Melbourne)

Supporting Australian Women’s Working Lives Beyond ‘Retirement’

The paper examines contextual factors that support a choice made by older Australian women to work on after formal retirement. It analyses the interactions
between public policies and working life arrangements that enable the boundaries of formal retirement to be traversed. Definitions of working past retirement are initially explored, and Australian empirical data on ‘post-retirement’ employment are presented. Research questions addressed in the paper focus on individual resources which assist in the promotion of career trajectories beyond formal retirement, and how national policies contribute to or contest cumulative inequalities created by working beyond retirement. At the micro-level, the paper explores how working lives and retirement interactions are negotiated within individual identities. Interlinked public policies, organisational and identity issues supporting ‘post-retirement’ work are examined. The methods employed in the paper interweave qualitative case study data based on 30 interviews with women engaged in ‘post-retirement’ work and Australian national quantitative data. Ultimately the paper draws inferences relating to inequalities in labour markets structuring women’s earlier career trajectories and how they flow into post retirement work. These conclusions further reinforce the reality of the Australian government’s advocacy of extending working lives until 70 and beyond, founded in the individualisation of risk. Recommendations are centered on the necessity for multi-level resources which traverse the boundaries constraining the extension of Australian women’s working lives beyond ‘retirement’.

RC02-55.2
BROOKES, MARISSA* (Department of Political Science; University of California, Riverside)
ZAJAK, SABRINA (Ruhr-University Bochum)

Why do unions and employers sometimes work together to support labor rights for workers outside the employer’s home country? What causes multinational corporations to support host-country labor activists, even when doing so seems contrary to employers’ economic interests? Neither IPE theories of global value chains, which emphasize MNCs’ pursuit of low wages and labor control, nor CPE theories centered on national institutional frameworks, which tend to treat the international economic context as exogenous, can explain these transnational cross-class alliances. Combining insights from IPE and CPE with international relations theories of transnational activism, however, can explain this phenomenon. We test the hypothesis that an employer will ally with host-country labor activists if those activists can convince a union in the employer’s home country of shared material interests and if that home union is embedded in national-level institutions that afford workers access to top management and direct input on corporate practices. Using original data we explore the dynamics of transnational cross-class alliances centered on four Western European corporations: Adidas, H&M, IKEA and Bosch. This paper seeks to ongoing debates across IPE, CPE, and IR about the transformation of employment relations institutions in global value chains, the enduring relevance of national institutions in the global economy, and new forms of international cooperation among non-state actors.

RC47-783.4
BROOKS, HEIDI* (University of Johannesburg)
Decolonising and Re-Theorising the Meaning of Democracy: A South African Perspective

The post-2010 global protest wave has seen movements from diverse parts of the world challenge the failures of representative democracy. Both historically and today, movements have often been at the forefront of envisioning the content of democracy. ‘Democracy’ is, of course, a quintessentially contested concept and measures of democracy vary. In general, however, the theorisation of democracy is driven from the top by political ideologists. Crucially, the paper will draw attention to the tensions between grassroots understandings and visions of democracy and that which has been articulated by the African National Congress (ANC) as both a liberation movement and governing party. By rooting the analysis of democracy within local histories, practices and contexts, the paper illuminates how movement and community organisations articulate the current crisis of democracy and its possible alternative futures.

RC17-329.1
BROOKS, JO ANN* (Independent Scholar)
Powerpoint Presentation As Organizing Rite: A Durkheimian View on Materiality and Visualization in Embodied Practice

PowerPoint™ presentations are pervasive in contemporary organizations; yet despite popular criticism, theoretical explanations for the phenomenon remain weak. Most scholarship characterizes it simply as “ritual” (routine) behavior or rote-force cognition. This paper offers a fuller account, highlighting the role of material and visual elements in PowerPoint presentations. Leveraging Durkheim’s classic work on rites as strengthened with recent extension of his theory, this paper builds on his definition of rites as “particular modes of action” oriented toward socially meaningful objects. Most importantly, the significance of a rite is in its efficacy for establishing certain mental dispositions, shaping participants’ consequent behavior and interpretation processes. As commonly enacted within organizations, PowerPoint presentations are organizing rites which afford this efficacy. The power of these organizing rites lies in their being a sociomaterial practice that assembles embodied participants into organizational units together with material artifacts bearing organizationally-relevant visual symbols. Enacting the practice generates collective sentiments which are superimposed onto psychological images of the projected visual symbols. PowerPoint presentations thus comprise a material framing practice through which participants collectively constitute an embodied frame which focuses their collectively organized attention on commonly-shared, organizationally-relevant visual symbols. Emergent outcomes include moral force of (collective) authority and ultimately, categories and concepts anchored in the visual symbols.

After each enactment of an organizing rite, “re-shaped” individuals return to their more isolated work environments, able to interpret and respond to emails in ways shaped by the organizational frame(s). Recurrent enactment of organizing rites supports organizational sensemaking and other more distributed forms of organizational work.

Each tenet of this argument is illustrated with ethnographic data from an engineering organization. Theoretical and methodological implications are discussed.

RC04-93.18
BROOKS, RACHEL* (University of Surrey)
Constructing and Contesting the ‘European Student’: Findings from a Six Nation Comparative Study

There are currently over 35 million students within Europe and yet, to date, we have no clear understanding of the extent to which understandings of the ‘student’ are shared. Thus, a central aim of this paper is to investigate how the contemporary higher education (HE) student is conceptualised and the extent to which this differs both within nation-states and across them. This is significant in terms of implicit (and sometimes explicit) assumptions that are made about common understandings of the ‘student’ across Europe – underpinning, for example, initiatives to increase cross-border educational mobility and the wider development of a European Higher Education Area. It is also significant in relation to exploring the extent to which understandings are shared within a single nation, between different groups of stakeholders.

The paper draws on an analysis of 16 ‘policy texts’ from each of six European countries (England, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Poland and Spain). In each nation, the sample comprised: four recent government policy reports (e.g. white papers and other key strategic documents); four government speeches (e.g. by senior politicians, which focus explicitly on HE students); four business/industry documents (which discuss the relationship between graduate employers and HE); and four union documents (e.g. from national students’ unions and national employer unions). The paper argues that significant differences in the dominant construction of students are evident between countries – particularly in relation to the positioning of students as, variously, consumers, political actors, mobile Europeans and ‘emergent workers’. The paper also draws attention to important differences within individual nations, by stakeholder group, emphasizing both the ‘messiness’ of policymaking and the ways in which policies mutate as they migrate into new contexts and settings (Shore and Wright, 2011).

RC06-129.7
BROOKS, RACHEL* (University of Surrey)
HODKINSON, PAUL (University of Surrey)
Just the Two of Us: The Exclusion of Primary and Equal Caregiver Fathers from Parent Networks

This paper draws on interviews with 24 UK fathers who had assumed primary or equal responsibility for the care of their children (aged three or under) to explore their social interactions. We show how, in spite of usually feeling positive overall about their experiences and the opportunities available, these fathers had relatively little contact with other parents during the time they were caring for their child/children alone. Although many explained their preference for spending time
alone with their child in terms of their own ‘introverted’ or ‘unsociable’ nature, we suggest such individualised narratives underplay the ways in which systemic barriers were constraining their interactions. We argue that such barriers include: the feminisation of many social spaces; a fear of being judged in relation to their gender; the close-knit nature of mothers’ groups often established during maternity leave; and the difficulty of meeting other fathers with responsibility for day-to-day care. These, we contend, provide evidence that, even in cases where fathers take on care-giving roles that challenge traditional norms, substantial gender barriers continue to persist with respect to their integration within parenting communities and public space. As well as illustrating the enduring gender-segregation of men’s and women’s friendships in this sphere, we suggest that the relatively ‘invisible’ nature of the involved fathering we observed may render it less effective in contributing to the broader undoing of gender ideologies than if fathers were more often in public spaces and integrated into parenting groups. The social isolation experienced by some fathers may represent a barrier to more fathers becoming involved in day-to-day care, and, in some cases, have negative implications for the well-being of those on whom they do take on such roles.

RC15-288.5
BROWN, SALLY* (Edinburgh Napier University)
WHEELHOUSE, NICK (Edinburgh Napier University)
“It’s Not What They Actually Do to You but the Shame You Would Feel By Going.” Young Men’s Reflections on Shame and Stigma Around Sexual Health Services.
Rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) continue to rise in Scotland, and are particularly common amongst younger age groups (16-24 years old). In a majority of cases, individuals infected with STIs do not exhibit symptoms, therefore active screening, particularly for Chlamydia (which is the most prevalent STI in Scotland), is an important part of preventive health care services. Men are less likely than women to attend sexual health services for screening tests, a common assumption being that this is because sexual health services are perceived by many men to be aimed at women. Drawing on a qualitative study with young men aged between 18 and 26 years old in Scotland, this paper discusses how stigma and shame influence attitudes towards accessing sexual health services. Participants expressed views about their general health and seeing sexual health services as less important than other health services, due to an assumption that they are not relevant for men. We argue that the normalization of such views results in failsafe assumptions about men’s health and underlines the importance of gender-segregation of men’s and women’s friendships in this sphere, we suggest such individualised narratives underplay the ways in which systemic barriers were constraining their interactions. We argue that such barriers include: the feminisation of many social spaces; a fear of being judged in relation to their gender; the close-knit nature of mothers’ groups often established during maternity leave; and the difficulty of meeting other fathers with responsibility for day-to-day care. These, we contend, provide evidence that, even in cases where fathers take on care-giving roles that challenge traditional norms, substantial gender barriers continue to persist with respect to their integration within parenting communities and public space. As well as illustrating the enduring gender-segregation of men’s and women’s friendships in this sphere, we suggest that the relatively ‘invisible’ nature of the involved fathering we observed may render it less effective in contributing to the broader undoing of gender ideologies than if fathers were more often in public spaces and integrated into parenting groups. The social isolation experienced by some fathers may represent a barrier to more fathers becoming involved in day-to-day care, and, in some cases, have negative implications for the well-being of those on whom they do take on such roles.

TG04-969.3
BROWN, PATRICK* (University of Amsterdam)
BOZZEDA, IRENE (University of Amsterdam)
Learning to Trust in a ‘Paracetamolocacy’: Studying the Taken-for-Granted Processes of Trusting in As These Become Exposed amid the Healthcare Experiences of Migrants

Trust theory has long noted the importance of systems and earlier work, especially that of Luhmann, sought to address the taken-for-granted role of systems by drawing on phenomenology. Yet Luhmann struggled to reconcile the lived experiences and understanding of individuals with an analysis of systems and ultimately the taken-for-granted features of trust were ‘abandoned’ in favour of a more risk-oriented analysis, as recent work by Frederiksen acknowledges. Trust theory has not progressed significantly in relation to systems and struggles to theorise trust amid multiple systems. Möllering, among others, has emphasised the missed potential of studying the taken-for-granted, with trust theory in this area suffering from a lack of empirical insights. Due to their very nature, these taken-for-granted roots of trust have remained overlooked in empirical studies – buried beneath the surface.

In this paper we draw on a pertinent case study to overcome this empirical-methodological problem. We analyse interview data with Italians who have recently migrated to the Netherlands and who have had a range of experiences with the Dutch healthcare system. Their implicit knowledge of Italian healthcare systems suddenly becomes explicit and illuminated when taken-for-granted assumptions no longer apply. Likewise, the unfamiliarity of the Dutch system(s) meant that system knowledge has had to be learned. By studying these participants’ narratives regarding experiences over several years, we develop a range of insights into the nature of taken-for-granted system assumptions; the processes of uncertainty; the Dutch system assumptions develop over time; and the powerful ways in which (mis)trust works to reorient practices – gradually reshaping these ’Italians’ into ‘Dutch’ patients. We draw on Habermasian conceptions of lifeworld in developing this theorisation and conclude by relating our contribution to broader theories of trust. We also consider the importance of the taken-for-granted for wider theories of risk and uncertainty.

RC52-870.3
BROWN, PATRICK* (University of Amsterdam)
 VAN EIJK, NATHALE (University of Amsterdam)
Logics of Stop-and-Check: Exploring the Social Dynamics of Police Officers’ Decision-Making amid Multiple Challenges to Their Authority

Profession(al)s’ authority is often seen as declining and this can be connected to an array of interlinked social processes. While challenges to, and the erosion of, a monopoly of knowledge is one common line of inquiry, our case study of police officers draws the analytical focus more towards accountability. While professionals have always been accountable in some senses, their authority has often been depicted as centred on the professional in relation to a particular client. More recent work on authority, legitimacy and governance, such as that of Julia Black, has suggested a more polycentric set of power dynamics, however, by which authority and accountability flow in multiple directions.

This is the starting point of our analysis of ethnographic data collected within one police force in a larger Dutch city. The discretionary space afforded to police officers in order to ‘stop and check’ citizens has come under increasing scrutiny: from the public prosecution service who require a clear and legal/protocol-based logic for why a particular person was stopped; from the media who have recently been appraising the critical and strategic practices of ethnic-profiling as a basis for stop and check; and by citizens themselves who are more likely to challenge police officers authority and, in some cases, to video stop and check interactions.

We analyse the logics by which police officers negotiated this discretionary space amid polycentric lines of authority, emphasising these professionals’ vulnerability amidst accountability as much as their power. Gut feelings, as a common decision-bases, had to be rationalised in line with various organisational protocols and norms. In analysing these decision-making logics we draw on Mary Douglas’ classification of ‘the really real’ against ‘the really false’, particularly the ritual displacements and institutional ordering which underpin these. This analytical framework helps us understand the enduring presence of ethnicity-oriented logics within decision-making, despite accountability pressures against these.

RC16-303.1
BROWN, CRAIG* (University of Sydney)
Sketch for a Social Theory of the Dialectic of Control

My paper explores how the notion of the dialectic of control enables a number of substantial innovations in social theory and addresses some of the
major deficiencies in current sociology. I argue that the notion of the dialectic of control has been present in sociological discussions for several decades without its implications having been systematically developed. Indeed, partly owing to its theoretical genealogy, the notion of the dialectic of control contains the possibility of a synthesis of insights drawn from a number of major theoretical traditions, including critical social theory, postmodernism, and critical legal theory. It is also closely related to contemporary pragmatism, post-structuralism and psychoanalysis. In part, the perspective of the dialectic of control explicates the dynamics of different spheres of social interaction and it will be shown to enable an innovative conception of the constitution and transformation of institutions. By focussing on the nexus between autonomy and dependency, the dialectic of control illuminates modes of resistance to domination and the reconstructions of social relations, including alterations resulting from reactionary mobilisations in opposition to progressive change. In this way, the perspective of the dialectic of control overcomes the division of labor, and these two strategies of theorisation have approached the question of the origins of the notion of the dialectic of control and those concerned with the normative content of social integration. Similarly, the dialectic of control can only be properly understood in terms of its practical instantation and it will be argued that this requirement enhances the reflexivity of social theory. Finally, the social theory innovations deriving from the concept of the dialectic of control clarify important aspects of contemporary social conflicts and their consequences. This is significant because the failure to appreciate the modifications in dialectics of control has sometimes led influential interpretations of the current phase of modernity to overlook and veil the strains and tensions that are shaping institutions.

RC04-102.2
BROWNLEE, PATRICK* (University of Sydney)
MORRELL, ROBERT (University of Cape Town)
PEARSE, REBECCA (University of Sydney)

Construction of New Domains of Knowledge By Southern-Tier Intellectual Workers

The postcolonial critique of Northern hegemony in social science is now well established. There remains, however, a need to explore empirically how the global economy of knowledge works, and how relations of centrality and marginality are negotiated. This paper reports from a collaborative study of intellectual workers in Brasil, South Africa and Australia, in three historically recent domains of knowledge – HIV/AIDS, climate change, and gender studies. New domains of research do not in themselves challenge global inequalities of recognition or resources, which easily reproduce Northern hegemony. But they also open spaces for contestation, create counter-dependencies, and generate alternative commitments. These appear in the valorisation of local knowledges, in two-track publication strategies, and in the creation of local work forces and institutions with their own concerns and priorities. Multi-centred knowledge production becomes a historical possibility.

RC43-737.4
BRUIN, MARILYN* (University of Minnesota - Housing Studies)

Planning and Promoting Opportunities for Lifelong Communities

One hundred and forty-five baby boomers completed on-line surveys. Ninety-four percent were homeowners, 65% were married, 18% had a child in the home, and 22% lived alone; median time the neighborhood was 22 years. Fifty-four percent had household incomes over $90,000 and 32% over $120,000. Seventy-two percent worked. Among those working, 68% expected to retire by age 68. Sixty-three percent had a pension or retirement account, 62% IRAs, 47% real estate investments, and 54% other retirement savings. A large majority (92%) were satisfied with their housing. Eighty-eight percent wanted to remain in-place. Mentioned modifications included ramps, grab bars, and main floor alterations resulting from reactionary mobilisations in opposition to progressive changes. In this way, the perspective of the dialectic of control overcomes the division of labor, and these two strategies of theorisation have approached the question of the origins of the notion of the dialectic of control and those concerned with the normative content of social integration. Similarly, the dialectic of control can only be properly understood in terms of its practical instantation and it will be argued that this requirement enhances the reflexivity of social theory. Finally, the social theory innovations deriving from the concept of the dialectic of control clarify important aspects of contemporary social conflicts and their consequences. This is significant because the failure to appreciate the modifications in dialectics of control has sometimes led influential interpretations of the current phase of modernity to overlook and veil the strains and tensions that are shaping institutions.

BRULE, ELIZABETH* (York University)

Using Institutional Ethnography As a Method of Inquiry for Indigenous Research

In May of 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's released its report calling upon post-secondary institutions to play a major role in readdressing the educational needs of Indigenous peoples. Emphasizing the need for Indigenous autonomy, self-determination, and community participation in all curriculum and program developments, the report urges "post-secondary institutions to educate teachers on how to integrate Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods into the classroom" (7). Since this time, universities across Canada have responded, instituting culturally appropriate policy initiatives including mandatory courses for all students, language classes, and Indigenous strategic plans. While many of these initiatives are exemplary, involving the extensive participation of Indigenous communities, there is no consensus as to how these initiatives can be achieved. In 2017/18, I carried out research to examine the challenges and successes that Indigenous faculty, students and staff have encountered in their attempts to indigenize the curriculum. An essential principle of Indigenous ways of knowing is to ensure that any academic research undertaken represents and serves Indigenous peoples. As such, my research began with Indigenous communities that are involved in implementing various initiatives to indigenize the curriculum. A research method that is in line with Indigenous methodologies is Institutional Ethnography. Developed by feminist sociologist, Dorothy E. Smith, IE is both a theory and a method that allows us to examine how large scale institutional practices and processes come to shape and organize the work activities of people's everyday lives. This presentation will discuss my use of institutional ethnography in examining the ways in which post-secondary institutional efforts to indigenize the curriculum have influenced the social organization of Indigenous philosophical educational practices and knowledges. I will also discuss how IE provides a means to work with Indigenous communities in identifying how institutional practices are being taken up and initiated.

BRUMLEY, KRISTA* (Wayne State University)
MONTAZER, SHIRIN (Wayne State University)
MAGUIRE, KATHERYN (Wayne State University)
BALTES, BORIS (Wayne State University)
COBB, JAMIE (Wayne State University)

Gendered Work-Family Conflict: Long-Distance, Commuter, and Proximal Partnerships

Workplaces have downsized, restructured, and expanded globally. Employees are expected to work longer hours, have multiple skills, be flexible and visible, and are tethered by technology. They are increasingly required to travel, or take short or even long-term assignments taking them away from their families on a weekly or monthly basis. These higher demands at work can lead to employee burnout, stress, less job satisfaction, and role conflict. The impact is particularly acute for lengthy, long-distance commuting relationships. This paper reports from a 5-year longitudinal study in which data were collected from 112 employees working in long-distance commuter partnerships as compared to proximal partnerships on work-family conflict in the U.S. This paper presents a gendered analysis of the effects of commuter partnerships on long-distance commuting relationships. By examining partners in long distance, commuter, and proximal relationships, this project extends our theorizing on how work and family demands shape women’s and men’s experiences, within an environment of intensifying work demands and increasing mobility of individuals in the U.S.

BRUNET ICART, IGNASI* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)
MORAL MARTIN, DAVID (Universidad Rovira i Virgili)

Nuevas Formas De Representación Sindical En España. El Reflejo Del Modelo Asiático-Oriental.

La aparición de nuevas formas de organizaciones salariales alejadas de los sindicatos mayoritarios, denominados de clase, en España es una realidad tangible y evidente en sectores mayoritariamente de servicios, como la telefonía, los transportistas o la hostelería. Todos ellos manifiestan su agrupación como una fórmula de reivindicación alternativa a la propuesta por las centrales sindicales oficiales, al entender que no representan bien sus derechos. Ello se

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Shame As A Form of Alienation. a Critical Socio-Theoretical Approach

The aim of this paper is to draw a conceptual bridge between shame and alienation. These two phenomena could be associated referring to a common twofold root: they are, at the same time, social events, objectified and exteriorized, and individual events, linked to subjective experience. Both show then further ambivalences: they are necessary to create social bond stabilization, but at the same time they could point out the emergence of social pathologies; they are similar not only in their intersubjective genesis, but also in the social outcome. They could be overcame socially, passing through a reconfiguration of social relations, and not only by an individual determination of will.

To discuss about this similarity, the author focuses first on an original hypothesis about the distinction between two forms of shame. Referring to George Herbert Mead distinction between two components of the Self, the first is called “Vergogna del me” (“Me shame”), the latter “Vergogna dell’io” (“I shame”). In particular, “I shame” will be defined as a social compression of intersubjective recognitive gogna del me” (“Me shame”), the latter “Vergogna dell’io” (“I shame”). In particular, in questioning and criticizing typical neoliberal ojectification and reification forms.

Two Faces of Shame

The aim of this paper is twofold: - to mark an original sociological way of access to the study of shame; - to show in which way shame could be related to an ambivalent social outcome, a conservative one, legitimising dominant relations, and an amancipative one, leading to a successful resubjectification process.

The main theoretical hypothesis of this work is about the distinction between two forms of shame: “Vergogna del me” (“Me shame”) and “Vergogna dell’io” (“I shame”). The hypothesis will be developed around the idea that shame is bounded to a double kind of significativity: objective and subjective. Referring to Mead’s social theory’s distinction between two components of the Self, the author will argue that “Vergogna del me” (“Me shame”) points out a form of shame sociologically relevant, objectified and socialized, that concern the stabilization of a given core of social significativity. “Me shame” is a sort of shame which is somehow necessary to guarantee social bond length; on the other hand, it could also define an oppressive crystallization of values and meanings. “Vergogna dell’io” (“I shame”) points out the social dimension of shame. This second form of shame can be shortly defined such as a social compression of intersubjective sources of resubjectivation. The author will then focus on a form of “Vergogna dell’io” (“I shame”) called “Vergogna dell’io critica” (“Critical I Shame”). Discussing a case study the author will try to emphasize the normative and emancipative role of shame along with the social introversion of emotion inaccessible to these individuals. Further, many technologies with proven benefits never become universally available because they are not commercially sustainable within the market-based health care system in the United States. Invoking concepts surrounding human rights may facilitate actualization.

RC36-650.2

BRUNI, LORENZO* (Università di Perugia)

Shame As a Form of Alienation. a Critical Socio-Theoretical Approach

RC33-599.1

BRUNTON-SMITH, IAN BRUTNON-SMITH* (University of Surrey)
STURGIS, PATRICK (University of Southampton)
LECKIE, GEORGE (University of Bristol)

How Collective Is Collective Efficacy? the Importance of Consensus in Judgments about Community Cohesion

Existing studies have generally measured collective efficacy by combining survey respondent ratings of the local area into an overall summary for each neighborhood, resulting in a substantive focus on variation in its average between neighborhoods. In this paper, we focus on the variability in the consensus of collective efficacy judgments. To account for differential consensus amongst residents, we use a mixed-effects location scale model, with variability in the consensus of judgments treated as an additional neighborhood-level random effect. Our results confirm that neighborhoods differ, not just in their overall levels of collective efficacy, but also in the extent to which residents agree with one another in their assessments. In accord with findings for US cities, our results show consensus in collective efficacy assessments is consequential, with higher levels of criminal victimization, worry about crime, and risk avoidance behavior in areas where collective efficacy consensus is low.

T60G-1013.7

BRUNI, LORENZO* (Università di Perugia)

Social Reproduction and Critical Subjection Processes. the Two Faces of Shame

The aim of this paper is twofold: - to mark an original sociological way of access to the study of shame; - to show in which way shame could be related to an ambivalent social outcome, a conservative one, legitimising dominant relations, and an amancipative one, leading to a successful resubjectification process.

The main theoretical hypothesis of this work is about the distinction between two forms of shame: “Vergogna del me” (“Me shame”) and “Vergogna dell’io” (“I shame”). The hypothesis will be developed around the idea that shame is bounded to a double kind of significativity: objective and subjective. Referring to Mead’s social theory’s distinction between two components of the Self, the author will argue that “Vergogna del me” (“Me shame”) points out a form of shame sociologically relevant, objectified and socialized, that concern the stabilization of a given core of social significativity. “Me shame” is a sort of shame which is somehow necessary to guarantee social bond length; on the other hand, it could also define an oppressive crystallization of values and meanings. “Vergogna dell’io” (“I shame”) points out the social dimension of shame. This second form of shame can be shortly defined such as a social compression of intersubjective sources of resubjectivation. The author will then focus on a form of “Vergogna dell’io” (“I shame”) called “Vergogna dell’io critica” (“Critical I Shame”). Discussing a case study the author will try to emphasize the normative and emancipative role of shame along with the social introversion of emotion inaccessible to these individuals. Further, many technologies with proven benefits never become universally available because they are not commercially sustainable within the market-based health care system in the United States. Invoking concepts surrounding human rights may facilitate actualization.
Capricious Governance: Prisons, Security, and the Fluidity of Rules

In the minds of outsiders, prisons vacillate between visions of regimented order and anarchic disorder. The place of rules in prison sits at the fulcrum between these two visions of regulation. This paper draws from preliminary findings of the "Alberta Prison Project" - a large qualitative study of 4 provincial prisons in Canada which to date has interviewed approximately 500 inmates and 100 correctional officers about prison life. In this presentation, we detail the variability in how the abundance of rules in prison are often enforced (or not), something that results in a regime of what we refer to as 'capricious governance.' In particular, we draw upon abundant rules in prison are often enforced (or not), something that results in a regime of what we refer to as 'capricious governance.' Additionally, the discussion of the label regime of what we refer to as 'capricious governance.' In particular, we draw upon abundant rules in prison are often enforced (or not), something that results in a regime of what we refer to as 'capricious governance.'

RC23-427.3

BUCHHOLZ, JOHAN* (Technical University of Munich)
SCHAUPP, SIMON (Technical University of Munich)

"When They Start the Smart Factory, We Don't Notice That Here in Production" - the Dispositif of "Industrie 4.0" and the Staging of Digitalisation

"Industrie 4.0" is a label coined by the German government and private sector actors organized in the "Plattform Industrie 4.0." It promotes the introduction of digital technology into industrial production and thereby proclaiming a fourth industrial revolution. From the very beginning, a massive hype developed around the label in Germany. Additionally, the discussion of the label in international contexts underlines its relevance as a current research area. We researched empirically, how this hype is "performed" in actual industrial production. Therefore we conducted a series of semi-structured interviews with managers and engineers of companies that consider themselves as part of "Industrie 4.0." Ethnographic fieldwork at a medium-sized company which is proclaimed a "Industrie 4.0" model company allowed additional insights. Based on this material, we argue that, rather than describing a pre-existing technological development, the label "Industrie 4.0," explicitly tries to create the reality it describes as a political program. As the "Plattform Industrie 4.0" is a very fluid concept, this is an exciting case study for a discursive trend. It is establishing a dispositif, which forces organisations in the field to position themselves toward it in rejecting or performing its postulates. In our case study, the demands of the dispositif were met by staging digitalisation: A highly advanced "smart factory" was implemented, which, however, was in time completely detached from production and only used for visitors. Thereby, a process of coupling and decoupling can be observed between the rhetorical promotion and expectation of digitalisation on the one hand and the organisational practices of digitalisation on the other hand. Within this paper, we aim to develop a theoretical framework to analyse the relationship between the discursive and the material elements of the dispositif "Industrie 4.0."
**The Consequences of the Social Contract in Income Inequality: A Comparison Study of Germany and Brazil**

Recently, causes and consequences of inequality have become more relevant than ever. Income inequality rates have steadily been increasing for the past three decades (Milanovic, 2011), however, they have the power to change it. Hence, this logic result is remarkably interesting due to its link with politics. It is paradoxical how every country acts politically different regarding inequality rates; while in one country with low rates have certain margin to affect this income inequality. In other words, Brazilians is dramatically different.

While social security has been more important for Germany in order of inequality politicians can be punished, in another one with substantially higher politically different regarding inequality rates; while in one country with low rates have certain margin to affect this income inequality. In other words, Brazilians is dramatically different.

The main aim of this study is no other than shining more light and clarifying the role of social contract in inequality rates. This is undertaken through two paradigmatic examples, namely Germany and Brazil whose evolution on income inequality is dramatically different.

If the social contract affects income inequality of individuals and citizens who participate in the social contract, its citizens in a democratic country may possibly have certain margin to affect this income inequality. In other words, Brazilians and Germans are affected by the income inequality of their respective country, however, they have the power to change it. Hence, this logic result is remarkably interesting due to its link with politics. It is paradoxical how every country acts politically different regarding inequality rates; while in one country with low rates of inequality politicians can be punished, in another one with substantially higher rates of inequality these politicians can be approved by its citizens. In conclusion, two different models of social contract are being contrasted by this thesis. While social security has been more important for Germany in order to improve inequality levels from the unification process, social expenditure has been more important in Brazil to tackle the systemic and dramatically high levels of income inequality.

**The Resonance of Feminism and the Gendered Relations of Austerity**

Gender equality is increasingly framed as central to the realization of both modernization and economic efficiency and its achievement presented as a key to good governance. Both rights-based and utility-based arguments have converged to place equality high on the agenda of liberal states and organizations’ (Squires (2007:1). The socio-economic conditions forged in the aftermath of the global financial crisis of 2008 provide an important context for assessing the status of gender equality and the practice of oppositional feminist politics in the UK. The wider context for this research is a postfeminist regime in which gender issues can be granted legitimacy on the condition that radical variants of feminism are dismissed as out of touch with contemporary gender relations. The legitimacy granted to equality suggests feminism has been successfully institutionalised, however, many scholars assert mainstreaming has inadvertently facilitated the legitimation of an accommodating, ‘moderate’ feminism more amenable to maintaining, rather than challenging, neoliberal norms. This paper applies principles of Cultural Political Economy in an analysis of mainstream newspaper representations of austerity during the time of the coalition government (2010-15) during which austerity policy was inaugurated thus threatening the institutionalisation of gender equality. The findings show that a sustained critique of austerity as a threat to gender equality resonated throughout the coalition parliament due to the consistency of moderate feminism with the norms of late capitalism. Insights into the effects on social reproduction of the gender regime within which the financial crisis occurred in the UK are discussed. It is concluded that in view of the complexity associated with a postfeminist gender order what is now required is the development of a feminist analytics in times of inclusion.

**Capital, Desire, and Neuroesthesia**

This paper reflects the apparently implausible implications of capitalist forms of life by exploring the affinities between Karl Marx’s Capital and Georg Simmel’s writings on money and modern culture. Such an endeavor rests on the assumption that, as stated by a contemporary reviewer of The Philosophy of Money, many of Simmel’s arguments “read like a translation of Marx’s economic discussions into the language of psychology.” In line with this, I suggest that Simmel’s perspective and philosophy may be more relevant to the understanding of contemporary society than many modern interpretations of Marx. The paper proposes a re-actualization of this concept by addressing two major approaches and various partnerships between countries would lead to improved energy technologies.

**Reification and the Contradictions of Capital’s Life-Process**

The changing relations between critical theory and political economy are made visible in the historical fate of the concept of reification. While Lukács’ 1923 essay articulated insights from German sociology with Marx’s critique of political economy, this connection has been de-emphasized over time and especially in recent approaches within critical theory. On the other hand, current attempts to make Marx’s political economy relevant for the analysis of capitalism’s crises have largely moved away from the critique of reification. Against this background, the paper proposes a re-actualization of this concept by addressing two major critiques that were raised against History and Class Consciousness. The first

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holds that Lukács presents a totalising account of modern capitalist society that would fail to adequately consider the latter’s differentiation into a variety of institutionalised domains. Exploring the tensions between the ‘pervasiveness-thesis’ and the ‘differentiation-thesis’ in Lukács’ essay, I argue that the critique of capitalism as a differentiated social order is fully compatible with the diagnosis of a wide-ranging, though incomplete, extension of the commodity-form beyond the economic sphere. According to a second reproach often raised against History and Class Consciousness, the critique of reification would rely on an essentialist conception of authentic life. A close examination of the notions of ‘essence’ and ‘life’ deployed in the book demonstrates, however, that this is not the case. The joint consideration of these issues makes room for a concept of reification which is able to grasp the contradictions of capitalist society in their multiple institutional dimensions while drawing its critical potential not from a historical conceptions of human essence and life, but from these internal contradictions themselves.

RC22-405.6

BUFFAM, BONARA* (University of British Columbia Okanagan)
Sacred Distinctions: Legal Ontologies of Religion in the Sikh Diaspora of British Columbia

Over the last thirty years, courts across British Columbia, the westernmost province in Canada, have rendered more than 70 judgments in cases related to the disputed political leadership of local Sikh Gurdwaras. Although the disputes are connected to ongoing disagreements between Putatively ‘moderate’ and ‘traditional’ Sikh groups, the legal issues addressed in these cases concern the proper administration of religious organizations that have been incorporated as not-for-profit ‘societies’. The proper compilation of voter lists; election procedures for the society’s executive committees; and the notice necessary to hold an annual general meeting. This paper explicates the specific secular logics that courts have invoked to intervene in the internal affairs of Gurdwaras, even as they profess a reluctance to decide matters of religion. The paper pays specific attention to the secular ontologies that are utilized to differentiate matters of religion, which are positioned beyond the pale of legal authority, from matters of political procedure, which figure as objects of legal jurisdiction. Utilizing critical theories of secularism, the paper explains how the agentive status afforded to bureaucratic media blurs the secular and religious dimensions of government’s actions.

RC05-120.1

BUFFAM, BONARA* (University of British Columbia Okanagan)
The Post-Racial Forms of Vaisakhi Celebrations in Metro Vancouver

Metro Vancouver has become the site of two annual Vaisakhi celebrations that are held on consecutive weekends in April to commemorate the Punjabi harvest season and the founding of the Sikh Khalsa. In recent years, these celebrations have drawn upwards of 500,000 participants to the streets of Surrey and South Vancouver where people can join the parade, receive free food and drinks from the vendors, and watch the dance performances staged around the parade route. In this paper I draw on fieldwork undertaken at recent Vaisakhi celebrations to conceptualise the social and spatial forms of post-racialism that structure the political circumstances of Sikh and South populations in Metro Vancouver. This paper pays particular attention to the unique forms of territorial stigmatization that have remade Surrey into a post-racial suburb. Using Henri Lefebvre’s method of ‘rythmic analysis’ and his argument of ‘how this transformation of space is evident in the spatial practices that recur during Vaisakhi celebrations, offering unique insights into the multiple routines that condition the intersection of race and space in contemporary cities.

RC01-36.1

BULLOCK, AMANDA* (Department of National Defence)
SKOMOROVSKY, ALLA (Department of National Defence)
Predictors of Resilience in Adolescents from Canadian Military Families: The Role of Individual and Family Characteristics

Recent research suggests that aspects of the military lifestyle, such as deployment and relocation, may be challenging for some adolescents but not for others. However, the specific characteristics that help adolescents from military families overcome and positively adapt to these challenges are unclear. Accordingly, the objective of the present study was to examine various the individual and family characteristics that influence the resilience of adolescents from Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) families. Surveys were sent via mail to 3000 Regular Force CAF families with an adolescent between 14 – 19 years of age. In total, responses were received from N = 154 adolescents (77 boys, 117 girls) (M = 16.55, SD = 1.69) from families in the Regular Force CAF. Adolescents reported on demographic characteristics as well as their attitudes and emotional reactions to deployment and relocation, parent-child relationships, peer relationships, coping strategies, self-esteem, and resilience. Individual-level characteristics were grouped into demographic factors (age, gender) and psychological factors (emotional reaction towards deployment, attitudes towards relocation, coping strategies, and self-esteem). Family-level characteristics included parent-child relationships and peer relationships. Results from a hierarchical multiple regression analysis revealed that psychological characteristics predicted adolescents’ resilience at the individual-level. Specifically, adolescents’ emotional reactions towards deployment, attitudes towards relocation, and avoiding coping negatively predicted adolescents’ resilience. Further, problem-focused coping, emotion-focused coping, and self-esteem positively predicted adolescents’ resilience. At the family-level, positive parent-child relationships and peer relationships predicted greater resilience. Taken together, these findings are useful for military family service providers in order to develop appropriate prevention and intervention efforts to facilitate the development of adolescents from military families.

RC45-763.3

BULZ, NICOLAE* (Interdisciplinary Entities Laboratory, 2000 --- National Defence College --- IEM/RoAcad --- NYAcad Sciences)
‘(I)Rational Choice’ As a Virtual Network of Networks - Understanding of Power, Violence and Justice (dis)Balance

The study proposes an inter/trans-disciplinary construct: “‘(I)Rational Choice’ as a virtual network of networks”. This assessed virtual reality of the ‘(I)Rational Choice’ refers the human deep-subtle traces of the contiguity of the dynamic/motion/description/interaction/actor-node (post-)crisis in a time-space continuum. This construct implies any probabilistic-fuzzy-subtle appearance of the contemporary humans—social networks, double-helix (time-space spirals), of the social networks analysis—elicited theoretical concepts double-helix (human environment of tension(s) related to the ‘societal (non) activated networking discoveries and inventions e.g. quantitative/qualitative research perspectives, societal games, societal graphs, roles of strong/weak ties, concentric circles, structural holes, ego/alters networks, friends-of-friends Civil society organizations to uncover conflicts of interest in hidden connections, Small-World, societally-embedded Homophily-Transitivity-cliques, bonding/bridging social capital - within the surrounding nature and society), of the societal efforts and leisure quasi-double-helix, and of the biodiversity-spirituality mosaics of direct items, avatars, or sociological else.

This construct does not imply a keen and crisp historian archivist basement more than the obvious existing one, but virtually tends to acquired the step over subtle traces of our humans’ (representation/decision-making/action-reaction) continuity within our human ‘(I)Rational Choice embedded by the power, violence and justice.

The study tries to elicit the limits, paradigms, paradigms, heritage and perspectives of the construct “‘(I)Rational Choice’ as a virtual network of networks” — underlying on the systemic and sociological challenge of understanding power, violence and justice (dis)balance within the contemporary global (post-)crisis.

RC55-907.5

BULZ, NICOLAE* (Interdisciplinary Entities Laboratory, 2000 - National Defence College - IEM/RoAcademy - NY Academy of Sciences)
‘Quality of Life’ As a Virtual Network - Humans’ Work-Family (dis) Balance

The study proposes an inter/trans-disciplinary construct: “Quality of Life as a virtual network”. This assessed virtual reality of the ‘Quality of Life’ refers the human deep-subtle traces of the contiguity of the humans’ lives beyond the physical time-space continuum. This construct implies any probabilistic-fuzzy-subtle appearance of the work-education double-helix (time-space spirals), of the advanced research double-helix (human locus for ‘daily activated’ discoveries and inventions within the surrounding nature, our Cosmos/University), of the societal efforts and leisure quasi-double-helix, and of the biodiversity-spirituality mosaics of direct items, avatars, or sociological else.

This construct does not imply a keen and crisp historian archivist basement more than the obvious existing one, but virtually tends to acquired the set of the step over subtle traces of our humans’ lives continuity. Out of the cognitive processes related to the ‘magic and mythic thinking’ (but not at all denying the typological mosaics) this assessed virtual reality of the ‘Quality of Life’ refers (dis)balance on human life’s continuity within the contemporary global (post-)crisis.
(re)made by the humans-technique aggregates BUT conditioned by the human dynamics of our communities as well – i.e. individuals (males, females – matures, elders and children), (longer term) families, (‘incidental’) societal group-entities (related to peace-war, material and spiritual constrains and/or extensions, predomi-
nant ideals within and/or beneath the hypothetical-reality and universal real, last but not least: probability and subtle occurrence) humankind’s’ consonance.

The study tries to elicit the limits, paradigms, heritage and perspectives of the construct: “Quality of Life” a virtual network – underlying on the systemic and sociological challenge – within the contemporary global (post-crisis)

It is taken up the humans’ work-family (dis)balance inquiring on historical known conflict-consensus cases from Socrates to General Omar Bradley, and trying to focus on non-European cases as well.

RC40-701.4

BURCH, KARLY* (University of Otago)

Not Defined By the Numbers: Distinction, Dissent and Democratic Possibilities in Debating the Data

This paper considers how metrics and standards used to govern food systems are negotiated and challenged by citizens. In situations of risk and uncertainty, metrics are deployed to guide the activities of producers and consumers, categorizing both practices and goods as safe or unsafe, good or harmful, and ensuring the maintenance of a stable and predictable pattern of life. In post-2011 Japan, government efforts to establish safe levels of radiation in food can be seen to participate in this stabilization, which both reproduces the existing economy and the political system following the re-emergence of a radical participant; the anthropogenic radionuclide. Yet, people are not passive participants in their governance, and have established their own ways of navigating food safety in opposition to government standards. This paper argues that those who must live by the numbers may also negotiate their relationship with, and define themselves against, these values. Thus, numbers can be seen to instigate dissent, distinction and deliberation, as participants strive to establish their authenticity beyond reductionist parameters. Taking an assemblage approach to exploring the Japanese government’s standards for radionuclides in food, this paper discusses the ways that numbers are actively engaged with to create and vocalize a more emancipatory political subjectivity through the assemblage of deliberative publics.

RC09-188.2

BURCHARDT, MARIAN* (University of Leipzig)

Religion and Distinction: Cultural Closure in African Societies

Numerous ethnographers have recognized the close relationships between religious belonging, economic orientation and status aspirations in many African societies. However, sociologists have rarely systematically explored how religious belonging operates as a marker of cultural distinction and cultural closure through whose reproduction are hoarded, social positions reproduced and symbolically expressed. In this presentation, I argue that Bourdieu’s theory of social class and cultural distinction is helpful for understanding the dynamics around social inequality and cultural identity in African societies but that it needs to be reformulated to that end. More concretely I suggest that the vectors of cultural reproduction (i.e. the forms of cultural capital such as cultural, religious, political or educational authorized judgment etc.) differ dramatically from those Bourdieu envisioned. In my presentation I pursue the role of religion as one vector of cultural reproduction and explore how it impinges upon questions of stratification. I illustrate my arguments by drawing on qualitative empirical research carried out in South Africa, especially in the townships of Cape Town, since 2006.

RC39-681.1

BURGER, ANNETTA* (George Mason University)

OZ, TALHA (George Mason University)

YUAN, XIAOYI (George Mason University)

CROOKS, ANDREW (George Mason University)

KENNEDY, WILLIAM (George Mason University)

Agent-Based Models for Megacities and Social Networks in Disaster

Increasingly agent-based models are being used to study human behavior in response to mass emergencies and disasters. These models have been applied to questions regarding the effects of natural disaster, emergency and humanitarian response, shelter versus evacuation, and crowds and riots. However, developing realistic control populations and the social networks of large-scale urban populations remains a key challenge for research and experimentation. Modelers must balance the need for representative, heterogeneous populations with the computational costs of developing large population sets. These models must also include the social network relationships that influence social interactions and behavioral patterns in emergencies. To address this we use a set of methods and empirical census data to build a synthesized population with social networks embedded in an agent-based modeling environment of the New York megacity. The methodology and modeling code are available and openly shared. The computational framework provides a laboratory for testing the effects of varying disaster impacts and social networks on the survival outcomes and movement of populations in a Civil Defense emergency.

TG04-970.3

BURGESS, ADAM* (University of Kent)

Historical Challenges to the Idea, Principles and Practice of Insurance

Despite its fundamentally economic character, the business of insurance has historically had to engage in an ideological contest both with other ideas and with alternative means of risk management to establish its principles and necessity. Focusing particularly on life insurance the paper considers continues to do so in parts of the world such as China (and the former Japanese), where there is a long tradition of treating the core concepts of ‘risk’ and the business of insurance as a reification of this tradition. An insurance policy is a contract between the insurer and the insured, and it is the role of the insurer to compensate the insured for loss or damage caused by a range of events, such as fire, theft, or death. The insurer charges a premium, which is a fee paid by the insured to the insurer in exchange for the promise to pay compensation in the event of a loss. The insurer invests the premiums it receives and uses the proceeds to pay out claims to the insured. This process is known as underwriting. The insurer’s primary goal is to manage its risk by selecting the appropriate level of coverage and by setting the premium rate appropriately. The insurer’s secondary goal is to earn a profit. The insurer’s ability to achieve these goals is known as its underwriting success. The underwriting success of an insurer is a measure of its ability to manage its risks.

RC27-491.5

BURGOS, FERNANDO* (Fundación Getulio Vargas)

MANDEL, CARLOS HELLER (Fundação Getulio Vargas)

Soccer As a Strategy to Overcome Extreme Poverty? Social Mobility and Sport in Brazil

Sport has been pointed out for many years as a factor of social development for individuals or communities (Loy, 1969; Eisen and Turner, 1992; Coaler, Allison and Taylor, 2000; Collins & Kay, 2002; Kay, 2009; and others). Some researchers analyze this mobility potential more critically (Frey & Etizen, 1991; Etizen,2009; Black, 2010; Spaaij, 2013 and others). In Brazil, the potential of sport in human, social and economic development is constantly excited, especially in soccer... Millionaire salaries and fame, however, are only reality for a minority of soccer players who effectively experimented vertical social mobility, namely upward mobility by Lipset & Bendix (1992). In a context that places Brazil as the third worst Gini Index in Latin America and the Caribbean (Oxfam, 2017) - the article analyzes whether football can remove children from extreme poverty, as often touted. Through a case study in the Santos Football Club - home of extraordinary players like Pele and, more recently, Neymar – we’ve conducted semi-structured interviews with youth academy’s staff. Also, we’ve observed the so-called “trials” in which children and adolescents are chosen to pursue a career in the club and interviewed some mothers of young candidates. The results show that despite the common financial difficulties of many families, they can not be characterized as being in extreme poverty, but as a lower middle class. In addition, families who live far from the city, in general, receive support from relatives, friends or local organisations and are facilitated to find work, which shows some kind of social safety net. Consequently, we can not point out that Brazilian football is a common overcome strategy for extreme poverty, but there is no doubt that the dream of upward mobility of many poor families goes through crowded stadium and a lot of goals.

RC22-413.4

BURITY, JOANILDO* (Joaquim Nabuco Foundation)

Minority Politics and Transnational Networks of Religious Social Activism

Current forms of public of religion in many parts of the world contrast with received sociological wisdom about the (decreasing) vitality and relevance of religions in contemporary, complex societies. In the two-thirds world of former European colonies, such vitality and relevance is coupled with the emergence of religious minorities claiming not just recognition but also political representation of some sort. However, the emerging profiles are far from uniform or cast in terms of an opposition between religious and secular. Long-standing forms of religious transnational activism associated with the ecumenical movement and recent patterns of minority politics have crossed ways, forming a web of religious organisations and social activists that promote radical, grassroots-based forms of local and global policy agendas and collective action. Combining more traditional emphasis on mobilising the power for social change, this web of religious actors have also strongly endorsed claims to racial, gender, sexual and environmental...
justice, through community-, state- and transnational-level repertoires of action. This paper explores, based on comparative research done in the UK, Brazil and Argentina, this pattern of public religion disconnected from claims to self-representation and inspired by repertoires of global activism originating in Christian ecumenism. Organisations, networks and key (bridging) activists operating at least in two of the three countries are studied in terms of the nodes of interaction formed by their various connections and participation in wider mobilisations. The analysis combines elements of Casanova’s problematic of public religion, Connolly’s concept of minoritisation, Laclau’s concept of populism and various approaches to transnational social activism.

RC47-799.1

BUTZLFAFF, FELIX* (Institute for Social Change and Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business)

DEFLORIAN, MICHAEL* (Institute for Social Change and Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business)

The Shifting Nature of Prefiguration in Social Movements: From Modelling to Expressing Alternatives?

Prefiguration has always been part of the action repertoire of social movements in order to achieve a “new human”. The labour movement established an entire parallel structure of consumer associations, health assistance and insurances, educational institutions and sport clubs. Moreover, the environmental movement promoted vegetarianism, agricultural communes and ecological restoration, while the anarchist movement mobilized towards squatting, free-shops and non-hierarchical decision-making. Recently, we can observe a resurgence of interest and engagement in prefigurative practices that are situated in the spheres of everyday life, such as community gardens, food cooperatives, sewing workshops, repair cafés or clothing-swap initiatives. While there is an increasing effort of conceptualizing these practices as a new form of politics, there is surprisingly little theoretical work on why most of these “new urban practices” lack a political-strategic arm, something that the movements above all included in their tactics. In this paper, we will address this puzzle by drawing on the conceptual traditions of political sociology, new social movement theory and late-modern sociology. We argue that modernization processes have fundamentally changed the relationship between the strategic and prefigurative action repertoire of social movements. In the beginning of the 20th century, prefiguration was sought in order to pre-model a society that was to be created through party politics. Today, new urban practices allow to construct, experience and express a self that cannot be represented through conventional forms of political participation anymore. At the same time, political parties as strategic actors often remain devoid of prefigurative societal backgrounds. While this mirrors a change in the relevance and quality of individual identity in mobilizing for social change, the transformative potential of new urban practices remains unclear.

RC47-798.4

BÜYÜKKARABACAK, MERT* (EGİTİM SEN)

A Personal Account of Struggle for Democratization and Purge in Turkey

Although I graduated from one of the top mechanical engineering faculties – Başçaziçi University-in Istanbul I chose to become a social activist and to teach English in working class districts. As I was teaching at state schools, I was also making a great effort to organize informal precarious workers. I and my comrades established “DayanışmaEvleri (Houses of Solidarity)” to create a safe haven and a locus of organization for the precarious workers. In the meantime I got my MA in Industrial Relations and Labor Economics. Although I was a civil servant, because of my political activities I was arrested and tortured many times in the late 90’s. I then became a member of board in Eğîtîm Sen, I and my friends founded a grassroots network called “Member Initiative” against the dominant political cadres of the union. We struggled against bureaucratization which caused a serious leak to debilitate the organization. After that I started my PhD studies in Political Science in Yildiz Technical University. I am still studying on my thesis which is a comparative work titled “Historical Institutionalism and Regime Change in South East Asia”. I also took responsibility in the election periods as a cadre of HDP. My expectations turned out to be true on June 7th 2015, when the elections resulted in a hopeful opportunity for change towards democracy and abolishing of the AKP-led authoritarianization process.

Things dramatically changed after that. My part in the total cost is losing my job, my students and my faculty. I was dismissed by a government decree without any investigation. Also my dissertation advisor was dismissed, too. I and my family are prevented from leaving the country so I cannot benefit from the PAUSE2 support provided by the Nantes University.

I am proud to be a part of the struggle.

RC14-270.1

BYFIELD, NATALIE* (St. John’s University)

Surveillance, Algorithms, and Democracy

Marx (1988) and Lyon (1994) have noted for decades the significance of surveillance as an important element in modern states. As such, some of the most relevant questions in surveillance studies are ones that focus on how it proliferates and the impact of its proliferation. Lyon (1994) argued that surveillance is embedded with democracy and is likely “the other side of the coin of democracy” (1994:26). Foucault’s (1995) work has articulated the relationships between the state’s surveillance gaze, the sorting and counting of people, and discipline and power. The field of surveillance studies has focused on policing over these same decades that policing, particularly the policing/surveillance of people of color, has risen exponentially. Thus Simone Browne’s (2015) work to put studies of slavery and the construction of blackness at the center of surveillance studies and treat them as part of the “constitutive genealogies” of the field is powerful. This paper builds on the work of Marx, Lyon, and Browne to explore the changing relationship between the state and the private sector as the use of algorithms in policing proliferates. Since 2012, the New York Police Department (NYPD) has contracted with Palantir Technologies to do crime analysis. The company argues that while the data and crime analysis are available to the NYPD, the algorithms it developed are proprietary. As the NYPD reported in 2012, it moved this work in-house—or to another platform—a legal fight erupted between the two institutions. The paper asks the questions, what are the implications for 1) the relationship between the state and the private sector and for 2) freedom and justice when the private sector often upsets the state in the development of surveillance technologies, often used by the state for the control of and/or the oppression of members of society, particularly racial minorities.
This paper looks at the role that culture, arts and heritage play in developing a shared identity in a region of South Wales in the United Kingdom. This region is historically divided, with deep ruptures and tensions between different localities and communities. These are exacerbated by the geography of the region, which is a series of distinct Valleys, all flowing down to the City which was historically one of the most important industrial global ports for iron, coal and steel. The Valleys communities which served the City became populated due to the rich natural resources and resulting industrial exploitation of the land. The large and prosperous City, which is now the Capital City of Wales, only exists because of the industry and wealth created by the riches contained in those Valley communities. Poverty, ill health and economic decline have besieged many of these communities whilst the capital has been seen to benefit from increasing investment and wealth, attracting people away from the Valleys into employment. Simultaneously, poverty and ill health exist in certain communities within the City, adding to the divisions and ruptured identity the region as a whole suffers.

This paper explores some of these historic divides, and asks how heritage, culture and the arts might facilitate the development of a shared sense of place-identity across the City Region, up to and including the Valleys communities. Poverty, ill health and economic decline have besieged many of these communities whilst the capital has been seen to benefit from increasing investment and wealth, attracting people away from the Valleys into employment. Simultaneously, poverty and ill health exist in certain communities within the City, adding to the divisions and ruptured identity the region as a whole suffers.

Using Culture and Heritage to Heal Ruptured Place Identities in South Wales, UK

BYRNE, ELLIE* (Cardiff University)
ELLIOTT, EVA* (Cardiff University)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Indigenous rural youth often express frustration over their lack of voice, and absence of involvement and power in decision-making processes involving natural resources and more broadly, environmental governance. Moreover, while Indigenous youth in northern communities are expected to engage as future leaders in new forms of action in response to growing environmental concerns, a key problem is that little is known about how youth in rural and isolated communities perceive their natural environment or view their role in sustaining the natural environment for future generations. Currently, little focused research explores the knowledges, that exist and are developing within youth cultures, required to face new social and environmental challenges including resource over-exploitation, climate change, conservation measures, and potential for tourism. I draw upon recent field research in cross cultural youth leadership camps, interviews, and focus groups with Dene youth in the Northwest Territories of Canada where Land Claims are established and Indigenous Self Government is currently underway. I examine the hybrid and blended forms of knowledge that consist of the ways of learning and teachings by elders, family, ‘land’ and broader community sources, and the scientific knowledge gained from the formal institutional education system. In this presentation, I extend post-colonial thinking about hybridity and hybrid forms of knowledge to conceptualize how Indigenous youth within the formal education system understand and utilize their unique knowledge that is simultaneously derived from traditional knowledge and school-based knowledge, in the context of Indigenous co-management of natural resources. For remote rural communities to survive in the face of growing challenges, new technologies and social media are valuable tools used by youth but are not key drivers in environmental knowledge. This research shows how Dene practices and knowledge systems are conceptualized and interwoven in Indigenous youth environmental knowledge, empowering future decision making and strengthening environmental governance.

RC18-JS-35.7

CADENA-ROA, JORGE* (UNAM)
PUGA, CRISTINA (Autonomous National University of Mexico, Mexico)

From Rescuing Earthquake Victims to Reconstructing Mexican Polity

The September 19th, 2017 earthquake in Mexico City, brought together thousands of students and neighbors with the armed forces in unusual cooperation in order to rescue earthquake victims trapped under the fallen buildings. This social mobilization occurred in a moment when the federal government suffers a severe legitimacy crisis, several state governors are investigated under corruption charges, and there is a widespread sense the Mexican army has been working, the law is poorly enforced, and human rights abuses are rising. Drawing on Goffman's (1959, 1974) dramaturgical and framing perspective, and on recent scholarship on politics and performance (Alexander 2011; Doerr et al. 2015, MCAdAm 1996, Sawai 2017, Tilly 2008), we analyze dramatic and emotional moments during the rescue efforts that created new symbols, gestures, and performances. Rising a clenched fist, once a symbol of protest and defiance, was re-signified as symbol demanding silence so the rescue teams could listen to the earthquake victims trapped in the rubble, stressing the importance of both, listening and life. This massive social mobilization of September 19th, 2017 happened just a few months before the beginning of the 2018 electoral campaigns, and built over previous mobilizations such as the protests raised to condemn the forced disappearance of the 43 students in Ayotzinapa, and the anticorruption movement. Protests and social mobilizations are increasingly demanding the enforcement of the law against state actors’ resistance. Based on our own previous research on collective action and participation, we draw from several sources in order to analyze the emergence of strategic dramaturgy, of sometimes less willed performances, and the unpredictable symbolic interactions that make performance and politics co-constitutive. The social mobilizations we analyze brought together different actors in a common effort that began rescuing earthquake victims now and are trying to reform the Mexican polity.

RC47-795.1

CADENA-ROA, JORGE* (CEICH-UNAM)

Nonviolence in a Violent Country: Mexico in the XXI Century

Since the turn of the Century, there has been an increase in the amount of violence in Mexico related to organized crime and the governmental strategies to enforce the law through the use of the armed forces (Army and Navy), since the police has been infiltrated or overpowered by the criminal organizations. This has enforce the law through the use of the armed forces (Army and Navy), since the police has been infiltrated or overpowered by the criminal organizations. This has

RC03-77.2

CAINE, KEN* (University of Alberta)

From Songs, Stories and Language to Political Leadership: Indigenous Youth Hybrid Environmental Knowledge in Northern Rural Governance

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
RC21-401.1
CALBET ELIAS, LAURA* (Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space)

Housing Developers in Financial Times

In many cities that experience increasing housing prices, stimulating the construction of housing has become a common strategy. Within this logic, private developers are seen as important actors to counteract the housing question. Since the subprime-mortgage crisis, increasing housing prices in several geographies have been interpreted as part of financialization tendencies, relating the global housing crisis to finance oriented accumulation patterns. Nevertheless, analogous to the general lack of research on real estate supply actors, the financialization discussion has mostly ignored the role of developers in arrangements that enable the use of real estate as source for financial profits. Yet, given the political confidence, private developers will contribute to improve the provision of housing, it seems important to question if tendencies of financialization can be also observed in the real estate industry, and how do they may affect social urban development and housing supply.

For a newly built inner-city quarter in Berlin I examine how building attributes, actor constellations and business strategies have changed in favor of the return expectations of financial investors. The case reveals how coinciding with rising residential prices, real estate developers arrange with financialized actors in order to implement high profitable projects. The case reveals how coinciding with rising residential prices, real estate developers use deregulated planning principles and market oriented housing policies to create high profitable investments, and arrange with financialized actors in order to implement their projects. The increasing use of alternative investment vehicles for the financing of housing production indicates the existence of financialization processes in property development.

Using empirical evidence based on planning analysis and corporate research, the presentation contributes to the integration of property development issues in the academic debate on the financialization of housing. Furthermore it claims to consider the consequences of financialization processes by policies that stimulate private housing construction.

RC21-399.3
CALBET ELIAS, LAURA* (Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space)

Urban Governance of Migration. Discourses and Practices in Manchester and Germany

In the context of new migration dynamics, cities are redefining their role in the governance of migration. A propitious field to conduct new municipal migration politics seems to be urban regeneration, where attempts to deal with diverse communities at neighborhood level and also integration politics have a long tradition.

The paper compares examples of ‘migration-led regeneration’ in Manchester and Germany with focus on housing (re-)development.

RC09-197.4
CALDERÓN-VÉLEZ, MILTON* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales)

A La Sombra Del Árbol: Racionalidad Heterogénea En Medio De La Educación Popular, El Desarrollo y El Sur Global

Las prácticas educativas concretas de las escuelas de la red Fe y Alegría en el Chad, África, permiten observar tensiones entre dos diferentes perspectivas: por un lado, el discurso del desarrollo como ascenso al progreso desde el paradigma occidental y por otro, la mirada que propone la búsqueda de la transformación social, dando como resultado un tipo de racionalidad de carácter heterogéneo –en tanto lógica de funcionamiento afín a las dos miradas. En el caso concreto, las tensiones se visibilizan entre la cooperación para el desarrollo y la injerencia en el país de parte de las organizaciones globales; y la educación popular que, surgiendo en los procesos de resistencia de América Latina, se inyecta en los pueblos del corazón africano.

Organizaciones como Fe y Alegría, que mantienen dentro de si elementos propios del desarrollo, aunque se expanden por los países más empobrecidos del globo, es un caso particular para la comprensión de esta racionalidad, dado que ella misma traduce aquellas tensiones.

La ponencia abordará los resultados de la investigación que permitió comprender dicha racionalidad y sus tensiones discursivas: 1) la necesidad de un sujeto afín a la mirada del desarrollo logrado gracias a la aporte de la cooperación, especialmente en el terreno educativo en el Chad; 2) la perspectiva de la educación popular que se inserta en el territorio africano en medio de un contexto notablemente matizado por el discurso desarrollista, tensionando las prácticas educativas a nivel teleológico, político, biocultural, cultural y pedagógico; 3) la existencia de las mencionadas tensiones al interior de Fe y Alegría que, como organo-transnacional, instala la red educativa en el África; y 4) la existencia de una racionalidad heterogénea que surge como materialización de las tensiones en las prácticas sociales micro, desde la escuela, y macro, desde la perspectiva del Sur Global.

RC49-828.2
CALHOUN, ASHLEY* (University of Western Ontario)

BABE, GLENDA* (University of Western Ontario)

Does Moving Matter? Measuring Residential Mobility on Children’s Mental Health Outcomes

Residential mobility plays a significant role in the mental well-being of children. Children that are highly mobile sustain a breakdown of social support both in familial ties, as well as among peer groups. Since residential mobility is almost always linked with school mobility, this adds an additional layer of complexity in understanding child outcomes (Qin et al., 2009). Previous research indicates that the sociodemographic characteristics of the family play a role in mitigating the costs of migration. Single-parent families and individuals from lower socioeconomic status (SES) tend to be more mobile than individuals from two-parent households and families with higher SES (Mok et al., 2016). Therefore, controlling for parental SES and family structure is crucial in understanding the role of residential mobility on child mental health outcomes. Further, research indicates that children who grow up in affluent neighbourhoods are more likely to do better in school, have better mental health outcomes, and engage in less risky behaviors. Thus, children that experience mobility or remain in high-poverty neighbourhoods may have limited access to good schools, poor social networks, and the lack of economic opportunity, which can lead to poorer outcomes over the life course (Keels, 2008). Using data from all 8 cycles of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, this paper examines the effects of residential mobility on children’s mental health outcomes. In particular, we are following a cohort of children at age 10 and tracking their mental health up to the age of 25. Through this analysis we are comparing children that remain in low-income neighbourhoods versus those that move into more affluent neighbourhoods. This paper furthers our understanding of the mental health of Canadian children while controlling for socioeconomic and demographic factors such as social support, parental economic, social and cultural capital, family structure, and SES.

RC55-904.3
CALLENS, MARC* (Statistics Flanders)

Life Satisfaction in Europe: Long Term Trends Explained

In our earlier research based on Eurobarometer micro-data for eight European countries/regions we have found that in Flanders net time trends for life satisfaction are more important than life cycle or generation effects. With each of the three temporal dimensions considered (trend, birth cohort and life cycle), one can associate different economical and/or sociological explanations.

In this paper we focus on the explanation of long-term life satisfaction trends across Europe. We do so by enriching Eurobarometer micro-data (1973-2015) with different macro-level time series (unemployment rates, gdp, ...) and applying Multilevel Hierarchical Age Period Cohort analysis techniques to test various economical and sociological explanations (Easterlin-paradox, absolute income hypothesis,...). The findings are tested for robustness by comparing the results for alternative (hierarchical) models and different variable specifications.

RC12-234.1
CALLEROS-RODRIGUEZ, HECTOR* (University of Bucharest - ICUB)

Is Brexit a Case of Parliamentary Sovereignty Vs Judicial Review?

In a referendum, the people of the United Kingdom (UK) voted to leave the European Union. The terms of Britain’s departure are part of an ongoing public, governmental and parliamentary debate; these terms have also been the subject of judicial review. In trying to understand the role of judicial review in Brexit (the British exit from the European Union), this paper examines the role of the UK’s Supreme Court. Particularly, it analyses the situation where judicial opinion has been expressed on an issue where citizens had already expressed theirs -through a referendum - prompting a public discussion on the legitimacy of the Supreme Court, and on its members, to conduct such a review. Moreover, the paper analyses judicial review as an opinion on a dispute regarding the division of powers: whether the government has the authority to give notice of the U.K.’s withdrawal from the EU as in the terms of Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty (Treaty on European Union) without prior legislation passed by Parliament and assented to by the Monarch. This paper does not analyse the arguments of the Supreme Court on the matter of the authority of provincial governments (Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) with regards to Brexit. Empirically, the British separation from the EU presents useful evidence to understand the counter-majoritarian function of judicial review has in the British polity; similarly, it presents evidence useful to revisit the debate on the democratic legitimacy of judges conducting the function of judicial review. The paper is based on a qualitative analysis of parliamentary proceedings.
debates and judicial rulings, as well as on-line version of newspapers and relevant documents.

**RC16-320.2**

**CALLES-SANTILLANA, JORGE*** (Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla)

**Post-Truth: Knowledge and Politics in Contemporary Society**

Post-truth has turned to be the most relevant political phenomenon in the last years. Defined by Ralph Keyes as any statement in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal beliefs, post-truth is perhaps one of the most serious threats to both democracy and civilized life. Politicians and journalists, who are concerned with its devastating potential, have suggested fact-checking as a post-truth antidote. Thus, the debate on this phenomenon has been set on an ethical-rational basis. On the one hand, the lack of ethical principles is attached to journalists and, on the other hand, the non-critical reception of information is assumed to be the feature of receivers.

This paper is aimed to propose theorizing post-truth on a theoretical framework wider to that based on ethical-rational concepts. Even if it is partially true that non-ethical journalistic practices and non-critical reception habits make post-truth possible, the dominance of this pattern remains unexplained. Post-truth must be studied as a particular phenomenon of the production of social knowledge in contemporary society. It must be understood as the result of the articulation of, at least, three social practices. First, news making as a professional practice based on immediacy, spectacle and the media’s need for reaching wide audiences. Second, political practices aimed to impact public opinion rather than to attend public needs and transform political and social structures. Third, information consumption based on incredulity, disencherished representations by the audiences on politics and their need for easy and immediate solutions. This approach will be built on Anthony Giddens’ theory of structuration, Corneluis Castoriadis’ concept of social imaginary, Bruno Latour’s actor-network theory, Stuart Hall’s theory of articulation, and Serge Moscovici’s and Hall’s theories of representation.

**RC15-JS-64.4**

**CALNAN, MICHAEL*** (University of Kent)

**KANE, SUMIT*** (N OSSA L INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL HEALTH < UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE)

**TRUST and the Regulation of the Medical Profession in the Health System in India**

The general intention of systems of regulation is to control the practices of actors to achieve a variety of economic and social objectives in the public interest. This paper examines the current regulatory regimes and practices in the health system in India using the trust/control duality as an analytical frame. In doing so it critically reflects upon the stewardship and governance of the health system, exposing the limits and fragilities of the current regulatory approach to controlling health system actor’s behaviours and practices. It draws on evidence from an exploratory study of trust relations carried out by the authors in one region of India. Evidence and insight from this analysis are used to depict the nature of trust relations and regulation in the health system, and the problems therein, and to explain why they take that shape. The final part of the paper outlines possible strategies for effective stewardship and governance of health systems, and concludes with identifying gaps in the research evidence.

**RC15-286.5**

**CALOVSKI, VID*** (University of Kent)

**CALNAN, MICHAEL*** (University of Kent)

**Going Private in the Public Sector: Understanding Commissioning Decisions in the English NHS**

One popular approach to understanding decision-making in healthcare organisations is the internal/external pressure framework (Pettigrew et al., 1992). It draws on political science and sociology and is favoured as it attempts to take on board national policy directives at the system level and their interaction with more local organisational and professional interests in shaping decision making. The value of this framework was examined in a study which explored the implementation of new commissioning arrangements under the Health and Social Care Act (2012) in the English NHS. This paper specifically examines what influences the decisions of commissioners in the selection of providers and whether they choose public or private providers.

This paper presents findings from a comparative ethnography, which followed the commissioning processes in two CCGs. This ethnography involved interviews with key informants and observation of committee meetings at both CCGs. Throughout, separate specific services, with different histories of private provider involvement, have been traced and examined. Findings suggest that commissioners have much less autonomy to select providers than initially expected which is explained, primarily, by the influence of individual financial situations at each site. Evidence of privatization is limited in the NHS, with commissioners generally opting for public providers. However, there appears to be an increase in how marketised the service has become, with commissioners making extensive use of market mechanisms to select providers, which resulted from new rules set out by the Health and Social Care Act (2012). The explanatory power of the internal/external pressure framework will be assessed in light of this evidence, concluding with a discussion of the policy implications of this research consisting of how commissioning may change in the next few years and providing a suggested agenda for future research.

**RC11-223.2**

**CALVO, ESTEBAN*** (Universidad Diego Portales)

**LEON, ANA SOFIA*** (Universidad Diego Portales)

**STAUDINGER, URSULA M.*** (Columbia Aging Center)

**A Gender Approach to the Association between Retirement Timing and Functional Health in an Emerging Economy**

This study uses a gender approach to examine differences in the health effects of retirement timing. Extant literature frequently overlooks gender differences, is narrowly focused on early retirement, and uses data from high-income economies. However, gender differences and late retirements are more salient in emerging economies. The present study contributes to this literature by exploring gender differences in the association between retirement timing and functional health in Chile. Chile shares the context of traditional gender norms, high prevalence of late retirements and poor job quality with many other emerging economies. In addition, Chile is an interesting case study because its retirement age varies greatly for both men and women and its privatized pension system has been replicated worldwide. Using fixed-effects regressions on Chilean Social Protection Survey panel data for 2,645 individuals age 50 and over, in the labor force at baseline, and who did not retire because of health reasons, we assess gender differences in the relationship between retirement timing and the number of limitations to perform activities of daily living (ADLs). We find that retiring too early is detrimental to the functional health of both men and women, but there are important gender differences in the benefits of continued employment. These results are robust to different model specifications and suggest that, in the context of emerging economies, forcing longer working lives can be detrimental to the functional health of men, while promoting a voluntary extension of careers can benefit women without damaging men. We discuss potential socioeconomic and psychosocial mechanisms underlying the gender-specific nature of the relationship between retirement timing and functional health in emerging economies.
The Treatment of Gender Violence in the Spanish Administration of Justice. Implementation and Effectiveness of LO 1/2004

The objective of this communication is to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the successive legal reforms on gender violence including the Spanish Ley Orgánica 1/2004, of 28 December, on Integral Protection Measures against Gender Violence. A perspective of 12 years from the passing of the LO 1/2004 will assess the progress of its implementation, in particular its effectiveness in the fight against gender violence. More specifically, the paper will address the evolution of data related to the treatment of gender violence in the Administration of Justice from a comprehensive approach that will integrate both judicial decisions and the activity of the various organizations and people that work in the implementation of the law in this area.

With regard to the methodology, the approach will integrate theory and empirical research. In relation to this latter dimension, both quantitative and qualitative methods will be used. In relation to the quantitative methods I will re-analyze the data of previous research (1999 to 2006). That information will be supplemented by data from secondary sources, since statistical progress in the evaluation of gender violence in recent years has been considerable (OEH, Observatorio Estadal de Violencia contra la mujer, etc.). Qualitative research will be completed with 2 focus groups and 8 semi-structured interviews.

RC12-245.14
CALVO-GARCÍA, MANUEL* (Universidad de Zaragoza)


In 2015 was promulgated in the Spanish Official Gazette the new Spanish Public Security Law, which came into force on July 1, 2015. This law, named the “gag law” (“ley mordaza”) by critics, is one of the most controversial laws in Spain and would have meant a new turn to “the security of rights”. The reform made was an important step forward in extending the regulatory mechanisms for the control of public safety in the control of “public order”. As a result, a new regulation of the protection of rights is being increased.

More specifically, this paper will focus on the changes promoted by the reform of the Public Security Law in 2015 and will analyze the first available data on the application of the Law. Secondly, we will address a specific issue that we consider crucial from the point of view of the protection of guarantees and freedoms, the problems raised by police discretion in the security society. To conclude, finally, it will develop some cautions and the need to put limits to authoritarian and restrictive interventions in the preventive control of public security to guarantee the protection of fundamental rights.

RC12-245.10
CALVO-GARCÍA, MANUEL* (Universidad de Zaragoza)

The Death of Young Children: An Expression of Social Inequality

One of the most important social and demographic achievements of Mexico in recent decades has been the sharp drop in mortality, especially in the first years of life. However, the decline in early childhood mortality -the occurrence of which is strongly associated with poverty and marginalization, and whose causes can be largely avoided-, has occurred at different paces and intensities among the several regions and population sectors of the country, still prevailing today strong inequalities between the socioeconomically more and less favored population segments.

Historically the Mexican indigenous population has remained in a position of acute disadvantage and social precariousness compared to the rest of the country’s inhabitants, residing very often in small, dispersed and isolated rural localities or in the marginalized areas of medium and large cities, generally in a situation of poverty, with great deficiencies in their living conditions and difficulties to access quality basic services, including those related to education and health care.

The objective of the paper is to analyze the inequality existing in the death of children under five years of age between indigenous and non-indigenous mothers, distinguishing in both cases between mothers living in rural and urban areas. To analyze this evolution of this inequality and the possible changes in the factors influencing the mortality of children, a cohort analysis of mothers is carried out and the incidence of different factors is explored through the use of multivariate statistical methods.

Data used are from the National Survey of Demographic Dynamics (ENAID) carried out in 2014, which collected longitudinal and retrospective reproductive and maternal data for a sample of about 68 thousand indigenous and non-indigenous mothers aged 15 to 54.

RC41-709.2
CAMARENA-CORDOVA, ROSA MARIA* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

RC30-JS-2.8
CAMARENA-CORDOVA, ROSA MARIA* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

Youth Work in Mexico: Current Situation and Challenges

The problem of youth work has taken on an unprecedented relevance and visibility at the global level in recent years, largely due to the high and rising levels of unemployment that afflict an increasing number of young people.

However, the problem is not limited exclusively to a shortage of jobs, but goes much further, manifested in a continued quality deterioration of existing jobs, with important implications for workers, especially the younger. In this regard, it should be noted that work has historically been one of the main channels of integration and social mobility, constituting not only the source to obtain resources for the daily survival but of access to a large part of social services and benefits, a status or social position, the development and realization of individuals and, in general, the creation of living conditions.

However, in the stage of life in which young are, work acquires additional dimensions. It is a pathway to social life, to the creation of networks and social relationships and to the deployment and demonstration of personal capacities, playing a key role in defining and reaffirming self-esteem and personal identity, creation of perspectives and expectations of future and the achievement of independence and autonomy in different orders of life.

The paper analyzes the current situation and work dynamics of Mexican young. For it, I carry out a longitudinal follow-up of work characteristics of a both sexes panel of young aged 14-24 years interviewed over five trimesters (2016-2017) by the National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE). My interest is on addressing several aspects that give account of job opportunities and the precarious conditions in which young people currently work, so as the transitions and changes throughout the period analyzed. Analysis is performed using some tools from Event History Analysis and of Sequence Analysis.

RC57-925.2
CAMBRE, CAROLINA* (Concordia University)

The Revenge of the Ineffable: Evaluating Visual Methodological Work

Like other qualitative methodologies, visual approaches often wrestle with the question of how to incorporate different ways of speaking to the object and still provide coherence while allowing the results to be emergent? Those wrestling with this problematic and conducting visually informed research, sometimes fall subject to the vigorous critiques offered by scholars such as Dr. Fuyuki Kurasawa (2013) who accuse visual methodologies of being either too descriptively oriented or too anecdotal; either too content focused (deterministic), or too centred on the networks of production and political economy of images bypassing the meaning potentials of the visuals themselves. Kurasawa complains of a lack of systematicity in process (reflective follow-through), balance, and anecdotal tendencies in visually oriented or visually informed research particularly when coupled with a lack of analytical attention to typological analysis. Systematic analysis, discontinuities and ruptures to address overemphasis on anecdotal evidence. Evaluation consists of addressing the approaches too focused on inner content, on the one hand, and on approaches focusing heavily on networks of production (political economy) on the other. If we take as a starting point however that: Visual methodological concerns contribute to affect and practice when they honour and recognize aesthetic and sense-based epistemics: we can say they are already post-disciplinary and “against method.” And thus require, in fact demand, other strategies of implementation and consequently of evaluation. This paper proposes then to take seriously Erin Manning’s (2016) idea that method, “an apparatus of capture,” works “as a safeguard against the ineffable” (p. 32) in order to mobilize the concept of “visuality” (Shields 2003) to provoke encounters with the ineffable in visual sociological research. Visual methodologies demand a new creative strategies that work topologically across the interdisciplinary concerns reflected in visual sociological work, in ways that must be considered, at this point, post-disciplinary.

RC57-935.5
CAMBRE, CAROLINA* (Concordia University)

Topological Views of Visual Pedagogy: Towards Nomadic Processes

Twenty years have passed since Elizabeth A. St. Pierre (1997) wrote so eloquently about holding tight to the “possibilities of nomadic inquiry” (379) in the context of writing about ethnographic practice in the field, and feminist sensibilities. This paper proposes to take up the ideas rooted in one of Guattari and Deleuze’s central themes in A Thousand Plateaus (ATP) in their chapter on “Nomadology. The war machine” to ask what if the times and spaces of visual pedagogy were conceptualized in such ways as to resist territorialization into political and ideological ends. As Paul Virilio comments when interviewed by John Armitage (1999), that “images have turned into ammunition” (re. , logistics, front line etc) … a logistics of perception” (45), and “if you look at the Second World War, there was no bombing without

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
photographs ... We have, therefore, now entered a type of war about directing images...the image is right in the middle of the mechanism" (46).

If we ascribe to the interest of ATP in achieving a liberating effect from a certain kind of academic discourse, then a "nomaological" understanding of the world, that the world is constantly on the move, "without departure or arrival" (Deleuze & Guattari, 1987, p. 353) is useful for conceptualizing a refusal to assign an address or to ask directions in order to locate, fix, or determine the "what" and "how" and "for what purposes" of visual pedagogies. What this paper will attempt to conceptualize then, is a topological approach focusing on the not knowing when/where of visual pedagogies as visual/temporal practices, or "practices of space" (Game 1991, p. 148) without romanticizing the idea of the nomad as homeless, exile, or placeless. Deleuze and Guattari (1987) show nomads do not inhabit/hold space and so are not defined by movement, but rather permit a deterritorialization of thought.

**TG03-961.3**

**CAMMINGA, B.*, (African Centre for Migration & Society, Wits University)**

**Categories and Queues: The Structural Realities of Gender and the South African Asylum System**

South Africa is the only country on the African continent that not only recognises but also constitutionally protects and offers asylum to transgender-identified individuals. In light of this in recent years it has seen a marked rise in the emergence of this category of person within the asylum system. Drawing on research carried out between 2012 and 2015 this article argues, that transgender identified refugees/asylum seekers, living in South Africa, rather than accessing safety and to experience significant hinderances to their survival. On entering the country, an individual has fourteen days to report to a Refugee Reception Office and apply for asylum. To access a center, asylum seekers are required to queue. Faced with two separate lines, one for men and one for women—much like the issues surrounding transgender access to public bathrooms—transgender refugees approaching the South African state for asylum are immediately forced to make a choice. This queue also creates the conditions for surveillance, particularly as different regions are serviced on different days, which brings together the same asylum seekers from similar regions on the continent. This can make life for those who transition in South Africa doubly exposing, as they possibly move between queues witnessed by local communities. This article questions the necessity of an ever-ubiquitous system of sex/gender identification in the lives of asylum seekers, noting current developments internationally, regionally, and locally in relation to the development of third- gender categories, “X” category passports, the suppression of gender markers, and wider debates about the removal and necessity of sex/ gender identifiers on documents and their impact.

**RC05-118.5**

**CAMOZZI, ILENYA* (University of Milan Bicocca)**

**Italian Second Generation in Germany: Forms of Ethnic Discrimination at School**

The relationship between racism and education is a challenging perspective in order to investigate the characters of contemporary racism inasmuch it affects not only social representations but also everyday practices already in the socialization processes. Forms of discrimination and racism in children's and young people's educational path are often characterized by violence – psychological and symbolic – and are the expression of a power asymmetry perpetrated by a social institution whose purpose, instead, should be of forming a good citizen within liberal democracies. These forms have a particular relevance when pupils and students are exposed, as they possibly move between queues witnessed by local communities. This article questions the necessity of an ever-ubiquitous system of sex/gender identification in the lives of asylum seekers, noting current developments internationally, regionally, and locally in relation to the development of third- gender categories, “X” category passports, the suppression of gender markers, and wider debates about the removal and necessity of sex/ gender identifiers on documents and their impact.

**RC34-624.5**

**CAMOZZI, ILENYA* (University of Milan Bicocca)**

**Youth Mobility and Cosmopolitan Citizenship, the Italian Case**

People’s increasing mobility is one of the most evident implication of ongoing globalization processes (Urry and Sheller 2006). Mobility characterises not only adults’ life but also numerous young people’s biography. Youngsters’ increasing mobility – not yet largely analysed (Gabriel 2007; Skrbsk et al 2014) – asks to be investigated as a key aspect of contemporary youth condition, traditionally analysed from two different perspectives – ‘transitions’ and ‘cultural’ (Haug, Weigand, and Wyn 2011; Woodman and Bennett 2015). Mobility represents a fertile category to connect these two perspectives inasmuch mobility constitutes both a marker in many young people’s transition to adulthood, and a distinctive character of contemporary youth culture.

Nowadays, mobility is a condition experienced both as an-abroad educational exchange and more often as a form of work and argues that we are in the midst of a turn in economic forecasting in relation to technological unemployment. The problem of technological unemployment has usually been denied by mainstream economic, in particular by the so-called marginalist or neoclassic school, and sometimes dismissed as “the Luddite fallacy.” The narrative of technological unemployment has typically been based on the axiom that “for every job destroyed by automation, a new and better-paid position will become available.” Sociologists of work, futurists, and Keynesian economists have sometimes challenged this view by calling it a “myth,” but their scenario analyses have been largely ignored. Recently, however, prestigious institutions, usually promoting the neoliberalist paradigm, at least not entirely, it are beginning to consider massive technological unemployment as a possible threat. Reports by institutions such as the McKinsey Institute, the World Economic Forum, the Bank of England, and Oxford University, predict that about half of present jobs could disappear within the next two decades because of automation and artificial intelligence. While it is true that new jobs will be created, no existing socio-economic mechanism can guarantee full employment. Outstanding scientists and businessmen (i.e. Steven Hawking, Bill Gates, Elon Musk) have added their voices to the debate by reinforcing the idea that without the intervention of governments, a future of mass unemployment is waiting. In other words, the new narration is based on the axiom that “for every job created by automation, several more will be eliminated entirely,” and that the reduction of working hours, or the implementation of a universal basic income, could be answers to this problem.

**RC32-584.2**

**CAMPANHA NAKAMOTO, ANA LUISA* (University of Sao Paulo)**

**Japanese Women in Brazil: Gender, Race and Nationalism in the Aftermath of World War II**

Mainstream historiography of Japanese Immigration to Brazil pays little attention to women's experiences and their role in key historical events. In the aftermath of World War II, the Japanese-Brazilian community was struggling with the social and economic consequences of President Getulio Vargas' authoritarian regime Estado Novo (1937-1945) and its repressive measures against foreign populations associated with the Axis powers. The outcome of the war triggered a major conflict within the Japanese-Brazilian community between "makegumi" (or "defenders", those who accepted Japan's defeat) and "kachigumi" (or "victorious", those who fought the war had been not over or that Japan had won). In the midst of outbursts of violence against Japanese immigrants (by rural Brazilian populations and a "kachigumi" extremist organization called Shindo-Renmei), Japanese-Brazilian women promoted dance performances, popular theater presentations and clubs to raise money for war victims in Japan and "to mend
community ties'. This presentation aims to demonstrate how their practices and discourses, embedded in a rhetoric of domesticity and racialized femininity, are pivotal to understand the situation of Japanese-Brazilian in the complex interplay between race, gender, class and political activism in Brazil during the Cold War era.

RC23-440.5

CAMPBELL, VALERIE* (University of Prince Edward Island)

Their Stories – Technology through the Eyes of Youth

Technology, and in particular social media, are ubiquitous in the lives of young people. As they grow very fast, email address and internet connection are required just to search and apply for a job. However, it is their immersion in social media which most impacts the day to day lives of youth. In focus groups and workshops with first year university students in Atlantic Canada, I explored with them the impact of social media in their lives, their feelings about technology, and ethical practices for both living and being researched in their online spaces. Through digital storytelling, they provided thoughtful and insightful glimpses into their online worlds. This presentation outlines the ways in which youth understand the ruling relations of technology use and their conflicted relationships with their apps. Hear Adrienne's frustration with using unfamiliar technology and Akinad's practices for both living and being researched in their online spaces. Through the impact of social media in their lives, their feelings about technology, and ethical practices for both living and being researched in their online spaces.

RC57-933.5

CAMPBELL, VALERIE* (University of Prince Edward Island)

Understanding Young People's Use and Experience of Digital Media: A Multi-Modal Approach

Digital media is a fact of life for many of today's youth. The Digital Media and Young Lives over Time Project examined the ways in which youth spend their time engaging with digital media as well as their complex relationship with the media. Following McLuhan (1994) we feel it is an understanding of young people's experience with technology that is of value - 'the medium is the message' (p.7).

Key to this understanding is the concept of digital capital, a complex set of social processes and relations grounded in digital cultures, but which has yet to be fully examined as it relates to digital media and young lives over time. This study was designed to comprehensively examine the use and experience of digital media among youth aged 16-19 years in Canada, Scotland, and Australia and understand how engagement with digital media translates to digital capital. We employed a multi-modal design which included video-recorded face-to-face interviews with 145 youth participants, a demographic survey, and the capture and analysis of images and text from participants' digital media activity on platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Pinterest, and Tumblr. Data from videos, surveys, and social media platforms were integrated to create a “digital portrait” in both narrative and video form for each participant. Preliminary analysis reveals the paradoxical nature of the relationship youth have with the digital media they feel compelled to interact with on a perpetual basis. This paper will highlight the decision-making and understanding processes and challenges required to collect, integrate, analyze, and translate data from multiple modalities within a strong ethical framework.

Reference:

RC39-690.1

CANETE, KAIRA ZOE* (University of New South Wales)

The Emergence of the "Widows' Village": Examining the Socio-Spatial Reconfiguration of a 'post'-Disaster Community in the Aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines

Disasters are widely regarded as events that result in loss, destruction and disruption of social life, organization, and institutions. Although this has led to a growing understanding of the social impacts of disaster, there is less attention given to what new landscapes of social relations and family life are produced in their aftermath. In this paper, I examine the case of Barangay 88 in Tacloban City, Philippines, an urban area that was heavily devastated by typhoon Haiyan in 2013. Barangay 88 is a populous village incurring the highest number of fatalities, most of which are men who stayed behind to secure their houses and property as storm surges destroyed the city. Thus, Barangay 88 is also known as "the widows' barangay (village)", alluding to the rise of households headed by widowed women who survived the disaster. Here, I investigate howgendered subjectivities, ideologies and identities are produced, contested, and employed through the socio-spatial reconfigurations of this 'post'-disaster village. Specifically, the paper asks how the foregrounding of the "widow/woman" identity influences the deployment of technologies of recovery by state and non-state actors; and how these technologies of recovery impact the social positions and trajectories of widow/women in their aftermath. In doing so, the paper attempts to explore not only the new spaces of vulnerabilities that widow/women occupy in a post-disaster context, but also the spaces of opportunities for a more transformative recovery facilitated by changes in socio-spatial relations. By utilizing a feminist lens, drawing on an understanding of the intersectional, political, and spatially-situated nature of vulnerabilities and capacities, the paper endeavors to make visible women's narratives of recovery that challenge the appropriation of fixed notions of vulnerabilities that run the risk of perpetuating gendered inequities within and beyond the disaster context.

RC28-506.4

CANO LOPEZ, TOMÁS* (Pompeu Fabra University)

PERALES, FRANCISCO (University of Queensland)

BAXTER, JANEEN (University of Queensland)

Does Fathers' Time in Childcare Matter for Child Cognitive Development?

Fathers' involvement in childcare has for a long time been theoretically considered as a boost for children's cognitive skills development. We empirically test this widely spread hypothesis using rich time use panel data from three waves of the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (n=6,173 observations). We draw in developmental psychology's theories to deduct our hypotheses as well as on recent dynamic models of intergenerational transmissions to test them. We examine how fathers' time in childcare affect children's cognitive achievement at ages 4 - 8. We test two different component of father-child time —the quantity and the timing of that effect of heterogeneous by paternal education. We find that fathers' quantity and content of time have a positive effects for cognitive outcomes, being educational time the most productive input. In addition, we do not find differences in educational time inputs' effect for child's cognition between high and low educated fathers. The later finding suggests that children from high educated fathers are exposed to higher quality of inputs during non-parental time. Finally, we find that media time with fathers have a positive effect for children in high educated households while it has not for low educated ones. This result suggests that the content of the media, which we can observe from our data, differs among educational levels, being those children from high educated fathers exposed to more cognitive stimulating contents during media time. The findings from this paper contribute to the debate about the benefits of men's involvement in family life and the social reproduction of inequality. Implications are that policy makers must take into account effects of fathers' time on child development.

RC06-132.5

CANO LOPEZ, TOMÁS* (Pompeu Fabra University)

Men's Childcare Involvement before and during the Great Recession: The Case of Spain (2002-2010)

In the last decades in Western societies the gender wage gap has increasingly been reduced while wage gap among socioeconomic statuses (SES) have followed the opposite pattern. The trends towards the widening/narrowing of gender and SES inequalities in the labor market have been accentuated during the late 2000s and beginning of 2010s, due to the Great Recession. However, little is known about how changes in gender and SES gaps in the labor market during the recessionary period have been translated in a critical dimension for the social reproduction of inequalities: time with children. This paper aims to analyze whether the widening/narrowing trends of gender and SES inequalities in paid work have followed a similar pattern in the childcare time before and during the Great Recession, focusing on the fathers' perspective. To do so I use two waves of the Spanish Time Use Survey carried out before and during the economic recession. I model the data using Ordinary Least Square regressions to see variations over time and across families, and Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition to explore how extended variations are driven by behavioral or compositional changes. Preliminary results show that, on the one hand, the gender gap is being reduced, especially in the more time-flexible and physical demanding part of childcare. This change is mainly driven by compositional changes like the rise of amount of fathers out of the labor force with greater availability of time. On the other hand, we find that the gap between high and low educated fathers has not been narrowed by the Great Recession.

RC22-405.16

CANTA, CARMELINA* (UNIVERSITY ROMA TRE)

The DYNAMIC of Women Theologians in Italy: A Sociological Analysis

The paper on "The dynamic of 'women theologians' in Italy: a sociological analysis" approaches the theme from a theoretical and empirical point of view. It focuses, at the beginning, on the role of the ‘observers women' present at the Vatican II Council and on others who, from the outside, influenced the debate on women, church, modernity and secularism in the West. The focus of reflection is on the consequences arising in ‘feminist/female theology' today through the data

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
of 'survey' which deals with the universe of Italian Christian women theologians (Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox, etc.). This paper explores the dynamic of relation between gender, ('women theologians'), and religion, as important dimensions of church's constructed lives. Especially the contribution tries to explore the complex approach to the interactions between religion, gender, and the space of religious intellectuals in the Italian society. Through data of survey understands the contribution of the 'women theologians' in the context of contemporary secularism in Italy.

From a methodical point of view the empiric method used in the survey is a qualitative one by means of a questionnaire with multiple closed questions. The questions (hyposthesys) are many. When was feminist theology born? What is the rapport between the genders in the Christian Churches? What is the future of women in the Roman Catholic Church and the role of women in the Catholic Church in Italy? What's the role of women theologians' in Italy today? There is a discrimination of women (Compared to men theologians) and in the societies? What do women theologians think about women priests? The What is their 'dream'? I will try to offer a response to these questions.

RC34-626.7

CAO, JIANYING (Kyushu University)

Rights Protection for China's New Generation of Rural-Urban Migrant Workers

As the Hukou System (residence registration system) became loosened and the inter movements became easier, China has been experiencing a largest population movement in the world. Moreover, as the structure within rural-urban migrant worker group changed, the new generation migrant workers who were born after 1980 have become the main part of the migrant workers, and appear to have new problems and demands compared with the previous generation. Having been directly influenced by China's rapid economic growth and recent socio-demographic policy changes, this cohort of rural-urban migrants have different migration motivations compared to their father's generation, and demonstrate interesting migration patterns.

According to the first-hand interview data collected in March 2017 and August 2017 in Beijing rural area and Guangzhou city and combined with related census statistics of State Statistics Bureau, this paper analyses resettlement projects in relation to 1) Hukou System, which no longer prohibits rural labor migration, but still restricts migrant workers' access to public health care, pension system, legal aid, social services, etc. 2) In comparison to older cohorts, new generation of migrant workers is better educated, more aware of workplace rights, and more likely to demand employment protection and decent work, and they are supposed to rely on themselves to struggle for legal rights.

RC12-247.1

CAO, LIQUIN* (Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, University of Ontario Institute of Technology)

WU, YUNING (Wayne State University)

Confidence in the Police By Race: Taking Stock and Charting New Directions

The current study reflects a narrative mega-review of confidence in the police by race. This mega-review has led to two conclusions. First, blacks and whites have different levels of confidence in the police, but the difference between races is a matter of degrees. Second, race is not the strongest predictor of confidence in the police in most multivariate analyses. When variables, such as police contacts and concentrated disadvantage, are controlled, the effect of race tends to be attenuated and/or sometimes disappear. These results prompt us to urge scholars to chart new directions for future research: fairness and its flip side – injustice – rather than race should be the focus of empirical and analytical gaze. The practical implications derived from this review are twofold. First, central to improving minority confidence in the police is to treat people of all racial groups fairly and equitably. Second, the police and the police must come to terms and have faith in our democratic system and reform. This meta-review is the first of its kind. We conclude by proposing a template of explaining confidence in the police by race with fairness as the tying knot.

RC20-J5-79.8

CAO, YAJUAN* (Wuhan University)

The Imbalance between Female Scholars’ Abilities and Chances: Evidence from Sociology

Gender problem exists everywhere in our society including universities and research institutions. This article analysis the biographies of female scholars in Sociology from the top 20 universities in China, finding that although the number of female scholars keeps rising, it is still less than that of male scholars at the moment. Female scholars show their perfect performances in researches, not only doing good in evaluation but also developing their fields of research.

RC31-564.3

CAPONIO, TIZIANA* (University of Turin)

CAPPIALI, TERESA (Collegio Carlo Alberto)

Italian Migration Policies in Times of Crisis. the Policy Gap Reconsidered

Existing studies suggest a persistent gap between restrictive immigration policies and expansive inflows; however, such a gap is reconfigured in times of crisis has not been the object of reflection so far. Focusing on how migration policies have evolved in the 2007-17 decade in Italy in response to the economic crisis that started in 2008 and the migration/refugee crisis that started in 2011, this paper aims to assess how the policy gap underlying migration policies in this country since the early 1990s, has been affected by overlapping crises. Our analysis suggests low skill worker current the hypotheses on the policy gap, namely the ‘client politics’ and the ‘embedded liberal’ hypotheses. While the economic crisis resulted in more restrictive policies and border controls, the migration crisis played a major role in the relaxation of these policies. Yet, both immigrant stocks and migration flows have undergone a moderate increase throughout the decade; furthermore, a significant aspect characterising new inflows is the declining number of migrant workers and the sharp increase of asylum seekers. This reconfigured policy gap, we argue, is not the result of the pressure by traditional economic actors and civil society organisations, who had been particularly influential in pushing the state to be more permissive policies in the past. It rather reflects contradictions within the international sphere, and more specifically between political actors, administrative actors and EU institutions.

RC19-350.1

CAPONIO, TIZIANA* (Collegio Carlo Alberto)

ESTEVEZ ARE, MARGARITA (Syracuse University)

Migrant Workers Vs. Brides: The Care Crisis in Southern Europe and East Asia

Existing studies on the link between migration and care regimes have focused on Europe and emphasized the centrality of the care regime in shaping different types of migration flows (e.g. Williams 2012). Recent attempts to go beyond Europe have focused on familialist welfare states in North America and South East Asia (Michel and Peng 2012), highlighting the importance of different notions of citizenship (civic vs. ethnic). Our paper seeks to explain very different patterns of female migration into five countries – Italy, Spain, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. They are all familialist welfare states, which traditionally relied heavily on the family for welfare provision. Today, these countries all face new challenges: increases in women’s educational investment and labor force participation combined with demographic aging have led to acute care shortages. Italy and Spain embraced the ‘immigrant-in-the-family’ model by relying on female migrant care workers (Bettio, Simonazzi & Villa 2006), while Japan and Korea relied more on international marriages involving foreign wives from poorer Asian countries (Piper and Rocos 2003). Taiwan is an intermediate case as it relies both on female migrant care workers and foreign brides from poorer countries. We explain these cross-national variations in terms of different ‘migration regimes.’ We define “migration regime” in terms of three sets of rules: (i) availability of employment visas and the rights attached to such visas; (ii) the rights of undocumented migrants; and (iii) availability visas for family members and spouses and the rights granted to family members and spouses.

RC14-272.4

CAPPELLO, GIANNA* (Department of Cultures and Society - University of Palermo)

Digital Labour and the "Social" of Social Media: A Marxist Critique

The Web 2.0 has certainly made it easier for amateur/grassroot/DIY culture to reach unprecedented levels of visibility and creativity. What was once a "piece of work" shared within the restricted face-to-face circles of amateurs and circulated only via traditional forms of mailing, is now broadcasted into the virtually unlimited digital communities of social media. Not only that. The creativity process itself is changing as its social/collaborative dimension is growing in unprecedented ways too. Of course, acts of creativity (however you define them) have always involved some kind of connection with other people, either directly (in the actual "crafting" of the piece of work) or indirectly as a form of cultural influence. With the emergence of social media this connection is further developed into ever-new forms, means and modes of collaboration, both offline and online. While the positive aspects of this process are undeniable (access to and use of social media are typically free or little expensive; interfaces are typically "friendly" and intuitive;...
The commenting and sharing they allow is crucial to build people's self-esteem and expertise, etc.), this contribution intends to offer a critique of it by arguing that the various forms of cultural production being created and circulated in/by social media are in fact a form of unpaid digital labour and that Marxist theory may give some interesting insights to counteract the hyper-enthusiastic and populist myths that often accompany discussions (both at academic and popular culture level) about the "social" of social media.

RC13-251.3

CAPPELLO, GIANNIA* (Department of Cultures and Society - University of Palermo)


Watching television has been typically one of the most important leisure activities in people's everyday life. In the contemporary convergence culture, where old media and new media collide (Jenkins 2006), this activity is being reshaped in quite new and unprecedented ways. Connected to and "watched" through mobile devices and social media, television screens are today sophisticated means of entertainment bringing to a radical change both at the level of consumption and production. Broadcasters are rapidly changing their productive and marketing strategies to tune in with the multiplicities places and practices "networked publics" (boyd, 2010) inhabit and share. While the "augmented" experience of television watching in times of Web 2.0 is undeniably symptomatic of an "active" audience, a Marxist critique of it, as developed in this paper, may give some interesting insights by arguing that in fact it may also be seen as a form of exploitation by a capitalist industry in search of ever-new markets and unpaid digital labour.

RC30-JS-2.6

CARBAJO PADILLA, DIEGO* (Universidad del País Vasco)

KELLY, PETER* (School of Education, RMIT University)

Global Grammars of Enterprise/Entrepreneurship

In the context of long run historical transformations in globalising labour markets, the emergence of a so-called 'digital disruption'/Third Industrial Revolution, and the still unfolding aftermath of the 2008-09 Global Financial Crisis (GFC) precarity has become the key characteristic of the contexts in which many young people in the liberal democracies of the OECD/EU seek some 'solution' to the challenges and opportunities of making a 'transit' to adulthood. At the same time that this diffuse and ambivalent, symbolic and material, form of violence (precarity) is profoundly altering young people's working and living conditions, government agencies and departments, educational institutions, businesses and NGOs (for example, regional and national governments, the OECD, UNESCO, EU) are developing and promoting different enterprise/entrepreneurship programs as the primary mechanism to deal with young people's marginalisation, exclusion and unemployment.

Grounded in two on-going research projects related to self and social enterprise/entrepreneurship in Europe and Australia the paper will introduce the analytical concept of global grammars of enterprise/entrepreneurship to identify, examine and analyse a number of things, including: • the shifting, unstable, always strategic power relations between governmental discourses/rationales of 'entrepreneurship' —that can usefully be situated in what Foucault would call a neo-liberal apparatus that seeks to individualise and responsibilise 'entrepreneurship';
• and the performances and actions of enterprise, the enterprising behaviour and dispositions of persons and groups, the 'vernacular', local, particular, 'translations' of the ideas of enterprise/entrepreneurship that organisations and young people enact in places such as the Basque country (Spain), Melbourne (Australia), and in other contexts where our research 'touched down', including Scotland and San Francisco.

The 'metaphor' of global grammars of enterprise/entrepreneurship is suggestive of an analysis that highlights and acknowledges young people's situated, unstable, shifting and fluid performances and enactments of enterprise amid the violence of globalising precarity.

RC34-620.2

CARBAJO PADILLA, DIEGO* (Universidad del País Vasco)

New Forms of Collectivity Among Youth in the Basque Country (Spain): The Phenomenon of ‘Youth Promises’

In the last decades, groups of youths in the Basque Country (Spain) have been renting former commercial premises as spaces for leisure and sociality. According to recent data, at least the 20% of young people of the Basque Country is member of this kind of collectivities. The negative image of this phenomenon produced by the media relating them to risk practices and accidents, drug consumption and coexistence problems with the neighbours has increased the political concern about it. In this sense, most of the city councils of the Basque Country are developing different regulations to standardise this rising phenomenon.

Grounded on two quantitative broad research produced by the Basque Youth Observatory and a qualitative research I coordinated for the city council of Vitoria-Gasteiz, the objective of the paper is to go beyond its definition as a social problem and to offer a socio-anthropological view of the phenomenon. Thus, it will be posed that the institutionalization of these forms of collectivity is closely related to processes such as: a) urban transformations; b) the extension of youth; c) the precarisation of labour and housing markets; d) the implementation of some regulations over the uses of public spaces in the last decade and; f) some cultural features of the Basque Country.

In that frame, the phenomenon takes the form of a collective and creative response that enables young people more affordable leisure and consumption far from the adult-world surveillance. Furthermore, the premises emerge as authentic social spaces where different learnings such as sharing and managing commons, or making collective decisions take place. Lastly, the paper seeks to contribute to the session with some developments to the on-going debate in Youth Studies around structure and agency, contemporary forms of govern, the reproduction of youth cultures, and the complex relations between individuals and collectivities.

RC51-853.2

CARDIEL, JORGE* (National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM))

The Use of Technological Concepts and Analogies in Sociological Thought: A Cybernetic Genealogy

Since its foundations, cybernetics and systemics have been interested in recognizing forms and patterns present in biological, technological, social and psychic entities. Both approaches offer a diversity of ontological conceptions; some treat these four entities as systems closed in their operations to each other (as in Niklas Luhmann's proposal), others merge them together (e.g. the bio-mechanical and the psychosocial individual, as Bernard Scott does). Since the beginning, sociological thought has been occupied with the task of defining its object of knowledge. Far from being clarified, «the social» remains a black box. Depending on each theoretical point of departure, this black box is diversely articulated. However, technological metaphors and analogies have been continuously used in the design of sociological observing systems (to observe the social). Some paradigmatic examples —among many others—are: Émile Durkheim's distinction between «mechanic» and «organic» solidarity, Karl Marx's conception of class struggle as «motor» of history, Michel Foucault's suggestion that humans develop different «technologies of the self» and his investigations of «dispositifs» that produce subjectification, Gilles Deleuze's understanding of humanity as desiring «machines», Giorgio Agamben's genealogy of anthropological «machines» and Luhmann's conception of trust as a «mechanism» for the reduction of social complexity. As it can be clearly appreciated in Luhmann's work, the use of technological concepts is often accompanied by transpositions of theoretical biology (e.g. system/Umwelt, auto-poiesis, symbiotic mechanisms, morality as the immune system of society). I will discuss the genealogy of the use of «system», «machine», «dispositif», and «mechanism» as sociological concepts through some extracts of sociological thought. As cybernetics has shown, the design of «dispositifs» that produce subjectification, Gilles Deleuze's understanding of humans as desiring «machines», Giorgio Agamben's genealogy of anthropological «machines» and Luhmann's conception of trust as a «mechanism» for the reduction of social complexity. As it can be clearly appreciated in Luhmann's work, the use of technological concepts is often accompanied by transpositions of theoretical biology (e.g. system/Umwelt, auto-poiesis, symbiotic mechanisms, morality as the immune system of society). I will discuss the genealogy of the use of «system», «machine», «dispositif», and «mechanism» as sociological concepts through some extracts of sociological thought. As cybernetics has shown, the design of «dispositifs» that produce subjectification, Gilles Deleuze's understanding of humans as desiring «machines», Giorgio Agamben's genealogy of anthropological «machines» and Luhmann's conception of trust as a «mechanism» for the reduction of social complexity.

RC51-854.1

CARDIEL, JORGE* (National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM))

What is an Event? Constructing Genealogies and Recognizing Discontinuities in Social Phenomena

The concept of event is central both to critical theory and systems thinking. In Niklas Luhmann's theoretical proposal, a system's ability to maintain and reproduce itself depends on its capacity to link (Anschlussfähigkeit) processed or past events (operations) with actual events (operations). Though Michel Foucault, Gilles Deleuze and Slavoj Žižek, among many others, use it as a philosophical basis for their work, there exists no univocal understanding of it. I will discuss two main epistemological problems —particularly relevant for sociocybernetics— regarding events: 1) The retrospective effect that an event generates on preexisting and ongoing conversations (and their observations via other conversations: second-order cybernetics); and 2) The observer's capacity to distinguish between events. As cybernetics has shown, the design of «dispositifs» (and systems for observing other systems) influences the construction of realities. Because of this entanglement, a cybernetic genealogy—which can show how the social is not merely contemplated but also re-constructed by the intervention of the observer—is needed.
Digital Mobilization and Social Movements in Southern Europe Under Austerity

In Europe, southern countries witnessed a great upsurge of protests. Our own transnational online survey (Networked Cultures Survey 2016) found that approximately one third of Greek respondents participated or were present in global protest actions or demonstrations against austerity, followed by 23.8 per cent of Spanish respondents. This may well mirror the sustained period of struggle closely related to austerity and the ability of relevant new parties (Syriza and Podemos) to capitalize on discontent and their involvement in anti-austerity movements. Key aspects of those protests include the role of new media as instruments of mobilization; the combination of material, political and identity claims, and the proposal of new forms of organization, especially horizontal, and of decision making and representation. In this emergent ecology, the borderlines between different types of protest have become less defined and there is a growing cooperation between different actors. Our data suggests that significant proportions of demonstrators, especially from Italy, France and Portugal, were mobilized through traditional political institutions (unions, parties and NGOs). Further-the crisis and austerity have also had dramatic effects at the level of institutional politics, mainly in the case of the group of countries referred to as the PIIGS. In 2011, Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain, the countries most affected by the crisis, changed their governments before the end of the parliamentary term. Although the ongoing processes of political change in Southern Europe may be shaping up in different ways, one common background condition can be distinguished, namely, the growing importance of modes of engagement through connective types of action (Bennett and Segerberg 2012), that might generate original alternatives to exercise (individually or collectively) autonomous action. Our argument is that communicational changes, specifically in the current context of the networked communication model (Cardoso 2007), also strongly contribute to political transformation.

On Demand Workers and Port Workers in Brazil - Labor Rights Beyond the Employment Relationship

The paper intends to investigate the new forms of work organization, from the case of Uber as a model of work by demand, that expands by other companies whose applications offer the services to users. There is a need to seek legal protection for workers employed in these businesses, as well as the debate about the existence or not of the employment relationship, according to the interpretation of the gray zones of employment (Azãis, 2004). With the purpose of analyzing the need to guarantee legal protection to workers, it is intended to address the origins of Labor Law, the process of choosing its object and the parallel development of another form of work as the category of “single port workers” to which demonstrates strength from its social movements of claim and demonstrates the need to obtain the same protection that that typical form of work, culminating with the constitutional isonomy conquered in Brazil in 1988. Thus, it is intended to investigate the similarities and dissimilarities of the two forms of work organization cited and to verify the possibility of overcoming the debate about the existence of the employment relationship between the workers and the companies that intermediation of the provision of services with the use of technological tools such as applications, while at the same time guaranteeing legal protection by Labor Law, reflecting the expansionist tendency of the Labor Law frontiers (Davidov, 2017).

 livre Drivers in the Grey Zone As a Public Space: Brazil and France

The employment gray zone is not just the result of “difficulties determining the employer's power in production systems”, but more fundamentally of the development of categories rooted in the existence of class. That is how legal systems determine in the courts whether Uber drivers are subordinated or not, how governments determine what rights it will grant them. We propose to study the underlying conceptions of class in recent political treatment of on-demand drivers in Brazil and in France. Brazil because it is in the forefront of legal classification of drivers as employees (Carelli, 2017). France because, with the United States, in a context where declining labor organizations and institutions, it is a foremost example of how the employer offensive is displacing the labor question into the “public space” (Azais, Dieuaide, Kesselman 2017).

The importance of a deeper look at the Uber question goes beyond the limits of its dispute with taxi drivers, since it can be seen as a new model of work organization that may be spread to virtually all sectors of the economy, causing serious problems of regulation and acquisition of rights by the workers, as they are – at least formally by companies like Uber- considered as “partners”, “independent contractors”, or “entrepreneurs”. And it is not just a model of work organization, but raises fundamental issues of the relationship between work, the worker and society from a global perspective.

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CARON, CECILE* (University of Sheffield)
Written on the Body: Exploring Risk, Danger and the Memorialisation of Fishing Communities through Tattoos

Following on from exploratory fieldwork with former elderly seafaring men in Hull, this paper focuses on the role that tattoos played in developing and shaping individual and workplace/community identity, within seafaring communities and their lasting role as memorials to loss and change. I argue here that the individual body also reflects the collective, ‘community body’, even the ‘global body’ within this selected profession, where the body is a ‘tool of the trade’. Although fishermen were tattooed throughout the world, tattoos on fishermen were associated with roughness, meaning they potentially carried a social stigma, associated with a ‘tainted’ profession all of the men interviewed for this study were tattooed despite knowing this to be the case. Seamen’s lives revolved round a cycle of risk and work based danger, punctuated by leavings and (hopefully) returns. Tattoos were roughly used to identify the bodies of those lost at sea. (Hull has a list of tattoos in the City Archive that were used to identify drowned sailors). Sea-faring men might consciously get ‘marked’ to aid identification, but also some tattoos associated with fishermen were talismen, worn on the body to offer protection and often drawing on the twin pillars of religion and superstition, or family or the names of vessels. Tattoos were often garneried like souvenirs, a passport stamp on the body, when boats docked overseas. Poor hygiene and basic equipment could result in a more painful, even dangerous experience. This paper examines former fisherman/seafaring communities’ tattoo tales as symbols of a sunken and fast vanishing way of life. I additionally examine how such tattoos reflect individual and community loss within a time of rapid change.

CARNEIRO, BIA* (Centre for Social Studies/Faculty of Economics, University of Coimbra)
Social Media As a Strategy for Trade Union Renewal: A Comparative Analysis of the Facebook Presence of Trade Union Congresses in Europe and the Americas

While the importance of organised labour in securing worker’s rights across the globe is undeniable, the rise of neoliberal globalisation has caused significant changes to the labour market, and trade unions have had to respond and adapt to this new reality in order to maintain membership levels, ensure succession and retain their influence. As such, the increasing ubiquity of the Web 2.0 – and, more specifically, social media – in people’s lives stands as a possible path to facilitate relationships, strengthen networks, and stimulate trade union renewal. Based on this context, this research uses the Digital Methods and discourse analysis approaches to investigate the presence of organised labour on the social media platform Facebook and the relationships forged with trade union membership, other social movements and the public at large. Specifically, it analyses the main trade union congresses of four countries with distinct social and institutional contexts: Brazil, Canada, Portugal and the UK. While they all have expressive trade union representation, the different trajectories, forms of organising, and economic structures, among other factors, have resulted in varying communication strategies. A typology for assessing these institutions’ use of Facebook as a tool to influence trade union renewal in areas such as democritisation, representation, innovation, and mobilisation will be proposed.

CARON BOUCHARD, MONIQUE* (UQAM (Université du Québec))
Instagram Et Santé : Le Champ Lexical Des Étiquettes d'Instagram Et Le Concept Santé.

Instagram et santé : le champ lexical des étiquettes d'instagram et le concept santé.

Chez les milieux élans, l'utilisation de la plateforme Instagram est très fréquente, notamment en ce qui a trait à la consommation alimentaire, la nourriture et les plats. Notre présentation porte sur les étiquettes des publications Instagram sur l'alimentation. L'étude des mots-clics sur Instagram nous amène à une meilleure compréhension de la socialisation à la norme santé. Le vocabulaire et les expressions d'image associé à l'expérience de la consommation alimentaire associée à l'image sont-ils porteurs de norme « santé » ? Ces mots-clics constituent-ils un encadrement de lecture de l'image et un comportement normé d'une consommation alimentaire ? Quel champ lexical peut être associé à la santé dans le contexte de la consommation alimentaire ? L’echantillon est constitué à partir d’un corpus de 500 publications Instagram relevées à la suite d’une requête par mot clé évoquant nourriture ou les aliments ou leur consommation. Un mot-clic sur 5 a été retenu pour un total de 1200. Les étiquettes ayant une vocation commerciale n’ont pas été retenues. L’analyse de contenu a permis de relever un champ lexical constitué des aliments et de leurs attributs, du contexte et des comportements sociaux, des relations sociales et de diverses composantes du bien-être physique, mental et social. L’édition des étiquettes permet d’identifier le filon du circuit d’indicateur sur lesquels l’instagrammeur s’appuie pour véhiculer sa norme. Quel message l’instagrammeur veut-il transmettre à ses interlocuteurs sur son comportement alimentaire et ce qu’il ressent ? Le partage de ces informations à de nombreux abonnés fédère un message normatif certain inscrit dans des modes de vie des milléniaux.

CARON, DURAND-DAUBIN, 2015. The installation of the people (Draetta, Tavner, 2017). It appears that the controversy surrounding the protection of privacy is another category of customers defending a sober energy and digital project (middle classes is sensitive to the issues of environment and health). It is in the social life is rooted the adoption or the challenge of digital technologies and make sense debates, such as the protection of privacy that accompany their dissemination.

CARON, CECILE* (EDF R&D)
Smart Meters By Domestic Households Receiving: The Weight of the Privacy Controversy

This communication proposes to explore the links between digital technologies and social life based on the analysis of the controversy around smart meters for the protection of personal data. It is based on investigative work conducted among homes with meters Linky (50 interviews and observations at home) on the territory of Lyon. The smart meter Linky is the object of an industrial program designed to install 35 millions meters from here to 2020 in France. The installation of smart meter is accompanied by heated controversy. These controversies are a plurality of issues - health, ethical, economic, safe and environmentally friendly (Danieli, 2016). The results of previous research conducted in North America (Hess, 2014) attributed to the health concern structuring scope in the controversy over smart meters. In France, the question of health play a structuring role in the media coverage of the controversy Linky, including under the leadership of associations and groups campaigning for the protection of electrosensitive people (Draetta, Tavner, 2017). It appears that the controversy surrounding the protection of privacy take certain categories of domestic customers via the contestation of its intrusive nature or ecological efficiency, dimensions that echo the ‘energy project’ homes (Caron, Durand-Daubin, 2015).The installation of the meter is experienced as an intrusion into a space intimate by customers (often housed in collective housing and belonging to the small lower middle classes) is recognizing in an energy project focused on comfort and individual freedom. The controversy surrounding the protection of privacy is another category of customers defending a sober energy and digital project (middle classes is sensitive to the issues of environment and health). It is in the social life is rooted the adoption or the challenge of digital technologies and make sense debates, such as the protection of privacy that accompany their dissemination.
In 2015, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) centre dedicated to medical research on CAM, formerly the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM), changed its name to the National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH). Instituting CAM as adjuncts rather than alternatives to conventional care, the political decisions behind this semantic shift reveal processes of re-legitimation after crises as well as the critiques and controversies. Federal institutions had to face in the field of medical research on CAM from the 1990s until today. These re-legitimations at the federal level now revolve around the emerging project of ‘integrative health’ in the U.S. to answer to non-federal and multiform configurations taken by the promotion and practice of ‘integrative medicine’ (consortia, academic hospitals and research units, private clinics, professional groups, etc.). ‘Integrative medicine’ has already been through processes of legitimisation since the 1990s (such as evidence-based and standardised practices). In 2008, ‘integrative medicine’ became an official physician specialty. In fact, both federal and non-federal legitimisations towards integration are now being articulated together. Based on a networked ethnography of those institutions and their related network of interactions, this presentation will show how those double processes of legitimisation are still set in place through interactive institutional arrangements. Nonetheless, this double legitimisation towards ‘integrative health’ does not always meet the general consensus and is confronted by oppositions and resistances from both federal and non-federal agents and institutions, notably when cancer is concerned. These institutional arrangements bring into question not only conflicting places assigned to CAM within the American health system but also the construction of various CAM categories and the particular place assigned to them within research protocols and their translationality, thus fostering new challenges to medical research.

RC16-305.7
CARREIRA DA SILVA, FILIPE* (ICS, University of Lisbon)
Rethinking Populism
This paper advances a new understanding of populism, its origins, how it relates to democracy and how it functions. It begins by discussing the existing approaches to populism. In section 2, it addresses the Janus-faced character of democracy as the most inclusive and the most exclusionary form of government and considers democratic resentment as a necessary result of this exclusionary dimension. This is followed, in section 3, by an analysis of how populism constitutes a dimension of political resistance associated with democratic resentment; rather than an immanent transcendental logic à la Laclau, the populist logic of resentment is seen as a dimension of political culture. To understand populism it is to understand how the logic of resentment can be articulated in the name of the ‘people’ against an internal enemy. In the conclusion, the paper enumerates the advantages of this approach to populism vis-à-vis existing ones and points to future avenues of research.

RC01-35.7
CARREIRAS, HELENA* (Instituto Universitário de Lisboa)
The Gender Regime of International Security: Revisiting the Gap between National and Global Policies
More than one and a half decades after being launched, the ‘Women Peace and Security’ agenda that ensued from the approval of UNSC Resolution 1325 in 2000, has been evaluated as lagging behind its initial promise. Reports from the UN, NATO, the EU or OSCE have highlighted a variety of challenges that still hinder the effective implementation of the resolution and the ones that followed. Among these are a lack of awareness and slow progress concerning the development of a gender perspective in international operations and the still limited inclusion of women at the various levels of conflict management and peace processes. In this presentation, I review those various challenges and focus on one critical factor: the articulation (or the gap) between national policies on gender mainstreaming and integration in military forces and the gender policies of international security organizations. Based on available empirical information from a variety of case studies and more general reports, the paper puts forward the idea that the disjunction between these policy levels explains, to a large extent, the differences that have been identified. Accordingly, it calls for greater attention being attached to national state policies and the need to strengthen tools and mechanisms for effective articulation between global goals and national policy-making.

RC53-881.3
CARRENO MANOSALVA, CLARA* (Universidade de La Salle)
Golden Cages to Poor Children
This paper emerged from the doctoral research: The mothers, families and children of the south: Ethnographic views of child protection in the city of Bogotá. The research aimed to examine struggles of institutional child protection involving local and national institutions who are responsible for the safeguarding of poor children, that in their judgment are not well taken care of. The study highlighted the intervention practices and representations of public servants – responsible for children under protection –, children and their families. One part of the ethnographic field work was carried out in a centre of child protection, where children were ‘confined’ as a modality of legal institutional protection. In this centre, as in other children’s education settings, the modulation of the voice and the body of the ‘child’ was only given meaning and recognition through the subject recognised as an adult (Milstein and Mendes, 1999). Thus, different ethnographic activities were carried out to hear the accounts of ‘confined’ children of social and institutional control exercised on themsevles, their mothers and families. A theatre play was one of the spaces in which children expressed the social suffering they experienced when they became ‘subjects of institutional protection’. Children expressed anger toward their condition of being institutionalised and they confronted those who mistreat them. At the same time, children demonstrated strategically their compliance with dominant ideas of institutional justice, which was performed as revenge.

RC14-JS-69.6
CARRETERO-NAVARRO, IVÁN* (University of Alicante)
ESPINAR-RIUY, EVA* (University of Alicante)
Labor Strikes in the News
A qualitative content analysis has been applied to a sample of news related to labor strikes from three major newspapers in Spain. Results suggest that news media mainly focus on the immediate negative consequences of the strikes rather than on causes and further explanations. Strikes are portrayed as isolated occurrences that happen because of disagreements between specific companies and workers. The attention is put on events (demonstrations, disorders, economic losses, etc) and not on the structural causes of the strikes: the contradiction between capital and labor and the consequent tension among social classes. As a result of the frame applied, strikers and their organizations are delegitimized and therefore isolated from public opinion.

RC10-203.4
CARRILLO GUACH, HANS* (Universidade Federal de Goiás, Brasil)
Democratización Subnacional y Control De Las Decisiones Sobre Los Asuntos Públicos: Análisis Comparado Del OP En Porto Alegre, Brasil y La Ampm En Cádiz, Cuba
El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo comparar la experiencia del Presupuesto Participativo (OP) en Porto Alegre, Brasil y la Asamblea Municipal del Poder Popular (AMP) en Cádiz, Cuba, en lo referente a sus respectivas contribuciones para democratizar las decisiones sobre los asuntos públicos. Con ese propósito se analiza la forma en que ambas experiencias facilitan la incidencia de la población en una de las áreas fundamentales asociadas a los procesos de democratización. En este caso: el control de las decisiones sobre los asuntos públicos, por parte de los residentes en dichos territorios. En términos metodológicos, el estudio se desarrolló a partir de una metodología cualitativa, sustentada en una comparación sincrónica orientadas por casos diferentes. Los principales métodos empíricos utilizados fueron: entrevistas semiestructuradas (para especialistas en las temáticas tratadas en ambos países, actores gubernamentales y ciudadanos) y el análisis de documentos. Los resultados obtenidos demuestran, de forma reflexiva, algunas de las semejanzas que presentan tanto el OP cuanto la AMP, en cuanto a limitaciones como experiencias de democratización, que dicen a respecto de sus tendencias al pro-desarrollo y a la revitalización del territorio. Eso todo, a pesar de las diferencias (económicas, políticas, culturales) en las cuales se han desarrollado ambas experiencias participativas.

RC10-209.4
CARRION, ROSINHA* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)
KRAMMES, ADRIANA (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)
Developing New Forms of Socioability in the City: Analysing the Neighbourhood Experience in Porto Alegre
The article analyses how groups of people are organizing themselves in order to promote sociability in the urban context of Porto Alegre, a Brazilian town with over one and a half million inhabitants. The chosen methodological to do the research was a qualitative approach through the case study of the “Neighbourhood Project”. The Neighbourhood Project is an experience going on in a middle class area of the city of Porto Alegre, which aims the development of social relations based on values. It has as strategy, the promotion of “public parties” where common
The paper concludes by discussing the implications of the reconceptualization for CCA, DRR, and Sustainability Development.

RC51-855.5
CARSON, MARCUS* (Stockholm Environment Institute)
BURNS, TOM R (Uppsala University)
The Theory of Public Policy Paradigm Shifts -- Application to Selected Environmental Policies: A Social Systems Theoretical Perspective
This paper conceptualizes public policy paradigm shifts in areas of environmental policy. Drawing on earlier work utilizing a social systems approach (ASD), the paper specifies the architecture of public policy paradigms and the mechanisms that contribute to shifts or reforms in paradigms. The theory is applied to major paradigm shifts in international agreements aimed at environmental protection, and to the diversity of shifts entailed in a shift from protecting specified individual species, locations, or environmental features to a more systemic perspective that emphasizes ecosystems, biodiversity, and system interactions that include people. In short, it is a shift from a very particularistic, differentiated view of nature in terms of individual flora and fauna to a much more holistic view. The research presented (theory and empirical cases) indicates that such shifts consists of multiple changes: in goals, responsible agents, expert groups; also, changes in problem definitions, conceptualizations/models of the problems, the solution complex, the particular methods and technologies to be used in solutions. The article applies the theory to Nordic area cases of major policy shifts in the regulation of the use of water resources and wetlands as well biodiversity generally.

RC23-440.6
CARSTENSEN, TANJA* (LMU Munich)
Agency in a Digital Society
Digital technologies are currently part of greater transformations of society. A range of sociological analyses focus on the related intensification of economic and political power relations, note the establishment of new regimes of surveillance, self-disclosure, (self-)exploitation, discipline, and control, and consider digital technologies to be neoliberal and governmental tools. Reasons cited for these negative scenarios are the power of the large internet companies; the scope of technologies, especially mobile and smart devices, social media, and collaboration platforms, bots, robots and algorithms which increasingly shape human actions; and self-tracking apps which lead us to a new stage of monitoring and self-control. Furthermore, digital technologies are ubiquitous and thereby often invisible, producing data continuously. These approaches address important sociological issues. However, it becomes inappropriate to consider the use of digital technologies only as a practice of submission under these new demands. Neglected in these are perspectives asking for individuals’ own strategies and how individuals contribute to and shape digitalization. Using data from a number of empirical projects on the use of digital technologies at work, in everyday life, and for political activism, I would like to further develop a concept of agency in the digital age. My interviews and observations show a variety of practices which reveal obstinate or resistant adoptions of new technologies. Alongside a range of productive usages which strategically try to meet the requirements of digital technologies, we can observe different ways of personally evading digital demands. Furthermore, it becomes obvious that the technologies are often reason for struggles, modifications and negotiations. This paper will develop a micro-sociological perspective on these digital transformations, focusing on the room to maneuver within the process of digitalization. I will conceptualize the questions of how individuals contribute to digital transformations, how they negotiate technological and social changes, and in how far they become obstinate, passionate, stressed, dismissive, or resistant actors of digitalization.

RC30-543.5
CARSTENSEN, TANJA* (LMU Munich)
New Relationships between Work and Family through Digitalization?
Working conditions are currently shaped by a variety of new digital technologies, especially mobile and smart devices, social media, and collaboration platforms, which have changed the organization of work times, spaces, tasks and demands. The increasing possibilities of digital technologies necessitate the normalization of a new kind of flexible work: Nearly every time and every place, such as weekends, evenings, hotel rooms, trains, living rooms, and playgrounds, can be used for dealing with work tasks; every moment becomes a possible work situation. For a long while, new technologies and the flexibilization of work have been connected with hopes of new arrangements of job and family life. This issue has...
to be posed anew in times of digitalization. I would like to pursue the question of how far this new working “any place and any time” is changing work-family relations. My paper is based on the first results of an empirical study (“Transformations of Gender Relations through Digitalization”, LMU Munich), which refers to case studies in German companies which offer digital, mobile, and flexible work arrangements to employees. I will consider how arrangements between home and work have changed with digitalization, as well as examine to what degree new facilitations and burdens have arisen. When, where and how do employees use digital technologies for work, and how do they organize their everyday lives with them as helpful tools? An assumption I will investigate is that with new technologies the challenge to balance job and family is solved by individualized multitasking, by working “here and there,” and by a range of optimizing tasks which, ultimately, make the high demands found in both areas more invisible than visible. In all probability, the unequal and gendered division of work and family tasks will not be affected by digitalization.

RC06-132.4

CARTER, JULIA* (Canterbury Christ Church University)
The Continued Importance of Marriage in the Family Life Course

Recent sociological research in the UK has increasingly emphasised de-centring the couple relationship, with authors insisting on the importance of friends and significant others, children, being alone, and even pets. Indeed, the turn towards ‘personal life’ was a response to a perceived over-reliance on notions of family and ‘couples’ that have problematic associations in politics and policy, which view ‘family life’ as homogenous. Alongside this critique of family’, sociological research has also pointed towards significant changes in family life, heralded by individualism and the ‘transformation of intimacy’ and evidenced by growing cohabitation rates, increasing numbers of births outside marriage, and the identification of living apart together (LAT) relationships. There remains, however, somehow of a mismatch between these trends which suggest the breakdown of secure life pathways, and attitudes reported in British national surveys which continue to show attitudinal support for marriage, co-residence and monogamy. Thus, despite both the sociological turn in family studies, and the perception of change in family life, there appears not to have been a simultaneous shift in public discourse; ‘family and coupling still hold significant meaning for individuals, both discursively and materially. This paper will, therefore, aim to answer the following questions: why is marriage still important to people, despite the changes and perceived insecurities in family life? And in what ways has the decision to marry changed in the life course? These questions will be addressed using a qualitative interview study with young women. These accounts demonstrate that despite, or perhaps because of, the changing social landscape in which their relationships played out, marriage re-emerged as a stable anchor in an unstable context. Thus marriage now represents a choice to commit to a sense of stability rather than the required entry to adulthood and independence marriage represented for preceding generations.

RC28-507.1

CARVALHAES, FLAVIO* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, UFRJ)
COSTA RIBEIRO, CARLOS (IESP-UERJ)
DE OLIVEIRA PEIXOTO, FILIPE (IESP-UERJ)


Between 2002 and 2014 the Brazilian higher education system had a growth of 80% in its conclusion rates. The system grew from 466,200 to 837,000 students. During the period, several public policies were implemented to foster access in HE, both in the public and private sector. The purpose of these policies was to make the system more permeable for blacks and students of low socioeconomic status. The scope and speed of these changes makes Brazil an ideal case to evaluate how race and socioeconomic status shape the access of historically excluded groups in access to the higher education system in the country. Our aim in this paper is not only to investigate if access was broad, but also where it occurred, mainly through the incorporation of field of study and two other crucial dimensions in job and care structure that control the horizontal inequality in the Brazilian higher education system: sector (public or private) and shift (day or night). Through a conditional logit modeling strategy, we incorporate these institutional characteristics to understand how ascriptive characteristics (SES and race) operate differently to allocate students in the higher education system. We will consider how arrangements between home and work have changed with digitalization, as well as examine to what degree new facilitations and burdens have arisen. When, where and how do employees use digital technologies for work, and how do they organize their everyday lives with them as helpful tools? An assumption I will investigate is that with new technologies the challenge to balance job and family is solved by individualized multitasking, by working “here and there,” and by a range of optimizing tasks which, ultimately, make the high demands found in both areas more invisible than visible. In all probability, the unequal and gendered division of work and family tasks will not be affected by digitalization.

RC18-342.11

CARVALHAIS, ISABEL* (University of Minho)

Naturalisation and the Birth of ‘New’ Citizens - Assessing What to be a National Citizen from the Perspective of Naturalised Citizens in Portugal

This paper derives from a project (Pluridemos) that aims, among other goals, to assess how the new Portuguese citizens of migrant descent experience their full citizenship to map their visions about the meanings of Portuguese national identity, and to reflect on how such meanings may colide, complement, change or reaffirm the common visions that tend to be more common about Portuguese national identity. The Portuguese Nationality Law, defined in 2006, has been considered one of the most progressive in Europe and often evaluated as the best example in integration policies (Huddleston et al 2015). Following one decade of its implementation, thousands of persons acquired Portuguese citizenship. According to Oliveira and Gomes (2016) between 2007 and 2014, Portuguese nationality was granted to 310,693 individuals, with a refusal rate of 5.7%, which contrast with 14,865 concessions with a 30% rejection rate in the period between 2001 and 2006. The paper explains, first, that the country’s bailout did not have a negative outcome on the legal frame and on the rates of those interested in acquiring Portuguese nationality. In other words, the Portuguese Nationality Law still keeps its initial glamour that attracted thousands of new Portuguese citizens. Moreover, the paper addresses the question: what is to be a “Portuguese citizen” from the perspective of the new citizens; what is that they value most in their identity definition; and, most in particular (following previous research interests) we assess how they describe and evaluate their own citizenship experiences regarding political rights in Portugal. We deem these questions as very important in order understand the role that “new citizens” may have in the active and continuous making of “national identity” as a collective, dynamic, and non-fixed project. Hence also our choice for this Session as the best to accommodate our work.

RC06-133.8

CARVALHO, DIANA* (CAPP, ISSCP, University of Lisbon)

Family Support and Youth Transitions to Adulthood: Unveiling Its Impact, Interdependence, and the Role of Young People

Changes in transitions to adulthood have been associated with changes in families and in the support parents provide young people. Studies have stressed extended parenting and its role in enabling young people to experiment their education, labor, and life-style pathways with fewer risks. But research in this area has been insufficient. Young and family support has been mainly focusing on housing provision in the parental home, rendering invisible many other forms of instrumental and emotional support, such as monetary transfers, advice, companionship, household chores or general caring. Studies have mainly looked upon this support in a unidimensional direction, with young people as receivers, and thus support provided from young people to their parents or family has not been addressed. Finally, although a life course perspective has been increasingly adopted to study youth trajectories, its linked lives nature has not been fully explored.

Using quantitative (n=2942) and qualitative (n=70) data from a cohort study on young people born in 1990 in Portugal (Porto), assessed at age 13, 17, 21 and 24, the aim of the paper is to explore and challenge understandings of intergenerational support during transitions to adulthood. Data regarding leaving parental home and its reasons, as well as economic and social support received and contributed by young people, will be presented. Moreover, case studies that illustrate the role of young people in family support will be shown.

Overall results stress: i) the need to further explore conceptualisations around intergenerational family support; ii) how this support can stress the impact of family background and reproduce inequalities on transition to adulthood pathways, especially in contexts where other support mechanisms are scant; iii) the interdependence of family and its members, especially in contexts under economic crisis; iv) and, the recognition of young people also as an active agent in providing family support.

RC01-43.3

CARVALHO, MEYNARDO* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro State)

Militarism, Order and Violence: Historical Aspects of the Dictatorial State in the Construction of Democracy in Brazil

The military coup of 1964 and the twenty-one years of dictatorial rule that followed in Brazil generated profound marks in the national institutions, with strong repercussions in all spheres of Brazilian society, such as the economy, politics, and education.

The New Republic project, especially demarcated after the 1988 Constitution, did not break with the governmental model imregnated by the practices of per-
sonal favoritism, social exclusion of participatory processes and State violence, largely carried out by the Military Police.

The present work intends to investigate these complex relations of continuities between the recent past and the present, the resistances and the social representations of order in the daily life of Brazilian democracy.

The objective of this paper is to contribute for this work by updating results on the relation between Human Values and public engagement with climate change, and makes a review of the research under this topic.

Previous empirical research also shows a systematic gap between values and practices related to climate change, with most people frequently valuing concerns about climate change but not always acting accordingly.

The objective of this paper is to contribute for this work by updating results on the relation between Human Values and public engagement with climate change, and examining that gap, introducing transnational and cross-national analysis of the data of the last round (2016) of the European Social Survey that includes a module on “Public Attitudes to Climate Change”.

The transnational analysis is focused on the relation between Human Values (as defined by S. H. Schwartz and operationalized by a set of 21 indicators in the European Social Survey) and public attitudes to climate change. Here we also investigate which Human Values associate with a smaller gap between values and practices related to climate change and if the association between Human Values, social class and socio-demographic characteristics helps to understand that gap. To operationalize social class we use indicators also available on the European Social Survey (mainly occupation, education, and income as a supplementary variable).

Cross-national analysis allows us to compare public attitudes to climate change in different countries, to evaluate distinct gaps between values and practices among countries and to verify if ‘national culture’ is stronger than Human Values in its relation with attitudes to climate change.

The overall aim of this paper is to discuss the possibility of the emergence of researchers as a professional group in the framework of the knowledge society and the European Research Area (ERA). To be a researcher in Europe is something quite vague, hardly linked to the concept of a ‘profession’. To discuss this further we will approach the general concept of what can be defined as a ‘profession’, using the contributions of the sociology of professions (Freidson, 1986; Johnson, 1972; Larson, 1977) and assuming that professional groups are different from occupational groups. Using the Portuguese case as an example, based on content analysis of public policies and national statistical data, the paper sustains that competition is the main value underlying the creation of this profession and precarious questions the idea that knowledge legitimizes a differentiate statute and privileges of a professional group in society.

This work aims to analyze the everyday resistance of peasants impacted by the largest mining project in Brazil, the Minas-Rio iron ore pipeline. In the face of the rupture of traditionally existing social relations, the aim is to show the analytical relevance of mobility, honor and everyday resistance in the violent expropriation of peasants by mining. This analysis is based on the main categories of the composition of memories of the social myth of the golden age of the village community. That is, the set of social representations of the peasants, according to their experiences of social organization, of a subsistence ethic and its interpretations, handled before the deep feeling of destitution that they were submitted. Through the displacements of the peasants, to produce their subsistence, between the farms and the lands of family inheritance, in the so-called field movements, it constitutes the synaesthetic universe of sounds, cold, reciprocal gifts, obligations and customary notions of law that the peasants mobilize as an expression of their dignity, pride and honor of life in the field. Life in the field thus becomes a category that represents a moral network of obligations - give, receive and reciprocate - that reveals a know-how of their cultivation techniques, their organization of time and spaces. In the social structure in which they find themselves and in the face of the repression they live under the taking of their inheritance lands, the loss of parcels of land they produce on large farms, family conflicts and neighborhood conflicts caused by the mining ethos, barriers to claims by roads formal and profound sense of destitution, the mobilization of such a category becomes the main weapon of the peasants and marks a form of everyday symbolic resistance, more specifically a resistance of the honor of life in the field.

A significant amount of literature demonstrates a clear relation between values and engagement on environmental issues, and a recent publication by Corner, Markovitz and Pidgeon underlines the relevance of studying the specific relation between Human Values and public engagement with climate change and makes a review of the research under this topic.
This paper considers contemporary conditions and demand for forms of industrial, organizational, and workplace democracy. It discusses research in organizational and employment relations studies in different national settings that poses that organizations can be, and are, enacted in ways that mitigate and may redress the trajectories observed of an increasingly fragile global capitalism. We focus on reforms and programmes for employee participation and their outcomes. The paper further explores a proposition that widening political recognition of social inequalities and unfairness may stimulate multi-level social responses that may catalyze organizational and social change. Demand for innovative and progressive democratic regulation may take shape at the organizational level of society.

Weaknesses in the Recovery of Unpaid Wages in Ontario and Options for Reform

The recovery of money owed to employees is a central function of the complaints system established under Ontario’s Employment Standards Act. Yet, the Ministry of Labour continues to experience difficulties recovering unpaid wages from employers who have engaged in wage theft and are issued an Order to Pay Wages. Indeed, only a minority of such employers comply with such orders. The low rate of recovery is deeply problematic because it leaves employees with little more than unenforceable paper victories, and implicitly suggests to employers that they will not face consequences if they choose to ignore the Ministry of Labour. Drawing on an analysis of administrative data, this paper analyses the driving factors behind low rates of wage recovery from employers who have been issued Orders to Pay Wages and who are solvent. Based on a scan of recovery mechanisms in place elsewhere, the paper also explores options that may enhance the recovery of unpaid wages including the introduction of a government-run wage protection fund, wage liens, business license revocation and other measures that make non-compliance with orders costly.

The Good of the UK National Health Service, As Such

The question of how to coordinate the UK National Health Service (NHS) has been answered by drawing on a variety of discourses which constitute it as a system, institution, or, more recently, a brand. The formal organization that follows these conceptions is rarely considered with respect to organizational conduct because academics and politicians often assume, implicitly or explicitly, that organizational forms will adequately reflect and advance a particular set of values commonly held at any given time. These assumptions often demonstrate themselves to be problematic, and may lead to a set of values threatened by supposedly targeted reforms. For example, the introduction of a new legislation can be perceived to disrupt and fragment professionalised bureaucracies, or a national IT program can put into question the meaningful existence of a single NHS organization. In analysing contemporary political reforms to the NHS, we build upon Chester Barnard’s contrast between lateral and scalar formal organization, in order to shift the discussion about coordination of the NHS from a fixation on the successive ill identified in its history and present, to an elaboration of the forms of conduct appropriate to each kind of organization, and the distinctions inherent within each, which one should expect, and seek to govern by appropriate means. Barnard’s thinking allows us to show how the surfacing of inherent tendencies toward self-destruction in different systems of organization have not only been used to justify successive ‘knee-jerk’ reforms at the expense of ‘the good of the organization as such’, but also that the good can be better defined by adopting a pragmatist approach that treats the NHS as an object of ongoing coordination and cooperation.
RC18-JS-35.2
CASTANOS, FERNANDO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)
MONSIVAÍS, ALEJANDRO (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte)

Claiming (again) to Represent Otherwise: Morena As Not-the-Prd, Which Emerged As Not-the-PRI

Political representation is produced by contesting, as well as propusive, discourses, not only regarding policies, but also concerning the very ways of representing. Especially in political regimes where political distrust and disaffection with traditional parties are widespread, constructing new electoral and organizational options requires that alternative ideals of representation itself be offered. In this paper, we study the representative claims at stake in the two breakoffs that have reshaped Mexico's party system very significantly in less than three decades. The first split was the result of a group of prominent dissidents from the once hegemonic Revolutionary Institutional Party, PRI, to form the Democratic Revolution Party, PRD, which came to encompass a plurality of small leftwing parties and social movements. This allowed the previously minority National Action Party, PAN, to be comparable in vote share to both, the old PRI and the new PRD, thus creating a system with three big parties. The second one was a detachment from this PRD, instigated by its most charismatic leader and a group of very loyal followers, which gave rise to a party called National Regeneration Movement (MORENA). This has resulted in four relatively big parties, the smallest now being the PRD. In the analysis, we discuss the political circumstances that influenced the divisions at the elite level, the programmatic or ideological stances taken by the emergent parties, and both the opportunities and challenges they currently face to strengthen political representation in a defective democracy.

RC52-860.3
CASTELLI, CESAR* (EHESS)

To be a Member of the Club: How Japanese Press Reporters Closed Their Market

This presentation will deal with an important paradox of the journalistic profession: its opened access to everyone considering its democratic origins on the one hand, the tendency to close found in almost all the professions on the other.

We will focus on the case of Japanese journalism within which, reporters have been able to close their labor market without the use of any certification system or specific diploma.

In Japan, the access to official sources, which are the most important raw material of news production work, depends on whether a reporter is employee of a news organization or not.

Indeed, the status of salaried reporter is the access key to the press clubs which are the physical place where reporters are authorized to cover the main institutions like local police stations, public administrations or major companies.

First, we will show how the monopoly of salaried reporters on official sources has eventually limited the access to the profession to other news workers.

Second, we will examine how the use of press club system is in fact strongly linked with the organizational pattern structuring journalism in Japan.

Third, we will explain how the recent transformations of sources communication practices as well as economic difficulties of newspaper organizations are jeopardizing this monopoly.

This work is part of a Ph.D. research. The key findings that will be presented have been obtained through a qualitative survey carried out in Japan between 2013 and 2016. We conducted ethnographic observations in several national and regional newspapers and performed interviews with more than sixty reporters.

RC27-498.2
CASTILLO, CESAR* (Physical Education, Universidad Federal de Minas Gerais)

Child Sex Tourism in the Context of the 2014 FIFA Football World Cup: The Case of the Host City of Recife, Brazil

This study aims to analyse the issue of child sex tourism (CST) and its correlation with sporting mega-events, taking into consideration the implementation of preventive public policy in the host city of Recife (located in the north-east of Brazil), during the 2014 FIFA Football World Cup. Through a qualitative approach based on a three-year longitudinal study – using interviews, observation and photographs – the theme will be analysed by considering the involved social issues, and the implications for excluded sectors of society in the organization of so-called mega-events. A total of 36 interviews were conducted with 22 individuals, who were divided into three groups: project managers, local population and children abused. CST does not occur in a vacuum and cannot be disconnected from more general social, economic and cultural concerns, which are often overlooked in analyses. Although this study is based upon a short-term timescale, the results obtained in the analysed projects have been satisfactory, but over the long term, effective social and educational measures must be prioritized in order to improve the situation for the actors involved. As part of a sporting mega-event, the topic of child sex tourism remains marginal, particularly in countries where social inequality persists.

RC27-503.3
CASTILHO, CESAR* (Universidade Federal de São João Del Rei)
GOMES, CHRISTIANNE (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais / CNPQ / FAPEMIG, Brazil)

The Hospitality of the Brazilian Population in the Host City of Manaus in the Context of the 2014 Football WORLD CUP

The aim of this research is to analyze the question of the hospitality of the Brazilian population in the host city of Manaus through the “gift” theory, built by the anthropologist Marcel Mauss, in direct association with the theory of contemporary hospitality. It is claimed to discuss the hospitality of the local population under the aegis of the Brazilian cultural formation and the use of this characteristic - real or invented - of the population by the organizers and politicians involved in the 2014 World Cup (2014 WC). By means of qualitative research - interviews, observations, documentary analysis, photography - carried out in three different moments, this theme was discussed so that the two main research questions could be explored: Taking into account the theoreticians of the cultural formation of the country, is it possible to discuss the construction of a national hospitality, especially with regard to the foreign visitor? How has this characteristic been manipulated by organizators / politicians? When analyzing the hegemonic discourse of the actors, we perceive the use of local hospitality as a prerequisite for the success of the sporting event. Although the tangible and intangible legacies of the 2014 WC are in constant debate, the Brazilian population has been “escalated” to receive and entertain foreign visitors. Shortly after the event, the former FIFA president said the 2014 WC had been a success, noting the warmth of the local people. In Manaus, it was possible to analyze the participation and hospitality of the population with foreigners and the manipulation and use of this feature by the organizers. In addition, one can also see the direct consequences of local festivities and hospitality in the development of tourism in the following years in Manaus.

RC55-902.3
CASTILLO, JUAN CARLOS* (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile)
ATRIA, JORGE (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile)
MALDONADO, LUIS (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile)

Perceptions and Preferences about Meritocracy in International Comparison

Meritocracy is a concept commonly used to characterize groups and societies in terms of allocation of rewards according to effort and talent. In this sense, the principle of merit has been related to the legitimation of inequalities in modern societies. Nevertheless, the conceptualization of merit is far from clear in the literature, having as a consequence that the few attempts dealing with the empirical study of meritocracy in terms of individual attitudes and beliefs are rather inconsistent among themselves. Based on a systematic review of the extant literature, we propose a conceptual framework for the empirical study of the subjective dimension of meritocracy which is then empirically tested by using data from available indicators of the International Social Survey Programme 2009 survey. The results of confirmatory factor analysis and measurement invariance models indicate that it is possible to identify two dimensions of meritocracy that are usually confused in the literature: perceptions and preferences. Furthermore, these two dimensions are composed of meritocratic and non-meritocratic elements which are not necessarily the ends of a same continuum.

The implications for future research on meritocracy are discussed, particularly in relation to preferences towards redistribution.

RC23-438.5
CASTLETON, ALEXANDER* (Carleton University)

Seniors and Digital Technology: A Qualitative Approach to Uruguay’s One Tablet-per-Retired Low-Income-Senior Policy (Plan Ibirapitá)

This project is a study of a public policy that is taking place in Uruguay: the one tablet-per retired-senior program called Plan Ibirapitá. The general objective is to study how the tablets are affecting the life of seniors and changing their practices and identities. In this project, I look at the relation between seniors and tablets through the lens of the social construction of technology, technological mediation, and the philosophy of technology. Through these theoretical standpoints, I examine how the tablets mediate seniors’ realities and assess in what ways they are both co-constituted in their interaction. I also engage with previous literature on the non-use of technology. Data was gathered utilizing in-depth interviews and performing observation at tablet-use training facilities in the city of Minas, located...
at the center-east region of Uruguay. Agreeing with previous literature, in this research I suggest the need to look at seniors as active agents in their relation to technology, and thus the need to distance from deterministic viewpoints. In this sense, using some approaches from the philosophy of technology, I propose an ‘existential’ perspective to understand the relation between seniors and technology.

RC01-31.1
CASTRO, CELSO* (Fundação Getulio Vargas)

Corporalidad y Moral En La Formación Militar En Brasil y Argentina

La presentación está basada en dos investigaciones realizadas en escuelas de formación de oficiales del Ejército (la del autor, en Brasil) y la de Máximo Badaró, en Argentina) entre 1987 y 2004. El objetivo es destacar la asociación entre corporalidad y moral en la formación de la identidad militar y los mecanismos simbólicos que accionan para diferenciarse del “mundo civil”. Los rituales de iniciación militares serán analizados teniendo el cuerpo como elemento central, tanto en relación con la destrucción de un cuerpo “civil” anterior en cuanto a la construcción del “cuerpo militar”. También se señalan cuestiones relacionadas con cambios recientes en la profesión militar, principalmente derivados del ingreso de mujeres en esos establecimientos. Finalmente, se hará un ejercicio de reflexividad en relación con la propia situación de investigación de campo realizada por investigadores “cíviles” en un ambiente marcado por características fuertemente jerarquizantes y disciplinadoras.

RC01-34.3
CASTRO, CELSO* (Fundação Getulio Vargas)

The Research As a Totem: How an Academic Book Became the Patrimony of a Generation of Officers

The purpose of the presentation is to discuss how my book on the professional socialization at the Brazilian Army’s Military Academy was received and appropriated by the “natives” in two moments. First, when the book O espírito militar (“The Military Spirit”) was published in 1990, the impact of the novelty of being the first work of its kind done in the Social Sciences in Brazil - it is also important to keep in mind the historical context in which the publication occurred, a few years after the end of a long military regime. Two decades later, the book becomes a “patrimony” for a generation, a kind of a “totem”; an identity emblem for the cadets or young officers of the time.

RC52-871.5
CASTRO, MARIA PIA* (University of Catania)

Organizational Professionalism and Measures to Combat Poverty: The Role of the Social Worker

In the last years new theoretical approaches are developing about professions, mainly distinguishing two different forms: occupational professionalism, as a discourse concerning professional occupational groups, discretion and occupational control of the work; occupational professionalism, which also includes control by managers in work organizations. According to the second one, the organizational context is crucial for professions in that the organizational aims, the procedures and the organizational constrains affect both the traditional professional autonomy and the professional jurisdiction.

Today most professional work take place into organizations. However, for "traditional" professions (lawyers, physicians,...) this is a step following their professionalization process and the consolidation of an exclusive jurisdiction, while other professions (such as the social workers) have always worked within organizational contexts, and both their jurisdiction and ways of work has always been affected by aims and rules.

In this period of profound economic and social changes, the organizations where social professionals work are redefining the ways of providing social services, to meet adequately and cheaply the new social needs. This leads to further changes in jurisdiction of social workers, which through their “professional” action should in turn affect the orientation of the organizational development.

We carried out a systemic analysis of the social worker’s role in the management of the recent measures to combat poverty, in Catania (a city in the South of Italy). The analysis reveals that within a unique and innovative national framework on the measures to combat poverty, the effective professional action of the social worker profoundly affects the outcomes locally, contributing to consolidate an administrative routine increasingly out of touch with new social needs, or rather an innovative organizational development in line with an adequate analysis of the current social changes.

TG07-1004.3
CASTRO, RITA* (University of Brasilia)

The Crystal and the Landscapes: Sensorialities and Displacements.

In times of acceleration and simultaneous information, cultivating spaces of focus and depth are constant challenges, especially when regarding approaches about creative processes. How to activate inner listening and subtler perceptions of the body in the midst of everyday chaos?

It is intended to enter, in a more extended time, from the approach of the setz-oh, japanese corporal education that aims to rescue and maintain the sensitive body, particularly accessing the principles of do-oh, do - means movement and yo-technique.

From these principles it is proposed to reflect on performances realized with a crystal in different landscapes and atmospheres, such as Jalaipão in Brazil, Atacama in Chile and Kyoto in Japan. A crystal is placed on the head, in the seventh chakra, which acts as a mediator and igniter of actions and movements for the performer, a stimulus for listening and readiness states in interaction with the ambiances with their singularities.

After the performances being registered with video, comes the questions: How to create for the other? How to present in a poetic way and in everyday life? As an exchange experiment with the other, stones are placed at strategic points in the streets and small projections are made on the textures of stones associated with specific sounds, in dialogue with the images. The stones, with their textures and singularities, act as supports for the projection. With the poetic action promoted by the experience and transmuted in an expanded scene, the research deals with the scope of a micropolitics of daily life, with small moments of rupture for the man who lives in the cities. It is intended to show in a video, a synthesis of the performative experience that occurs in a dilated time-space, propitiator of verticality and more subtle connections.

TG06-947.3
CASTRO JAIMES, ALBERTO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

La Exclusión Social Como Marco Para El Debate Actual De La Pobreza En América Latina

Entendiendo el desarrollo de América Latina como un proceso de modernización industrial, ha sido importante entender en qué medida ha contribuido esta modernidad a la creación de un sistema de lealtades y recompensas que edificó el sistema político vertical corporativista. A partir del cambio estructural que sobrevino desde las décadas de los setenta y ochenta en forma de ajuste, la transición de la sociedad moderna a la sociedad postmoderna es un fenómeno de la actualidad. Para responder a esta cuestión, es necesario explorar el cambio en el modelo de ordenamiento social y el cambio en la estructura política del país.

La transición de la sociedad moderna a la sociedad postmoderna es un fenómeno de la actualidad. Para responder a esta cuestión, es necesario explorar el cambio en el modelo de ordenamiento social y el cambio en la estructura política del país.

TG06-995.4
CATANO, GARY* (Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador)

The Emodied Work of Wilderness

This talk considers how, for natural and cultural resource managers employed by the United States National Park Service (NPS), the construction of “resources” – the transformation of plants, animals, geologies, and artefacts into quantifiable and useful institutional objects – is an embodied practice, one that brings workers into textual and technologically mediated contact with non-human nature as a fundamental aspect of the labour process. Social-scientific treatments of national parks, monuments, and protected areas focus heavily on visitation and the conceptual facets of park-making. These approaches neglect the everyday and increasingly precarious realities of parks as workplaces, and of resource management rangers as workers. Drawing on interview and participant observation data collected during twenty-two weeks spent living and working
with NPS employees at Lava Beds National Monument, my research addresses this omission by examining how the work of parks gets done through the voices and experiences of park workers themselves. Through an analysis of acoustic bat monitoring and archeological survey projects conducted at Lava Beds throughout the summer of 2017, the processes by which institutionally meaningful natural resources emerge out of scientific practice, and the ways in which humans come to know, care about, and relate to the world through their labour will be explored. I also consider how local, park-specific texts, and translocal federal directives influence and exert power over these bodies at work – both human and non-human. Institutional ethnography reveals how texts such as research protocols, standard operating procedures, and the Organic Act of 1916 work in concert to shape reality for park workers, informing their relationships to power, and potential paths to resistance. I argue that a focus on the body, a focus on the pleasures, pains, and disappointments of resources work has the potential to build alternative worlds of interspecies care, knowledge, and place based resistance.

RC14-269.11

CATTACIN, SANDRO* (University of Geneva)
De La Recherche Sur Les Migrations à La Recherche Sur La Mobilité Humaine: Un Défi Politique Et Analytique

Le déplacement de l’approche de la migration vers la mobilité ne permet pas uniquement de gagner en précision analytique, mais également de renouveler les perspectives de régulation de la politique. Car si la mobilité devient la norme, la politique doit répondre à des défis tout autres que dans les sociétés sédentaires. La recherche sur la mobilité permet de considérer ces défis sous de nouveaux angles, par exemple, de la micro-perspective des dynamiques des familles et de l’éducation, en passant par la meso-perspective de l’organisation - qui se conçoit comme un réseau multi-territorial (et multi-national) d’une entreprise, à la macro-perspective de la pluralisation sociale et au déclin de la régulation nationale des appartenance identitaires. Cette présentation approfondira ces défis analytique et les conséquences pour la politique migratoire.

RC01-45.1

CATTARUZZA, AMAÉL* (Saint-Cyr)
Towards a Critical Strategy of Data

This paper analyses the possible impact new data technologies, such as Big data and machine learning, have on strategy. It covers how opportunities available with new ways of knowing relate to recent vulnerabilities. The paper also attempts to qualify this new rationale through the prism of digital data. Following a survey conducted on the expectations recently arising in military circles concerning such new tools, it questions the very notion of “data” in defining a strategy as it goes beyond a strictly technical framework. The aim is to highlight the nature of such issues and the human choices decision-makers are now facing.

RC40-707.7

CAVALCANTI, JOSEFA SALETE B* (Federal University of Pernambuco) BENDINI, MÓNICA (Universidad del Comahue)
Local-Global Relations and Geographical Indication in Latin American Agrarian Regions. Cases from Brazil and Argentina.

The paper focuses on Argentinean Rio Negro and Neuquén Valleys on the one hand, and the Brazilian San Francisco Valley region, on the other hand, tailored to produce different for report, although starting at different stages, early on they attracted capital and migrants. New State development projects supported by public policy and capital mobility transformed agriculture and labor relations in the regions. Peasants and rural labor saw in these projects opportunities to improve their conditions for social reproduction, work and life. At the end of the last century, the mobility of these workers was perceived by global corporations to gain visibility to their new fruits for export. These various processes attracted the attention of Brazilian and Argentinean researchers who directed the focus of observation to social reproduction, local and to their linkages to various processes in the global order. For this, they form new research institutions to carry out postgraduate training. Subsequently, new partners came to the original nucleus; others were associated in favor of an agenda of training and research projects. Through research networks, it became possible to understand the conditions of work, rural development, and the way in which Geographical Indication came into the process; and to increase the number and quality of publications and strategies to disseminate Sociological knowledge. These experiences contributed to other successful ones, amplifying the focus of study to other countries, through research groups supported by CLACSO, American and European development agencies, to highlight just a few. We will analyze those experiences in the presentation.

RC23-440.3

CAVALCANTI, JOSEFA SALETE B* (Federal University of Pernambuco)
Scientific Knowledge and Technological Change. Cases from Latin American Agrarian Regions.

The aim of the paper is to understand the general process of innovation and technological development on the making of global regions. The premise is that: the development of those regions is linked two major factors: the role of the state, local development and the role of the market with local institutions. By bringing about the two major regions worked to grow light on the general process of social change. As it is well known, the Argentinean Patagonia and the Northeastern San Francisco Valley have some proximities in which refers to climate and physical environment. Hydraulic works and dam construction transformed these semi-arid regions by bringing in technological innovations that allowed for profound changes in land and water use. These actions ensured the irrigation of vast areas of their territories, the increase of local production and, the export of fruits. Critical aspects already seen make known the complexity of the process. Therefore, here, I will focus on the technological and educational implications of those macro processes, by bringing about the academic experience developed by a consortium of national and regional universities to contribute to the overall understanding of these developments. It was through bilateral partnership carried out by the Federal Universities of Pernambuco Brazil and the Comahue University that a strong relationship was established among Sociology Graduate Programs and agrarian social studies centers to investigate the whole process. Therefore, a consortium of professors, students and researchers develop comparative research and generate a common knowledge about the regions; and made known in international seminars and made public to international colleagues and other researchers from institutions, such as Argentinean and Brazilian corporations for Technological Innovation and Agricultural research, INTA and EMBRAPA. These problematic aspects of science and technology relationship are analyzed in this presentation.

RC22-409.6

CAZARIN, RAFAEL* (Department of Sociology, University of the Basque Country UPVEHU)
The Pentecostal Architecture of Belonging: From Microdiversity to Layered Integration

Every week, Pentecostal churches worldwide undertake multiple activities aimed at integrating worshippers into the so-called Kingdom of God. At every event, born-again Christians are invited to share similar practices that shape ways of being and feeling, while helping believers to navigate a social world often marked by xenophobia, distrust and marginalization. In this paper, I intend to examine these ‘ways’ by drawing upon fellowships encountered observed in African Pentecostal churches located in Johannesburg (South Africa) and Bilbao (Spain). I am concerned here with articulating the notions of belonging and integration as circumscribed at the activities organized by pastors and attended by migrants, according to particular social categories. As will be evidenced, the ‘breaking down’ of the congregation into smaller groups seems to rearrange the diversity of social and cultural backgrounds of worshippers under the auspices of African Pentecostal ‘features’. In Pentecostal churches, existing social categories are reworked through inclusive and exclusive religious terms, such that one is able to experience belonging to the Kingdom of God, no matter where he or she is settled.

TG03-966.4

CAZARIN, RAFAEL* (Department of Sociology, University of the Basque Country UPVEHU)
‘Do No Harm’: An Analysis of a Gender Transformative Programme with Faith Leaders in Africa.

In the past decade, a growing number of organizations focusing on sexual and gender-based violence have aimed their programmes towards men and boys, who are often held in decision-making positions in their communities, and are labelled for gender based violence. In Southern Africa, faith leaders have led faith lead groups to initiate a process of gender awareness in the ‘front stage’. This process redefines particular...
emotions, psychosocial responses and vocabulary surrounding the notion of a 'transformed masculinity'. Along this way, stakeholders seem to 'heal' their lived experiences of gender violence rather than reviewing harmful gender values at the religious and cultural domains. Finally, I critically engage with the gaps and potentialities of this outcome in the quest of gender justice activism.

**RC28-506.3**

CEBOLLA-BOADO, HÉCTOR* (UNED) SALAZAR, LEIRE (UNED)

The Effect of Birth Weight on Cognitive Performance: Is There a Social Gradient? Is There Compensation?

Demography has traditionally been interested in birth weight as one of the main indicators of infant health. Specifically, low birth weight (LBW) is known to correlate with adverse health and cognitive outcomes during infancy and adulthood. In this paper we use data from the Chinese Family Panel Study (2010 wave), a large-scale representative sample of Chinese households, to model the effect of LBW on standardized scores among Chinese children aged 10-15. The paper shows a clear gradient in the prevalence of LBW by family background, with children with more socioeconomic resources having higher birth weight and a lower probability of experiencing LBW. Our evidence confirms a significant negative effect of LBW on the results obtained by children in mathematics and Chinese language, two important competences for school success. Our results also imply that highly educated mothers can actually compensate the disadvantage that LBW represents in terms of cognitive performance.

**RC15-289.7**

CEBOLLA-BOADO, HÉCTOR* (UNED) SALAZAR, LEIRE (UNED)

The Interplay between Maternal Resources and Environmental Stressors: The Effects of an Earthquake on Birth Outcomes

Birth outcomes are known to be affected by maternal health and lifestyles, and generally speaking babies born in families with more socioeconomic resources tend to display better perinatal health. In this paper we focus on one relevant indicator of perinatal health, namely birth weight, which is highly correlated with later health and educational outcomes. Although medical research has extensively analyzed the maternal determinants of birth weight, less is known about environmental influences and especially about the interplay between mothers’ characteristics and exogenous factors. In this paper we exploit an exogenous shock, an earthquake that took place in the municipality of Lorca (region of Murcia, Spain) in 2011, and the availability of the universe of birth certificates in the country in that year, to test: (a) whether there is an association between (degrees of) exposure to the earthquake and lower birth weight, and (b) whether this adverse impact is homogeneously distributed across social classes.

**RC05-JS-63.8**

CÉDEÑO, MARITESS* (University of Toronto)


Critical social analysis helps us to understand the ways in which institutional practices and policies reproduce power imbalances to serve the interests of the elite. However, very little critical theorizing addresses the life-alienating characteristics of these systems. I will discuss the ways feminist gift economy and Indigenous world views allow for a deeper analysis of the ways institutions disrupt, subvert, and deny life-processes. With reference to my own engagement with education, welfare and court systems as a young, poor, single mother, I explore mother-child relationships as an expression of institutionalization and resistance.

**TG07-1005.3**

CEDILLO HERNANDEZ, ROBERTA PRISCILA* (UNAM)

Gender Display in Sensory Terms. Reflections on Menstruating Bodies in a Group of Mexican Girls

This paper aims to draw the way in which a group of girls from Mexico City have used the body senses (in particular, smell and sight) in the gender display that they carry out in front of their peers, regarding the menstruation as a significant event during puberty. The work will address three specific aspects: a. the sensory and cognitive meaning attributed to the menstruation by the adolescents, as well as the main sources of information on this subject (peers, relatives, teachers, etc.) b. the “corporeal techniques” (Marcel Mauss and Pierre Bourdieu) that implies a menstruating body and against which the adolescents are interpolated during their interactions with their peers, within the framework of their friendly and familiar
devenir en nuevas estructuras políticas que hagan contrapeso al monopolio político ostentado por los partidos políticos mexicanos durante los últimos años.

RC32-575.4

CERVANTES, VANESSA* (Universidad de Guanajuato)

Transgressive Sexual Policies: Institutional Designs for Attention to Sexual Diversity in Mexico

It is an exploration of the first subnational governmental experiences on sexual diversity in Mexico. We call "sexual policies transgressive" to the new discourses and governmental actions against heteronormative and reproductive sexual binary that prevails in the state discourses of the gender perspective that is being confronted by new concepts and approaches. We analyze and produce practices and determine which are the Ways of living that are possible and desirable, even within the community of sexual diversity itself. The cases analyzed will be the public policy directions of the sexual diversity of Santiago Nitpec, Tehuantepec and Unión Hidalgo de Oaxaca. These municipalities are of mostly indigenous population and are characterized by the recognition of the "muxe" identity (transgendered women). It will analyze the network of social and political actors that promote the governmental agenda that allows the creation of specialized organizations within the subnational governments; the institutional design of the areas; actions, alliances and interventions; main achievements and challenges. The theoretical lines guiding the research are: 1) that the gender perspective of current policies reproduces the discourse of the binary of the sexes, heteronormativity and reproduction; 2) that LGBT-TTI dissident global identities influence national and subnational contexts but enter into an adjustment / adaptation dynamic according to economic, political, regional and ethnic contexts. 3) Criticism of essentialist identities woman / man, heterosexual / homosexual and other groups whose practices and discourses produce new bodies, that do not fall into these sexual categories. Transgressive sexual policies could be seen as state control and discipline devices, masquerading as negotiation and steady strategic government actions.

RC15-281.4

CERVIA, SILVIA* (Pisa University)

Citizens’ Engagement in the Health Sector Decision-Making across Europe

Health care systems in developed countries face a series of structural challenges over the next decade. These systemic pressures - at economical and social level - are well documented, as well the strategies adopted to face with them. The paper will focus on one of them, the new forms of participatory regulation in policy decision-making (citizens’ engagement in network governance), and the strategies adopted to face with them, from the democratic deficit in health-care. However, that this goal has been reached cannot be taken for granted, especially when one considers that these practices are often promoted by dominant players in the field.

In my research I've analysed the concrete applications to the concept of network governance, as a fruit of symbolic struggles among the various actors in the field of health to maximise their own position through the accumulation of capital. If over the last few years the legitimacy of the patients and public to have power has gained terrain, it is equally true that more often than one would like to admit these claims are used by the traditional holders of decisional power to strengthen their position.

By this perspective, the translation of the definition of participation in concrete forms can be taken as a dynamic account of the distribution of power within that certain field. The research analyses in a comparative way the practices adopted in European Countries - Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherland, Spain and Sweden - comparing the structure of the networks and the "rules of the game" which, by defining the balances of power and reconciling various interests, function as filters for the subjects and modalities of policies.

RC52-860.4

CHAFE, DAVID* (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

KAIDA, LISA* ( McMaster University)

Dissonant Harmony: Challenges of Professionalization of the Work of Musicians in St. John's, Canada

Professions literature has addressed common traits of established professions, including the acquisition of expertise and licensure and the practice of social closure as means of safeguarding access to labour markets for formal membership. More recent literature brings attention to occupations (i.e. semi-para-professions), such as dental hygienists and software engineers, which are likewise moving towards social closure to form new professions but facing interpersonal conflict. We argue this literature also requires consideration of contextual factors – namely the precarious labour market and the place where the process of professionalization takes place. This paper focuses on the
challenges of professionalization of local self-employed musicians in St. John’s – Canada’s easternmost city with a population of 200,000 in the geographically isolated province of Newfoundland and Labrador. Our interview with 54 local income-dependent musicians shows musicians who earn some or all of their livelihood from performing often refer to themselves as professionals, as a means of distinguishing their work from that of their unpaid fellow musicians. The unpaid are variously referred to as casual, community or amateur musicians. While they might accept remuneration for performing, they do not depend on this work for income to the extent of self-proclaimed professional musicians, yet they participate in the same employment field. Restricted to local communities, intra-professional conflict may be one outcome of such delineation. This study contributes to existing literature by drawing attention to this undereported open work, including individual and collective tendencies to publicly uphold professional traits in an effort to safeguard jurisdiction over fragile labour markets amidst austerity and economic restructuring in a remote mid-sized city.

**RC18-336.8**

**CHAGONDA, TAPIWA** (University of Johannesburg)

**The Bond Note Is Equivalent to the US$**: Zimbabwe’s Unending Currency Woes

*The Bond Note Is Equivalent to the US$*: Zimbabwe’s Unending Currency Woes

By Tapiwa Chagonda (University of Johannesburg)

The Zimbabwean economy has been in dire straits since the turn of the century when the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe embarked on a controversial hyper-inflation and reform programme which resulted in the country’s agricultural sector, which was then the mainstay of the economy, going into comatose and sanctions also being imposed on the country by the West. By 2008, hyper-inflation had ravaged the Zimbabwean economy, peaking at a stupendous 89.7% in the fourth quarter of 2008. With the unsustainable hyper-inflation, the country decided to shelf the worthless Zimbabwean dollar in 2009 and put in place a multiple currency regime which was largely dominated by the United States Dollar. However, with the country’s key formal sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing unable to produce much for exports, the United States Dollars in circulation where always limited, thereby creating a cash crunch. To ease this cash squeeze which the country has been facing since the shelving of the Zimbabwean dollar, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe decided to introduce a surrogate currency which has been christened, the ‘Bond Note’. This paper argues that these Bond Notes have failed to ease Zimbabwe’s currency woes, as foreign barons have been hoarding both the United States dollars and the Bond Notes for speculative purposes, which has resulted in Zimbabwe’s economic situation to remain in the doldrums.

**KeyWords**

United States Dollars, Bond Notes, Hyper-Inflation, Zimbabwe

**RC25-472.3**

**CHAI, CHOON LEE** (Red Deer College)

**Adaptation of Immigrant Women Living in Smaller Communities to the Challenge of English Language Barrier**

By Choon Lee (Red Deer College)

In this presentation, we examine how the lack of the English language proficiency affects settlement experiences of immigrants women in a small city, Red Deer, and its surrounding rural communities in Alberta, Canada, and how these women adapt to the language barrier through various means.

Immigrants living in smaller cities such as Red Deer experience a different set of challenges compared to immigrants who live in larger cities (Khair, Derwing and Golec-Boyuk). This study, designed as a part of an international research conducted in partnership with the Central Alberta Immigrant Women’s Association, 36 immigrant women hailing predominantly from non-English speaking countries told their settlement stories through the use of photographs.

Many of these immigrant women came to Canada as dependents or refugees. Upon their arrival in Canada, they often found themselves in a new social environment where their limited command of English language led to social isolation, occupational downgrading, and diminution of self-esteem. Their efforts to overcome the language barrier are crippled by role conflicts and lack of access to educational upgrading, partly as a result of, ironically, lack of English language proficiency. However, our analysis points to resilience and adaptability of immigrant women in the face of ongoing struggle to build a new and successful life in Central Alberta.

The research on which the presentation is based informed community organizations and policy makers of the availability and effectiveness of programs and services used by immigrant women in Central Alberta, and incites a critical reflection on the challenges and opportunities that immigrant women encounter as they settle in a new society.

**RC57-922.4**

**CHAI, CHOON LEE** (Red Deer College)

**MCCOY, LIZA** (University of Calgary)

**PHIRI, TABITHA** (Central Alberta Immigrant Women’s Association)

“Affecting” Change through Participants’ Images of Their Settlement Experience in a Small Canadian City

This presentation discusses the visual component of a community-based research project examining the settlement experiences of recently-arrived, racialized immigrant women settling in a small city, Red Deer, Alberta, and its surrounding rural communities. The focus of the research is on the services and supports available to newcomers, evaluated from the perspective of the women who use them. In addition to the goals of this research, the use of Photovoice as a research methodology has resulted in the project being awarded a grant to showcase the images and stories produced in the project. The impact of the research has been further enhanced by the decision of the researcher to involve the participants in the development and settlement policy in the region, and more broadly, helping the host society do a better job of welcoming and integrating newcomers. In addition to a survey of 154 women, the research involved a Photovoice component in which 36 women, most had participated in the survey, made images that represented crucial aspects of their encounters with the natural, built, service, and social environments in their new communities.

A primary goal was to generate images and texts that could be used in exhibitions and materials for the general public as well as service providers and policy makers. Here the idea was not simply to provide interesting information about newcomers, but to invite viewers to reflect on the spaces and practices of their communities as a site of settlement. To that end we are working with the images and image-texts to develop a public exhibition that will occur in spring 2019; there will also be an online version.

In this presentation we discuss the tensions, challenges and possibilities of working with these images (e.g., non-professional, sometimes blurry, apparently banal) in order to make a powerful exhibition that works artistically and affectively as well as informationally – and that does justice to the intents and purposes of the participants. We also reflect on the strengths and limitations of Photovoice methodology for this kind of project.

**RC41-710.2**

**CHAI, LEI** (University of Toronto)

**MAROTO, MICHELLE** (University of Alberta)

**Economic Insecurity Among Sexual Minority Men: Evidence from the 1991-2016 U.S. General Social Survey**

Although a sizeable body of research has examined earnings differentials among sexual minority men, results remain mixed with studies presenting estimates of earnings disparities ranging from non-significant to as large as 32%. In this study, we ask: First, why do existing studies find few consistent results regarding sexual minority men’s labor market outcomes? Second, in assessing disparities in the most recent 1991-2016 U.S. General Social Survey data, do sexual minority men still experience disadvantages in the labor market? Third, do any apparent disadvantages extend to economic insecurity more broadly? We find that the large earnings penalties found for gay men in previous studies were likely attributable to their combination with bisexual men. In our results, gay and bisexual men earned 8% and 13% less than heterosexual men, respectively, but bisexual men experienced greater economic insecurity than heterosexual men. In addition to addressing mixed findings across previous studies, this research contributes to the literature on inequality, economic insecurity, and, potentially, employment discrimination.

**RC11-215.4**

**CHAI, XIANGNAN** (Western University)

**KALYAL, HINA** (Western University)

**Cellphone Use and Happiness Among Older Chinese Adults: Does Urban/Rural Residence Status Matter?**

The number of older adults who use cellphones is increasing in both urban and rural China. Existing studies have indicated that the use of information and communication technology is associated with higher levels of happiness among older adults in Western societies. However, the role of such technology, particularly the impact of cellphone use on happiness and well-being of older adults has not been explored in China. To fill the gap in the literature, we use the 2010 China Family Panel Studies, a nationally representative data set. We employ logistic regression model and explore the relationship between cellphone use and self-reported happiness among the older Chinese population. We also examine whether the association differ for urban and rural residents. Results show that cellphone use is associated with seniors’ self-reported happiness level (OR=1.283; p < 0.001). When an interaction term between cellphone use and residence status
CHAKRABARTI, ANINDITA∗ (Indian Institute of Technology)

Public Interest Litigation, Religion and the Question of Secularity in Contemporary India

This paper traces the concept of secularity in the Indian context through judicial intervention in religious practices by focusing on a unique jurisdiction of the Indian appellate judiciary known as Public Interest Litigation (PIL). I will take two contrasting PIL cases in recent times where religious practices and institutions have been subjected to judicial scrutiny by invoking PILs. The first case analyses a PIL for banning the Islamic or Sharia courts in India. The second case involves a suo moto PIL brought by the Supreme Court of India on the issue of triple talaq (instant divorce) and polygamy permitted under Muslim Personal Law. The question at stake was whether such practices violated the dignity and fundamental rights of Muslim women. The Muslim Personal Law has been at the cynosure of an embattled debate along the lines of gender rights and national integration, premised on the demands for a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) for the nation. Exploring the trajectory of the two PIL cases, the paper shows how the concept of secularity in India is embedded in the perception of the state as the bulwark of social as well as religious reform. Unlike in the western context, here the concept of secularity primarily works through the guiding principle of multiculturalism. Consequently, the judiciary often performs a balancing act between different religious groups, often upholding group rights as opposed to individual rights. It has been also noted how the category of religion has been produced through constitutional law and judicial practices where secularity has been an issue of active judicial intervention in religious affairs. This paper shows how in the current public discourse, the concept of secularity works as ‘subjection of religion to the rule of law’, deftly manoeuvred and articulated through PIL jurisdiction.

CHAKRABARTI, NIRMAN∗ (KIFT University)

Combating Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism: Issues and Challenges in Human Rights Perspectives

Terrorism has a direct impact on basic human rights and the protection of individual right to life, liberty and physical security. The concern for the destructive impact of terrorism on human rights and security is discernible at United nations General Assembly, Security Council and the new Human Rights Council. The terrorist activities threatens the dignity and security of human beings everywhere. Terrorism endangers or takes innocent lives, creating an environment of fear that destroys individual freedom. It undermines pluralistic civil society and aims to undo the democratic basis of society. It is also revealed that terrorism has links with transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, money laundering, trafficking of arms and also transfer of nuclear, chemical and biological materials.

A fundamental obligation of states, therefore, is to protect the basic human rights of their nationals and others by taking positive measures to protect them and bringing the terrorists to justice. However the measures adopted by some States to counter terrorism have themselves often posed serious challenges to the issue of human rights as well as rule of law due to influence of torture and ill-treatment to counter terrorism in spite of availability of legal and practical safeguards to them. Thus there are some specific human rights challenges in the context of terrorism and counter-terrorism: such as, questions of prohibition against torture, liberty and security of the terrorist, due process of law, right to fair trial, freedom of expression, freedom of association, surveillance of data protection, right to privacy, economic, social and cultural rights. This paper is an attempt to strengthen understanding of the complex and multifaceted relationship between human rights and terrorism.

CHAMAKALAYIL, LALITHA∗ (University of Applied Sciences and Art, Northwestern Switzerland)

Methodological Considerations on Intersectional Perspectives on Life Histories, Practices and Strategies in Contexts of Family and Migration

Intersectionality is an important perspective of analysis and a valuable sensitizing concept with regard to power relations (cf. Davis 2008; Phoenix 2010; Riegel 2014). In our paper we would like to discuss methodological considerations on how intersectionality as a perspective can be utilized in biographical research. As a contextualizing framework of analysis as well as with the potential to critically question dominant constructions of difference. With this, it becomes possible to delineate the empirical interplay of different contexts of power and inequality, of asymmetrical gender, class, ethnicity and body contexts in a globalised capitalist world, and to portray the different social levels on which these become relevant. The objective scope of possibility with its societal and social contextual as well as the subjective perspective and assessment of one’s own potentials and agency in these social contexts can be analysed in its relevance in the biography. Here, changes and shifts of the specific social positioning and their importance for the actions of a person during the biographical span and on the background of their experiences can be looked at. A set of questions of intersectional perspectives of analysis has been developed (cf. Riegel 2016) and will be discussed, followed by an illustration of analyses conducted within the framework of an international research project on life histories, practices and strategies in contexts of family and migration in marginalised neighbourhoods in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Based on this, we would like to discuss potentials as well as challenges connected with an intersectional perspective on biography.
A soft science research approach in tourism should undertake a methodological unpacking of power in tourism through the lens of whiteness to provide an interpretation of structural advantage that is occasioned by race. Whiteness urges white people to (re)consider myopic understandings of racial power in tourism by refracting their epistemological lens onto themselves. Whiteness implicates white people to reflect on their own racial identities and cultures, the privileges that accompany them, and how this serves to legitimate racial inequalities in tourism.

RC53-880.4
CHAN, ANITA KIT-WA* (The Education University of Hong Kong)

Transnationality, Mobility and Belongingness of Chinese Cross-Border Students

While globalization has facilitated massive transnational movement of goods and information, human cross-border flow remains heavily regulated and controlled. However, Chinese cross-border students is an anomaly. Since the turn of the twenty-first century, substantial numbers of young children – who are Hong Kong residents but live in the mainland, have been traveling across the border to school. Being the physical embodiment of transnationalism, these children navigate constantly two social spaces – Hong Kong and mainland China – that have different social, political, economic and jurisdiction systems. Based on in-depth interviews with 16 cross-border students aged 10 to 12, this paper explores how young children negotiate belongingness – preferred place of residence and identity – amidst their mobility experience. The findings reveal that child migrants are active agents who displayed subtle considerations when negotiating complex physical and emotional needs. Their narratives also illuminate a transnational space which is characterized by closer socio-economic ties between the two societies, the rising prominence of China, and not least the social and spatial hierarchy between Hong Kong and the mainland. Moreover, their identification, dis-identification and ambivalence with the identity of ‘Hong Konger’ clearly shows that parents' socio-economic, (illegitimate) migration and marital status have impacts on cross-border students who have to actively grapple with stigmas and marginalization. The discussions will illuminate the importance of power and inequalities in relation to border-crossing and of intersectionality when understanding the experiences of migrant children.

RC31-571.1
CHAN, ANNIE* (Lingnan University)

Transnational Transformations: Theorising Female Professional Lead Migrants in Hong Kong

Research on transnational migration tends to focus on migrants in the lower echelons of the social hierarchy and those migrating from less to more developed countries. The situations of transnational professional lead migrants in Hong Kong are under-studied by comparison, particularly that of female non-single (i.e. married, partnered, and/or with dependent children) transnational professionals who are ‘lead migrants’ – i.e. initiators of the migration. In addition, existing studies rarely differentiate between transient and settler transnational professionals. What are the constraints and possibilities for personal and social transformation, this paper seek to answer these questions: how do transnational contexts shape professional men and women’s subjectivities and everyday lives? How do family and marital status affect the life choices and strategies of transient and settler transnational professionals? What are the constraints and possibilities for personal and social change arising out of such contexts? To what extent and under what circumstances can transnationalism offer transformative possibilities for the personal and the social? How do intersections of gender, class, ethnicity and family status affect such possibilities? Based on a qualitative study of female non-single, professional lead migrants who have moved to Hong Kong, we aim to engage with mainstream theories of migration, gender and intersectionality.

RC05-117.2
CHAN, CAROL* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado)
RAMÍREZ, CAROLINA* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado)
STEFONI, CAROLINA* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado)

Precariousness and Reciprocity at Work: Interethnic Labour Relations at Times of Uncertainty in Santiago

Chile’s migrant population has more than doubled in the last decade, where people from diverse ethnic backgrounds are increasingly visibly participating in the social, cultural and economic life of diverse commercial neighbourhoods of Santiago, Chile. Simultaneously, divisive xenophobic social discourses regarding difference and concerns about the “illegality” of migrants and their labour have only recently been publicly and politically deployed. Echoing broader sociopolitical processes taking place in many countries worldwide during this Brexit-Trump era, discourses about migration in the Chilean context push for more migration restrictions in terms of the issuing of work permits and visas. Moreover, such stances inform daily interactions and stereotypes about the migrant and ethnic groups that participate in Santiago’s multicultural commercial areas. Within this context, this paper critically contributes to research on precarious migrant labour. Such work has typically constructed migrants’ vulnerability in terms of labour exploitation and “illegality”. This paper takes a different approach by attending to the possibility of reciprocity—despite unequal power dynamics—involved in all labour relations, particularly when workplaces are small, relatively intimate, and involve daily interactions between workers and employers. Methodology is based on ethnographic observations in small retail shops and restaurants owned by ethnic Chinese migrants in Santiago, and interviews with Chinese employers and their employees of diverse ethno-cultural backgrounds and nationalities (e.g. Peru, Haiti, Colombia). Through the concept of “precarious labor relations”, we examine the independent and shared uncertainties constituting labour relations between migrant employers and workers who are differently marginalized in a broader socio-political context. Examining narratives of fear, trust, care, and indifferences in how migrant employers and employees daily negotiate otherness and mutual forms of precarious at work, this paper further complicates dichotomies of exploitation and resistance in scholarship on migrant labour, by foregrounding relationality, trust, and the employer’s humanity in the equation.

RC44-750.2
CHAN, CHRIS* (City University of Hong Kong)

Localist Populism and Generational Shift: The Consequences of the Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong and Its Implications for Labour Movement

Labour and working class organisations played a significant role in democratic movements around the world. In Hong Kong, the global anti-austerity movement has led to the 79 days long occupation movement in Hong Kong which has been called ‘Umbrella Movement’ (UM). More than 200,000 citizens took to street demanding the universal suffrage in this former British colony and China’s Special Administrative Region (SAR). According to surveys, most of the participants came from the lower middle class or lower class/grassroots. However, trade union only played a supportive role in this students and intellectuals-led protest. This paper evaluates the causes and consequences of the UM and its implication for labour movement. The author suggests that the movement has led to the rise of localist populism and generational shift in political culture. The study examines how the Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong has a mission to build solidarity with mainland Chinese labour movement and alliance with broader social and democratic movement. The author reflects why the labour movement was marginal in the most significant democratic movement in the history of Hong Kong and how the difficulties can be overcome in the long run.

RC34-621.2
CHAN, KA KI* (HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY)
NG, CHEUK LING (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Body-Power: The Lived Body and Youth Work Practice in Hong Kong

The study of body has become the buzzword for over two decades and it has been expanded in different disciplines. However, most youth workers often work with young people who experience painful, traumatic or other kinds of bodily experiences, or even direct and manage different bodily conditions through day-to-day practices; it is yet to develop as the key domain in youth work. Even though the development of youth work has been developed over half of a decade, youth work practice with body issues has not been transcended the actual physical perspective to reflect how bodily knowledge are being defined, interpreted and managed, and then affect the working approach on youth work practice. This paper aims to explore youth workers’ body sensitivity, the understanding of different kinds of body issues, and their youth work practice with body issues. The qualitative method adopted in this study. Twenty youth workers who are working in different youth services settings shared their intervention skills when engaging with young people in different bodily issues such as sex, sexuality, drugs, work and self-harm behaviors. This study revealed that most youth workers do not have a strong sensitivity on bodily issues and have faced different struggles and difficulties when intervening in body issues with young people. Some of them even implicitly use their professional knowledge and power to regulate body comportment and bodily care of young people. This study attempts to rethink the strong relationship between body and youth work. It contributes to address some questions and limitations when working with young people under the dominant discourse on biological body in youth work. It also opens the discussion and provides an alternative way to examine the potential of youth embodiment under the climate of body-insensitive in Hong Kong social context.
Revisiting the Pattern of Youth Transition: The Interrelationship between Labor Market Insecurity and Residential Autonomy Among Young Working People in Hong Kong

Leaving the family of origin and setting up one's own household is one type of youth transition (GoCorinj & Kilping, 2001; Manzoni, 2016; Nicco, 2016; Settersten, 2012), and represents one of the key indicators of the transition from younghood to adulthood. Domestic transition not only implies financially independent, but also reaching the greater social autonomy for young people.

The striving for residential autonomy is hindered by a lack of sufficient financial resources. Most underclass youth in Hong Kong are suffering from precarious employment conditions and structural conditions have been identified in the transitional process from family of origin to family of destination, and from residence with parents to living away from parents (Chisholm 1993), including, flexible specialization in workplace, insecure employment, and families' cultural capital in a time of labor uncertainty. It is found that those impacts not only reshape the experiences in youth transition, but also make domestic transition become more delayed and highly fragmented.

Against the above social backdrop, this research aims to investigate how labour market exclusion and job insecurity affect the transition out of the parental home for young people in Hong Kong, and investigate how labour market conditions influences the attainment of housing autonomy, several dimensions are particularly examined: gender, type of employment, monthly income and occupations.

The research conducted as quantitative study and used the telephone survey to collect data. 1000 young people aged between 20 to 34 years old with Hong Kong permanent resident status and full-time employment status were targeted. This research contributes further studies on youth, particularly in the field of research to compare the patterns of youth transition between Europe and East Asia countries.

Access to Language Interpretation and Culturally Sensitive Services for Abused Immigrant Women in Non-Urban Centers of BC

Access to interpreters for abused immigrant women seeking community services in non-urban centers of BC is one of the most significant barriers they encounter. Without interpreters, abused immigrant women living in rural and small communities must navigate the service landscape where miscommunication and misunderstanding about their problems and needs can exacerbate the situation and delay their access to support services. This paper explores why access to interpreters for abused immigrant women is limited or non-existent in many regions of this province, and how this is connected to broader questions of racial equality and inequality. Drawing on 30 interviews with criminal justice, immigration, and other service providers in four regions of British Columbia, this paper highlights the key barriers for abused immigrant women as a result of having no access or limited access to interpreters and culturally sensitive services. I argue that equitable access to domestic violence services for women of all cultural groups is an important goal if the safety of all women matter. Critical scholars have long pointed out that formal equality, or uniform services in a multicultural society, will not ensure equality of access. Given that language barriers in situations of domestic violence can potentially lead to tragic outcomes, there is a need to recognize the importance of providing equitable treatment for all women experiencing domestic violence in BC.

To be or Not to be Governed: Symptoms of Transformation in Urban-Rural Landscapes of West Bengal, India

The discourse around “right to the city” and “leaving no one behind” fail to acknowledge wider regional dynamics and transformation beyond the defined urban core. Urbanisation in many parts of India is not concentrated in cities but in regions that mix urban and rural characteristics. These such hybrid regions feature a persistence of rural economies, high-frequency shorter-term commuting, and poorly regulated development. Road development connecting the urban cores of the country affect broader and diverse scope which lead to hybrid forms of urbanisation. Questioning the unpreparedness of large regions governed locally in the reverberation of urbanisation brought by catalytic actions of road development.

This study examines these hybrid regions in the state of West Bengal which supports a large, dense rural population that is socio-economically dynamic and youthful. Using symptomatic reading methodology, the study identifies repressible and recurring spatial symptoms of transformation in habitations with introduction of all-weather road access to arterial network within the region. The symptoms of transformation observed are in housing construction, education demand and mode of travel; showcasing change from vernacular choices towards globally acknowledged solutions. This process of transformation is leading to population densification, dependence and demand of goods and classified areas of West Bengal. Rural classified areas in India come under self-governing village system called Panchayati Raj, unequalled in spatial and governance solutions that could support the undergoing transformation.

An urban bias underpinning road development and planning policies in India, downplays or ignores altogether this hybrid urban-rural condition, resulting in unprepared local-bodies of governance in rural areas. As a consequence, there is a sharp unplanned and uneven form of urbanisation along these corridors of development. This condition opens towards the question of development agendas of rural-urban scape, leaving rights of large population behind to ‘sustainable’ development.

Domestic Violence Against Married Women in India: A Study in Religion and Cultural Context.

Abstract: Documented experiences of women indicate that Inequality and the result discrimination on the ground of sex are common in all societies. Though women have proved equal still they are being abused. Violence against women reflects the reality that woman are not safe either at home. In India gender discrimination and the resultant forms of Domestic Violence or a familial abuse still remains more often it is latent. According to United Nations Population Fund Report 2007, around two-third of married Indian women are victims of Domestic Violence.

In this background, this study is conducted in Belgum city of Karnataka state, India. The empirical data were collected by 200 respondents through interview. The study analyzes the domestic violence against women in the Hindu Religion and Indian cultural background. The study justifies Social learning theory, Dependency theory and feminist approaches. The finding of the study reveals that, highest frequency of Domestic Violence is observed in the middle class nuclear family and women being abused are more often when they are exposed to new world of technologies.

Economic, financial, social control and lack of social support are the main causes for Domestic Violence. The Indian culture and Religion perpetuate that a women is supposed to be submissive, tolerant and approachable to the situation. Due to lack of alternative support system and habitual tolerance forces women to remain in the spouse's family. Most of the times they don't share their problems and experiences with any of their friends, neighbors and family members. The law has tried to check the Domestic Violence, and the amendments are made but it has failed on account of solution. The study emphasises the need to reduce the incidences of Domestic Violence against women by changing the attitude towards women and to create awareness to fight against violence.

(Key words: Domestic Violence, Hindu Religion and culture, Social learning theory)
Critical Indigenous feminism focuses on the oppression of racial and patriarchal colonization, and the empowerment of women. It is not exactly associated with White feminism but with the Indigenous culture. Many Indigenous tribes were egalitarian, and women elders were chosen leaders and had a voice in decisions important to the tribe’s livelihood. In Taiwan, Indigenous peoples belong to the Austronesian language groups rather than mainstream Han-Chinese people in Taiwan. The Puyuma, one of the ethnic groups in the Indigenous peoples, is close to a matriarchal society and has bilateral descent. The “Mugamut” (Women’s weeding festival) represents the tradition of women as tribal leaders and the mutual respect between males and females. This study tried to cultivate the intercultural competence of non-Indigenous undergraduate students majoring in digital media through the creation of electronic picture books about the “Mugamut” (Women’s weeding festival). The research methods include participant observation in the tribe and classes, personal and group interviews, and analysis of the electronic picture books the students created. The research found these undergraduates developed intercultural competences in the following five dimensions, including attitudes, knowledge, skills, external outcomes and internal outcomes. They performed well in the first four dimensions. For example, they broke racial stereotypes, and respected and valued Puyuma culture; they were open-minded and self-aware about cultures; they showed curiosity and the ability of listening, observation, evaluation and communication in the tribal field. However, on the dimension of internal outcomes, they still had difficulties in forming and shifting the frame of gender and cultural references between cultures.
supposedly homogeneous racial entity (dubbed danilminjok). The mass presence of “multicultural brides” seems to have further reinforced complex culturalism by enabling South Korean citizens and institutions to conveniently interpret that their open accommodation and active support for the marriage migrants help make their cultural complexity a more self-contained civilizational property. However, through their multiculturalism as part of their self-centered globalism is framed through arbitrarily staged experiences, the more the Asian marriage migrants will remain differentiated, if not discriminated, from native Koreans. What nevertheless remains to be seen is if the foreign brides themselves could or would ultimately accommodate South Korean culture (and even South Koreans’ self-centered globalism) and thus sustain the nation’s cultural status quo or if they would permanently be asked or forced to preserve and display their home-country cultural characteristics as an indispensable condition for native South Koreans’ still elementary multicultural experiences and feelings.

RC64-978.4
CHARLES, CARLO* (York University)
The Intersection of Nationalism and Anti-Blackness in the Reception of Haitians in Canada

In January 2018, the Canadian PM Justin Trudeau responded to Trump’s immigration ban by stating: “To those fleeing persecution, terror & war, Canadians will always welcome you… Diversity is our strength”. Although this message was not directed to Haitians, undocumented Haitians who were living in the U.S. under a TPS representation of 80% of the 21,695 asylum claims made in Canada from January to July 2017 (IDC Quebec, 2017). This “massive flow” of Haitians, described as a “refugee crisis” by the right-wing media and white nationalist anti-immigrant protesters, has forced the Canadian government to shift its welcoming message to a strictly admonishing and policy-related discourse aiming that “economic refugees” are not entitled to Asylum. Such a shift contradicts the international image of Canada as a multicultural and inclusive “heaven” for refugees and it places Haitians within a field of representations and policy framework level, which operationalizes distinctions between “economic migrants” and “refugees” informed by primitivist and orientalist racisms (Kyriakides 2017). While primitivist racism in the Global North relies on biological determinism and ideological construction of black people as “problem population” to categorize Haitians as “economic migrants” (Hall 1996; Eglash 2002), orientalist racism depicts brown people like Syrians admitted as refugees in the West as “non-threatening victims to be saved”, (Daniel and Knudsen, 1995; Behrman, 2014; Kyriakides 2017). By focusing on racialization in reception contexts, methodological nationalism and geopolitical framework, I draw attention to how the Canadian context operationalizes the two different types of racism when it comes to the reception of refugees from the South and the East. More importantly, I seek to understand how primivist and orientalist racisms shape the way Haitians are represented in juxtaposition to the notion of model minority in the Canadian racialized vertical mosaic (Porter 1965, Portes & Zhou 1993, Hollifield et al. 1994, Ngo 2016).

RC40-705.4
CHAROENRATANA, SAYAMOL* (CUSRI, Chulalongkorn University)
No Food Sovereignty in Thailand without Land Security

In Thailand, half of the land is agriculture land. This land is important to farmers’ livelihoods, yet they face landlessness and loss of access to land. This study explains the linkage between food sovereignty and land security. The central question asked here was how food sovereignty can be established in Thailand. Rural villages in Northern Thailand were selected as a case study. We surveyed farmers and examined the interaction between the political economy of agricultural production and land security. The data further shows that problems regarding landlessness among farmers. These problems were connected with land security and farming patterns. Farmers increasingly become landless which is due to economic problems that are rooted in farming patterns and the market. Another reason for land insecurity is the growing of organizational networks, e-commerce and big data. The insurance industry now offers cyber-insurance to organizations seeking to cover the potential losses and liabilities stemming from cyber attacks and data breaches. Industry insiders suggest that the insurability of cyber risks cannot expand significantly until enough information is collected leading to robust actuarial data. This paper argues that analyzing cyber-insurance risks as fictitious commodities contributes to a better understanding of why the cyber-insurance market is paradoxically rapidly expanding despite facing major obstacles and uncertainties.

RC46-768.3
CHARLEBOIS, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER* (Université de Montréal)
Épreuves sociales constitutives du processus de construction identitaire de jeunes adultes en situation de pauvreté dans un contexte de raccrochage scolaire

L’approche biographique est une méthode de recherche en sciences humaines qui permet de comprendre et d’interpréter le sens des expériences humaines (ibid) et en ce sens elle est très cohérente avec les bases humanistes et herméneutiques de la sociologie clinique (Sévigny, 1993). Dans cette communication, nous proposons de rendre compte d’une recherche doctorale menée dans ces paramètres et objet le processus de construction identitaire de dix jeunes adultes en situation de pauvreté dans un contexte de raccrochage scolaire. Le concept d’épreuve sociale permet de cerner les « défis historiques » (Martuccelli, 2006) que ces personnes ont dû affronter dans leur position sociale, c’est-à-dire l’ensemble des rapports sociaux constituatifs de leur personnalité biographique (Sève, 2008). Dans cette communication, je propose de présenter les concepts qui définissent ces épreuves sociales.

RC05-119.4
CHARLES, CARLO* (York University)
The Intersection of Nationalism and Anti-Blackness in the Reception of Haitians in Canada

In January 2018, the Canadian PM Justin Trudeau responded to Trump’s immigration ban by stating: “To those fleeing persecution, terror & war, Canadians will always welcome you… Diversity is our strength”. Although this message was not directed to Haitians, undocumented Haitians who were living in the U.S. under a TPS representation of 80% of the 21,695 asylum claims made in Canada from January to July 2017 (IDC Quebec, 2017). This “massive flow” of Haitians, described as a “refugee crisis” by the right-wing media and white nationalist anti-immigrant protesters, has forced the Canadian government to shift its welcoming message to a strictly admonishing and policy-related discourse aiming that “economic refugees” are not entitled to Asylum. Such a shift contradicts the international image of Canada as a multicultural and inclusive “heaven” for refugees and it places Haitians within a field of representations and policy framework level, which operationalizes distinctions between “economic migrants” and “refugees” informed by primitivist and orientalist racisms (Kyriakides 2017). While primitivist racism in the Global North relies on biological determinism and ideological construction of black people as “problem population” to categorize Haitians as “economic migrants” (Hall 1996; Eglash 2002), orientalist racism depicts brown people like Syrians admitted as refugees in the West as “non-threatening victims to be saved”, (Daniel and Knudsen, 1995; Behrman, 2014; Kyriakides 2017). By focusing on racialization in reception contexts, methodological nationalism and geopolitical framework, I draw attention to how the Canadian context operationalizes the two different types of racism when it comes to the reception of refugees from the South and the East. More importantly, I seek to understand how primitivist and orientalist racisms shape the way Haitians are represented in juxtaposition to the notion of model minority in the Canadian racialized vertical mosaic (Porter 1965, Portes & Zhou 1993, Hollifield et al. 1994, Ngo 2016).
of land security has heightened this situation further. It has to be concluded that food security is inextricably linked to land security. Thus, land rights need to be reformed in order to empower farmers and achieve food sovereignty. For there can be no food sovereignty in Thailand without land security.

**RC31-571.2**

CHAROENSRI, CHANTANEE* (Thammasat University)

**Virtual Mobility Among Highly Skilled Migrants in Thailand**

This article aims to demonstrate the limitation of an approach of movement of the highly skilled within the framework of migration studies. This study has proposed an alternative framework of virtual mobility which is believed to have allowed us to see two different kinds of movements. First, the highly skilled can exert influences from remote, whilst they stay put, that their socioeconomic impact can be felt within a specific system of mobility. Second, the highly skilled who move, when they do they have power to modify their destination such that their movement requires minimal adjustment. This is incomparable to the level of adjustment of the movement of the powerless, e.g., refugees, asylum seekers and illegal labor migrants. For these reasons, I thus propose that conceptualizing highly skilled migration should be considered in line with mobility paradigm, which has greater awareness than that supposed of the first kind of mobility mentioned above. I shall use the term virtual mobility for it. The second form of mobility, I use the term mobile virtuality.

These forms of mobility will be illustrated through a case study of highly skilled migration in Thailand, focusing specifically on the case of Japanese highly skilled who moved through international networks of oversea corporations. This study will also demonstrate that to study mobility of the highly skilled, migrants should not be an exclusive focus for the reason that movement did not stop when they have reached their countries of destination. On the contrary, transformation of destination cities, networks of people, things, communication and infrastructure that transmits and borders are parts of the mobility system that we should consider. Such perspectives will provide us with more concrete view on how mobility has actualized.

**RC53-881.5**

CHARRUAIL, AMÉLIE* (Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne)

**Family Violence Against Girls and Boys in France: Measuring Generational and Gender Differences with a Quantitative Survey**

We know that the gendered norms affect all forms of family violence, and that the category ‘violence against children’ has expanded in research fields since the 20th century. However, because of the lack of survey before 2015 in France, little sociodemographic research has examined perceptions of psychological, physical and sexual violence since birth in the family. My communication focuses on family violence against girls and boys from a generational and gender perspective. I analyze the data of the french survey Violence and Gender Relations (Virage). Virage is a national general population survey carried out in 2015 by the French National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED). The survey questionnaire contains questions on interpersonal psychological, physical and sexual violence experienced since childhood in the family sphere or among close friends, their frequencies, subjective seriousness, age of beginning and duration, perpetrators, and impacts on trajectories. Information was collected from a representative sample of 15,556 women and 11,712 men aged 20-69 living in metropolitan France. In this contribution, I describe the violence experienced at early age within the family (forms, repetition, familial relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, subjective seriousness of violence). Both girls and boys are subjected to various forms of violence, but violence takes different forms, frequencies and is perceived differently according to gender and the age of the respondents. The acts classified as violent by the researchers are not always identified as violence by individuals. Then I examine the short-term and longterm consequences of family violence on the life course of respondents. I suggest that the effects of childhood aggression are different on women’s and men’s trajectories.

**RC02-662**

CHASE-DUNN, CHRISTOPHER* (University of California-Riverside)

**Spirals of Sociocultural Evolution Within Polities and in Interpolity Systems**

This paper summarizes the findings of comparative world-systems research regarding the causes of upswells in polity and settlement sizes and proposes a new multilevel model of the causality of increases in the scale of human sociocultural organization to better account for the empirical findings. The iterative model of world-systems processes is combined with the “secular cycle” model of demographic cycles, state formation and state collapse. The panarchy framework of multilevel oscillations is adapted to the problem of human sociocultural evolution.
Arbitrating in the Shadow: A Sociolegal Study of Labor Arbitration in Brazil

This proposal intends to analyze a specific case of dispute resolution: arbitration regarding labor issues in Brazil. Brazilian Arbitration Act’s approval in 1996 can be understood as part of a broader movement that sought to establish a transnational arbitration system. The growing of the international commercial arbitration market led to reforms of the domestic legal systems that aimed their integration to the transnational legal order.

During the two decades that followed this approval, the use of arbitration in Brazil grew exponentially and a new ADR (alternative dispute resolution) field was built around the institutions the work with it. My survey found 30 chambers practicing arbitration in São Paulo (the country’s biggest urban center) which I clustered into three different profiles. This mapping revealed that more than 50% of the chambers are not working with commercial issues, like the legislators had expected, but rather with consumer or labor cases.

Concerning the labor cases, the situation is analytically interesting. There is an ongoing struggle between the practicing institutions and part of the judiciary that doesn’t accept the use of arbitration as a way of labor conflict resolution. They battle over whether labor rights should be considered “not disposable”, that is, if they can be freely abnegated or not. Judges usually establish that these rights are under public protection and thus command the suspension of those chamber’s activities. Likewise, the arbitrators situated in the most prestigious positions also refer to the labor chambers as “not tainted” institutions.

The focus of this proposal is to analyze this specific ADR universe. The field work allows us to understand how labor arbitration work, what are the representations shared by the agents involved and which are the practices that dominate this activity, as well as to investigate the conflicts that have been growing in this field.

Social Movements and Digital Conflicts

When needs are institutionalized over a period of long time facing generations of transitional justice to gain the status of an assembly line of normative satisfaction. When solutions are ignored or lost by the institutions be they political, economic or other kinds thus leaving the social conflicts unresolved, social movements ensue. India has witnessed many social movements against corruption in public life (for example, by yogi babas [black money] and young and male murder [Nirbhaya tragedy], ideological battle in campus, and eve teasing [security of female students] to cite major ones. The majority of participants belonged to students and youth of urban middle classes attracting media attention, debates on electronic media, and culminating in candle marches, processions, sit ins (Dharnas, demonstrations). But how did this happen so successfully?

The paper attempts to chronicle the series of events that happened in leading social movements and takes samples of posts and responses on popular mode of social media in India. The data are from media reports and social networking sites. The paper concludes that in most emotional tragedy of Nirbhaya case people on social media and on site launched cohesive collective action forcing the political institutions of the then government to respond quickly and of course they raised their voice in chorus against the corruption but in campus circumstances, social movement was encountered by parallel group formation on the basis of political ideology as also on pro and anti establishment stance. The most expressive was digital conflicts between warring groups. Social media became the main battle ground where abuses were hurled and falsification became the order of the day.

Visualitics and Evaluation

In looking glass self, glass is not an objective phenomenon; it is one’s own evaluation. Signs are not the limits of perception. Visual sociology qualifies for ‘visualitics’ if we explore the process as visualizer and visual to elaborate the process of expression. The paper explores the recollection of networking from eye to thing and from thing to eye. Is it not an image that we carry, it is interactivity that burdens a viewer with self image. Self is conscious self but if self is totality of consciousness, it sure needs sensory capability. Where entre power in this? Power is that tool which is created over the visual tools to be used for visual data collected. Technology provided us extension of senses and accuracy of visuals often independent of projected self in the image and thereupon expression. Instruments in this context are evaluator too. The paper is inconclusive in the sense that even methods and instruments of data collection in the domain of visualitics are missused (e.g. Photoshop) hence evaluation technology of visual refers shall also cross check the reciprocity between visualizer and visualized.
conceptualization. Extensive researches show that this might be due to the fact that social entrepreneurship is an immanently subjective form, inextricably interwoven with the specific social context and geographical and historical peculiarities (Steyaert and Katz 2004; Smith and Stevens 2010; Bacq and Jannsen, 2011; Somerville and McEl醚ee, 2011).

The present paper will seek to investigate the development of social enterprises and rural areas, inside a European political framework that appears threefold: European, national, regional. The fragmented framework articulates an understanding about social enterprises that "differs substantially across (and sometimes even within) a given national framework" (European Commission, 2014, p.15). Thus, the common discrepancy between the local claims and concerns, and the externally imposed i) concept of social entrepreneurship and ii) Rural Development Programs (RDPs) will be investigated via a survey that will question the policy makers' assessments and opinions about social enterprises and RDPs.

Significantly, between the opinion of policy makers of different regions (inter-national), will indicate the cross-national and cross-regional diversity of member states and will enhance the assumption that common European goals are difficult to be articulated -social entrepreneurship and RDPs should be developed closely related to geographical and historical peculiarities. Significant divergences between the replies of the policy makers in the three political levels (intra-national) - European Commission, National Government and the Local Government - will indicate that the top-down approach has a weak appeal to the lower political levels -potentially a more bottom-up perspective could be elaborated.

Eventually, what should be underlined, is that the research should take into serious consideration timely, sociopolitical phenomena (for example Euroscepticism) that trigger significant externalities that might not be correlated to the rural actions per se. The longevity of such external phenomena remains controversial.

**Class Based Leisure Patterns of the Aged: Analysis of Leisure Among Old Age People in India**

- **Prof. S.K. Chaudhury**, Department of Sociology, University of Lucknow, Lucknow-226007

*Leisure has become crucial to the existence of human being today in every society. Unless people have leisure in their work schedules there cannot be proper social development. Proper social development leads to a better quality of life. Thus, the need for leisure activities is not confined to the work environment, it is a personal need. Leisure activities are considered as a means of making life more enjoyable.*

This study is carried out in two sensitive border districts of J&K - Jammu and Samba (Districts of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) in India). The Indian government considers Rohingyas as 'illegal immigrants' (not refugees) and has decided to identify and deport them, allegedly because of their inability to provide social and economic security and exhausting resources. This has generated debate across the country and in the world about their status as 'immigrants'. In J&K, though they were given shelter and treated well initially, in recent years a hostile climate is created. Even if some NGOs and associations are working for them, there are various groups and political parties, including the present BJP government at the Centre and the State (coalition) which have taken arms against the Rohingyas and want them to "quit" J&K. The problem of settlement has been tremendous for the people and Rohingyas women suffer a much larger brunt due to their gender, religion and poverty. Feeding the family, doing household chores and working for livelihood has been a part of their everyday struggle. They have no permanent small houses or shanties in poor condition, are denied basic human rights and work as labourers, rag pickers, scrap dealers and sweepers. This paper looks into the predicament of Rohingya Muslims in the process of settling down as immigrants and how Rohingya women negotiate their identity of gender, religion, class and the everyday life and adapt strategies for their survival. The study is carried out in two sensitive border districts of J&K - Jammu and Samba and is based on the case studies of Rohingya Muslim women.
Globalization, Social Media and the Culture of Virtual Reality: Some Sociological Challenges and Formulations

In the era of globalization the role of social media has of gained an important place and this trend is irreversible. The researches in the field of social media have indicated at least two important trends, one, the number of users of social media has grown exponentially and two, the creation of virtual reality has become a phenomena as well as a cause for the creation of new forms of relationships. This changing scenario in the entire world has put forward some challenges before the sociologists for its theoretical and conceptual comprehensions. The emerging trends have been analyzed from social media like face book, You Tube and Twitter. Studies of social media are often the subject matter of the research. Additionally, an effort has been made to address to the sociological challenges and the concepts like gratification consumerism, depression and social networks have been re-examined. Some of the main findings are discussed towards the end of this paper like: (i) the emergence of social media has put forward some new challenges for its sociological comprehensions; (ii) the educated youth has come up with some questions which were tabooed to have been asked otherwise; (iii) the answers given to some of the questions indicate frankness and openness which was hitherto not seen earlier; (iv) The social media itself is undergoing transformations in the era of globalization and (v) the social media has thrown up ample opportunities for its conceptualizations in sociology.

Transformation and Restructuring of Complimentary and Alternative Medicines in India: An Historical Perspective

The pervasive use of technology in communication is an important characteristic of modernity. The two important properties of modernity according to Anthony Giddens are: (i) disembeddedness from time and space; and (ii) reliance on expert systems which we must trust even if they are not present in time and space. Though there is uncertainty in modern societies, the reflexivity and re-embedding mechanisms help in utilization of rules and resources that constitute a social system. The structure of the system is flexible and able to accommodate changes in the condition of modernity. It is here that information and communication technology (ICT) find space for its maximum utilization. In modern societies, ICT is omnipresent, with over three billion people having access to the Internet. In 1990s, the Internet became one of the most powerful trademarks of ICT with immense reach and access which transformed the countries within a short span. The world indeed became closer and shorter with almost merging of time and space that revolutionized many aspects of social life in Indian society, weddings being the most important one. The media became active and several sites were opened up that offered matrimonial alliances. Information on wedding places, decoration, designers and jewellery, food etc. began to be shared through communicative technology. The traditional rituals and ceremonies acquired a modern form. This paper explores the use of ICT for Indian weddings in the context of modernity through ‘Content Analyses’ of some of the important matrimonial and related sites. It focuses on what have come about in the Indian weddings by analyzing the process of mate selection, marriage functions, ritual performances, wedding dresses and food preparation.

Transformation and Restructuring of Complimentary and Alternative Medicines in India: An Historical Perspective

Transformation and Restructuring of Complimentary and Alternative Medicines in India: An Historical Perspective

The Nexus of Social Class and Social Generations in the Global System

It had long been claimed that social generations are replacing social classes (Thurow, Kotlikoff: the elder generations hoarding (retirement, property rights, cultural domination in the dominant culture) might mean a new global context of “déclassement social” (downward social mobility) and precarity for the young. If some facets of this diagnose can be relevant, as such it is indeed mistakenly naïve and ignores important dimensions of the interaction dynamics of class and generations in the global system.

Distribution of Income and Social Inequality, in the Structure of Classes in Latin America

Los estudios comparativos internacionales sobre la estratificación social y la mezcla de clases se basan en esquemas de clases concebidos para los países industrializados. Uno de estos esquemas, el esquema de EGP desarrollado por John Goldthorpe, se ha convertido en un estándar en el campo. El uso de este esquema en otras regiones del mundo, incluida América Latina, ha sido crucial para el análisis comparativo. Sin embargo, este esquema puede no reflejar desigualdades en las relaciones laborales predominantes en los países
en desarrollo, donde los empleos asalariados y los autoempleados están segmentados en sectores de alta y baja productividad, con condiciones de trabajo y remuneraciones heterogéneas.

Proponemos una visión que aporta a la simulación de EGP para dar cuenta de la heterogeneidad estructural en América Latina. Con base en esta adaptación, utilizamos datos de encuestas de hogares de ocho países latinoamericanos para caracterizar sus estructuras de clases y analizamos la asociación entre la pertenencia a la clase, ingresos y distribución de los mismos, expresada a través del cálculo de dólares PPA. Nuestros resultados indican que esta versión modificada del esquema de clases de EGP mejora la caracterización de las estructuras del capital, así como nuestra comprensión de la asociación entre la clase social y las condiciones de vida en América Latina.

También, visualizar los procesos distributivos entre cada país y entre cada clase, mostrando la evidencia empírica de desigualdades de ingresos, donde la particularidad de la heterogeneidad estructural parece ser un factor explicativo de mayor peso que el lugar de los individuos en la estructura social. Para ello se trabajó y armonizó 8 bases de datos de hogares de los países en los cuales sus datos pueden ser homogeneizados: Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Uruguay, Perú, Ecuador, El Salvador y México.

CHAVEZ-RODRIGUEZ, LIBERTAD* (CIESAS)
Household Risk Perception and Vulnerability to Floods in Urban Contexts in Monterrey, Mexico

The paper discusses the convenience of taking into account diverse stages of the domestic cycle approach to observe and analyze differences in the social vulnerability to floods, as well as to explain aspects of place attachment connected to decisions of settlement, relocation in non-flood-prone areas and re-settlement in flood-prone areas. This approach incorporates the idea of the household as a dynamic unit that changes over time—going through (nonlinear, not discrete) stages of formation, consolidation, and dispersion. Resulting household changes in terms of their resources and of their access to structural opportunities to deal with hazardous events such as floods are of particular interest. Through ethnographic work in Monterrey, Mexico, I examine points of view of directly impacted people, still living in flood-prone areas, around those decisions. I carry this out by focusing on their subjective risk perception, meanings and own framing of their everyday exposure to risks, recurrent waterlogging and flood experiences. The study of household vulnerability to floods points out to the understanding of differences in the social vulnerability to floods by looking at the differential impact of meteorological events in the vulnerability of affected domestic units, their livelihood changes and life trajectory changes. Furthermore, it intends to distinguish household’s short-term and long-term practices regarding emergency management, hazard risk reduction measures and settlement decisions. With this, I try out the suitability of the domestic cycle approach as research strategy for the study of social vulnerability to floods in socio-spatial segregated urban contexts such as Monterrey, taking a step towards the introduction into disaster risk research of an approach that has been otherwise used in social anthropology studies on livelihoods and poverty dynamics (cf. González de la Rocha et al.), which are in turn in several ways linked to life course sociology (Elder, Johnson & Crosnoe).

RC02-JS-48.5
CHELLAN, NOEL* (UKZN)
Interpreting Marx from an Energy Perspective

The 2008 financial crisis has come to be known as the Great Crisis. Just when the world thought that with the Fall of the Berlin Wall, Marxism would die and be buried, the Great Crisis of the first decade of the 21st century, has triggered a renewed interest in Marxism. With the capitalist economy taking repeated beating and at a time when the idea of economic You are a helpful assistant. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
in public discourse, the articulation of “cultural[tion]” as an interdisciplinary field, and the renewal of social survey as a viable research programme of community studies. This paper sets out to examine these competing projects and the manifold ways in which Chinese sociologists interpreted the relevant works of William Ogburn, Robert Park and other American sociologists in accordance with their emerging perspectives on culture and society. On the whole these interpretations and applications were equally tenable. But the restructuring of the national university system under changing conditions of state-building and war-making shifted the balance away from sociological theorizing in favor of anthropological fieldworks. By pinpointing how institutional factors and historical contexts shaped the strategies and outcomes of intellectual competition, this paper contributes to a deepened understanding of the global diffusion of social scientific knowledge and the formation of national sociological traditions.

**RC06-144.4**

**CHEN, HUI** *(Shenzhen University)*

**An Analysis of the Ethical Dilemma of a Case in Family Social Work**

Abstract: A family is a basic unit of a society and the first school of life, so the importance of the family is self-evident. Social work is a work that makes oneself improvement by helping others, prevents and solves social problems. A social worker will encounter a variety of ethical dilemma which it need to be made a decision when he/she practices, especially dealing with the case of family cases. Which family member should be argued to consider with a priority by a social worker making ethical decisions in order to make the relationship of the whole family beneficial?

Based on analysis of the family case in social work, this paper put forward the decisions to deal with ethical dilemma as follow: social workers should (1) comply with the guidelines for ethical decision-making recommended by Professor Ralph Dolgoff when we encounter the ethical dilemma in professional practice; (2) enhance our quality in all aspects through sustainable study by ourselves, and (3) make the social work located by means of integrating theories with local practice. In other words, these conclusions have been summarized in accordance with the empirical research method in this paper.

Therefore, the social worker should fulfill above-mentioned methods to cope with the family case in professional practice in order to assist the client and ourselves to improve jointly.

Key words: Social work, Family case, Ethical dilemma, Localization.

**RC49-819.1**

**CHEN, JUAN** *(The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*

**Living Environment and Well-Being of in-Situ Urbanized Rural Residents in Chinese Cities**

China’s urbanization is unprecedented in human history and the National New-Type Urbanization Plan (2014-2020) clearly features a new era of development. Under such circumstance, we are developing a policy-driven quasi-experimental household survey that takes advantage of the implementation of the 2014 National New Urbanization Comprehensive Pilot Program. The survey targets residents of newly urbanized areas in 32 township-level administrative units (zhens and jiedaos) under county-level cities and urban districts. Half are drawn from the ‘treatment’ group (i.e., jiedaos, zhens, and xiangs listed in the 2014 National New Urbanization Comprehensive Pilot Program). The control group consists of 16 cases that are chosen using the Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) technique.

We are particularly focusing on the living environment and health status and socio-psychological well-being of in-situ urbanized rural residents’ experiences and compare them to the experiences of rural-to-urban migrants and established urban hukou residents residing in the same areas:

- Living environment—to discover the housing conditions, the living environment changes, and the extent to which in-situ urbanized rural residents have adapted to the new urban life style;
- Health status and socio-psychological well-being—to gain an understanding of the in-situ urbanized rural residents’ general health status, mental problems, perceived social position, perceived discrimination, sense of identity, and sense of urban-rural citizenship.

This study offers a comprehensive and nuanced examination of the changes in the living environments and lifestyles of in-situ urbanized rural residents, and the effects of such changes on their well-being. With the policy-driven quasi-experimental survey design, the study yields rich materials for analyzing Chinese urbanization and also makes a valuable contribution to other related policy reforms.

**RC31-563.5**

**CHEN, MEI-HUA** *(Department of Sociology, National Sun Yat-sen University)*

**Unequal Sexual Migration across Taiwan Strait: Illicit Migration of Chinese Migrant Sex Workers in Taiwan and Taiwanese Sex Buyers in China**

The paper conceptualizes those transnational movements surrounding commercial sex as sexual migration to problematize the ways in which mainstream migration studies neglect the existences of both (undocumented) migrant sex workers and transnational sex buyers. In fact, it is downplaying this kind of sexual migration that makes (undocumented) migrant sex workers are left out of the entire migration studies and thus wrongly labelled as ‘illegal immigrants’, ‘sexual criminals’ or victims of trafficking in women’. Similarly, transnational sex buyers are frequently conceptualized as sex tourists who engage in conspicuous consumption and foster global trafficking in women and girls, particularly when child prostitution is involved. This literature hardly pay attention to analyze how sexuality intersects with gender, class, nationality and global economic hierarchy to shape the transnational movements of sex buyers.

Locating the transnational movements of sex sellers and sex buyers across Taiwan Strait, the paper aims to reveal the material bases of sexual migration across Taiwan Strait. Basing on interview and ethnographic data on (undocumented) Chinese migrant sex workers in Taiwan and Taiwanese men who travel to China to buy sex, I would argue that this bilateral sexual migration is indeed unequal sexual migration in which men’s sexual migration is well-packed and developed in terms of global tourism, while sex workers’ migration is surrounded by anti-trafficking discourses and criminalized. In addition, although the bilateral sexual migrations of undocumented Chinese sex workers and Taiwanese sex tourists are linked through sexual migration by sexual acts, the latter cannot be reduced to ‘sexual’ and isolated from the broader socio-economic, political and cultural context in this region. Furthermore, drawing on insights from the intersectional approach, I would reveal how the bilateral sexual migration across Taiwan Strait is constituted at the intersection of gender, sexuality, class, nationality and migration.

**RC23-435.6**

**CHEN, TZUNG-WEN** *(National Chengchi University)*

**Configurations of Innovations: Examples of Biomedical Patents in Taiwan**

This paper uses the concept of configuration (or figuration) of Norbert Elias to examine biomedical patent applications in Taiwan. By analyzing two categories of Taiwanese patents: IPC C12N and C12Q, during the period of 1980-2014, I find that domestic applicants had an average of two-year lead to gain patent right. Demanding foreign priority, a strategy that can earn a longer period of patent rights in patent application, was rarely utilized by domestic applicants, except for few ‘star’ scientists from prestigious research centers. However, the applications that claim US priority have no significant advantage to be patented. Following the findings, the paper gives a case study of two patents applied by a Taiwanese scientist, trained professionally in the US for years, when he just returned to Taiwan. He gave birth to a first patent, with his still strong connection to the US. Several years later, he had his second patent, a purely domestic product. The two patents have different ‘configurations’; that is, they are produced in different heterogeneous networks, thus contributing to their different fates.

The paper proposes three different modes of patents: domestic, forward and reverse mode. Each mode stands for a specific configuration. Most academic scientists need patents of the domestic mode to enrich their research profiles, regardless of patent values. Patents of this mode cannot produce a high industrial value. The forward mode aims at foreign technological markets, with Taiwan, he gave birth to a first patent, with his still strong connection to the US. Several years later, he had his second patent, a purely domestic product. The two patents have different ‘configurations’; that is, they are produced in different heterogeneous networks, thus contributing to their different fates.

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**RC37-667.3**

**CHEN, TZUNG-WEN** *(National Chengchi University)*

**Oeil Sociologique: A Case Study on Manet's Chemin de Fer**

This paper uses Edouard Manet’s work Chemin de fer, also known as Gare Saint Lazare, to discuss the concept of oeil sociologique (sociological eye). Chemin de fer was finished in 1872, when Manet was 40 years old, just two years after his time in the Franco-Prussian War. Although selected for and displayed in the Salon of 1873, Chemin de fer was very different, in subject, style and even size, from other paintings displayed in the Salon, such as that of Gérôme’s Éminence grise. Before the exhibition, it went through several changes, from a large-scale composition of the battle of Balaclava, Foucault and Bourdieu. However, Manet’s vision of the world was rarely studied in comparison with sociological knowledge. With an oeil sociologique, Manet saw, un-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Second, these emerging market youngsters performed westernized practic-es to signal their cosmopolitanism, but their acquisition of such values and acts were not from the immediate, local community in the U.S. Instead, they referred to their Chinese networks and native cultural context to ensure that they were pursuing the legitimate, popular “West,” which has already been familiar to, and endorsed by, the Chinese society.

The findings illuminate how emerging market youngsters negotiate with their glocal, transitional identities, and how their mobility experiences are leveraged to set boundary and signal distinction.

RC24-451.2

CHEN, YANYAN* (Fukoku Institute of Technology)
ZHENG, YUEJUN (Doshisha University)

Causal Analysis on Formation of Pro-Environmental Behaviours in China, Japan and South Korea: From a Perspective of Demographic Factor

The influences of demographic factors on pro-environmental behaviours have been subjected to substantial empirical studied. The main conclusions derived from previous research are that younger generations, women and those of a higher social class (indicated by higher education, income and occupational prestige) are more inclined to behave environmentally. However, these conclusions were argued as “based on Western culture and on period varying between 1970s to 90s” and “different outcome can be expected from different culture and historical context.”

This paper aims to clarify the influences of demographic factors on the formation of 4 kinds of pro-environmental behaviours and to verify these associations in the social background of East Asia. The data analyzed in this paper come from a cross-national survey entitled as “The East Asian Survey on People's Sense of Culture, Life and Environment”. Based on the analysis of the data collected in Japan(n=894), South Korea(n=1000), and two cities of China including Beijing(n=1000) and Hangzhou(n=1011), the following results were indicated: in Japan the elderly tend to have pro-environmental behaviours whereas in China those with younger age; education level has significant and stable influences on the formation of pro-environmental behaviours in all three countries; in Japan males and people who have religious faith or belief tend to have pro-environmental behaviours whereas gender and region have no significant influence in China and South Korea; Income were proved to have no significant influence on the formation of people's pro-environmental behaviours in three countries.

RC24-447.2

CHEN, YING-FENG* (Chinese Culture University)

Building Accountable Local Level Nuclear Governance -the Case of Nuclear Safety Monitoring Council in New Taipei City

Since Fukushima accident in 2011, Taiwan's nuclear safety system has been paid great amounts of attention. Particularly local government of the New Taipei City, in which three nuclear plants and possible future interim nuclear waste repository sites are located, has showed its interests in monitoring those facilities. However, in Taiwan's nuclear governance system, local government has long been distrusted from the rights of participation and monitoring. In order to effectively be a part of the governance, the New Taipei City, for the first time in the history of Taiwan's local governance, has established its own monitoring council to review safety issues of those facilities.

This article, by adopting content analysis and in-depth interviews, aims to ex-amine the effectiveness of this council from the perspective of "accountability" on Taipower. With the parameters of "transparency", "justification through deliberation", and "capacity to sanction", this paper concluded that: despite this council encountered legal constraints in the beginning phase, through collaborating with anti-nuclear civil organizations, the local government was able to integrate the creativity and momentum from the civil sector. In three parameter of accountability, the council managed to evolve through learning, to deepen discussion, and to exercise its administrative leverage. By grabbing predominant position in the agenda setting process, eventually the New Taipei Government gained substantial reactions to veto and influence local facilities. From this case, the local gov-ernments were expected to play more important roles in Taiwan's nuclear safety governance.

RC06-142.3

CHEN, YU-HUA* (National Taiwan University)
CHANG, CHIN-FEN (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica)

Ten-Year Changes of Attitudes Toward Gender Role and Patriarchy in Four East Asian Societies

Gender structures the situation of men and women in all societies, yet varies in shape and dynamics. In East Asia, the social system has long been regarded...
as patriarchy in which the role of the father is central to social organization and
the male head of the household holds extensive authority over women, younger
family members, and property. However, there had been significant social and
economic changes over the past decade. In reality, no region of the world today
is more dynamic than East Asia. Women’s higher education attainment and
increasing ties to the labor market have helped to enhance their equality and
reduce their oppression. Does the expanding economic role of women change
people’s attitudes toward breadwinner-caregiver stereotype in the patriarchal
system?

This paper aims to explore, under similar external dynamics, how difference
social contexts engender different articulations of gender in the East Asia region.
Four societies (China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan) are selected for analysis
because of the availability of nationally representative survey data. The EASS (East
Asian Social Survey) project establishes common questions based on issues and
concerns unique to East Asian societies, and attempts to conduct cross-national
analyses. Analyzing the data collected in 2006 and 2016, the goal is not only to
gain insights to gender ideology in East Asia but also to extend our understanding
of the dynamics of gender in the contemporary world.

Through detailed comparative study, the authors wish to show the extent of distinction of gender roles and
patriarchy in four societies and to test the idea of a coherent Confucian East Asia.

RC04-103.1

CHENG, (KENT) SHENG YAO* (National Chung Cheng University)

The Dialectics between Excellence and Equity of Teacher Education in the United States

In order to develop and increase the quality of school teachers, countries all over the world start to reform their educational systems since the year of 1990. There is no exception in the United States. The former Secretary of Department of Education, Margaret Spellings (2006, p.1) emphasized that teacher quality is the foundation of students’ achievement so how to recruit high quality college students for teacher education, how to ensure every teacher education institution could provide high quality pre-service teacher education programs, how to make sure that every state could be a good gatekeeper for highly qualified teachers, how to increase the teachers’ professional development through teacher evaluation and accreditation, and finally how to make highly qualified teachers in every classroom have become the most crucial issues that teacher education policies need to encounter and solve during the last two decades. In this research article, the principal investigator conducts a series of document analysis including No Child Left Behind (NCLB) in 2001, Race to the Top in 2009, Common Core State Standard (CCSS) in 2010, and Every Student Succeed Act (ESSA) in 2015 along with the recent Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) in 2013 to figure out the dialects between excellence and equity in the context of the United States.

RC04-88.6

CHENG, SHIU-H-TARN* (Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages)

‘Concerted Cultivation’ in a Confucian Context: A Study of Volunteer Mothers in Taiwan

Past research has highlighted the significance of social class and national culture in shaping parental educational beliefs and practices. On the effect of social class, studies conducted by Annette Lareau (2000, 2003) in the U.S. provide an illuminating example of how social class differentiates the cultural logic of parenting. On the other hand, unique characteristics of national culture also exert profound mediating effect on parental and institutionalized educational practices. Through in-depth interviews with volunteer mothers and school administrators from two primary schools in Taiwan, this study explores how the commonly assumed middle-class approach of ‘concerted cultivation’ conceptualized in the West is practiced in an Eastern context. In addition, the study highlights the significance of Confucianism as an embodied cultural reservoir that shapes how volunteer mothers deal with school authorities, define their involvement, and strategize on their educational practices. Therefore, the research seeks to provide a more nuanced understanding of the mothers’ roles in the educational process in the Taiwanese context, especially in the face of increasing gender equality and family planning awareness in recent years.

RC04-81.12

CHEREDNICHENKO, GALINA* (Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

Educational and Status Positioning for 10 Years after Graduation from Secondary Educational Institutions

On the basis of the longitudinal research, there are compared the educational and status positions, which during ten years were occupied by three groups of young people: those who had graduated at the start from Secondary school, College, Vocational school. The latter two teach the profession and give a secondary education. Over the course of 10 years, four surveys of the same young people were carried out and 62 people representing groups of typical trajectories were re-interviewed in the final survey.

The type of the starting secondary educational institution differentiates not only the first choice, but also all further accumulation of educational capital; it inertially influences the subsequent positions in education and the statuses. Even after reaching the same level of education after ten years, more advanced statuses are acquired by those who have higher capital of the starting secondary education and the accompanying better quality of the subsequent one.

Those who return to the educational system in the course of their working ca-

er, resort to this for the sake of access to the required specialty or position, and also (part of the surveyed workers) in order to legitimize the level of qualification or specialization in the already actually occupied workplace. This is especially true for jobs that require higher education. The respondents themselves explain that they turn to education only for the sake of its instrumental value.

The mass is the practice of recruiting for work not in a specialty of education. The positions of it’s conversion are different for those who received education in university, and in college. The first, as a rule, receive a workplace corresponding to the level of qualification of a professional. The second are less likely to receive jobs that require the qualification of a middle employee, some move down the hierarchy of social statuses.

RC06-128.6

CHERESHIEVA, IRINA* (University of Leicester)

Different Chores, Different People: The Construction of Maternal Subjectivity and Children’s Autonomy in Post-Socialist Bulgaria and Hungary

In line with recent trends across much of the global North and beyond, there has been a contemporary intensification of parental and a reconceptualisation of childhood as a central period of one’s subjectification throughout a number of post-socialist countries. This intensification has led to the care work of parents being increasingly emphasised by childcare experts and policy makers alike. This paper looks at how the mothering practices of middle class women on parental leave in two post-socialist cities (Budapest, Hungary and Sofia, Bulgaria), conceptualised as performative, discursive and contextual, become structural to these women’s maternal subjectivities.

Primarily, I focus on how my research participants incorporate the changing knowledge about personal autonomy into their everyday care work. Autonomy within this context is understood as a core subject position and central component of childhood as an experience of control and agency. This process is problematized by feminists, post-structuralists and psychoanalysts alike. Within the post-socialist context the concept of autonomy occupies a contested space, where notions of the subject often oscillate between communitarian and hyper-individualistic. These contrasting understandings are not only mediated by a change of political regimes, but are lived and experienced by classed and raced maternal bodies.

This paper applies the principles of feminist intersectionality to analyse the narratives 40 middle-class women from Budapest and Sofia created about the ways their childcare practices fostered autonomy in their children. Despite the differences between the mothering styles of my interviewees, a clear majority listed their children becoming happy, independent individuals as their number one priority as mothers. Nevertheless, the technologies of care through which they expected to achieve this result were almost contrary in the two research locations. Looking at childcare historically well into the state-socialist era, I try to provide a critical reading of the striking dissimilarities between the mothering practices of post-socialist women, often mistakenly described as uniform across (western) academia.

RC06-125.9

CHERNYAK, ELENA* (Hartwick College)

CERESOLA, RYAN (Hartwick College)

HERROLD, MORGAN (Hartwick College)

From Past to Present: Children’s Exposure of Domestic Violence and Subsequent Experience of IPV in Adulthood Among Women.
Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious social problem that affects the health and wellbeing of millions of women worldwide. Previous studies demonstrate that witnessing IPV in childhood is strongly associated with IPV. Specifically, findings from Kenya, Turkey, Bangladesh, Thailand, Russia, Moldova, Ukraine, and Azerbaijan demonstrate that witnessing IPV in childhood increases the risk of experiencing further physical abuse in an international lens. Research suggests that witnessing parental violence may lead to acceptance of IPV as normal method of conflict resolution. Thus, utilization of violence becomes the behavioural model: men who witnessed parental violence are more likely to employ physical violence against female partners whereas women in their family-of-origin learn to tolerate aggressive behaviour and become victims of IPV. However, other studies have found no significant association between witnessing IPV in childhood and subsequent experience of IPV. Therefore, the association between witnessing IPV in family-of-origin and experience of IPV in adulthood remains further unclear.

The objective of this research is to compare the prevalence of physical IPV (e.g., hitting, pushing, slapping, etc.) and whether witnessing IPV in family of origin is associated with women’s experiences of IPV in adulthood in ten developing countries in different regions: Mali, Haiti, Jordan, Peru, the Philippines, Pakistan, Cambodia, Egypt, the Dominican Republic, and Nigeria. The data used for this research are derived from the Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in the above-mentioned countries in 2012-2015.

The results of this study indicate that having witnessed IPV in family of origin significantly (by 50-500%) increases the likelihood of experiencing later abuse for respondents in all countries. Furthermore, it was found that some of the control variables (e.g., education, number of children, and wealth) are correlated with IPV in some countries under investigation while are not associated with IPV experience in some other.

**RC32-593.3**

**CHERUBINI, DANIELA* (Ca’ Foscari University of Venice)**

**Gender-Based Violence, Violence Against Women at Work, and the Transnational Movement for Paid Domestic Workers’ Rights**

The paper will focus on the transnational movement for paid care & domestic workers’ rights, as a key social movement that addresses structural violence and intersecting inequalities embedded in the unfair distribution of care and reproductive work, at the local and global level.

The analysis will draw on the comparative research project “DomEQUAL: A global approach to paid domestic work and social inequalities” (2016-2020), which explores the conditions, rights and the collective actions of paid domestic workers in nine countries (Spain, Italy, Germany, Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, India, Philippines and Taiwan), from the 1950s up to now.

Drawing on the first empirical findings, we will discuss how the issues of gender-based violence and violence in the workplace are addressed by the paid domestic workers’ rights organizations. The analysis of the key social-movement strategies will be assessed strategic at overcoming the invisibility of PDWs as objects of systemic violence, based on hierarchical power relations and on the subordination of racialized, gendered and sexualized subjects and bodies. We will also look at the alliances, or the gaps and silences, taking place between paid domestic workers’ movements and feminist movements, across different settings.

The “domestic” and the “work” spheres are often framed as separate fields in the academic and political discourse on violence against women. The voice of paid domestic workers’ organizations, as well as the new visibility of the issue in the agenda of international organizations (e.g. the International Labour Organization roadmap towards the Convention on violence and harassment at work) are blurring this line, suggesting the need for further analysis on these issues.

**RC32-JS-61.7**

**CHERUBINI, DANIELA* (Ca’ Foscari University of Venice)**

**DI BARTOLOMEO, ANNA (Ca’ Foscari University of Venice)**

**Intersectionality Applied to Transformations in Care and Domestic Work: A Global and Comparative Perspective**

The paper looks at how the changes in the social position of paid care and domestic workers are affected by intersecting social inequalities, in terms of gender, class/caste, race/ethnicity, age, etc. To this aim, it presents the first results of DomEQUAL. A global approach to paid domestic work and social inequalities (2016-2020), a mixed-method study that compares the recent transformations of paid care and domestic work between nine countries in the Global North (Germany, Italy, Spain) and Global South (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Philippines and Taiwan). The evolution in the social position of paid care and domestic workers and the intersectional composition of this workforce are here approached by considering different socio-cultural contexts, legislative and political interventions, changes in provision and regulation of care and welfare, as well as the broader transformations in the structure of social inequalities at the local and global level. In the end, the paper will highlight major methodological and conceptual challenges in practicing intersectionality in comparative sociological research, integrating qualitative and quantitative methods.
of inadequate social service delivery, capital flight, croyency capitalism and the social concomitants of xenophobia, increasing racial polarisation, crime, violence against women and children, unemployment and social inequality. Durban is used as the case study highlighting youth unemployment in particular as the real challenge which the best public participation policies are not able to undermine.

**RC07-154.5**

CHEUNG, SIN YI* (Cardiff University)

Black and Asian Minority Ethnic Groups in Britain: Class, Income and Property

Rapid socio-economic transformation and the growth of the service-sector dominated economies has led to an expansion of the middle classes in many post-industrial societies. At the same time, soaring house prices since the late nineties has meant that many young people, including young professionals, are being priced-out of the property market. Stratification and inequality research rarely pays attention to consumption, and property is among the most expensive purchase people make. This paper aims to bridge this gap by investigating the relationship between class attainment, income and property ownership among Black and Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups in Great Britain. Using data from the Quarterly Labour Force Surveys, it compares the odds of home ownership of the foreign-born to that of British-born BAME groups, controlling for qualification, gender, age, marital status and number of dependent children. It also aims to track changes over time, if any, by comparing the pattern of home ownership and class positions amongst BAME groups in the 1990s to those since 2000 and 2010. It asks if BAME middle class are under-represented among home owners, if foreign-born BAME groups are more or less likely to be home-owners than their native-born counterparts. It discusses the implications of the kind of ‘middle class’ experience for these groups, especially among BAME families with children who cannot afford to buy their homes. It concludes with some methodological reflections on investigating the middle classes in contemporary societies, characterised by transnational migratory flows.

**RC17-331.4**

CHEUNG, YANNIE* (Global Studies Programme, Faculty of Social Science, The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

What Counts As Global and Regional Excellence: The Expansion and Organization of Higher Education Strategic Plans in Asia, 1990-Present

The paper examines a global process through which nations or semi-autonomous regions incorporate prevalent educational protocols in the world to their local higher education organizations. Global and regional rankings are useful to higher education organizations in making statements of the rise and decline of knowledge specialties in global comparisons (Hazelkorn 2015; Marginson 2006). Drawing on strategic plans of higher education organizations in Asia, key actors formulate goals to inform diversified audiences in global, regional, and local settings. Expansion and organization of goals in these plans are themselves active responses to external classifications (Ramirez and Meyer 2013; Schofer and Meyer 2006). The main question of global and regional excellence addresses in what ways the organization of higher education goals as a competing effect of an intensely competitive platform responsive to local patrons or an integrating effect of a highly institutionalized protocol agreeable to global auditors. To examine the extent that higher education as a powerhouse or as an institution, formal documents of mission statements and strategic plans are to be collected for data analysis. The findings shall explicate that local actors in Asia incorporate new sets of goals with keywords from prevalent protocols such to target impacts contributing to global comparisons. At the same time, detaching actual operations and creating new emphasis on regional and disciplinary comparisons have been identified as key elements on higher education goals showcased by local players in Asia across two time periods. The expansion and organization of higher education goals imply an active and participatory project of global citizenship has begun to emerge and take shape in Asia.

**RC16-298.4**

CHEW, MATTHEW M* (Department of Sociology, Hong Kong Baptist University)

Analysis of a Sociopolitically Progressive and Peer Produced Mass Entertainment Form: Injustice Framing in Chinese Web Novels

This study analyzes the progressive sociopolitical characteristics of a mass entertainment form, Chinese web novels (CWNs). CWNs are commercially successful economies has led to an expansion of the middle classes in many the coded plots of novels written by a sampled group of 200 influential authors, this study finds that ‘injustice frames’ are abundant in CWNs (Gamson 2013). These injustice frames feature protagonist fighting against class inequality, authoritarianism, and rural-urban discrimination. Contrast is made with other successful mass entertainment genres such as superheroes, fantasy, and crime, where injustice frames are seldom found. This study has five research objectives. Firstly, it challenges dominant understandings of the sociopolitical characteristics of mass popular culture. The Frankfurt School argues that mass popular culture is sociopolitically conservative. In opposition, cultural studies scholars find political meanings in popular culture and argue that audiences proactively use mass popular texts in a sociopolitically progressive way. The case of CWNs suggests that the two characterizations are not necessarily mutually exclusive. Fifthly, this study critiques current research on CWNs for ignoring or misinterpreting these CWNs’ content.

**RC14-275.5**

CHEW, MATTHEW M* (Department of Sociology, Hong Kong Baptist University)

Transnational Popular Cultural Consumption, Culture Capital, and Cultural Process of Inequality: The Case of Breakdance in Hong Kong

This study examines transnational popular cultural consumption by theoretically borrowing from theories of cultural capital and ‘cultural process of inequality’ (Lamont et al. 2014). It analyzes qualitative data (from interviews and participant observation) on the field of breakdance consumption and consumer groups in Hong Kong. Current studies on global hip hop find that as transnational diffusion of hip hop progresses, innovative localized hip hop music styles emerge, local meanings of authenticity are defined, and activism of marginalized local groups are encouraged. The first part of this study maps out Hong Kong’s field of breakdance consumption and demonstrates its divergence from current findings. Five types of consumers are identified in the order of their knowledgeability of hip hop: 1) dedicated b-boys and b-girls, 2) dancers, choreographers, and producers who specialize in commercialized hip hop dance, 3) youths who join college street dance crews or the social welfare based breakdance community, 4) clubbers who love hip hop music and dance, and 5) fans of Korean-pop and global hip hop. None of these groups takes breakdance as a platform for progressive sociopolitical pursuits. Claims to authenticity are highly contested (e.g. both group 1 and 4 strongly dismiss other groups as inauthentic). The more knowledgeable group is not recognized as having higher cultural capital than the less knowledgeable ones. The second part of this study construct an explanation for this field’s characteristics. It focuses on identifying an (unintended) cultural process of inequality that often occur when transnational popular culture diffuses into local settings. Even if a popular culture is counter-mainstream, minority cultural, subversive, and/or grassroots, it can acquire mainstream and/ or middle-class characteristics through such diffusion because elite local groups (e.g. cosmopolitan and educated Hong Kongers composing groups 3, 4, and 5) are more well-positioned to consume transnational culture than marginalized local groups.

**RC22-403.4**

CHI, WEI-HSIAN* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica)

Body, Ritual and Religious Taste

The concept of ‘taste’ plays almost no role in sociology of religion. One cannot find any link between ‘taste’ and religion, neither in classical nor in modern sociological theory. The main reason is that sociology of religion, established under the viewpoint of Christian culture in the Occident, often overemphasizes the role of ‘belief’ and downplays ‘ritual’. Ritual is, in a broader sense, the process of bodily manipulation, wherein habits, taste, disposition and embodiment matter. In this paper I would like to discuss what religious taste is and explain why it matters by referring to the context of popular religion in Taiwan. Taiwanese popular religion is characterized by ritualism, which creates one other picture about ‘religion’ than those proposed in sociology of religion. Although the topics like ritual practice, embodiment etc. applied in religious issues, have been more discussed and developed in the discipline of anthropology, this paper aims to show why and how the issues of religious taste and embodiment are relevant in the sociological research of religion.
From Framing to Normalized Pedagogy: An Empirical Study on the Interaction between Teachers and Students

The code theory, developed by Basil Bernstein, indicates that framing can be viewed as the core element in constituting the phenomenon of cultural reproduction because it is able to regulate the transmission of pedagogical information. Strong framing tends to reinforce the isolated boundary of disciplinary knowledge that can be conceptualized as a vertical discourse because of its systematical knowledge structure. This study assumes that strong framing should be deeply interwoven instrumental rationality. This connection could depend on most teachers’ critical minds so that they would view the normal distribution bell curve of students’ academic performances as a natural outcome. In order to examine the interplay between framing, instrumental rationality and pedagogical action, questionnaires were completed by over 5,000 primary school teachers in Henan province, China, who were stratified sample. The statistical results show that most teachers adopted psychological concepts to evaluate students’ academic performances and, in turn, educational inequity was legitimized as a natural outcome in the efficiency-led approach. Such efficiency-led minds made them as the agent, producing normalized pedagogy that refers to the connection among psychological concepts, pedagogical actions and cultural reproduction.

Exploring Associations between Family Building Behaviors and Loneliness in Early Adulthood

Family-building behaviors are conducive to the development of family relationships in young adulthood. In these days, young people yet seem to have trouble seeking companionship in the family and household spheres as a significant increase in mental health issue around the world. Depression has well been recognized as a strong association with loneliness, defined as ‘a discrepancy between one’s desired and achieved levels of social relations’. We thus assess whether loneliness cluster and have conceptual meaning socially and emotionally. We then further explore how various categories in marriage, cohabitation, and having a child are associated with the likelihood of being in specific clusters of loneliness for the two genders.

Data from the longitudinal panel surveys of Taiwan Youth Project (2000-2014, n=2,726, aged 27-32) are used to assess a series of categories of entry into marriage, entry into cohabitation, and stay single as well as having a child on loneliness for the two genders.

Among childless married men (β = -0.35, p<0.5), not among childless married women, compared to never-married single counterparts. In contrast, a significant lower level of social loneliness is observed among childless married men (β = 0.33, p>0.5), not among childless married women, compared to never-married single counterparts. The preliminary findings underscore gender differences in the association between marital status and childless status in social loneliness. Further investigations will conduct cluster analysis on two distinct domains in loneliness, model its relationships with marital and childless status, and explore the social network characteristics as covariates on loneliness clusters.

Are the Childlessness More Likely to Report Loneliness in Early Adulthood?

Most countries seek to minimum privileges from family background when selecting students. While this study uses the example of Taiwanese students, findings from this empirical experiment carry implications for other societies. By examining high school admission and the influence of family background in different educational systems in Taiwan, this paper joins the debate over fairness in student selection and contributes to the sociological understandings of educational inequality.
This study took a look at how women in the informal sector in the Western part of Nigeria cope with the economic crisis currently going on in the country. Quantitative and secondary data from relevant literature were used in measuring the impact of the crisis on women's financial, human, and social lives. These women employed both negative and positive ways of coping with the crisis. Borrowing the crisis that Nigeria is going through currently has had very severe effects on the living standards of families. This has exacerbated the poverty among them. In order to ensure a more inclusive social and economic recovery for these most vulnerable ones, deliberate policies must be planned and provided for, to cushion the effects of the economic crisis they are going through. This is critical in preventing the crisis from causing permanent harm to children (by harming their future capabilities), and pushing families deeper into poverty and weakening their resilience.

RC19-350.2

CHIEN, YI-CHUN* (University of Toronto)

Long-Term Care and Migrant Labour: Comparing Migrant Care Worker Policies in Taiwan and South Korea

Care turns into a site of “crisis” with the ageing population, increasing women participation in the labour market, changes in family and gender relationships, and the restructuring of welfare states. As outsourcing of care is happening in tandem with the expansion of the global care labour market, international migration has become the solution to the “crisis of care”. East Asia is no exception to this global phenomenon. As East Asia welfare states expand social care provision, the increasing demands for care workers have led to reforms of immigration policies. This paper aims to understand how policy mechanisms that regulate the availability of migrant care workers also highlight the critical role of government policies in providing rights and protection for immigrants while providing essential care to those in need.

In this paper, I compare Taiwan and South Korea to examine how East Asian states negotiate their elderly care provision and color border. I explore how migration and care labour have become central to the provision of elder care in East Asia and how state’s long-term care provision and immigration controls would shape its migrant care worker policies. Also, I investigate how migrant care worker’s statuses as both “migrant” and “care worker” are shaped by the political and institutional frameworks of the state.

With the qualitative data I collected over seventeen months of fieldwork, I argue the institutional arrangements of elder care provision and development of immigration policies shape the diverging paths of migrant care worker policies. State’s social policy arrangements, policy sequences and migration legacies have not only shaped how elder care is organised but also affected how labour and member rights of migrant care workers are negotiated and contested. The timing and policy sequence of elder care policy and immigration policy shape the composition of migrant care worker force, and the labour protections and access to membership rights for migrant care workers.

RC31-JS-10.1

CHIEN, YI-CHUN* (University of Toronto)

KIM, YANG-SOOK (University of Toronto)

Not Migrant, Not Worker? the Mobilisation of Joseonjok Migrant Care Workers in South Korea

As of June 2017, there are 1.2 million registered foreign residents in South Korea, and more than half of them are Joseonjok. The Joseonjok are Chinese citizens who are living in North-eastern China near the China-North Korea border. Since China and South Korea diplomatic ties were normalised in 1992, Joseonjok has been “return migrants” with South Korean kinship lineage, “marriage migrants” who married South Koreans (mostly men), and “co-ethnic labour migrants” in the Korean labour market.

In this paper, we investigate the mobilisation strategies of Korean-Chinese (Joseonjok) co-ethnic migrant workers in South Korea. We pay special attention to the Joseonjok care workers because care and service-related work is the job category exclusive to Joseonjok migrants. Their exclusive access to the Korean care market and the special status as co-ethnic migrants have put Joseonjok care worker into an in-between status: on the one hand, migrant workers unions are reluctant to include Joseonjok care workers as they do not work in the same industries, nor do they share the same concerns as other foreign workers from Southeast Asia and the Middle East; on the other hand, local care worker organizations tend to exclude Joseonjok care workers due to their temporary migrant worker status.

RC44-444.1

CHILIES, ROBERT* (Penn State)

Confronting Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Agriculture: Epistemological, Ethical, Political, and Practical Challenges

The agricultural sector is a large and growing contributor to global anthropogenic climate change. There nonetheless remains a great deal of confusion among policymakers, the general public, and even scientists when it comes to the topic of GHG emissions from agriculture, particularly livestock agriculture.

The purpose of this paper is to provide further clarity to the technical and policy difficulties associated with mitigating greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture by identifying and distilling the core tensions that propagate and animate them. We argue that these complexities exist across four critical dimensions: the epistemological, the ethical, the political, and the practical. Adequately confronting the challenge of agricultural emissions will require improved transparency in emissions measurement, increased science communication, enhanced public participation mechanisms, and the integration of ethical deliberation in scientific and policy discussions.

RC23-433.2

CHINNAPPA, SOMASHEKHER* (Bangalore University)

Impact of Globalization on Organizational Commitment and Job Satisfaction: A Study Among Information Technology Professionals in India

Although much has been lamented and debated upon organizational commitment and job satisfaction for almost four decades, few studies have involved information technology professionals. The sociology of science, society, science and technology deals with how social and cultural values affect scientific development and technological advancement and how these in turn affect society and culture. In the Indian Society the process of globalization has induced the economic opportunity and employment potentiality in the field of information technology industry. However, the impact of globalization may be both positive and negative; it provides a pathway to continuous technological upgradation but at the same time it appears to threaten the information technology professionals on the basis of their involvement and satisfaction in performing the job. A study in India reveals the impact of globalization on organizational commitment and job satisfaction among information technology professionals. It also focuses on the determinants and indices of commitment and job satisfaction for almost four decades, few studies have involved information technology professionals and their satisfaction on the job. The present research seeks to probe into the intricate realities confronting the Information Technology professionals in the Indian setting. The geographical universe of the study is restricted to IT professionals based out of Bangalore city. The researcher has analysed the primary data collected from two categories of respondents, namely, IT professionals and Information Technology Consultants for the purpose, to ensure that the findings are as accurate and unbiased as possible. The researcher concludes that job satisfaction tends to be rather high in Information Technology professionals in the higher age bracket. Job satisfaction tends to be lower in the case of IT professionals in the lower age bracket. Upon analyzing the collated primary data furnished by the IT professionals and the consultants, the researcher concludes that the work experience of the IT professionals has a bearing on their job satisfaction levels.

RC04-88.1

CHIONG, CHARLEEN* (University of Cambridge)

Tracing the Meritocratic Promise: A Study of Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Families in a ‘Meritocratic’ State

Singapore is a ‘strong’ developmental state (Castells, 1992) that exercises ideological leadership over economy and society. Paradoxically, however, the KOF Globalization Index 2016 ranked Singapore as 6th most globalised country, of 207 countries – using indicators such as participation in international organisations and trade. As with other developed economies, aspects of neoliberal logic are foregrounded in the Singapore education system that potentially amplify parental involvement: increased school choice, competition and the state’s subscription to a self-responsibilising meritocratic ethos.
This paper examines these seeming policy paradoxes, through the views and voices of low-income, ethnic minority families. As such, this paper attempts to map the complex relationships between neoliberal logics, state logics and the parenting approaches of disadvantaged families. Conceptually, possibilities for these relationships in descriptive literature outline how a near-nationwide belief in the power of education credentials in acquiring prestige, social mobility and global competitiveness, has generated an intensification in competition – which in turn precipitated an effective shift from ‘meritocracy’ to ‘parentocracy’ (The Straits Times, 2014). Within a ‘parentocracy’, a child’s educational outcomes are contingent upon parental capacities (or difficulties in this respect) to invest and strategise to enhance their child’s competitiveness.

Drawing on in-depth and focus group interviews, two key patterns of devia-
tion from Western neoliberalism are explored: (1) Despite growing possibilities for parent agency, within a state that strongly advocates the ‘meritocracy’ duo, profound trust in the government co-exists alongside an internalisation of a mer-
itocratic, self-responsibilising ethos – and material and ideological reasons for this are offered; (2) However, parents are not devoid of agency, but engage with intensified competition through close family relationships that include components of control, surveillance, mutual support and emotional appeals to their children regarding the value of credentials. Empirical particularities are used to re-theorise a ‘Singaporean neoliberalism’ and to draw out equity implications.

CHI BIN, YUHVIN* (National Pingtung University)
Union Organizing Strategies for Workers in Irregular Employment in Taiwan: The Possibilities and Obstacles

In the era of neo-liberal globalization, Taiwanese society has witnessed a significant increase of the use of irregular employment in past two decades. The soaring of irregular employees, including part-timers, day workers, contract workers, and newly emerging labour dispatch workers, has left a substantial impact on the working conditions in general. The development has raised the concerns from the society and government and also attracted research interests in the Taiwan's academic community from the perspective of business management, labour regulation, labour flexibility, working proficiency, labour market, and so on. However, there is too little effort made by the students of labour studies in Taiwan to the understanding of unionization and collective actions of the irregular employees, while there have been some innovative experiments and reforms growing from the grassroots union movements to tackle the organizing difficulty in the irregular employment in recent years. This research focuses on the possibilities and obstacles to organizing Taiwan's workers in the irregular employment relations. Three dimensions will be employed to analyze the unionization of irregular employees: the legal framework of trade unions, the mindset of organizing of union leadership, and the characteristics of irregular employment in modern service industry. By in-depth interviews with union leaders, union organisers, and irregular employees and participatory observations of union activities, the research will explore the possibility of unionization in irregular employment sector. Finally, the institutional constraints of development of the organizing activities of irregular employment workers will be reviewed.

RC04-101.4
CHMIELEWSKI, ANNA* (University of Toronto)

Recent research shows that socio-economic segregation between schools (“school SES segregation”) is increasing in the United States, Chile and Sweden, raising concerns about declining equality of opportunity and social cohesion. It is unknown whether similar trends may be occurring in other countries. On the one hand, de-tracking reforms (delaying the age of selection into academically- and vocationally-tracked schools) in many European countries may have reduced school SES segregation. On the other hand, recent global trends such as rising school choice and privatization and rising residential segregation tied to income inequality, urbanization and migration may be increasing school SES segregation. This paper draws on 30 different international large-scale assessments to examine long-term international trends in school SES segregation and the possible causes of those trends. The assessments represent 100 countries and about 5.8 million primary and secondary school students. Socio-economic status (SES) is measured in terms of parental education, parental occupation and/or the number of books in the household. Results indicate that school SES segregation has been remarkably persistent over the past 50 years. Despite de-tracking reforms, the international average level of school segregation by parent education and by parent occupation was about the same in 2015 as in 1964, and school segregation by household books was nearly as high in 2015 as in 1964. Fixed effects models show that de-tracking reforms are indeed associated with declining school SES segregation. However, increasing educational access is associated with increasing segregation. In addition, declining fertility rates and declining school size are associated with increasing segregation. This suggests that smaller families with more time and money per child, coupled with the fragmentation of the school-age population into smaller schools, may be intensifying processes of school and neighbourhood choice.

RC16-310.2
CHO, JOO-HYUN* (Keimyung University)
Rationality in Practice Theory: Implications on Qing and Li Theory of Social Organization
The social theory of rationality general enough to be equally applicable to both Asian and Western experiences is now possible through the efforts by many pragmatically oriented philosophers and social scientists during the last century and recent developments in cognitive science, neuroscience, AI, robotics, evolutionary psychology, and behavioral economics. This theory of rationality based on practice theory culminates more than a century-long attempts to escape from the conceptual constraints of representational epistemology in philosophy and the tradition of sociological research on rationality initiated by Weber and, later, Habermas. I will briefly present a preliminary theory of social practices as symbolic complex adaptive systems able to maintain both stability and adaptability relying sorely on each agent’s ability of normative judgment on actions and judgmental criteria. Coupled with a theory of human agency based embodied-embedded cognitive science, this theory of social practices offers a most promising social theory of rationality not only consistent with the current scientific researches but also compatible with the long tradition of Western sociological and philosophical researches.

Then I will offer persuasive arguments for the claim that thus constructed theory of rationality is free from cultural biases possibly originating from its Western intellectual origin just as has been theories of modern natural sciences previously. This fact, in turn, implies that the social theory of rationality presented in this paper offers a common theoretical ground to analyze and compare roles of rationality and equality in social practices including social organizations, institutions, and norms in Western and Asian societies. This will allow us a chance to reconsider the issue of balance between emotion and reason as emphasized in Asian philosophical tradition from a new perspective. The remaining part of my paper will focus on the topic of the elements of rationality that can be discerned in Asian social traditions.

RC19-352.6
CHOI, HYEJIN* (Yonsei University, IWSR)
**Grandparenting in Korea and England: Patterns of Engagement and Their Institutional Context**

Social investment is about fostering human and social capital which reminds us that social policy is an integral part of the economic and social functioning that brings returns to the society. The policy areas typically include early childhood education and care; education and higher education and, more recently, some studies comprise active ageing as part of the social investment strategies. Although the active-aging discourse addresses the ongoing participation of older adults in society, however, some criticised its sense of social utility and impulses towards independence. Critics argue that the active-ageing notion is often described as a paradigm obsessed with work, appealing a simplistic vision of productivity rather than the well-being of the older adults. This paper examines the enabling and imposing aspect of active-ageing by analysing grandparenting experiences in a comparative perspective through the cases of South Korea and England. Grandparenting has been regarded as a domain of active ageing, and many studies indicate that grandparenting experience is a rewarding part of grandparents’ lives and, at the same time, it can be perceived a burden in certain institutional context. In the respect, this paper analyses the similarities and differences in the grandparenting experience using comparable data set of ELSA and KLoSA and interprets the results by making linkage with their institutional contexts.

RC19-354.4
CHOI, HYEJIN* (Yonsei University, IWSR)
**Grandparenting in Korea and England: Reinventing Critical Perspectives on Active Ageing**

Social investment is about fostering human and social capital which reminds us that social policy is an integral part of the economic and social functioning that brings returns to the society. The policy areas typically include early childhood education and care; education and higher education and, more recently, some studies comprise active ageing as part of the social investment strategies. Although the active-aging discourse addresses the ongoing participation of older adults in society, however, some criticised its sense of social utility and impulses towards independence. Critics argue that the active-ageing notion is often described as a paradigm obsessed with work, appealing a simplistic vision of productivity rather than the well-being of the older adults. This paper examines the enabling and imposing aspect of active-ageing by analysing grandparenting experiences in a comparative perspective through the cases of South Korea and England. Grandparenting has been regarded as a domain of active ageing, and many studies indicate that grandparenting experience is a rewarding part of grandparents’ lives and, at the same time, it can be perceived a burden in certain institutional context. In the respect, this paper analyses the similarities and differences in the grandparenting experience using comparable data set of ELSA and KLoSA and interprets the results by making linkage with their institutional contexts.
hoods increases the risk for poor health. Partly because they rely on census data to measure neighborhood characteristics, existing work on this topic usually describes how the socio-demographic characteristics of residents or the spatial distribution of residents influence health (Aneshensel and Soucc 1996; Kimbro and Denney 2013; Sampson 2003). In doing so, these studies frequently ignore whether and how neighborhood’s physical environment (e.g., to be physically active, food environments) shapes individual health.

**Study objectives**

Using pooled data collected from Google Street View, the 2011 National Household Survey, and the 2015 Canadian Community Health Survey, we examine the association between a neighborhood’s physical environment and the risk for obesity, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes for residents of the Greater Toronto Area. Next, we identify individual factors that buffers (or exacerbate) the adverse consequences of living in neighborhoods with poor physical environments. Finally, we analyze whether the neighborhood and neighborhood SES shape the relationship between a neighborhood’s physical environment and individual health.

**Contributions**

We will provide a more comprehensive account of how neighborhood contexts influence individual well-being and health by pooling innovative data from Google Street View with traditional survey data from the 2011 National Household Survey and the census. It will also provide valuable insights to policy interventions aimed at building socio-cultural facilities and altering the physical environments of a neighborhood as a way to improve the well-being of its residents.

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**RC57-933.6**

**CHOI, KIMBURLEY* (City University of Hong Kong)**

**Hypermedia Knowledge Representation and the Production of Ethnographic Knowledge on Hong Kong Home Culture**

Although there is a lot of literature on the potential of film and photography as effective vehicles to narrate realist and experimental ethnographic tales, the use of hypermedia in creating reflexive ethnographic narratives remains under-discussed. The presentation is a discussion of the design rationale behind a website titled “Making Home: Tai Hang” (http://taihang.scu.cityu.edu.hk/#en), that I argue that hypermedia affords the production of reflexive ethnographic knowledge. The website is the result of a visual-ethnographic research on Hong Kong home cultures: the domestic ideals that participants embrace, their everyday domestic practices, and how objects in their homes constitute their home-making practices. The website represents participants’ homes through four layers of interpretation: animated splash and introductory pages, panoramic photography, audio vignettes of participants-researcher interaction, as well as database. It also employs specific media in different layers and utilize multiple interconnections among media via hypermedia application to produce ethnographic knowledge on Hong Kong home culture. I argue that the meanings generated from particular media (graphics, images, sound, texts) and their interactions are multiple instead of hypermedia affords scholars to create complex, ambiguous, and constructed nature of ethnographic tales. The interaction of images, sound, and text also problematizes modern domestic ideal.

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**RC27-490.1**

**CHOI, YEOMI* (Korea National Sport University)**

**AHMAD, NIDA (University of Waikato)**

**SLAKER, JANINE (Michigan State University)**

**Deep Strike: Playing Gender in the World of Overwatch a Case Study of Geguri in Esport**

Electronic sport or “eSport” has grown to a global-sport entertainment industry with a projected growth of 1.5 billion dollars (USD) by 2020 (Dunn, 2017). Despite the considerable attention from scholars within several disciplines, sport academics have largely focused on a philosophical question: how and why? In the context of professional eSport industry, the focus has been on the identity and the impact of the industry on social, cultural, and economic aspects. This paper focuses on the role of the player in the process of recruitment and placement of the sport professionals to strengthen their national power. Since 2011, the South Korean government has been allowing outstanding athletes to apply for Korean citizenship. By implementing policy called “Special Naturalization”, more than twenty athletes were naturalized on the Korean national ice hockey team, which comprises the greatest number of naturalized athletes, to play the new imagine white Korean subjectivities. In doing so, I investigate discursively constructed immigrant citizenship of hockey player migrants in relation to socio-cultural contexts of gender, race, class, and sexuality through analyzing media coverage and political documents.
clusive of migrant workers, obscuring the longstanding role that marginalized migrant workers have played in Canada’s labour movements, and the extent to which they have long challenged unions and society through innovative strategies addressing broader issues of social justice.

The paper draws on critical ethnographic research on contemporary migrant worker organizing through the Immigrant Workers Centre, the Temporary Foreign Workers Association, the Temporary Agency Workers Association and broader coalitions in which these organizations have played a leading role, including their relationships with trade unions, and puts these experiences into dialogue with critical historical scholarship and archival resources from earlier migrant and immigrant workers struggles (Creese, 1987; Leah, 1999; Mills, 2014; Ramirez and Chon, 2016). We ask how recovery of this historical knowledge might inform understandings of apparently new forms of contemporary migrant worker struggles, and what lessons can be learnt for organizing among migrant and other precarious workers in today’s political and economic climate.

RC05-114.1

CHOW, HENRY* (University of Regina)
WANG, XIAHENGYOU (University of Regina)

New Home and Foreign Land: Post-Secondary Students’ Interactions with and Perceptions of Immigrants and Refugees in a Canadian Prairie Province

Canada has a long tradition of welcoming newcomers from around the world. According to Statistics Canada (2013), the National Household Survey reveals that Canada was home to about 6,775,800 foreign-born individuals in 2011, representing 20.6% of the total population. The Canadian Government has recently established 300,000 as a new baseline for the annual admission of permanent residents, with the majority of those allowed into the country to be selected as economic immigrants, with skilled immigration and refugee resettlement programs similar to its multicultural approach to inclusion, are designed to bring benefits to Canadian society as well as an offer of a better life to newcomers. Doubtlessly, the country’s immigrant population, the ethnic backgrounds of its people, its visible minority populations, and its linguistic and religious diversity show that Canada is truly an ethnocultural mosaic.

In Saskatchewan, the unprecedented influx of immigrants and refugees to the province over the past decade is a direct result of the provincial nominee and refugee resettlement programs. The large number of new arrivals of diverse cultural, linguistic, ethnic or religious backgrounds pose a variety of challenges to the province. Drawing on (1) the integrated threat theory (Stephan & Stephan, 2000) which brings together a variety of theoretical perspectives that have been employed to understand the role of threats (i.e., realistic threats, symbolic threats, threats stemming from intergroup anxiety, and threats arising from negative stereotypes) in causing intergroup attitudes and (2) the self-categorization theory (Turner et al., 1987) which posits that the social categorization of people into out-groups and an in-group stimulates a motivation to perceive or achieve a sense of positive group distinctiveness, this paper explores the interactions with and perceptions of immigrants and refugees in a Prairie province over the past decade. The study is located within larger debates about citizenship, solidarity and the fostering of social movements, especially through the use of new media (della Porta and Tarrow 2005; Adams and Roscigno, 2005). At the same time, I argue that the field of Sociology of Education must account for how youth are educated, galvanized and mobilized through the use of new media that has become a very successful tool in the spreading of xenophobia and neo-nationalism as well as the recruitment of youth in right-wing organizations. The paper combines analysis of multimedia material available on the group’s internet site and as well as semi-structured interviews with ELAM’s leadership and youth members. In this presentation I focus on the group’s efforts in convincing the “oppressed majority” that their identity and mere existence is at stake. I employ a Critical Discourse Analysis approach (de Cillia et al.1999; Wodak et al., 2000) and focus particularly on the group’s use of justification strategies to defend their practice of “solidarity” that is designated “only for Greeks”. I point out that the discursive maneuvers used to defend their limited meaning of “solidarity”, “need” or “hardship” are central aspects of a strategy in which a “suspension of disbelief” is employed to justify a contradictory logic. I conclude that the group’s use of “reverse racism” is an effective persuasion technique that appeals both on the negative aspects of racism as well as the valorization of victimhood. The paper explains how these results are connected to findings in other contexts and raise questions about the globalized nature of neo-nationalism.

RC07-150.2

CHRISTENSEN, MICHAEL* (Saint Mary’s University)

Towards a Sociology of Digital Controversies: Climate Change and the Cultural Narratives of Evidence

As the political discourse of climate change moved online it raised important questions about the value of scientific knowledge when it must compete with “alternative facts” in a sea of informational noise. In recent years, it has become clear that the propositional knowledge of scientific experts (i.e., assertions about atmospheric warming) can be challenged effectively by individuals and organizations decrying the “controversial” assertions of climate scientists and environmentalists by appealing to a supposedly universal principle of reasoned “skepticism.” While the consensus among climate scientists regarding the anthropogenic sources of climate change remains overwhelming, I argue that the cultural narratives emerging from this digital controversy have had an outsized influence on climate change policy, especially in countries like the United States.

To understand the digital discourse around climate change, this study combines formal topic modeling, field analysis and discourse analysis. One of the key findings of this study is that participants in this debate rely on multiple moral grammars to frame and justify arguments about how or whether issues climate change should be addressed in public policy. Such a finding has important implications for the ways that we understand the power of digital controversies.

RC20-JS-79.4

CHRISTIANSEN-RUFFMAN, LINDA* (Saint Mary’s University)

Gendered Career Inequality (1000-Present): Implications for Women and Society in Past and Future

This paper explores the long-standing and intransitive problem of gender inequality and careers, using a macro-feminist and holistic analytic strategy. It builds on previous social and movement research and makes a decade-long team project, coordinated by Immanuel Wallerstein (2015) on polarization trends of the World System from 1500 to the present. With responsibility on that project for the women and gendered spaces domain, my early data from1500 led to requests for an earlier starting date. Eventually 1000 provided historical and comparative understandings about Women’s Space and an historically-created Patriarchal Social. Analytic help came from strong, diverse methodological training at Columbia University (accuracy, healthy skepticism, triangulation) and feminist grounded theory principles (theoretical sampling, comparative method) applied at macro level analysis while remaining bounded by data of specific actions and relationships within time/space processes.

The paper for this presentation begins with brief descriptions of women’s careers in both the church and secular realms of Europe around 1000 in comparison to men. It then briefly analyzes career inequality over time in two occupations. That analysis draws attention to an often un-noticed historical event – the establishment of institutions of higher education that totally exclude women. I briefly point to early and contemporary ramifications and consequences. This example of the patriarchal embedding of women’s exclusion into new and growing institutions of higher education enables us to better understand the historical persistence of continuing career inequalities and other unintended consequences. For example, the social relational deficit resulting from the lack of women intellectuals, scientists, public thinkers and leaders over centuries and the exclusion of a women’s standpoint from scholarship and knowledge production has become institutionalized in both academic and public fields. While encompassing this new millennium, despite developing social, environmental and equalitarian democratic ideals. My conclusion suggests alternative likely future scenarios and methodological lessons.

RC04-94.3

CHRISTOU, MIRANDA* (University of Cyprus)

Solidarity and Reverse Racism: How Right Wing Groups Educate the ‘Oppressed Majority’

This paper presents results from a study of the right-wing, nationalist party “ELAM” in Cyprus. ELAM is closely associated with Golden Dawn in Greece and has gained parliamentary presence for the first time in 2016. The study is located within larger debates about citizenship, solidarity and the fostering of social movements, especially through the use of new media (della Porta and Tarrow 2005; Adams and Roscigno, 2005). At the same time, I argue that the field of Sociology of Education must account for how youth are educated, galvanized and mobilized through the use of new media that has become a very successful tool in the spreading of xenophobia and neo-nationalism as well as the recruitment of youth in right-wing organizations. The paper combines analysis of multimedia material available on the group’s internet site and as well as semi-structured interviews with ELAM’s leadership and youth members. In this presentation I focus on the group’s rhetorical tactics in convincing the “oppressed majority” that their identity and mere existence is at stake. I employ a Critical Discourse Analysis approach (de Cillia et al.1999; Wodak et al., 2000) and focus particularly on the group’s use of justification strategies to defend their practice of “solidarity” that is designated “only for Greeks”. I point out that the discursive maneuvers used to defend their limited meaning of “solidarity”, “need” or “hardship” are central aspects of a strategy in which a “suspension of disbelief” is employed to justify a contradictory logic. I conclude that the group’s use of “reverse racism” is an effective persuasion technique that appeals both on the negative aspects of racism as well as the valorization of victimhood. The paper explains how these results are connected to findings in other contexts and raise questions about the globalized nature of neo-nationalism.

RC34-622.6

CHTOURIS, SOTIRIOS* (University of the Aegean)
MILLER, DEMOND (Rowan University)

Experimental and Explorative Dialectics in Conducting and Analyzing Focus Groups: Identifying Social and Cultural Capitols As the Main Resources for Young People Coping with Precariousness

This research highlights social and cultural characteristics of young people in Greece key to understanding how they cope in an age of strict austerity measures. While avoiding certain established concepts that lead to the political “construction” of youth, as official statistics or government employment programs imply, our combined empirical research and theoretical effort leads to a new understanding of the social concept of youth. The study demonstrates methods for identifying
documenting young people through qualitative interview techniques, primarily Focus Groups (FGs). In this way, it is possible to better identify their original social and cultural identity, as well as the important contemporary social phenomena that define young people as a specific generation. Through the elaboration of important theoretical models that explain the concept of youth, and different models for the transition from education to work, the case study proposes a new theoretical approach for youth that derives mainly from the invYouth survey and qualitative data analysis centering on unemployment, poverty, employment prospects and welfare. Through the research experience acquired, a new model for qualitative research using a certain dialectics methodology is also proposed for focus groups and group interviews.

RC34-624.4

CHUANG, YA-HAN* (University Toulouse Jean Jaurès - LISST)

Beyond Black and White : Cosmopolitan Experiences As Identity Ressource for the Second Generation Chinese Youth in Europe

Based on a series of interviews of young second generation Chinese living in European cities (Paris and Budapest), this paper will analyze how these youth’s cosmopolitan experiences link with China's transformation in the last thirty years shape their narrative of belonging and citizenship. The first part of the paper presents their common trajectories. Growing up in migrant entrepreneurial families, they tend to consider travelling, studying or even working in China as a necessary passage. Without necessarily considering China as their own “home”, their positive experiences render the country a desirable place and thus a sense of pride as being a Chinese overseas. The second part of the paper will then analyze how these cosmopolitan experiences contribute to their claims of “double identity” or “double belonging”. By illustrating various narratives of citizenship or collective actions - anti-discrimination campaign, cultural production, protests, etc., I argue that their positive perception of being “Chinese” encourages them to challenge conventional citizenship paradigm in their respective countries. I’ll conclude my presentation by pointing out their personal struggles of belonging, especially the trade-off between the ideology of development and democracy value, which usually manifests in their negotiation between familial expectation and desire of individual freedom in various personal choices. Whereas their cosmopolitan experiences allow them to subvert the seemingly exclusive citizenship paradigm in their country of residence, the value of individual liberty inherent to European education also pushes them to question the norms in Chinese society and what China’s economic growth implies to personal life.

RC21-399.1

CHUANG, YA-HAN* (University Toulouse Jean Jaurès - LISST)

The New Chinatowns in Europe : Chinese Wholesalers As Urban Economic and Political Actors

This paper aims at presenting how capital flows from China reshapes the Chinese market place in European cities. Based on qualitative study in Aubervilliers (France) and in Budapest (Hungary), the research finds that in both cities, Chinese wholesale markets have revitalized the urban economy and transformed the former industrial neighborhoods into global trading hubs. Four consequences are found in both cities: first of all, migrant entrepreneurs integrate into the local growth coalition by adapting their investment strategy the the local governments’ vision of urban development. Second, besides their economic influence, they also participate in trans-local city diplomacy and participate in exchange with Chinese municipalities. Third, the investment-led regeneration has created cultural-led regeneration as local government and real-estate actors seek to attract Chinese migrants to transform former industrial neighborhoods into global trading hubs. Four consequences are found in both cities: first of all, migrant entrepreneurs integrate into the local growth coalition by adapting their investment strategy the the local governments’ vision of urban development. Second, besides their economic influence, they also participate in trans-local city diplomacy and participate in exchange with Chinese municipalities. Third, the investment-led regeneration has created cultural-led regeneration as local government and real-estate actors seek to attract Chinese migrants to urbanize and transform former industrial neighborhoods into global trading hubs. Fourth, the distinctive features of welfare mix and multi-level governance in social care services, relies on not merely the programmatic characteristics of policy, but also the organisation, administration and delivery of policy (Carmel and Papadopoulos, 2003; Borghi and van Berkel, 2007). Nonetheless, the existing literature on social investment policies has concentrated primarily on the content of policy (e.g., coverage and finance) and its decision-making dimension, particularly for immigrant women who have long been neglected by formal labor movements and who work in urban ethnic enclaves with long histories of co-ethnic exploitation.

RC19-354.3

CHUNG, MOO KWON* (Yonsei University)
LEE, JOOHA (Dongguk University)

The Governance of Social Investment Policies in Comparative Perspective: Long-Term Care in the UK, Japan, and Korea

Given the demographic shift coupled with the transition toward a service economy, care services have become a key social investment policy in lately industrialised societies as well as the Western advanced industrial democracies. The recent debates about how to improve social care services highlight co-governance in welfare mix – or ‘care diamond’ – and multi-level governance in the shape of a better balance between hierarchical decision-making and principles of decentralisation (Evers, Lewis & Riedel 2005). What are the distinctive features of welfare mix and multi-level governance in social care services in three different welfare states (the UK, Japan, and Korea) that share the common ideas and practices, namely the prominent welfare role of the private sector? The effective governance of social investment policies, including care services, relies on not merely the programmatic characteristics of policy, but also the organisation, administration and delivery of policy (Carmel and Papadopoulos, 2003; Borghi and van Berkel, 2007). Nonetheless, the existing literature on social investment policies has concentrated primarily on the content of policy (e.g., coverage and finance) and its decision-making dimension, particularly for immigrant women who have long been neglected by formal labor movements and who work in urban ethnic enclaves with long histories of co-ethnic exploitation.
Transnational Fields of Cultural Production

Pierre Bourdieu's model of cultural production has been used to study a wide variety of cultural phenomena—including art, literature, and music. Most empirical studies of cultural production employing a Bourdieusian methodology still focus on nationally-based fields at the expense of a more dynamic and accurate transnational field. Understanding cultural production in a transnational field requires an adaptation of Bourdieu's theory. This paper will reframe national fields within a transnational context while simultaneously illustrating the transnational components of national fields. This adaptation will thus reveal the nationalist roots and transnational routes of cultural production. We will examine literature and music as transnational fields of cultural production: fin-de-siècle avant-garde artists who were the focus of Bourdieu's own research, and a set of contemporary musicians and music-makers. Using qualitative and historical methods, we argue that the ways in which transnational fields operate cannot be reduced to a single blueprint, but must be induced from the grounded reality of the intellectuals and artists themselves.

Excellence and Gender Inequality in Science - Comparative Perspective

Since the 1990s promoting excellence became an explicit goal in both US and European research systems. Currently “the standard of excellence serves as a benchmark for academic evaluation and promotion” (van den Brink, Benschop 2011: 509).

The standards of excellence, based on Western norms of meritocracy and understood as a synonym of the highest achievement, may appear to be measured by objective, neutral indicators. This belief is also based on the Mertonian notion of universalism, according to which “the acceptance or rejection of claims entering the lists of science is not to depend on the personal or social attributes of their protagonist; his race, nationality, religion, class, and personal qualities are as such irrelevant” (Merton 1973: 270). However, a number of studies on the elements of academic excellence – such as journal rankings, citation indexes, peer review systems and grant applications revealed that an idea of excellence as a universal and neutral standard of merit is a myth: it reproduces structures of inequality, including those based on gender.

In this context our article focuses on specificity of defining excellence in physics and its implications for underrepresentation of women in this particular discipline. By analyzing qualitative data from different cultural contexts (Poland, Spain, Germany, Italy, France, Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Romania), we will aim at answering three basic questions: how is excellence defined in physics? How different ideals of “an excellent researcher” affect women’s career in physics? What actions should be undertaken to overcome gender inequalities connected with measures that define excellence?

The data used are 87 semi-structured interviews conducted in twelve institutions in nine countries with both female and male physicists occupying various academic positions (from postdoctoral researchers and research assistants to full professors in physics) and specializing in many sub-disciplines of physics.

Gender, Social Rights and Multiple Inequalities: A Normative Framework for the Analysis of Long-Term Care Policies

Long-term care policies addresses issues of growing concern – population ageing and gender inequality – and are one of the most rapidly developing area of intervention in mature welfare states. These policies reflect differences in social policy approaches to age, disability, class and gender divisions and, thus, offer a benchmark for academic evaluation and promotion” (van den Brink, Benschop, 2011: 509).

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Changes of Social Situation and the Conditions of Life in the City: The Case of the City of Poznan

The main aim of the paper is the attempt to explore relationships between the trends involving the improvements in the social situation in the city (incomes, affluence, level of unemployment) and the subjective indicators of life-quality in selected areas: housing conditions, safety in public space, social security. The study is going to be based on a longitudinal project of monitoring life quality “Quality of life indicators of the citizens of Poznan” conducted by the Quality of Life Centre of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan together with the Poznan City Council since 2002. In this period, 9 general measurements utilising uniform methodology were conducted as well as 3 monographic research-projects focusing on the issues of safety, civic engagement, and on social exclusion. The research program comprises twelve areas of city life, each of which is based on studies of two indicators: a. authors derived from public statistics and b. indicators based on quantitative surveys of a representative sample of citizens. The systematic nature of the project (it has been running for 15 years), as well as its large scale – both in terms of desk research, and in the survey effort, allows for accessing large amounts of data. As the period of conducting the research involved vast improvements in the social conditions in the city, the changes in the indicators of life-quality have to be interpreted with respect to the level of household affluence, hence, those changes would seem to constitute important factors modifying the subjective quality of life perceptions among the citizens of Poznan.
The main aim of the paper consists in the attempt to explore relationships between general well-being indicators and selected aspects of civic engagement, which comprises such dimensions as: interest in public affairs of the city, level of information when it comes to community issues, declared readiness to participate in community life, actual degree of civic participation and of civic competence. The paper is based on a longitudinal research project of 15 years, as well as 3 monographic research-projects focusing on the issues of safety, civic engagement, and on social exclusion. The research program comprises twelve areas of city life, each of which is based on two sets of indicators: a. indicators derived from public statistics and b. indicators based on quantitative surveys of a representative sample of citizens. The systematic nature of the project (it has been running for 15 years), as well as its large scale – both in terms of desk research, and in the survey effort, allows for accessing large amounts of data.

RC44-749.3

CINDRA FONSECA, NATALIA (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)
SANTANA, MARCO* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

Young workers and trade unions in Brazil today: Creative tension and tactical innovations

The paper analyzes the experiences of workers collective action in Brazil. Focusing on the 2012-2015 period, we draw attention to the relationship of a young generation politically engaged and its impacts in the experiences of renewal and tactical innovation in the trade union movement. Based on data produced by official statistics and interviews with activists and leaders we verified the results of the creative tensions between union organizations and precarious young workers and how they are building or not a set of renewed practices and strategies of labor resistance.

The chosen period is interesting as it is marked by the return of policies addressing economic and social development. It is also characterized by reduction of unemployment, resumption of formal employment, different forms of State-union relations and reconfiguration of social classes. One main characteristic of the period is the rise of a young generation as an important political actor, which had in their mass demonstrations of June 2013 its greater icon. In terms of its profile, this youth is the most educated generation to date. However, representing 20% of the economically active population, it is hit by twice the unemployment rates and occupies mostly more vulnerable and more precarious jobs.

Asking for alternative ways of action and organizing the young workers have put their leadership under strong pressure. The conflicts between youth and the traditional organizations have given rise to interesting initiatives such as the strikes of Jirau and Belo Monte (2012), of call centers attendants (2014) and the June Revolutions (2013). As we shall see sometimes these actions were put forward without the Union’s support and even against it. In other cases, the leadership was able to deal with the youth demands staying closer to its movements.

RC28-519.5

CINTHIA BARROS, CINTHIA BARROS DE MIRANDA* (Social Development Ministry)
FERNANDES, DANIELLE CIRENO (University federal of Minas Gerais)

Child Labor: Between Family and Contextual Determinants

This article aims to reinforce the debates on the determinants of child labor, focusing on the duality between family choices and structural forces. As the theme has been explored in the literature, the objective is to present a new look at the phenomenon using a multilevel econometric model. The article uses information from Brazilian Census (2010). The findings point to a multicausality to explain the phenomenon.

Home Economics Theory, based on classical approaches as Becker’s time allocation theory (1965), focuses on economic variables to explain this phenomenon, especially family income. The decision of children’s work is understood as maximizing family well-being. On the other hand, Life-Course Theory assumes that individuals are in a historical and social context (Dewilde, 2003). So, the individual is shaped by his context and the values that characterize his time.

Economic Sociology has as presuppositions: 1) the relativization of rationality that guides economic action and 2) the relationship between social representations and patterns of behavior and social organization. Therefore, it can concretize the conception of the influence of individual and family rational choices and how these choices are embedded in contextual social relations.

This article proposes an innovation: the multilevel model (Goldstein, 1995), which takes into account the data grouping structure. This is a possibility to convergence Macro and Micro Level Sociology, allowing a new reflection on child labor. The model allows an overlapping analysis between intrafamilial variables - family income, labor market insertion, family size, schooling of those responsible - and contextual variables of the municipality - estimation of poor families, informality rate, dropout rate, coverage of social programs, percentage of rural population.

RC12-242.1

GIOCHINI, PABLO* (University of Liverpool)

The Role of Courts in the Global South in Criminal Justice Matters

This paper applies a Gramscian analytical framework to the analysis of the role of courts in the Global South dealing with criminal matters under neoliberalism. Despite the moral and political leadership that courts have gained under what has been called ‘the judicialization of politics’, judges dealing with criminal matters have less leadership in detriment of other agencies of the criminal justice system, particularly law enforcement agencies. In this way, judges can increasingly become identified as part of the bureaucratic machinery of the state, as ‘technicians of repression’. The paper argues this loss of leadership can be understood as a result of ‘politicisation of crime’, partially a consequence of the raising crime rate in societies of the Global South, that have paved the way to the emergence of a popular punitiveism on one side, and a managerialism on the other. The paper analyses how the specific conditions of peripheral and semi peripheral societies amplify the most negative aspects of these two phenomena. Considering these differences, the paper argues that there is a need for comparative studies that provide a better understanding on how criminal courts operate and the role they play in societies in the Global South. This paper explores the potential for that comparative studies by looking into two case studies: Argentina and Philippines.
CIPRIANI, ROBERTO* (Università Roma Tre)

**Diffused Religion Theory**

Modern diffused religion is not very different from that of the past. Indeed it is precisely its persistence that gives it its peculiar characteristic which Claude Lévi-Strauss would have understood as a hard core not easily touched by time but subject, nevertheless, to variations that may not be easily perceived. If anything has changed, it has done so at a secondary level that regards details rather than substance. Diffused religion is the result of a vast process of religious socialization that continues to pervade cultural reality and not only that. The pervasive character of religion arises from the religion itself and is heavily imbued with religious connotations.

Religion of diffused values embraces central categories of religious behavior. In particular the area that can be ascribed to the religion of values runs from the category defined as religious (church) critical to that described as religious (distancing self from church) critical, and thus includes both a part of church religion and the whole gamut of diffused religion, along with all forms of critical religion. Thus the framework of non-institutional religion appears much broader, being based on shared values which are represented by choices in terms of guiding principles of life. It is reasonable to maintain that we are faced not only with a religion based on values largely shared, since they have been diffused chiefly through primary and, later, secondary socialization, but these very values can be seen in themselves as a kind of religion. This religion has lay, profane, secular threads.

**The City of Haifa As Religious Kaleidoscope**

The city of Haifa presents a number of significant traits that may help us test Tönnies's idea (1963) of a dichotomy between community (Gemeinschaft) and society (Gesellschaft). In different moments of city life, we find features typical of community, in certain others, characteristics typical of society. At residential level, some houses are built in such a way as not to favour interaction between social actors, while others favour it so much as it appears to be something taken, practically, for granted.

It is one thing to live in large, multi-storey condominiums, another to reside in one/to two-storey houses that favour a continuous, even specular, encounter of glances, verbal behaviour. But there are also situations where given contextual conditions are nullified by the will of individuals who gather for mutually shared moments of convivium, celebration, ritual, entertainment, leisure. This is true of Jews, Muslims, Melkites, Maronites, Ahmadyya, Baha’, Catholics and Protestants alike. In this sense, it is quite clear what strategic a role an occasion like the Holiday of Holidays, held in Haifa every year in December, can play.

The everyday life of Haifa undergoes a series of interactions involving people, one might say completely, and impacting on every sphere of their lives. This can be seen at neighbourhood, condominium, district and city level, depending on the contingencies of the movement, on local, regional, national, foreign or domestic socio-political events and on whether open or surreptitious conflict is taking place.

**Locating the Social in Social Lending: A Relational Approach to Platform Lending**

The emergence of online platform lending — once called ‘social lending’ — is commonly thought to present a challenge to dominant banking institutions around the world. Since its inception, platform lending has been closely associated with a set of financial and digital technological innovations, resulting in striking developments in terms of how people engage in lending and borrowing around the world. Conceptually, the paper engages with debates about how emerging practices of valuation and credit assessment in platform lending can be understood using a relational approach. Empirically, the paper explores how these innovations have been understood using a relational approach. Empirically, the paper explores how these technologies are underpinned by particular sets of social relations (including gendered and racialized sets of relations), as well as how they are further productive of such social relations. The paper explores the following arguments: (1) platforms facilitating new forms of lending can be best understood through a relational lens; (2) despite the discourse of ‘digital disruption’ surrounding the sector, the practices of valuation involved in platform lending tend to reproduce the relations of finance found in more conventional lending; and (3) the rise of platform lending in India ought to be contextualized within broader political developments associated with ‘fintech’ and demonetisation.

**The Function(s) of Public Place Surveillance in Responding to Visible Homelessness in Brisbane, Australia**

Public place surveillance is identified as a key infrastructure shaping power relationships in contemporary cities. In most accounts, surveillance is characterised as an indispensable feature of systems of urban social control that aim to secure prime urban areas for a narrow set of economic and consumerist functions, namely business, shopping, entertainment, and global justice as well as the relation between individual rights and global justice as well as the relation between solidarity at the local, national, and global spheres.

**Emile Durkheim in the Age of Diversity, Inclusion, and Nationalism: Or, Why the Need for Durkheimian Solidarity Is Greater Than Ever**

I explore the nature and place of human rights, global ethics, and social solidarity in the work of Emile Durkheim and, more generally, its relevance in the face of such contemporary challenges as the rise of nationalism, climate change, economic exploitation, and oppressive racism and xenophobia. I will argue that, from a Durkheimian point of view, the concept of solidarity is neither quaint nor irrelevant for societies marked by religious, cultural and racial diversity. Indeed, I will maintain that for progressive democracies to survive and thrive, solidarity is required, and that diversity and inclusion, and the human rights and global ethics associated with these goods, does not lessen but increases the need for solidarity.

**Small Data, Big Data and the Ethical Challenges for the Internally Unequal Developing World**

The global North observe with attention the advancements and promises related to the use of big volumes of data and their availability for the increasingly refined elements of artificial intelligence. Many agents see with enthusiasm the...
potential of generating those capabilities in developing countries, as innovation could help to answer old and new problems, and give a chance to “catch up”.

Nevertheless, the success of these kind of elements in developing countries needs, before anything else, to deal with clear deficiencies and already existent challenges related to less complex elements (small data). It is imperative to generate public discussion about the current conditions to generate and manage data with a challenging level of volume, velocity and variety (big data) and, more importantly, the priority given to it versus solving more traditional problems.

To be truly successful, that public discussion will need to address topics that evaluate the possibilities and limits of the adoption and promotion of new information practices and technologies in dialogue with preexisting internal inequalities.

Among others, the discussion would need to include topics concerning: 1) how legitimate is to bet on a strategy based on the formation and impulse of an intellectual elite, 2) how the different levels of resources available for different agents could generate a difference in how useful the adoption of these technologies will be (will simply the rich get richer?), 3) how the adoption of these technologies could exacerbate inequality between sub-national territories as a consequence of the difference of access and skilled labor availability, etc.

This discussion about these new technological elements will need not only data-aware public managers and authorities, but also awareness about the specific ethical challenges and dilemmas derived of its adoption in developing countries.

RC39-696.4

CLAY, LAUREN* (D’Youville College)
GREER, ALEX (Oklahoma State University)

Association between Long-Term Stressors and Mental Health Distress Following the Moore, 2013 Tornadoes: A Pilot Study

Resource loss is a common outcome of disasters among affected households, contributing to stress and negatively impacting human health. Research in this area, however, focuses heavily on clinical mental health impacts of disaster experience, with less research on cumulative stress during long-term recovery. This study uses COR theory to examine the influence of stressors including resource loss, debt, and social support on mental health in a sample of households in Moore, OK, impacted by an EF5 tornado in 2013. Questionnaires were mailed to 750 households residing along the track of the May 2013 tornado in Moore, Oklahoma. 71 surveys were completed and returned. Descriptive statistics were performed to describe sample characteristics and disaster experience, unadjusted logistic regression models computed, and odd ratios are reported. In general, respondents were heavily impacted by the tornado, scored lower on the perceived threat scale, and reported increases in psychological symptoms. Resource loss is a significant predictor of mental health distress.

RC15-291.8

CLEMENTE, CARMINE* (UNIVERSITY OF BARI)

Models of Governance in the Local Health Districts. Real Actors and Processes of Some Italian Regions

The evolution of several well known factors is at the basis of the transformation of the welfare models and health systems in many countries. A structural change has involved the continuity of care between hospital and territory and the primary care system.

The keywords of this new change are: greater relevance of the territorial organizational models of health services (Districts); greater integration between health and social services; care focused on the person and the role of the caregivers; integration and co-ordination of professionals (case-management) work that is within the community (community welfare).

Aims

1) analysis of the occurred change in some selected Italian regions as for the innovation of care processes at the territorial level with a focus on the primary and intermediate care system (role of districts) and personalized treatment processes of patients with specific chronicity; 2) focus on a territorial level aimed at the reconstruction of both documents and phenomena of the organizational aspects and of the relevant processes put in place and of territorial governance.

Methodology

1) literature review on the subject; 2) Use of following Indicators: financing the systems; the providers; the processes and forms of regulation in the socio-sanitary system; 3) Building a 6-macro analysis grid with over 200 indicators to investigate both the regulatory level and the phenomenal level on: System Mix (Public/Private/Citizenship) and Production Process of the Social-Health Performance System; 4) Interviews on the processes of taking charge of autonomous chronic patients.

Results

1) Assessment of the necessary re-balance of resources and activities between hospital and territory; 2) centrality of the district and territory compared to the hospital; 3) participation and programming of services in an integrated governance logics; 4) implementation of enabling goals; 5) focusing on the cultural and social features of chronic patients; 6) organizational and professional resilience to change.

RC01-40.2

CLOTET, CINTHIA* (Colegio Militar de la Nación Facultad del Ejercito Argentino UNDEF)

Actuación De Peacekeepers Argentinos En Escenarios Devastados Por Desastres Naturales –Cas o Terremoto Haiti 2010

Si bien la actuación Contingentes en misiones de paz tiene como objetivo el mantenimiento de la seguridad y la paz en un escenario conflicto, en numerosas ocasiones las tropas de paz han tenido que afrontar situaciones derivadas de desastres naturales, sin haber estado específicamente preparadas para ello.

El presente trabajo presenta un análisis de la actuación de peacekeepers argentinos frente a las consecuencias del terremoto acontecido en Haití, en enero de 2010, cuando faltaban pocos días para terminar su misión de paz. El análisis se basa en la percepción de la actuación del contingente argentino a través de entrevistas realizadas a una muestra representativa de la Plana Mayor del Batallón Conjunto Argentino XI, presente en oportunidad de ocurrir el desastre natural básico de posponer su regreso, al país para ocuparse de la ayuda humanitaria de los damnificados. Por otra parte, se realiza un estudio del material de entrenamiento de contingentes, Core Predeployment Training Materials –CPTM – establecido por Naciones Unidas para determinar si se tienen en cuenta los procesos relacionados con la capacitación para el afrontamiento de desastres naturales.

El objetivo del trabajo de investigación es determinar si existe, en el programa de capacitación de peacekeepers argentinos, un entrenamiento dirigido a preparar a los contingentes para el afrontamiento de desastres naturales y sus consecuencias. Los resultados del trabajo permitirán optimizar los proyectos curriculares relacionados con el entrenamiento de contingentes.

RC16-303.3

COBURN, ELAINE* (Glendon Campus, York University)

Decolonizing Sociology?: Indigenous Scholarship and Sociological Theorizing in an Era of ‘Reconciliation’

Indigenous scholars have been theorizing in the colonial academy for over half a century, after many centuries of theorizing outside of it. Yet, sociological theorizing has not typically taken these scholarly contributions seriously. This is partly for reasons of ongoing colonial racisms and partly a consequence of (relational) institutional divisions of labour which mean that any Indigenous-relevant Indigenous theorizing has often developed in other disciplines, notably Native and now Indigenous Studies. Especially in the current historical moment within Canada, in the aftermath of the Truth and Reconciliation Committee, now is timely historical moment to examine the erasure of Indigenous theorizing from within theoretical and methodological canons. From the standpoint of a decolonized sociological, I document suggestive evidence of the near-total absence of Indigenous scholarship from sociological theorizing. I then briefly describe wide-ranging sociologically relevant Indigenous scholarship, before considering what transformations might be necessary for decolonized sociological theorizing in the future. I contend that advancing knowledge is not just a matter of reconstructing classical sociological works, but recognizing that adequate theorizing of the realities and challenges of the 21st century will necessarily require critical engagement with diverse historical and existing Indigenous scholarly theoretical contributions.

RC02-JS-56.5

COBURN, ELAINE* (Glendon Campus, York University)

Trickle-Down Gender at the International Monetary Fund: The Scope and Limits of Mainstreaming Gender in Financial Governance

As feminist scholars have long documented, both International Monetary Fund (IMF or the Fund) and World Bank policies have differentially affected men and women. Yet, if the Bank has engaged in significant gender analysis for several
We refer to these processes as collective caring, and contend that through them, young activists reclaim youth culture regarding the safe city. Collective caring involves re-negotiating feeling rules (Hoschld 1979) as young activists reject depictions of youth culture merely in terms of fun and anger regarding urban safety. Moreover, collective caring entails relational activism as young activists use their relationships they have formed in their communities as catalyst for social change (O’Shaughnessy and Kennedy 2010). Collective caring constitutes a form of resistance to precarization as young activists refuse governing through a permanent state of insecurity (Lorey 2015).

COHAN, JEREMY (New York University)

COHEN, MARK* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

LEE, SUZY (Binghamton University)

Class Politics By Any Other Name: The Drift of the Center-Left in the Advanced Capitalist Economies

Within the neoliberal drift of the past several decades, it is striking that the established parties of the center-left in the advanced capitalist economies have almost nowhere and almost never represented a credible alternative. The Democratic Party in the United States and the various Labour, Socialists, and Social Democratic Parties of Europe have often been the authors of neoliberal policies and, when not, they have offered little effective resistance. Since 2008, with the exception of the recent resurgence of the British Labor Party, it has been these very parties that have taken on the burden of political responsibility for the benefit of parties of the far right. Meanwhile, again outside the U.K., attempts to pull the established center-left parties to the left or to found new parties to outflank them have met with only limited success. Together, these facts represent a puzzle that has received too little attention in accounts of the neoliberal era. Why is it that the established center-left parties have neither taken up the banner of a genuine “countermovement” to neoliberalism nor been supplanted by political forces that can do so? We argue that answering this question requires a new analysis of the class politics of the “progressive” branch of neoliberalism. The more socially inclusive neoliberalism embodied by the established center-left parties cannot be understood merely as an ideological cover, but instead it is necessary to explain which social groups they have managed to cultivate as an electoral base, including a significant number of those who have borne the brunt of the neoliberal economy. We offer an account that clarifies the shared economic and political dynamics that have given rise to, together, the center-left’s drift and the far right’s rise, linking both to the underlying conditions of competition and capitalist accumulation in the global economy.

COHEN, HADAS* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Gendering Treason - the Making of a Loyal Israeli Citizen

In this paper I analyze the case of a Jewish-Israeli woman, Tali Fahima, a Jewish Israeli woman who during the Second Intifada publically volunteered to be the human shield of Zacharia Zubeidi, the head of the Al Aqsa Martyr Brigades in Jenin who organized suicide bombing attacks against Israeli civilians. A few months following her public declaration, an Israeli military operation took place in the West Bank, in which a top-secret military document was lost by an Israeli soldier, and reached the hands of Zubeidi when Fahima was with him and his men. As a result, for the first time in Israeli history, Fahima, a Jewish Israeli woman, was placed in administrative detention for an indefinite amount of time, with no charges against her, and with no access to the state’s evidence. Four months later, Fahima was charged with treason and with aiding an enemy agent, and following a plea bargain she initiated, served a three-year jail sentence.

I use Fahima’s case to understand the peculiar image of a “loyal citizen,” and more specifically, that of a loyal Jewish Israeli woman, is produced and regulated through the discursive circulation of certain notions of citizenship, gender, ethnicity, and sexuality, and the violence that this normalization requires. I demonstrate how the intersectionality of these categories worked to depoliticize political dissent. As such, Fahima’s case serves as a lens in which the national, the intimate and the sexual refract, exposing the multiple pleiades and allegiances a citizen must negotiate, the contradictions that exist within the seemingly monolithic national unit of “Israel,” as well as the dynamics enacted to unify the nation against an internal dissident.
provides a range of important social and economic advantages above and beyond those of income, including political influence, and inequalities in wealth are even more extreme in many societies than those of income, social scientists have largely neglected wealth in studies of stratification and inequality. In this study, the relationship between wealth and support for redistributive social policies is examined using cross-sectional data from 31 countries from the 2009 wave of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), the first wave of that study to include measures of wealth. We present and argue for an alternative to a conventional cross-national research of pooling multiple country-level surveys into a single regression model, and introduce an alternative approach that blends the quantitative meta-analysis of country-level regressions with a more qualitative comparative-historical analytical approach. The findings presented herein demonstrate that wealth is among the most important determinants of policy preferences.

RC14-265.4

COIDURAS, AMPARO* (University of the Arts London (UAL))

Diseño Gráfico, Una Apuesta Creativa Para Crear Ambiente Amables En Las Organizaciones

Durante la última década, el diseño gráfico ha planteado generar ambientes sociolaborales amables que procuren el bienestar de los individuos en las organizaciones y así luchar contra el conflicto innato y no siempre manifestado, todo ello enmarcado en el paradigma de la sostenibilidad.

En esta investigación se presentarán algunas propuestas creativas enmarcadas en el denominado diseño gráfico social y que se planteará desde una doble vertiente teórica: por un lado, la apuesta que hace el diseño gráfico como medio de expresión y canalización de emociones y sentimientos de la gente, por otro, un nuevo reto se abre tanto para los diseñadores como para los científicos sociales y conceptos, un marco de referencia como un instrumento útil a través de dicha apuesta alcanzar el cambio social o al menos, ser generadores de reflexión y autoreflexión crítica y constructiva.

Así entendido el diseño gráfico y, siguiendo a diferentes autores como Leonard y Ambrose (2017), éste se convierte en un instrumento básico para la comunicación organizacional, la mejora de los procesos internos y el clima sociolaboral. Además, se abre un campo de estudio indispensable para los diseñadores que promueven soluciones creativas en las que incluso los diferentes miembros de las organizaciones pueden participar generando ideas, soluciones y propuestas que ayuden a promover el entendimiento y la eficacia.

La presentación se hará con modelos reales aplicados y aplicables a diferentes organizaciones siempre desde la responsabilidad social y medioambiental.

RC43-732.1

COLBURN, GREGG* (University of Washington)

A Comparative Analysis of Housing Subsidy Programs: Market Positions and Housing Outcomes

When governments provide demand-side benefits such as housing subsidies, recipients must enter the private housing market to use their benefits. Therefore, the outcomes of these subsidy programs are heavily influenced by the private market context in which those subsidies are used. This paper presents the market position concept as a tool to help analyze the experiences of housing subsidy recipients in the private market. In the context of housing, one’s market position will be influenced by personal identity, the policy and regulatory context, prevailing market conditions, and the behavior of landlords. The conjunction of these factors allows a market position with advantages or disadvantages relative to other market participants. This paper analyzes the market positions of housing subsidy recipients in the U.S., the U.K., and the Netherlands. Because the rules and conditions of subsidy programs help to define the market position of subsidy recipients, the variation in subsidy programs across countries provides the analytical leverage needed for a rich cross-national comparison of market positions. The analysis demonstrates that households in the U.S. and the U.K. face numerous challenges in the private housing market given their disadvantaged market positions, whereas assisted households in the Netherlands enjoy a far stronger market position. To test the impact of the market position concept, the study uses national housing datasets to test the relationship between market positions and housing outcomes. The quantitative results suggest a positive relationship in which stronger market positions are associated with more favorable housing outcomes. This initial finding underscores the importance of the market position concept as a tool to understand housing subsidy programs and the outcomes achieved by their recipients.

RC50-834.1

COLE, STROMA* (University of the West of England)

Tourism, Water, Gender and Injustice in Indonesia

The interconnect between environmental injustice and gender have been highlighted with reference to tourism (Cole 2016). Inequalities in terms of access to resources, greater vulnerabilities and the disproportionate negative impacts women suffer are all common consequences of tourism developments. Bearing the burden of tourism’s negative impacts, they are marginalized communities at the fringes of social power, with little bargaining strength at the market and little force in the political process, are most affected.

Based on intensive fieldwork in Labuan Bajo, Flores, Indonesia including over 100 interviews in April and July 2015 this paper explores how the development of tourism far from being sustainable and empowering, delivers the reverse for...
many of the women in Labuan Bajo. Environmental injustice compounded by patriarchy results in powerlessness, shame and disempowerment for many of Labuan’s women.

Tourism development is competing for water supplies with the local residents. Water is diverted away from local domestic needs and agriculture to hotels who can afford to pay higher rates. The cost of living has increased dramatically in Labuan Bajo and the cost of water in particular. The wages from tourism jobs do not cover the cost of living when water has to be purchased. For some women, water procurement prevents them for participating in work outside the home reinforcing gender-divided divisions. Other women are driven into exploitative paid work while they remain responsible for all domestic and water work, thus doubling their burdens. Labuan Bajo is not an exceptional example of where tourism has been promoted as a growth strategy, without consideration of local livelihoods or environments, or as in this and other cases, the availability of water. This study highlights how tourism, based on capitalist relations, and putting profit before natural resource conservation, coupled with neoliberal water policies, increases injustice for the women of Labuan Bajo.

**RC23-428.5**

**COLELLA, CHRISTIAN** (Università Milano-Bicocca)  
**CARRADORE, ROBERTO** (University of Milano-Bicocca)

*“Contingency-Based Expertise” in the Case of Olive Quick Decline Syndrome in Apulia*

Beginning in 2013, the Apulia region (Italy) experienced the first signs of Olive Quick Decline Syndrome (OQDS). Since then, a scientific dispute about pathologization and medicalization of this plant pathology has taken place, involving regional laboratories, which have expressed divergent positions regarding the causal role of Xylella Fastidiosa subsp. pauca, a plant pathogen that requires urgent eradication and containment measures in the EPPO region. The EU-mandated requirement to cut down thousands of centuries-old and culturally important trees, as the only possible containment measure (according to EFSA risk evaluations and EU precautionary principles), has encountered significant opposition among environmental groups and social movements advocating an expansion of research efforts (the so-called "360° approach") in order to find less drastic solutions. In this paper, we analyze this phenomenon in a three-dimensional space (cultural, political and epistemological) in order to develop a complex perspective toward public engagement and activism for citizen science. We focus our attention on the social dynamics that have brought civic activism and social movements to a new form of "lay-expertise". Our aim is to outline a new category of expertise generated by specific socio-cultural variables, highlighting its contingent nature, especially the way it stimulate the processes of knowledge production, scientific communication, and policy making structure. Moving towards a theoretical and methodological integration of Studies of Expertise and Experience (SEE) and Social Movement Studies (SMS), we suggest to enrich the theoretical framework with the new interstitial category of “Contingency-Based Expertise”.

**RC33-602.4**

**COLIANDRIS, MICHAEL** (Cardiff University)  

*Freedom of Information: Reflections, Limitations, and Opportunities in Social Research*

The UK Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) enables public access to information held by public authorities. Regarded by a small, multi-disciplinary group of social researchers as an ‘overlooked’ method, FOIA presents innovative opportunities for unparalleled access to, and scrutiny of, government departments. This paper reflects upon research conducted into the police use and governance of FOIA aimed at illuminating the information demands of the police and how they impact on the broader institutional culture of secrecy and suspicion of outsiders, empirical police research is challenging. The initial project was designed according to the methodological opportunities afforded by FOIA over other methods: 1) bypassed ethical issues – consent and deception – due to the legislation; 2) less resources (due to the legislation) – time and intensive so enabled national-scale cross-sectional research design; 3) dislocated the researcher from the institutional culture.

During the course of the project, however, *methodological misconceptions* emerged to access were encountered, such as non-compliance and applications of ‘exemptions’ (legal justifications for not providing information due to it, in this case, intersecting national security and law enforcement efforts). Limiting the quantity and quality of the data collected, these misconceptions became pertinent to the project. *Anticipated opportunities of FOIA-facilitated research gave way to the unexpected scale of police curating the information they shared*. Whilst this project did not ‘fail’ on the whole, significant, unforeseen challenges developed extemporaneously. The disconnect between FOIA legislation and FOIA in practice highlighted familiar challenges in empirical research: access; appropriate theories for interpreting data; methods seemingly incompatible with the research problem. This paper aims to introduce FOIA-facilitated research to the international sociological community, with the author’s experiences serving as guidance for future best practice. It also invites reflections upon how ‘failures’ can stimulate opportunities for re-acquainting ourselves with our methods and research problems.

**RC28-518.5**

**COLLÁTÓN CHICANA, ROSARIO** (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos)

*Intergenerational Transmission of Indigenous Languages and Schooling Inequalities in Peru*

Traditionally there is a perception of indigenous people as economic, social, and culturally homogeneous. However, the intra-group analysis of these populations reveals significant disparities within. This paper aims to determine how differences in the linguistic legacy of parents with native language in Peru, influence the production of schooling inequalities among their children.

Using National Household Survey 2007 data on children whose parents have an indigenous language as mother tongue, first, we describe how parents transmit their native mother tongue to their children, finding that more than half of the children did not inherit the native language of their parents; about half of the children belong to brotherhoods that are entirely native speakers of Spanish, and that there is a greater tendency to inherit the language of parents in poor households and in rural areas.

Then, we build four logistic regression models to determine the influence of the mother tongue on: the probability of pass the school year, assisting with delay of grade and delay of level of primary school; and to achieve basic school, controlling by socio-demographic and educational policies variables. We find that: children whose parents have an indigenous language are more likely to attend with delay of grade at primary school and do not achieve basic education. However, we do find a significant influence of this language on attended with delay of level the primary school, probably linked to a “selection effect” of continuing in school while child have the formal age for the level which is attending (well documented in literature). Also, we do not find significant influence of having Spanish mother tongue on the pass school year, probably linked to a dilution of its effect by variables like: age, condition of poverty and of migration of their parents.

**RC44-745.1**

**COLLIER, RUTH** (University of California, Berkeley)  
**DUBLÁ, VEENA** (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, HASTINGS College of the Law)  
**CARTER, CHRISTOPHER** (University of California, Berkeley)

*Labor Platform Gig Workers & Collective Action: An Empirical Analysis from Uber Drivers in the U.S.*

The expansion of the service economy in the U.S. has coincided with the growth of business models that rely on independent contractor labor. More recently, this “gig work”—unprotected by traditional employment and labor laws—is proliferating via labor platforms that match tasks with workers. While this platform-enabled growth may offer more flexibility for workers, it can also be seen as creating a precarious workforce, which lacks both economic security and the ability to collectively organize and mobilize. Despite the ubiquity of an academic debate over the tradeoffs posed by gig work, little is known about who gig workers are, how they view their work, and how—if at all—they mobilize to achieve change. Using original empirical data on Uber drivers (as paradigmatic gig workers on labor platforms), we address a series of related questions about this atomized and dispersed workforce. In Part I, we analyze an original survey of Uber drivers in San Francisco—which was Uber’s first market and one of its most lucrative—to understand who these gig workers are as well as their preferences, grievances, and efforts to address everyday work problems. We then supplement this survey data with a database we collected of national collective action attempts by Uber drivers to explore how these gig workers organize collectively, what issues spark grassroots mobilization, and how successful such attempts have been. Our data and analysis thus provide both micro and macro perspectives on labor platform-enabled “gig work,” shedding light on worker perspectives and collective efforts in this new world of gig work.

**RC05-122.4**

**COLLINS, JOCK** (UTS Business School, University of Technology Sydney)  
**KRIVOKAPIC-SKOKO, BRANKA** (Charles Sturt University)

*The Refugee Entrepreneurship Paradox in Australia: Regional and Rural Experiences*

Refugees are the most disadvantaged cohort of immigrant arrivals and face the greatest settlement difficulties in Australia. Refugees face severe difficulties in entering the Australian labour market, with unemployment rates exceeded only by Indigenous Australians. Regional and rural labour markets are even more
constrained, hence the great difficulties faced by refugees in regional and rural Australia in getting a job.

One strategy adopted by refugees over many decades in Australia and other countries to overcome this blocked labour market mobility (Collins, 2003) and engage with the economy is to create their own jobs through refugee entrepreneurship. This paper presents the data gathered from interviews with more than 100 refugee entrepreneurs in regional and rural Australia as part of a national research project on Refugee Entrepreneurs in Australia funded by the Australian Research Council. It investigates the reasons why refugees started-up their own business in regional and rural Australia, their strategies for overcoming the massive obstacles they faced setting up the business and the extent to which their businesses are embedded in their family and community. The paper also reflects on the experience of formal and informal discrimination, the extent to which the racialization of refugees in Australia has shaped their lives, blocked their access to the labor market, and moving into specific economic niches indicates an attempt to overcome these particular policies and the contradictions embedded in the refugee entrepreneurship paradigm in Australia.

The paper also examines the ways in which boundaries of exclusion are created and maintained by the institutional frameworks and local communities. More specifically how some institutional barriers create boundaries of exclusion such as the lack of recognition of overseas qualifications, and what are the implications for social and economic mobility of refugee entrepreneurs within a non-metropolitan context.

Finally the paper considers the theoretical relationship between refugee entrepreneurship, immigrant entrepreneurship and diasporic entrepreneurship.

COLLOMBAT, THOMAS* (Univ. du Quebec en Outaouais)

Labour Internationalism and Political Change in South America

What has come to be known as the “Pink Tide” in Latin America has had a variety of political, economic and social consequences. The rise to power of several progressive governments in the region has offered a particularly favourable environment for labour internationalism. Organizations such as the Coordinadora de Centrales Sindicales del Cono Sur (CCSCS) and the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA) have largely benefited from this context, putting forward ambitious positions while finding open, if not friendly, interlocutors in their national governments.

Starting in 2015, the demise of several left-leaning governments in the region (in Argentina and Brazil) and the crisis facing others (such as in Venezuela, Bolivia or Ecuador) have opened an era of uncertainty and a return to power of openly conservative, nationalist, xenophobic, anti-migrants agendas in Europe and the USA. Both Paris and London are led by vocal mayors who have become prominent political figures, often carving out a political discourse explicitly different from, or even in opposition to, that of their national governments on a number of issues.

The paper also examines the ways in which boundaries of exclusion are created and maintained by the institutional frameworks and local communities. More specifically how some institutional barriers create boundaries of exclusion such as the lack of recognition of overseas qualifications, and what are the implications for social and economic mobility of refugee entrepreneurs within a non-metropolitan context.

Collective Actions

COLLOMBAT, THOMAS* (Univ. du Quebec en Outaouais)

Regionalizing Ilmos: The Trade Union Confederation of the Americas at 10.

For most of their history, International Labour Movement Organisations (ILMOS) have been split between those representing unions from the same industry and those gathering multi-sectoral union centres. Today, the former are known as Global Union Federations (GUFs) whereas the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) remains the only significant incarnation of the latter. Although not formally affiliated with each other, it is difficult to think about GUFs without taking into consideration the ITUC, and vice-versa. Together, they represent most of what can be considered today as the institutional international labour movement.

Both the ITUC and GUFs have found ways to structure their regional presence across the world. In the Americas, the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA) is the regional arm of the ITUC. Founded one year after the 2006 merger between the ICTU and the WCL, the TUCA both inherited the conflicted past of the Organization Interamericana de Trabajadores (ORIT), ICTU’s regional arm and embodied the hopes of Latin American trade unions to be recognized internationally and to have their voice heard.

This paper will aim at taking stock of the first decade of existence of the TUCA by looking more specifically at 3 dimensions: (1) the internal balance of power between its affiliates and the political identity it led to; (2) the strategies the TUCA has been using to influence economic governance in the region, in particular by transferring the ITUC repertoires of action at the regional level; (3) the ways it tried to influence the ITUC itself by putting forward its distinctive agenda at the global level.

COLLERY, FRAN* (The University of Sydney)

LEWIS, SOPHIE* (University of New South Wales)

Bourdieu and Field: Theory and Method in the Australian Healthcare Sector

Bourdieu’s concepts of habitus and capital have become popular theoretical choices for sociologists of health, while the field has been of lesser interest. In this paper, we draw on a study of the Australian healthcare system to argue for the applicability of Bourdieu’s concept of the field, particularly when used in conjunction with his unique methodological approach. Bourdieu’s concept enables a focus on the key discourses, practices, actors and relationships that comprise the healthcare sector, while his method, that of ‘mapping the field’, guide analysis of the relations of power which structure the healthcare system.

Our study involved a discourse analysis of the print media, 78 qualitative in-depth interviews with citizens, and 41 with gatekeepers (including doctors, health service managers and policy-makers). Applying the method and concepts of Bourdieu, the healthcare field is shown to be dominated by media messages promoting private sector medicine and discrediting public medicine. These messages, which have been strategically constructed through the policy agendas of governments since the late 1990s, are in alignment with the hierarchical arrangement of the field, where the dominant actors are from the private sector (particularly the health insurance industry and the private hospitals). Despite the continuance of Australia’s world-class health system and universal national insurance system (Medicare), these discourses have contributed to a significant change in the practices and relations of power in the field. Citizens have come to believe in the necessity of purchasing private insurance and increasingly lost confidence in public sector medicine; healthworkers (particularly specialists) have increasingly taken up opportunities in the private sector, thus lessening the capacity of the public sector to provide for public patients; and private entities (e.g., insurance agencies, diagnostic imaging companies) have extended and consolidated their influence (and profitability) within the field.

COLOMBO, ENZO* (Università degli Studi di Milano)

REBUGHINI, PAOLA* (University of Milan)

Connecting Individualizations: Towards New Generational Collective Actions

The presentation analyses how two different groups of young adults face the current difficulties in finding a job in Italy through emerging forms of cooperation, sharing of information, and mutual help. Based on a recent qualitative research
and seed dealers, joining in their material discourse, mobilizing a new materialist, assemblage-thinking approach (Latomur 1999, Bennett 2010, DeLand 2016) to re-examine often-overlooked actors in conventional agricultural practice: seeds and seed dealers. The paper participates in the trend towards generative, democratic research in agri-food studies (Carolan 2012, Lewis et al. 2016). Dwprintama et al. (2016) are thinking with research participants to open up a conversation about what conventional agriculture is, and what it could become.

**RC49-821.2**

COMPANION, MICHELE* (University of Colorado-Colorado Springs)

Stigma Reduction and Empowerment Building through HIV Peer Education Programs in Eastern Africa

As HIV/AIDS continues to dominate health discussions across the globe, unique, community-based responses to combat its spread have been generated through local initiatives. Programs designed to promote education, dialogue, and reduce stigma surrounding HIV testing, status, prevention, and treatment have been successful. "Reach A Hand, Uganda" has worked

**RC40-701.2**

COMI, MATT* (University of Kansas)

Thinking with Seeds and Seed Dealers: Exploring the Techno-Political Relations of Big-Ag Seed Sales in Rural Kansas and Missouri

This paper explores the material and techno-political relations which connect top-five agrochemical and seed-production corporations with the large-agrace, conventional farmers who plant their seed. I draw upon data collected during 12 on-site, qualitative interviews with Northeast Kansas and Northwest Missouri regional seed salespeople and agronomists who often act as gate keepers to the specialized, technical knowledge-scape of large seed production corporations. This research explores the material relations and conditions of seed salespeople and the flows between sellers and the humans/non-humans with whom they interact. Findings from this research suggest that Knife and Missouri seed salespeople are uniquely positioned, mobile actants which interpret technical knowledge of ever-proliferating catalogues of hybrid, genetically engineered (GE) seed. While they often participate in the laboratory-ization of conventional farms, seed dealers also tend to be long-term members of rural communities who experience the declining population of farmers as a deep loss. Seed dealers locate this decline not with the large agro-chemical and seed production companies but on collaboration and belonging. From a theoretical point of view, the presentation shows the importance of combining a generational perspective with an intersectional analysis, rather than assuming the existence of a transition normative processes or accredited patterns of collective action.

**RC30-544.3**

CONESA CARPINTERO, ESTER* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya)

A Defence of an Ethics of Care in Academia.

Changes in academic institutions under new managerial values and practices (Deem, 1998) have shifted the conditions under which academics work. Intensification of demands, pressures to achieve standard indicators in an international environment and competing for funding in austerity times are some of the features of the new regime. Some scholars have brought to the forefront the debate the increasingly long hours culture and pressured and competitive working environments that harm academics well-being (Gill, 2009; Mountz et al., 2015).

This model remits to an academic ideal that has unlimited time and no other priorities than work (Bailyn, 2003) - what undermines the necessary time to care for oneself and others - and perpetuates the masculine breadwinner model. It is also focused in the image of the successful worker embodied in the academic "entrepreneurial self" that works under business models and self-maximization promoting individualism (Scharff, 2016; Morley, 2016; Müller, 2014).

This work studies how these changes have affected academics based in Spanish institutions under the ethics of care lens. The ethics of care places care in the centre of political life supporting ideas of interdependency, responsibility, equality and justice (Toronto, 1993). In this sense, it appears useful to study the competitiveness ethos and working-time regimes in the academic world. Working on semi-structured interviews, the results show when and how care (or a care culture) is denied or supported in current academic lives. The presence of a caring environment supports women (and all academics) careers and its absence penalises women and those men committed at the familiar and social level. Thus it stops the possibilities for gender equality in science. The paper finishes with a debate of an ethics of care (or a care culture) to be applied in academia as a clear advancement for equality and justice in organizations.

**RC04-90.4**

CONESA CARPINTERO, ESTER** (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya)

GONZÁLEZ RAMOS, ANA M. (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya)

VAYREDA, AGNÉS (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya)

REVELLES, BEATRIZ (Universitat de Barcelona)

New Managerialism and Austerity in Academia: Risks on Gender Equality

Changes in academic institutions towards neo-liberal logics are increasingly being applied either at public, semi-private or private Higher Education Institutions. In order to achieve greater efficiency, efficacy and excellence, new managerialism (Deem, 1998) has implied more pressures and intensification of demands in academics in order to compete in an international level for high impact publications and for funding, as well as the high mobility. Moreover,
RC56-915.5
CONNOLLY, JOHN* (Dublin City University)
DOLAN, PADDY (Dublin Institute of Technology)
Re-Framing the ‘Paradox of Embedded Agency’: Figurational Dynamics, Habitus Formation and Advertising Practice at Arthur Guinness & Sons Ltd

New institutionalism is now one of the most dominant theoretical frames for the study of organizations. Despite this, it remains conflicted by the problem often termed ‘the paradox of embedded agency’. Using Elias’s concept of social habitus and the wider theoretical lens informing it, we contend that this approach helps reframe and dissolve the dualisms that have been implicit within institutional theory. Our empirical case concerns the brewer Arthur Guinness & Sons Ltd and the decision in 1927 to sanction an official direct advertising campaign in Britain for the first time. We explain how this was connected with the emergence of more equal power relations between the bourgeoisie and the aristocracy, which facilitated a change in the social habitus of those in favour and those previously opposed to advertising at Guinness. Furthermore, we illustrate how the social tensions generated by this structure of society were channelled into the social habitus of individuals. We conclude that changing social interdependences at connected levels of integration – organizational to international – reframe emotional relations thereby enabling strategic innovations.

RC08-167.2
CONSOLIM, MARCIA* (Federal University of São Paulo)
Relationship between Sociology and Psychology at the L’Année Sociologique

The journal L’Année Sociologique was founded by Émile Durkheim in 1899 and since then it became the scene of some important debates and strong divergences between several approaches related to the explanation of social facts. The main agents involved were Durkheim, his collaborators and the authors whose works were reviewed by them.

The main objective is to analyse the way the conflicts between sociology and psychology appear inside the pages of the journal - emphasising three main moments: during the foundation period, structured around the debate between Tarde and Durkheim; during the 1920s, when Mauss and the new collaborators to the journal look again to this question through their reviews of recent books; and, finally, in the 1930s, when the collaborators of the Annales Sociologiques, linked to Célestin Bouglé, returned once more to the debate after new works were published.

The proposal, firstly, is to treat each one of these periods in its specificity, focusing on the agents’ positions and their works within the corresponding intellectual fields. Secondly, the aim is to compare these three moments and analyse their differences - regarding the composition of the group of collaborators to the journal and the relationship they developed with the authors whose works they reviewed.

RC40-708.2
CONSTANCE, DOUGLAS* (Sam Houston State University)
Riding the Local Foods Wave: Tennessee Whiskey As Terroir?

The concepts of terroir, denominations of origin and geographic indications have emerged in the sociology of agrifood literature as ways to designate and legally protect the special climatological and cultural aspects of regionals foods and drinks. Champagne, Parmesan Cheese, and Tequila are notable examples. These official designations are now central dimensions of the local foods phenomenon around the world and in agrifood studies. In Spring 2013 a controversy emerged in Tennessee over laws passed with the support of Jack Daniels to create an official definition of Tennessee Whiskey, a special form of American bourbon whiskey. Small distillers in Tennessee and the major distilled spirits transnational corporation Diageo of the UK challenged the new laws as an unfair action to restrict entry and protect market share. Jack Daniels defended the law as necessary to protect the integrity and quality of whiskey. The controversy between Jack Daniels (owned by Brown Forman) and George Dickel (owned by Diageo) continued in the courts for four years. We employ the case of the contested definition of Tennessee Whiskey to inform discussions on the role of geographic indications in local foods and the sociology of agrifood studies.

RC14-261.1
CONSTANTOPoulos, CHRISTIANA* (Panteion University)
The Image of the “Other” in the Contemporary TV Discourse

Taking into consideration the big importance of the communication issues (especially nowadays), this paper aims to give a research example on how the
This paper illuminates the obstacles facing the labor and environmental movement in their fight for a just transition to a renewable energy economy at the local level through a comparative case study of two New England “transition towns:” one that has since replaced its decommissioned coal plant with a solar corporation, and the media? How are sporting bodies fashioned into sites of resistance by cultural agents? A review of past, present, and emerging forms of anti-sporting protest will be addressed. Further, this paper is informed by Michel Foucault’s work on the body, specifying bio-power techniques as exerted on the corporeal body from the nation-state, the corporation, and the media. Sporting bodies that protest then become a site over contested meanings of social justice regarding groups, race, and nation. What meanings have emerged from these sporting bodies? Do these meanings remain at the symbolic level or are they used to transform structures of unequal power in society? How does human agency interact with social structure as sporting bodies emerge on the social sporting scene? Socio-historical content analysis will be employed to study this ongoing social phenomenon.

**RC44-614.3**

**COOK, JULIA** (University of Melbourne)

The More Things Change the More They Stay the Same: A Longitudinal Analysis of Educational Inequalities for Australian Youth

Longitudinal panel studies provide a unique opportunity to analyse the lives of young people over time. This paper examines the construction of patterns of inequality in youth transitions over two decades for two generations of young Australians, focusing particularly on patterns of inequality arising from the dramatic increase in rates of participation in tertiary education in the last four decades. I argue that although many groups which were underrepresented in tertiary education in the 1970s (for instance women, rural youth) both new and existing forms of inequality nevertheless continue to arise from this educational participatory process. In order to illustrate these patterns of inequality I draw on a longitudinal cohort panel mixed-methods research program that has followed one generation of youth since they left school in 1991 (loosely known as Generation X) and another generation since they left school in 2006 (loosely known as Generation Y). Focusing particularly on the experiences of women and rural youth, this paper finds that the multifaceted nature of the new and existing inequalities faced by each group are most visible when their experiences are compared over time. The findings are used to contend that, contrary to studies that focus on a single point in time, longitudinal studies provide necessary platforms for researchers interested in examining entrenched assumptions about inequality and youth transitions, particularly in times of rapid social change.

**RC30-545.4**

**COOK, ROSE** (UCL University College London)

Inequalities in Fathers’ Access to Work Flexibility: Evidence from the UK

Flexible working time arrangements (FWTAs) enable employees to alter the schedule or location of work. FWTAs can help parents to manage conflicts between work and family life, and thus are caring responsibilities more equally. In the UK, all employees have a legal right to request FWTAs, but there is growing concern that some parents, particularly fathers, may have limited access to FWTAs in practice. Sociological theory and research suggests that the management of family and working life is the outcome of a combination of constraints and enabling factors at both the individual, household, and structural levels (Hobson,
Cooperative, Michelle* (The University of Queensland)  

Race, Gender and Low Quality Schooling in South Africa: A Critique of Research from Economics  

Youth unemployment is South Africa's biggest challenge, with conservative estimates suggesting that 45% of 16-34-year-old South Africans are unable to find social support in the same way that their unemployed Black youth are the result of low quality education. The overwhelming finding from this body of work is that low school quality and attainment, associated with schools formerly reserved for Black students, has relied on outside observations of gamers (Kowert et al. 2014). Few researchers have attempted an insider approach to discovering social phenomena within video games (Acevedo et al. 2016, Fusaro & Bonenfant 2010). This paper uses an ethnographic approach to analyze the positive network effects found in video game communities. Data includes long conversations with players, formal and informal interviews, and screenshot and video analysis, used to discover how video gamers interact, build networks and gain social support. There is an interesting tension, in that negative behaviours may be reinforced through online social interactions, but social support in the same way networks provide social benefits. This paper analyzes how video games are used to find like-minded groups and whether they provide helpful or harmful social support. Video gamers are a growing population. Learning how they make meaning of online socialization helps us understand how online community formation can be beneficial to people who struggle with socializing in everyday life, or harmful in connecting people who reinforce negative behaviours.

Coppola, Nicolamaria* (Sapienza Università di Roma)  

Migrant Bodies As Social Icons  

Within a migration system, the body of migrants is one of the most important "spatial units" that contribute not only to their physical connotation but also to define how they are connected to the world. (Bernardie-Tahir & Schnoll 2014). The physical body of migrants and its interactions with the surroundings and other bodies becomes a “focus of meditation, dissection, and investigation” to understand the role that it plays in the migratory experience: it can be seen as the “place of condensation” (Sayad 2004) of the migratory experience itself. In the destination countries, the bodies of migrants acquire a symbolic and iconic role: on one hand, well-being, wellness and wealth while on the other strangeness, obstruction, invasion. Clothing, such as Western-style garments and/or Islamic veil and headscarf, technologies, like smart-phones and IT products, and certain body modifications such as piercings, tattoos and non-traditional hair colors and styles mark the inclusion, the exclusion and/or the rejection of bodies. The A. starts by analyzing the symbolic configuration of the body of migrants in a migration system, pointing out how the identity construction, the identity perception and the level of integration due to the social representation of his/her body interplay and interact. The A. draws the attention on the gender dimension (Shekhawat & Del Re, 2018), wondering how the body representation affects men, women, heterosexuals, homosexuals and other people at a social level. Furthermore, the A. focuses on the body of...
the LGBT migrants, analyzing the role that sexuality plays in understanding the identity of migrants.

RC03-73.10

CORCORAN, THOMAS* (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)

Rupture, Reformation, and Redemption: Urban Casinos and the Construction of the Social Good

Recent scholarship on taxation has offered novel ways of conceptualizing how revisions to state fiscal policy shape patterns of public trust and social cleavage (see Martin, Mehrotra, and Prasad 2009). When applying this thesis to institutions including work and leisure, or the family and public health, we can anticipate changes of the symbiotic relationships among and between groups, in addition to the formation of new political coalitions and ties. This paper locates the role of urban casinos in restructuring fiscal policy towards change in social, economic, and cultural institutions among mid-sized deindustrialized cities in the United States. As many mid-sized cities continue to stagnate, often stigmatized from outsiders for disproportionate levels of unemployment and urban violence, local policymakers and residents are faced with the challenge of adopting economic and cultural strategies to create conditions for inclusive urban citizenship. By focusing on a single case—a northeastern city with a population of roughly 160,000 residents—this paper examines the potential for rebranding a downtown casino site that brings together a network of actors working to create living wage jobs, enhance initiatives for community health, and promote cultural amenities for residents and visitors alike. Whereas the casino corporation has promised the community a unique partnership in sponsoring many of these initiatives across the city, stakeholders involved in collaborative projects are confronted with overcoming strong ties to neighborhood and loyalties to community-based organizations. Drawing on narratives from in-depth interviews conducted with residents, community leaders, small business owners, artists, commercial developers, labor unions, and social justice advocates, I demonstrate how these groups traverse the fuzziness of boundaries between cooperation and competition. Ultimately, this empirical case intends to contribute to literature on the influence of corporate governance in processes of urban redevelopment, while assessing the possibilities for social agents operating in liminal spaces to negotiate positive change.

RC14-272.5

CORDELIER, BENOIT* (Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM))

Confrontation Et Associations De Discours Dans Les Processus Organisationnels

Foucault (1969) a établi les bases d’une approche discursive du pouvoir en expliquant que ce dernier s’appuie sur des règles d’énonciation historiquement construites. Elle s’inscrit ainsi à la fois dans une domination et une décolonisation de la parole. Cette paper (1998) déjà, quiproquo sur un plan linguistique, expliquait que pour être cohérents les énoncés devaient s’inscrire à la fois dans un registre paradigmatique (où l’analogie des signifiés délimite le champ qui est évoqué) et syntagmatique (qui porte sur les séquences et combinaisons possibles). Ces éléments permettent la production du sens du discours. Pourtant, dans les organisations, des discours peuvent à la fois conjuguer et s’opposer en prenant racine dans des valeurs, des idéologies ou, plus simplement, des principes différents (que nous associons à la dimension paradigmatique). Après tout, l’entente sur le sens donné peut être locale grâce à l’opération d’un signifiant flottant (Hall, 1985; Lévy-S堀, 1994) qui permet de passer d’un caractère universel à une autre plus local ou particulier (Laclau, 2005; Low- rie, 2007; Mummy, 2016) à travers une logique d’équivalence et différence (Laclau et Mouffe, 1985).

Si au niveau de la société, la notion d’hégémonie sert à établir la domination d’un groupe sur un autre à travers une idéologie générale. Sur le plan local, organisa- tionnel, les relations de pouvoir peuvent être renversées. Nous postulons que cela se joue dans la connexion d’énoncés syntagmatiques relevant de para- digmes différents. Celle-ci est rendue possible par l’investissement du signifiant flottant dont l’ambiguïté permet le maintien des échanges organisationnels. Nous illustrerons cette proposition par des exemples relevant de milieux organisationnels différents (établissement industriel, organisation de santé, institution d’édu- cation).

RC25-476.2

CORDELIER, BENOIT* (Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM))

What Performativity for a Subsidiary Discourse

In what Chia and Langley (2004) or Langley and Tsoukas (2010) may call a weak process approach, we consider that the organizational change process is articulated with artifacts (Groleau, 2008) that reflexively embed social practices (Orlikowski, 1992, 2000) and ideologies or discourses (Gee, 2014; Mummy, 1988, 2015), even if they are transitory and linked to the length of the project. As ephemeral as those practices are, they create tensions, even more when they correspond to concrete action systems (Crozier & Friedberg, 1977) that are used to resolve discursive antinomies. We study this tensions through the dialectic the actors raised between the weaknesses of the implementation of Electronic Medical Record in a health network (RC14-272.5). This tension allows from some employees led us to identify two modalities of Discourse that we offer to call dominant and subsidiary. As a matter of fact, even if the dominant Discourse among employees is to complain about the imperfection of and the problems caused by the new system, it is their subsidiary Discourse that actually reflects the best their engagement and converges with the main orientation of the organization and the announced aim of the project. Organizations grow through contradictions (Engestrom, 1987, 2013) or controversies (Callon, 1986, 2006) that help actors make sense of their actions (Weick, 1979; Sutcliffe & Obstfield, 2005). But they also play a role in acting as a source of action. The tension allows then the actors to share a same narrative that accounts for the organizational conflicts as well as for the build up of a social cohesion. But it does so through the development of a collective memory without homogenizing the individual points of view. In this case, the employees’ subsidiary Discourse about the project was a way for them to lessen the inner dissonances they may feel and perceive.

RC14-JS-16.4

CORMACK, PATRICIA* (St. Francis Xavier University)

Anglo-Canadian Identity, State Mediation and Symbolic Violence

This paper picks up on the Congress themes of power, violence, and justice and explores the construction of (Anglo-) Canadian identity in the context of state mediation – especially state communication organs that seek to manage Canadian identity and heritage. Canadian identity has long been posed as one of “crisis” in that it purportedly stands against the dominant cultural influences of the US and British identity by way of holding off American popular culture. State intervention in cultural production has, since at least the 1920s, been justified as the insulation against this apparently overwhelming influence and cultural “other”. This negative justification has been used to support the existence of both cultural content providers like the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and content regulators like the Canadian Radio Television Telecommunications Commission. Ironically, the threat ultimately lies within, as Canadian audiences show a strong desire for such “foreign” content, and become the object of constant disciplining by way of state cultural apparatuses.

This paper argues that the Canadian state, understood as a benevolent protector of heritage and identity, has managed its own symbolic violence and hidden its real historical and colonial violence as the “content” of media is the sheer mediation of state itself. This “contentless” appearance of the state allows the state to appear and disappear at the same time in the seemingly benign administration of culture.

RC25-JS-90.3

CORONA, VICTOR* (Universitat de Lleida-E5Q55001G)

Becoming a Mechanic: An Ethnographic Study of Communication in Vocational Education in France.

This paper is based on a sociolinguistic ethnography carried out over a period of 18 months in an automobile maintenance and repair class in a vocational school in a large city in France. During this time, I followed a group of nine young students aged sixteen and seventeen in an attempt to capture their linguistic practices in interaction, their understandings of vocational training and how their life trajectories had led them to this training. As is the case in many ethnographic studies, I kept field notes and recorded the activities of informants using a video camera. In previous studies in similar contexts, researchers have shown the importance of discourse practices not only for communication in the workplace, but also as a way of holding off their own apprenticeship. The tentative of resistance from some employees is to complain about the imperfection of and the problems caused by the new system, it is their subsidiary Discourse that actually reflects the best their engagement and converges with the main orientation of the organization and the announced aim of the project. Organizations grow through contradictions (Engestrom, 1987, 2013) or controversies (Callon, 1986, 2006) that help actors make sense of their actions (Weick, 1979; Sutcliffe & Obstfield, 2005). But they also play a role in acting as a source of action. The tension allows then the actors to share a same narrative that accounts for the organizational conflicts as well as for the build up of a social cohesion. But it does so through the development of a collective memory without homogenizing the individual points of view. In this case, the employees’ subsidiary Discourse about the project was a way for them to lessen the inner dissonances they may feel and perceive.

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CORRADI, LAURA* (Università della Calabria, Dipartimento Scienze Politiche e Sociali - Gender Studies and Intersectional Methodology - Feminist/Queer Lab)

Indigenous Feminist Theories and ‘Fourth World’ Feminisms: Commonalities in the Art of Decolonizing/Disassembling Power Structures and Relations

During the last decades, Indigenous feminists and feminists from former colonies criticized white supremacy in mainstream feminism and women’s movements, and in academic knowledge production. Globally, feminists of color, Aboriginals, Dalit/Advances, Kurds, Maori and Gypsy feminists made clear how general theories reflect standpoints of the global north (Talpade Mohanty 1984; Moreton-Robinson 2006; Green 2007; Suzack, Huhndorf, Perreault and Barman 2010; Meyer 2015; Castillo, González 2008; Corradi 2014, 2017).

White privileges and power dynamics have been challenged within feminism itself. Social scientists and activists were exposed to self-reflexive methodologies and invited to examine critically how, as researchers, they embody the power structures in terms of gender, race/color, class, status/caste, age, sexual orientation, religion, Maori Feminist Linda Tuhiwae Smith (1999) taught us how to decolonize research methodology; others highlighted how to decolonize feminism itself (Lugones, Lucena 2008; Bidadase, Laba 2011); Vietnamese feminist Trinh Minh-ha pointed out how the colonizers encouraged jealousy among women and how “de-colonization of relations” is necessary too. As Romani feminist Alexandra Oprea (2004) argued: “It is only through recognizing our privilege, whether it be white privilege, male privilege, class privilege, light skinned privilege, or heterosexual privilege, that we can challenge hierarchical relationships.”

Indigenous feminist theories (IFTs) teach about the intersections of power structures and geopolitical differences in gender subalternity in the North-Atlantic context, in its margins and in the global south: in other spaces that are beyond the state/nation, often referred to as Fourth World (Castells 2000). IFTs do not easily offer ‘complementary’ sociological analyses, since they tend to subvert dominant discourses in social sciences, opting for epistemic change and transnational counter-epistemic hegemonic knowledge (Carroll 2015, Keim 2011). IFTs can be seen as a therapy for the detoxification of both social sciences and feminist theory, still deep-rooted in western colonial concepts and categories.
et al., 2012). However, especially these persons experience reduced social participation and Quality of Life (QoL). Although life story work can support processes of sense-making, people with aphasia are mostly excluded from narrative approaches because of the impaired language abilities. Therefore, we conceptualized a modified biographic-narrative intervention targeting identity renegotiation. Qualitative data showed an improvement in QoL. To gain a deeper understanding of the approach we now look at the perspective of the participants.

The study was set in a pre- and post-test-design with a follow-up assessment three months after the intervention. Five face-to-face biographic-narrative interviews and seven group sessions were conducted over ten weeks with a sample of 27 participants with chronic but different types of aphasia.

According to our hypotheses, we found a significant and stable improvement in health-related QoL. Also self-reported states of mood, e.g. “happiness,” grew significantly. Semi-structured interviews revealed four main themes regarding identity issues: agency, control, disease concept and doing things. The results show the efficiency of the approach as a supplementary method for improving QoL associated with an enhanced sense of competence and positive self-attrition. As this intervention increased the traditional task of speech and language therapists, we have to discuss, the role of the professionals, and the patient-professional relationship. The transferability of this intervention to other patients is an open question for discussion and further research.


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CORTES, SORAYA*

RC47-787.2

CORTES MORALES, ALEXIS* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado)

The Theoretical Construction of Poblaadores and Favelados As Social Movements in Latin America

How social sciences had contributed to produce theoretically the Movement of Chilean poblaadores and Brazilian favelados during the twentieth century? Through the critical review of the main theories and perspectives that sought to understand the political action of the urban poor in Santiago de Chile and Rio de Janeiro, I intend to show the close relationship between these movements and the production of social sciences; in which operates a double hermeneutic, i.e. a mutually influential reflexivity process that would eventually incur on the social reproduction of the constitution and recognition of the movements as such. This paper aims to analyze how social sciences perform the same social struggles that they attempt to describe. In other words, how certain academic contexts interact positively or negatively with the political and social disputes generated from the movements in question. Therefore, it reviewed the main perspectives who had studied the urban social issue: the theory of marginality; the urbanization dependent theory; the theory of urban social movements; the utilitarian readings and the theory of new social movements, showing how these interpretations had alternated between the requirement, the rediscovery and the denial of favelados and poblaadores as social movements.

CORVO, PAOLO* (University of Gastronomic Sciences)

Food Sovereignty and ‘buen Vivir’ in Ecuador

The study of Ecuador’s reality is particularly interesting because the concept of food and nourishment is closely related to a specific idea of wellness pertaining to the indigenous population, sumak kawasy, which in Spanish translates as “buen vivir” or in English as “good living”. Here we find a conception of food and lifestyle different from the current Western model. Dayly routines in the Andes, such as cooking or farming, have an epistemological character since they are spaces of common interaction, Pachamanka, the Andean method of cooking food by covering it with earth, is closely related to food sovereignty. The methods for preparing and consuming food are reflections of culture and environment within a certain context. The food system represents a relationship both self-centred and related to the others, as a strategy for survival and individual and collective wellness. Ecuador’s new Constitution (2008) includes the sumak kawasy or buen vivir as a main principle. It declares a new relationship with nature and states that nature is a subject of rights and respect. It also declares a new horizon of coexistence within a plurinational democracy, a new model of economy based on solidarity and equity and a new democracy based on reinforced citizens’ participation. In this framework food sovereignty, that is, the right to make decisions regarding one’s food, becomes a multidisciplinarity strategic objective, a platform for developing public policies aimed at overturning the destructive logic of the dominant agro-industrial model and at reaching the sumak kawasy.

COSGRAVE, JAMES* (Trent University Durham)

Late Modern Scenes of Action

This discussion will explore and seek to extend the conception of “action,” particularly in terms of the ways in which late modern social conditions institute new scenes of action, in the economic sphere and in other dimensions of everyday life. While Goffman sought to explore the social-interactional significance of action, the voluntaristic framing of Goffman’s analysis can be supplemented with a consideration of the social structuring of risks and “imposed” forms of risk-taking. For Goffman, gambling was the “prototype of action,” and Goffman himself was an enthusiastic gambler. Relevant to the discussion then will be the example of the expansion of legalized gambling, understood as a cultural phenomenon and involving social action orientation on the one hand, and economic-policy orientation and revenue producer on the other. Other examples to be considered (if time permits) include housing, investing, and retirement/planning.

Cossi, Gianugo* (University of Udine)

Luhmann’s Sceptical Approach to the Globalisation Cultural Processes

Luhmann’s sceptical approach to the globalisation cultural processes

Luhmann developed his thinking in the work Global Theory. In this he believed that functional-structuralism had universal relevance, and was therefore global. Global Theory meant, and means, taking into account the entire social complex and not only fragments. Luhmann therefore treats the overall phenomenon
of globalization in his theory, or better, a series of narratives that were contemporary in his days, centred on the combination of processes that define that series. According to Luhmann, around 1995, it was possible to speak about globalization when moving towards the affirmation of a single sub-system for each functional environment on a planetary scale. If the definition, sui generis, suggests that there is a single (complex) economic sub-system on a planetary scale, this does not imply for the master of Bielefeld (as one might think in common sense) a simplification of the codes utilised. In other terms, the unification of economic organisations does not constitute a decisive central element of socio-cultural simplification.

In conclusion, for Luhmann, globalization achieves something completely different than the mere domination of markets; given that the process of unification of functional codes presents other aspects. The processes of globalization, while projecting onto a planetary scale, are reinforced through specialisation, which implies the inter-dependence (even if relative) of single codes. In the framework presented thusly, the mass media, which might be considered other systems, increased the functional autonomy of their codes during the 1990s. Through these, the social function of the global world media does not serve to direct the self-observation of the social system (said differently, self-description) but rather to divide still more than in the past the global world into sub-systems of communication and environments.

RC08-162.2

COSSU, ANDREA* (University of Trento)
The Sins of the Fathers? Clifford Geertz, Intellectual Autonomy, and the Concept of “Cultural System”

This paper aims to contribute to an intellectual history of the “cultural turn” by looking at how anthropologist Clifford Geertz made his steps toward interpretive social science in the period that went from the late 1950s to the publication of The Interpretation of Cultures. I reconstruct, with the aid of precious archival resources from a series of archives (including Geertz’s personal papers), two strategies of positioning and differentiation that Geertz pursued: one within his close network of scholars, an intellectual coalition of functionalists and modernization theorists whose center had been the Department of Social Relations; and one from that network when Geertz tried to provide the Institute of Advanced Studies a Princeton not only with an organizational, but also with an autonomous intellectual base.

I show how Geertz first attempted to rework the concept of “cultural system” since the late 1950s as a means to address some inconsistencies of the application of the four-function scheme (AGIL) at the level of the cultural system. This led to a rift with Parsons that involved a different positioning on issues like formalism and interpretivism, and on the social scientific or humanistic character of the social sciences. This project was abandoned briefly in the early years of the IAS, which saw the explicit attempt to produce a more radical move toward intellectual autonomy, and was completed in the mid-1970s, when Geertz, now secure in his position as a superstar of interpretive social science, returned to the concept of “cultural system”.

In the conclusions, I question current interpretations of Geertz that detach his work from the institutional conditions of its production, and connect the findings of this paper to some more general aspects that deal with the mobilization of ideas and the process through which scholars reach their intellectual autonomy from strong, powerful, intellectual networks.

RC29-537.8

COSTA, ARTHUR* (University of Brasilia)
DURANTE, MARCELO (Universidade Federal de Viçosa)
Fear of Crime, Disorders, Incivilities and Social Cohesion in Brazil

This article analyzes the fear of crime among residents of the Brazil Federal District using data from a victimization Survey conducted by the Public Security Secretariat of the Federal District in 2015. We have found three factors that proved to be central to the explanation of fear: Noise of shooting, people being assaulted, and disturbing voices. In all situations, the presence of incivilities was found to be more important than disorders and quality of public services. The presence of car keepers showed to be responsible for the constitution of an alternative social order that leads to the reduction of fear. Finally, sexual violence has been shown to be a key factor for the increasing of fear at home and the existence of areas of drug use in the neighborhood has been shown to be important to increase fear at night.
the world where gender symmetry is not part of the fabric of the family. Such is the case of Brazil, where compulsory shared physical custody in conflictual cases has become law. In this society of highly segregated parental roles, shared physical custody has become a new patriarchal regulatory tool opening the door for divorced fathers to delegate childcare to their female family members and new spouses, while maintaining control over their ex-spouses. Of course, this is not always the case: voluntary shared custody in non-conflictual situations is quite different. Based upon two decades of empirical research on shared custody (Côté 2000, 2002, 2006, 2012, 2015, 2016), this paper will analyze how a new mythology of shared parenting fits the stage for new gender regimes regarding family policy. Based on a principle of gender symmetry, it paradoxically paves the way for new forms of individual and collective violence against women while incorporating flexibility of gender roles, diversity and mobility of marital and family experiences. Re-reading Wallby's analysis on the varieties of gender regimes (2004), this paper will examine how the shared custody by law or via the custody chambers generates for women new types of constraints and inequalities while responding the demands of fathers' rights groups to « provide remedies » to maternal custody. These new legal regulations are constructed on political discourses framed by the notions of equal and human rights but constitute a pushback to feministic politics.

RC52-857.7
CÔTÉ, NANCY* (Université Laval)
MERCURE, DANIEL (Université Laval)
FLEURY, CHARLES (Université Laval)
Between Redefinition of Professional Identity and Resistance: The Case of Family Physicians in the Political Context of Reforms and Public Administration administration

The context in which family physicians practise has changed considerably in recent decades. These professionals are more likely to be confronted by new forms of managerial rationalization that redefine efficiency standards, which in turn complicates work, redraws the boundaries of professional autonomy and leads to the negotiation of new forms of professionalism. The medical profession is, more than in the past, required to function within various administrative and bureaucratic constraints that guide physicians' practices and limit their professional choices. To this has been added a new relationship between the professional and the beneficiary, revealed by a questioning of traditional forms of professional authority and a strengthening of the market relationship. The figure of the “professional” no longer refers only to the skilled, the expert, the self-employed, driven by values of commitment and responsibility, but also to a set of externally imposed imperatives that are not without consequence on practitioners' relationship to work and their daily practices. The objective of this presentation is to present the results of a qualitative investigation that was carried out in the province of Quebec (Canada) regarding the evolution of family physicians' work relationship. We conducted 35 individual semi-directed interviews with physicians from three labor market integration cohorts (early, mid and late career). The findings revealed that the current healthcare context (reforms, laws and regulatory frameworks, new public management, etc.) places strong pressures on the physicians to adapt their practices to the requirements of efficiency and effectiveness that are defined by a managerial logic that contributes to a redefinition of their professional identity. However, our findings also revealed that family physicians resist these pressures in a variety of ways, defend a highly focused professional identity, and a humanistic vision of care.

RC52-JS-26.2
CÔTÉ, NANCY* (Université Laval)
FREEMAN, ANDREW (Université Laval)
JEAN, EMMANUELLE (Université du Québec à Rimouski)
Evolution of the Role of Family Physicians in the Context of Their Interprofessional Collaboration with Advanced Nurse Practitioners

Physicians practise within complex health care environments in which governments are endeavouring to ensure citizens' access to quality primary care services, while simultaneously controlling costs. One way to achieve this is the development and implementation of advanced practice nursing (APN) roles. APN roles are one of the important initiatives of recent decades. A growing number of physicians have therefore had to determine how best to exercise their role relative to that of these health professionals. Much has been written about the development and implementation of the APN role, including participation in the discussion around the role. However, little information exists about how physicians' view their role relative to that of these health professionals. Physicians experience a number of well-documented pressures (e.g., large caseloads, increasingly complex cases) as they endeavour to provide the best possible services while also maintaining a satisfying profession. These pressures potentially having negative consequences (e.g., burnout, moral distress). In this context, it is important to understand physicians' perspectives regarding this evolution in the organization of practice. The purpose of this talk is to present the findings from an investigation conducted in the province of Quebec (Canada) regarding family physicians' perspectives about their role relative to that of primary care ANPs. We conducted nine in-depth semi-directed individual interviews and two focus groups with ten physicians. Physicians reported three areas in which their practice was influenced: (1) client composition and scope of practice; (2) the type of follow-up; and (3) teamwork. The physicians' perceptions about the transformation of their role include both losses and gains in their role. We focus on their perception of the new role, which in turn is linked with the meaning that they gain in their work.

RC05-115.4
CÔTÉ, ROCHELLE* (Memorial University)

Scholars often talk and write about urban Indigenous Peoples as a perpetual underclass – under-educated, unemployed, reliant on social services and assimilated into the mainstream culture of the centers in which they live. This ignores not only a growing urban business community and expanding middle class, but the mechanisms through which it is happening and its impact on connection to community. Past work suggests that over and above accessing needed financial and human capital, social and cultural capital are valuable in business success – having diverse connections and cultural knowledge specific to a marketplace help in accessing opportunities and growing businesses. Using data from a mixed-methods study of 220 urban Indigenous entrepreneurs across three countries, this paper explores the role of Indigenous and non-Indigenous social and cultural capitals on business success in urban markets. Findings show that entrepreneurs build social and cultural capital needed to succeed as entrepreneurs in urban markets and the mechanisms to: (1) reinforce and strengthen their connection to Indigenous communities networks and culture, and (2) provide support back to communities. A consistent theme shows that success is about more than profit – entrepreneurs consider promoting strong, positive images of Indigenous Peoples and helping community in a variety of ways as more important. Other cross-national similarities and differences are also discussed.

RC13-JS-71.5
COUSINEAU, LUC* (University of Waterloo)
JOHNSON, COREY (University of Waterloo)
Manning up and Manning on: Masculinities, Hegemonic Masculinity, and Leisure Studies

For better or for worse our leisure is steeped in the social and cultural influences which also inform our politics, positionalities, and performativity. Kivel (1996) argued that “leisure contexts contribute to a hegemonic process which creates ‘insiders’ and ‘outsiders’ (p. 204), and gendered ideology is an important pivot for leisure experiences. Both in our leisure consumption and consumption of leisure pursuits, gender and gendered norms - particularly masculinity - shape the way we engage with leisure. Whether this influence is pro-masculine (e.g. the reverence for the “hard” man represented in full-contact sport) or anti-feminine (e.g. only “sissies” and gits sew), masculinized ideology and the spectre of hegemonic masculine ideals sets to police our leisure choices, and our unwillingness to accept the leisure choices of others. This set of attitudes persists in Canada and the U.S. through decades of North American feminist action, which in spite of having leveraged significant social developments against oppression, now seems under near-constant attack.

It is in this landscape where we situate our theoretical argument for a refocusing of efforts on the study of masculinities in leisure theory and practice. As men who also identify as feminists, our goals are to understand our masculinities, the positive and the toxic kinds (Ferber, 2000; O’Neil, 2010), and decide what we can do about them as activists, researchers, teachers, sons, husbands, brothers, friends, and social justice oriented humans. In so doing, we will detail the historical and disciplinary roots of the study of masculinity, followed by the tensions and challenges we’ve encountered deploying these projects into the emerging fourth wave. Finally, we end with a call to others; to consider how masculinity, as well as gender and social class, inform our leisure choices, and our unwillingness to accept the leisure choices of others. This set of attitudes persists in Canada and the U.S. through decades of North American feminist action, which in spite of having leveraged significant social developments against oppression, now seems under near-constant attack.

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RC09-184.2
COUTINHO, ALINE* (University of Ottawa)
High-Impact Entrepreneurship and Development: Shifts in Governance of Emerging Economies

It has been a long time since entrepreneurship is seen as a motor for economic development and, as such, entrepreneurship policies have been designed to build entrepreneurial ecosystems and boost attitudes towards entrepreneurship. In this article, I discuss recent practices of entrepreneurship-building in the Global South carried out by Endeavor, a nongovernmental organization headquartered

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Leisure is a human activity, which represents the need to enjoy, ludically the social practices constituted culturally (Gomes, 2014). It is developed without commitment with predetermined tasks being understood as one free of social obligations. We analyzed profile, leisure conceptions and lifestyle using the software SPSS. There are common among young people of the three countries go out to be friends and surf the internet. On the understanding of lifestyle as an action of re-engineering and constitutes a specific economic subject, the homo auctus, whose rationality builds on and radicalizes the axioms of homo economicus.

COUTO, ANA CLÁUDIA* (UFMG - Brazil)
MARIVOET, SALOMÉ (CPE - Centro de Pesquisa e Estudos Sociais da ULHT)
COUTO, MAURÍCIO (CEFET-MG)
LEMOS, KÁTIA (Federal University of Minas Gerais - Studies Group of Sociology Pedagogy of Sports and leisure - GESEP / UFMG)
Leisure in Youth University Lifestyle, Prospects and Trends Among Audiences Brazilian, Portuguese and South African

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RC13-250.5

CRADOCK, GERALD* (University of Windsor)
Looking Forward, Looking Back: Adult Survivors Colonize Children’s Abuse.

Beginning in the early 1970s, a series of public inquiries into child fatalities began in the U.K. and later found its way to Canada. In general, these inquiries focused on individual children known to child protective systems. By the early 1990s however, these inquiries were augmented by inquiries into abuse within institutions. Mt. Cashel may have been the first, but it was soon joined by others. These inquiries were concerned with recent abuse to children. However, in the new millennium, inquiries into historical child abuse began to proliferate in Europe, Australia, and Canada. These inquiries no longer concerned themselves with children, but with adults who were children when they were abused. Thus, though an important rhetorical device used by inquirers into contemporary abuse was to ‘speak for’ children – especially those that had died – these later inquiries are dominated by the rhetoric of adult ‘survivors’ demanding recognition for past abuses.

This paper will argue that the discursive shift from abused child to adult survivor has had two major consequences. First, the purpose of inquiries has shifted from preventing the further abuse of children toward providing compensation to adults for historical harms. Second, the proliferation of adult voices has tended to drown out the voices of children. In other words, an unintended consequence of enlarging attention to adult survivors has been to place child abuse in the past, and reconceive victims as adults rather than children. Effectively, child abuse has been colonized by adults. Thus, while a generation of adult migrants in Australia is arguing for compensation, present-day child migrants are tortured themselves with children, but with adults who were children when they were abused. Thus, though an important rhetorical device used by inquirers into contemporary abuse was to ‘speak for’ children – especially those that had died – these later inquiries are dominated by the rhetoric of adult ‘survivors’ demanding recognition for past abuses.

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of grandparent childcare time, and whether this varies across countries. What patterns do we see in the gendered distribution of childcare tasks among grandparents? To what extent does this vary across countries with different family policy regimes and norms of familial obligation? Using Time Use Surveys of Australia, Korea, Italy and France we explore how grandparents are spending their time with grandchildren. We focus on the activities of child care including physical care, talking, reading and playing, supervising children or accompanying them to day care, school or sports. We reveal cross-national similarities and differences in the gendered distribution and relative composition of care and discuss the implications for grandmothers and grandfathers in the four different welfare regimes.

RC15-JS-59.1

CRAVEIRO, ISABEL* (Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UNL)
HORTALE, VIRGINIA (ENSP - FioCruz)
DUSSAULT, GILLES (Instituto de Higiene e Medicina Tropical)

Human Resources for Health Policies and Power Dynamics: Perspectives of Policy Makers, Professional Associations and of Researchers in Portugal and Brazil

In a globalized and changing world, it is crucial to analyze the dynamics underlying public policies design and implementation vis-à-vis the different interests. This reality is particularly important to know when studying human resources for health policies and health systems, which by nature are complex and facing competing interests, namely of different professions.

Understanding the politics of the utilization of research evidence in relation to human resources for health according to health professional associations representatives, decision-makers and researchers provides insights into the dominant political culture, and in the power dynamics in the Portuguese and Brazilian health care systems. We report on perceptions of these three groups regarding the use, or non-use, of research evidence by policy makers and reasons to do so in designing and implementing HRH policies, particularly understanding the underlying dynamics of the education and management health workers’ policies.

We designed a comparative case study of semi-structured interviews with Portuguese and Brazilian health professional associations representatives, decision-makers and researchers (N=28). Interviews were audio recorded, transcribed, anonymized and analyzed thematically.

We report on the following: who sets the research agenda? which power dynamics emerges and what facilitates or is an obstacle to the use of evidence in the definition of health policies related to health professions? A discussion on the advantages and challenges of perform country comparative analysis will be integrated.

RC32-582.3

CREESE, GILLIAN* (University of British Columbia)

Gender, Radicalization and Precarious Belongings: The ‘new’ African Diaspora in Vancouver across Two Generations

Unlike earlier cohorts of immigrants to Canada, it has been well documented that the majority of those migrating since the 1980s are more highly educated than other Canadians but experience spending their time with grandchildren. We focus on the activities of child care including physical care, talking, reading and playing, supervising children or accompanying them to day care, school or sports. We reveal cross-national similarities and differences in the gendered distribution and relative composition of care and discuss the implications for grandmothers and grandfathers in the four different welfare regimes.

RC08-802.5

CROMPTON, AMANDA* (University of Nottingham)
WARING, JUSTIN (University of Nottingham)

From Grassroots Mobilization to Professional Protest: How ‘Ordinary Folk’ Become ‘Organized Folk’

Social movements are usually characterised as collective social action, ranging from local ‘grassroots’ groupings to global networks. Interest in the mobilisation of social movements suggests the construction of a movement narrative is influenced by a range of resources, including those associated with the individuals that participate in collective action. For example, activists may bring specialist skills and resources to the movement that facilitate mobilisation, from rhetorical skills and political acuity, to technical competencies or social networks. Although many studies look at the mobilisation process, few have examined the specialist skills and competencies of key actors in the evolution of movements, including how individuals help a movement transition from ‘grassroots’ to ‘national’ political engagement. Developing new theoretical insight, we draw on ideas within the sociology of professions to analyse how activists draw on their professional background to influence the formation and development of grassroots movement, in relationship to other actors both within the movement and the wider field. Our empirical case is the mobilisation of grassroots protest against high-speed rail in the UK. The study shows that activists’ perceived professional background became integral to their positioning within the movement, as technical specialists, movement leaders, and representatives in political forums. In part, this reflected recognised professional attributes, such as the ability to command expertise or mobilise social networks, but in other ways reflected a particular ‘style’ or notion of professionalism that promoted the social legitimacy of the movement. As such, the internal dynamics and external representation of the movement was increasingly characterised as a ‘professional’ protest with actors establishing their position according to their past occupational experience, but also their ability to project a particular style of protest.
assessions have particularly arisen in the Global North but equal attention will be focused on those from the Global South.

RC23-432.2
CROTHERS, CHARLES* (AUT University)
The Relationship between Merton's Sociology of Science and His General Sociology

Merton saw sociology of science as his main sociological interest which had two quite distinct phases: the earlier comparative/historical work on external factors on the development of science institutions and their operation, and a later phase drilling down into more detailed operational details, alongside a Columbia University team. Work in both phases has been limited in its impact on sociology in general, since comparative history has side-lined his earlier work while the latter was overshadowed by the rise of the sociology of scientific knowledge. On the other hand, Merton's work on deviance and structural analysis is central to ongoing sociological interests. This paper shows the links between Merton's specialist sociology of science and his general sociology and argues for the continuing importance of both for the continued development of sociology.

RC18-342.12
CROWHURST, ISABEL* (University of Essex)
Taxpayer Citizenship and Prostitution

Far from being innocuous bureaucratic procedures, taxes are central markers of civil belonging and of what is referred to as taxpayer citizenship, i.e. the enjoyment of political legitimacy through taxpayer status (Walsh 2017; Hackell 2013). This paper explores the under-studied and under-theorized nexus between taxation and prostitution, and sheds light on the role of fiscal policies in shaping the relationship between the state and sex workers.

The discussion of these dynamics draws on the Italian case. Here, the stigma associated with prostitution, and the institutional and social violence that this begets, is compounded also by the inequality and ambiguity of fiscal measures on the treatment of commercial sex. Taxation arrangements that penalize and exclude sex workers from the enjoyment of full taxpayer citizenship contribute to fuelling a rhetoric of demonization towards them as individuals who exploit the fiscal system at the expense of law abiding ‘good citizens’. However, recent shifts in the body of values, norms and beliefs that inform the regulation and taxation of prostitution in the context of austerity measures suggest a move towards a re-articulation of this marked distinction between good and bad citizens. An increasing number of prostitution policy proposals and public and political debates now support the introduction of regulationist systems aimed primarily at the taxation of commercial sex activities. In this context, sex workers, outcasts and marginalised begets, is compounded also by the inequality and ambiguity of fiscal measures on the treatment of commercial sex. Taxation arrangements that penalize and exclude sex workers from the enjoyment of full taxpayer citizenship contribute to fuelling a rhetoric of demonization towards them as individuals who exploit the fiscal system at the expense of law abiding ‘good citizens’. However, recent shifts in the body of values, norms and beliefs that inform the regulation and taxation of prostitution in the context of austerity measures suggest a move towards a re-articulation of this marked distinction between good and bad citizens. An increasing number of prostitution policy proposals and public and political debates now support the introduction of regulationist systems aimed primarily at the taxation of commercial sex activities. In this context, sex workers, outcasts and marginalised.

RC34-613.7
CRUZ, KEVIN* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras)
Juventud y Medios De Comunicación En Honduras

El objetivo del presente trabajo es analizar las representaciones sociales sobre la juventud en la prensa hondureña en el año 2017. Durante este año se ha logrado identificar en la prensa, una serie de noticias en donde persisten las implicaciones for the notion of citizenship .

The paper interrogates the appropriated systems aimed primarily at the taxation of commercial sex activities. In this context, sex workers, outcasts and marginalised.

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RC22-414.6
CSANADY, MARTON* (Karoli Gaspar University of the Reformed Church in Hungary)
Religion, the Churches, and Political Power in Hungary

Hungary is one of the traditionally multi-religious European countries. While more than 90% of the population in the Hungarian Kingdom had belonged to a Protestant church in the seventeenth century, the Counter-Reformation under Habsburg rule made Catholicism the religion of the overwhelming majority. Fully free practice of religion has become possible only after 1990. The Reformation subverted the traditional conception of worldly political power and the differences among the churches in this respect have not disappeared. Depending to political power can be assessed by measuring trust in the institutions that represent it. (Ofhe 2000.)

Studies of religion generally classify countries by their majority religions. (Inglehart 1990.) The first question of the research conducted at Karoli University of of political cultures of the different denominations, analysing their respective concep.

Being a Cop: Perceptions of Police Officers in Sao Paulo

In Brazil, the return to democracy (mid-1980s) did not break with the police model adopted during the dictatorship. Two police forces divide the activities, one of them being militarized: the Civil Police responsible for registering crimes and investigation; and the Military Police responsible for patrolling the streets. This paper presents an analysis of a survey of military and civil police officers conducted in 2016 in São Paulo, comparing the perceptions of officers from these two institutions. The survey explored officers’ view of their self-legitimacy - the level of confidence that a public official has about his or her own legitimacy, feeling worthy or not worthy of his or her authority. In this regards, we examined issues such internal relations, between superiors and subordinates, between police and the public, and between subordinates and the institution as a whole; and aspects related to their relationship with the public, compliance with the law, democracy and human rights. We could perceive that as police forces the two institutions are quite similar. In general, in both police forces they feel confident in using their authority as police officers, and also feel that they occupy a position of special importance to society. What differs them are the attitudes, norms, and values derived from being a member of a militarized or civil organization. Compared with civil police officers, the view of military police officers about their superiors are less positive. There seems to be greater submission to coercion on the part of military police officers, which they tend to be more afraid of punishment should they question their superiors. It is also possible to identify that the military police officers tend to present more conservative positions than the civil police. The implications of this results and police practice are discussed.

RC17-330.1
CUBAS, VIVIANE* (Center for the Study of Violence NEV/USP)
ALVES, RENATO (Center for the Study of Violence NEV/USP)
OLIVEIRA, ANDRÉ (Center for the Study of Violence NEV/USP)

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RC12-245.13
CUÉLLAR VÁZQUEZ, ANGÉLICA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)
Control judges in Mexico. A new legal body

Control judges in Mexico is a new legal body within the system of justice in Mexico. The creation of these operators comes from the implementation of the oral accusatory system by means of the Constitutional Reform in Criminal Matter in 2008. This system is divided into different stages, and for every stage there is a judge. The first stage refers to everything that concerns the investigation process, the detention and accreditation of the felony. In this stage, a control judge intervenes. He/she is in charge of invigilating and making sure that due process is carried out. The investigation stage is crucial for the process, for it is when the Public Prosecutor’s office along with the crime experts, policemen and witnesses put together the investigation file and the job of control judges is to ensure that the investigation abides by the regulations. That is to say, making sure that neither
impunity nor corruption affects the victim or the accused party. The second and third stages concern the oral trial judges and the executive judges.

This text comes from an investigation carried out in the state of Morelos, Mexico. Throughout the investigation, semi-structured interviews were made to control judges and other operators aiming at observing their perceptions of the new justice system in the country. In order to carry out this analysis, we resorted to coding as a qualitative tool. From this, categories and subcategories of analysis were constructed, which allowed to understand the perspectives and practices that control judges incorporate in the oral accusatory system.

Over the last twenty years, childhood scholars have created a significant "turn" in childhood research, to undertaking research with rather than on children. While in the past adults were often treated as informants on behalf of children, researchers increasingly respect that children can respond and participate on their own behalf and provide meaningful contributions to address the research questions. Research itself is no longer about children, they themselves are increasingly taking on different roles within research processes, from advising research studies as consultants, to peer researchers collecting and analysing data, to research collaborators. For those who promote the participation of children and young people, there is considerable, there is also to involve them in all research stages - from research planning, fieldwork, analysis to dissemination -- leading to the growth in what is often called 'child-led research'.

The paper draws upon empirical evidence from such projects, undertaken in both the Global South and the Global North, for a critical examination of the meanings and implications of this so-called 'child-led' research. In particular, the article explores what counts as knowledge in research within contexts of generational difference and power. This leads into discussions of ethics and methodologies, alongside questions of research legitimacy and impact. This paper concludes by considering the theoretical boundaries and epistemological frameworks that either support or undermine children and young people’s capacities to conduct research, across the diversity of cultural contexts and of children and young people themselves.

RC34-615.2
CUERVO, HERNAN* (The University of Melbourne)
CHESTERS, JENNIFER (University of Melbourne)
WYN, JOHANNA (Youth Research Centre)
Marginal, Liminal and Traditional Employment: A Longitudinal Analysis of How Young Australians Fare in a Precarious Labour Market.

Recent debates surrounding the concepts of precarious work, the gig economy and the rise of the precarious as a distinct social class bring into focus the effects that contemporary changes in the labour market are having on young people’s lives. It has been established, for example, that the transition from education to employment can no longer be regarded as linear and that young people struggle to gain a permanent job after completing their education, whether that be at the secondary school level or at the higher education level. In this paper, we examine the relevance of Andy Furlong and colleagues’ three zones of employment: traditional, liminal and marginal in the Australian context. We draw on a mixed-methods longitudinal panel study, the Life Patterns project, which follows a cohort of young Australians who left secondary school in 2006. These young people experienced pressure to gain tertiary education qualifications to equip them for an increasingly precarious labour market. Following Furlong and colleagues’ analysis, we examine three important aspects of this cohort’s post-secondary school trajectories. Firstly, we examine whether their high level of investment in tertiary education has been rewarded in the labour market. Secondly, we analyse their struggle to secure traditional, full-time permanent, employment. Finally, we illustrate how the transition into the liminal zone of employment can have on other spheres of their lives.

RC34-615.2
CUEVAS ALVAREZ, MARIA* (Universidad Juarez Autonoma de Tabasco)
Perceptions on Intercultural Competence Development in PhD Programs

International policy maker agencies have transformed education around the world over the past two decades. From Delors’s competences as a start point and all the way through Dearoff’s intercultural competence. This latter appeared when the process of globalization forced international educational organisms to make changes emphasizing new requirements related to the internationalization process. Internationalization requires global citizens to join knowledge societies with people from different cultures, for which they have to be prepared with a competence that allows them to interact in an effective and appropriate way in order to avoid cultural shock or differences, under the very basis the UN was founded. Nevertheless, internationalization of Higher Education Institutions in Mexico is a work still in progress. HEI have implemented different strategies, such as: mobility, second language acquisition and the use of technology, leaving aside necessary abilities when interacting with people from other cultures.

This cross sectional qualitative exploratory study presents the findings of a dissertation carried out in a Mexican southern university. Participants involved were coordinators, faculty members as well as PhD students from 3 PNPC PhD programs. The findings show that internationalization attempts are being made to avoid cultural shock or differences, under the very basis the UN was founded.

Perceptions of the importance of intercultural competences and the strategies implemented to develop them were explored. The study considered perceptions of the importance of these competences, their components, strategies and the capacity of institutions to develop them. The study indicated that internationalization in universities is seen as a strategic tool to build the new citizens for the twenty-first century. The results highlight that interventions need to be more systematic and accompanied by feedback mechanisms to allow for the continuous improvement of the implementation process.

CUNHA, MARIA JOAO* (CIEG/ISCSP - Lisboa 5161800401)
Female Bodies in Consumption Societies: Subjection or Agency

In consumption societies, the body in its appearance and ability to construct identities has been a gendered issue as pressures on women to comply with a certain body type are stronger than on men.

Since the 1990’s the study of body image has developed the idea that lifestyles and body planning have become a part of everyday life. In this communication, the foundation for the development of cultural formations for good body image is constructed. In one hand, body projects imply an active control through certain lifestyle options, which may imply that reflexivity and agency are main individual features that could even translate the idea of empowered women through body awareness. On the other hand, and drawing upon different theories, this supposed agency capacity must comply with ideal images that have been conveyed in different media. This leads into discussions of ethics and methodologies, alongside what counts as knowledge in research within contexts of generational difference and power. This leads into discussions of ethics and methodologies, alongside what counts as knowledge in research within contexts of generational difference and power.

In a country where the social body is a political body and vice versa, it is important to understand not only the body but also the political body and the social body. In this sense, it is important to understand the political body and the social body as political entities that are constructed and reconstructed in a constant process of negotiation and struggle. This communication aims to discuss the different ways in which the body is constructed and reconstructed in everyday life, focusing on the role of the body in the construction of gender identities. 

CUEVAS-PARRA, PATRICIO* (University of Edinburgh)
TISDALL, KAY (University of Edinburgh)
Child-Led Research: Questioning Knowledge?

Child-Led Research: Questioning Knowledge?
Based on 32 interviews and 1 year of participant observation in the Lisbon metropolitan area, I focus on African migrant women who possess legality and use the framework of "citizenship acts" to illustrate how these women experience and contest social exclusion on the day to day. I look for moments in which African women report other's claims to citizenship, and highlight how this process casts African women outside of Portuguese citizenship. These moments include women's right to rest, a concept verbalized and enforced by white Portuguese citizens, such as being told to go back to their country. I illustrate throughout how these women's counter narratives to these incidents reflect how they engage in everyday resistance and in the process perform the very same citizenship that other seek to exclude from them. Importantly, I illustrate how these citizenship acts are in fact racialized acts and reflect how minority communities challenge the ideology of racelessness that places them outside of European citizenship.

**RC29-529.2**

**CURLEW, ABIGAIL*** (Carleton University)

*Platform Governmentality: Content Moderation in Anonymous Social Media*

Social media platforms and online communities have become a locus of various forms of e-bile, vitriol, trolling, flaming, and harassment. Though such behaviour can be said to exist across a wide array of different platforms (including Facebook and Twitter) it is especially intensified in platforms that are organized around anonymity or pseudonymity. This paper will explore the concept of platform governmentality to understand how social media companies regulate and shape flows of content so to dampen the intensity of toxic behaviour. The anonymous social media platform Yik Yak serves as a good case study of the successes and failures of digital modes of governmentality in anonymous cyberspaces. To mediate issues of toxic behaviour, Yik Yak enlisted the support of nonhuman algorithms and human users, as well as strategies of hierarchal and lateral forms of surveillance, to shape how users were able to interact over the platform's interface. Drawing from the results of a digital ethnography on Yik Yak and twelve semi-structured interviews with invested Yik Yak users, I will empirically trace the various semiotic and material practices deployed under Yik Yak's mode of governmentality. This project will combine material semiotics with Foucauldian insights in order to explore how discipline and social control is practiced in (un)disciplined, anonymous communities.

**RC14-269.5**

**CURLEW, ABIGAIL*** (Carleton University)

*Surveillance Strategies from the Antifa Underground: Lateral Surveillance, Obfuscation, and DIY Community Policing*

Our current socio-political climate has hit a crescendo as far-right groups become more visible and brazen in pushing a white nationalist political agenda further into the public realm. As these groups take to the streets, the far-right are often met by masked anti-fascist (Antifa) protestors who purportedly claim to defend communities from the growing threat of fascism. These protests and counter-protests have been a major source of public controversy, as activists, political pundits, and academics debate about the use of violence as a legitimate form of resistance. Antifa is not an organization, it is a set of social movement strategies that have been deployed to challenge the threat of Fascism in whatever form it takes. These strategies have been taken up by a wide variety of groups on the radical left. Many of these groups have developed digital sanctuaries, where they communicate, strategize, and organize. This paper will look at Antifa deployment of lateral or peer-to-peer surveillance to resist, obstruct, and police the white nationalistic movement in North America. This includes practices of intelligence gathering, doxing, and taking to the streets to physically "shut down" white nationalistic rallies. This paper will also look at Antifa techniques of maintaining anonymity and obfuscating state and far-right surveillance. I will accomplish this project through a review of Antifa websites, zines, and online communities that explicitly discuss surveillance and obfuscation strategies. My goal is ethnographic—to understand the deployment of tactics from the social movement's own cultural logics. This project will position Antifa tactics within the larger scope of critical criminology and surveillance studies to make sense of the current public controversies and the very real threat of the rise of white nationalism.
has this adverse re-incorporation of a recent social protection innovation into neoliberal structures of domination taken place and what are the prospects for marginalized social and political groups? This comparative study of the world’s largest and third largest CCTs provides insights into three important factors: bottom up versus top down programme implementation, the degree and timing of IFI lender involvement, and positioning of the middle classes in relation to the 2016 political transitions. Prospectively, CCTs may be relevant to future Brazilian electoral contests but become subsumed into clientelistic market-state relations in the Philippines.

**RC48-801.14**

**CURRY, MARK** (National University of Ireland in Galway)

**Progressive Social Policy Demands Vs Market-State Pragmatism: A Comparative-Historical Analysis of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs in Brazil and the Philippines**

This paper undertakes a comparative/historical analysis of two Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programmes, Brazil’s Programa Bolsa Família (BBF) and the Philippines’ 4Ps/Pantawid to assess social movement demands in relation to market-state priorities. CCTs emerged in Brazil and Mexico in the mid-1990s in response to deleterious structural adjustment policy implementation. CCTs target the poorest families to provide them with regular subsistence cash payments on compliance with specified health and education conditionality. How well do CCTs institutionalise progressive social policy stipulations as opposed to cost-effectively assuaging them while increasing the role and space for market-oriented domination of social protection? A comparative case study analysis of these large scale CCTs is compelling because the social movement-based Workers Party in Brazil and the middle-class based Movement MOOI-RECI, IRMA in the Philippines partly reconstitute radical social movement demands as a function of state-market pragmatism. Political change in each institutional setting halted these very different approaches in 2016. The paper sets out the comparative conditions of economic and social inequality in each case up to the respective collapse of CCTs. It then maps the respective strategies, phases and junctures in CCT implementation in relation to radical social movement demands and reciprocal state responses. The comparative-historical approach thus generates insights into how progressive social demands are subject to varieties of recapture and reformulation within neoliberal dynamics. Comparing these CCTs to an existing debate on (geographical) mobility and young people, thus keeps a focus on actualisation of emerging demands in the lives of young people, thus keeping a focus on actualisation of emerging demands in the lives of young people. Should mobility be understood as an accomplishment (due, for example, to declining mortality and increasing control over reproduction), and others see an opportunity or demographic dividend. Most commentators, however, point to the problems and challenges associated with population ageing, sometimes speaking in demographically apocalyptic terms. In this presentation, we examine two presumed consequences of population ageing: tendencies toward attitudinal rigidity and sociopolitical conservatism, both hypothesized to lead to a slowdown and even cessation of social change. Data are drawn from 42 years (1972 to 2004) of the NORC General Social Surveys and 10 years (2002 to 2012) of the European Social Surveys. Using various analytic approaches, we describe and decompose trends into various demographic mechanisms, such as intracohort ageing, cohort replacement, and period shifts, with adjustments for compositional differences. The results support three general conclusions: (1) sociopolitical attitude change occurs among all observed cohorts; (2) changes are more likely to be in a liberal direction than a conservative direction; and (3) attitude change in the older cohorts often occurs in the same direction and at a similar rate as in younger cohorts, and sometimes at a rate sufficient to narrow the generational gap. In other words, change in sociopolitical attitudes appear to be dominated by period effects. We also examine indicators of social change occurring during this 40-year period. We conclude that the population ageing that occurred in recent decades was not inimical to the occurrence of social change.

**RC34-615.5**

**CUZOCREA, VALENTINA** (University of Cagliari)

**Young People and Mobility: Furlong’s Work As a Basis for Critical Explorations in This Field**

This presentation seeks to reflect on the work of Andy Furlong and its actual and possible developments for new generations of youth sociologists around the globe paying particular attention to issues of geographical mobility in the study of young people. I discuss, in the first place, the widely known idea of the ‘epistemological fallacy’ (Furlong & Cartmel, 1997) as an interpretative category in youth studies with special regards to how it may illustrate the contradictions that are generated when young people engage in constructing a mobile and/or more generally transnational career, in line with the so-called ‘mobility dream’ (Cairns et al, 2017). I then proceed to revisit and update Furlong’s work on such metaphors as niches, pathways, trajectories and navigations (see Evans & Furlong, 1997), again in the light of an existing debate on (geographical) mobility and young people. Should mobility be systematically integrated in these ways of looking at youth transitions? and if so, how?

Through these themes, this presentation overall pays a tribute to Furlong’s work for offering powerful grounds for further research that, while rooted in classical categories such as class, structure vs agency, is also ready to engage with emerging demands in the lives of young people, thus keeping a focus on actual struggles.
In current sociological folklore, the sixties are associated to a radical «Sexual Revolution» that seemingly changed the meaning of sexual life. The analysis of its behavioural consequences is currently at the center of an ample variety of social research programs. Across Western countries, and increasingly also outside the western world, there is a growing output of academic literature documenting the changes in sexual practices, rules and identities unleashed by such revolution.

At the same time, until now there has been very little work carried out on the cultural sociology of such revolution. Few studies analyzed how sexual emancipation has been framed, described and narrated for its several audiences. This is surprising, as one of the most outstanding outcomes of this alleged revolution has been the birth and growth of a legitimate market of erotic literature, movies and paraphernalia devoted to portray how an emancipated sexual life looks like.

The paper analyzes the changes in the character of Emmanuelle, one of the most important and long-lived icons of erotic emancipation. It chronicles the changes in the portrayal of the character of Emmanuelle, a young woman enter-
ting a voyage of erotic self-discovery. It starts with the 1959 underground text, bound to quickly become a classic of French and international erotic literature. It follows it through its incarnations in several differentiated strings of erotic movies in the ‘70s and ‘80s, as well as its appearance in graphic novels, magazines, videogames and even pieces of furniture. It continues the analyses with its reborn, through various TV-series from the early 90’s to 2012. Through the semantic analysis of the codes employed to portray the very same character (and her relations and practices) along several decades and media, the paper is able to address is-sues of stability and change in the cultural narratives of sexual life.

CZRANECZI, LUKASZ* (National Autonomous University of Mexico)
VARGAS, DELFINO* (Programa Universitario de Estudios del Desarrollo)

Diabetes, Social Cohesion and Subjective Well-Being Among Diabetes Persons in Mexico.

On the one hand, social cohesion analyses the strength of networks of persons within the group related like friends, family, neighborhood, etc. On the other hand, the subjective well-being reflects the individual satisfaction from welfare services provided by state: health, education, labour, among others. We are particularly interested in social cohesion and subjective well-being among diabetes persons. We report evidence of health inequalities that are shaping contemporary Mexi-co. Using a Structural Equation Model that includes data from two Mexican states: Chiapas and Nuevo Leon, we show that women with diabetes have more disad-
vantages than men, as well as they are victims of violence caused by their part-
ners. A study in Tuxtla Gutiérrez and Monterrey will tell how social cohesion has a strong impact on families and what is a perception of well-being among women and men with diabetes and without in these two Mexican cities.

RC28-512.2

CZRANECZI, LUKASZ* (National Autonomous University of Mexico)
ROSALES, ANDRÈS (CONACYT Cátedras)

Spatial Analysis of Labour Market Inequality in Mexico, 2005-2015

The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the spatial changes in labour market inequality for the Mexican regions, using the data from national occupation and employment survey (ENOÉ, for its acronym in Spanish) from 2005 to 2015. We report evidence of spatial variation in gender employment shares provided by the different productive structures of the regions. We show that inequalities and poverty are shaping contemporary Mexico. Since inequalities conform a system of accumulative disadvantages, the same occurs with labour. Birth place, education as well as access to health services shape the future labour. Using a spatial panel data, we show that women are in more disadvantages than men inside the different regions, even in regions with more development.

RC44-748.11

CZRZASTY, JAN* (Warsaw School of Economics)
MROZOWICKI, ADAM (University of Wroclaw, pl. Uniwersytecki 1, 50-137 Wroclaw)

Union Strategies Towards Young Precarious Workers: The Case of Poland

Trade unions are providing a crucial role in the de-unionization process. Poland is no exception. The traditional clientele of trade unions, predominantly male workers with steady jobs in manufacturing, as well as in the public sector has shrunk. Despite variety of revitalization strategies put into action since 1990s, the effects appear to be meagre in terms of effectively attracting new groups within the working population to unions. Should the young precarious workers become the new clientele for Polish unions? Considering the growing extent of precarious employment in general, and among the youngest participants in the labour market, in particular, the stakes are high for trade unions. However, three crucial questions arise: 1) do young precarious workers need trade unions, 2) do trade unions need young precarious workers?, and 3) provided, trade unions assume they actually need young precarious workers, are they capable to effectively recruit such people? In the context of the debates on the nature of union (structural, institutional, associational and discursive) power resources in semi-peripheral, dependent variety of capitalism in Poland matters. This answers to those questions based on the results of the ongoing comparative research project PREWORK (funded by NCN-DFG), and draws from 60 biographical narrative interviews with young precarious workers (aged 18-30), in particular a subsample by right-wing populist parties and movements which encourages a part of young people to support them instead of supporting the organized labour.

RC04-95.1

CZEPEK, JUDITH* (Georg-August-University Goettingen)

Human Capital Revolution or Educational Inflation? about the Losses in the Return on Educational Investment for Younger Cohorts in Old Age

In Germany debates in the 1960s led to extensive educational reforms. Unquestionable, these quantitative and qualitative changes in educational participation reduced inequalities. However, individual outcomes of an increasing educational participation are an ongoing touchstone for investigation: Assuming a constant performance of qualified individuals in the labor market, the transition of high skilled workers should lead to a growing competition for these positions. Thus, one can expect a relative devaluation of the economic value of these qualifications (educational inflation). In contrast, the driving force for investments in human capital was the demand for labour in high skilled positions.

I compare four cohorts in the pre- and post-educational era to observe differ-
ences in the return on investment during career start (a five-year period start-
ing with job search or first employment subject to social security contributions). The indicator for the educational outcome is the entitlements in later pension in-
come. This is innovative and appropriate since pension entitlements are a contri-
bution-based system highly depend on wages and employment biographies. For my multivariate modelling, I used unique data called BASID (biographical data of selected social insurance agencies in Germany). The longitudinal data includes biographies of 568,468 persons e.g. with day-to-day information on pension en-
titlements.

Results show that younger cohorts continuously lose pension entitlements. Even though, they were generally lower educated, older cohorts benefited of the economic miracle after World War II. In contrast, younger cohorts experienced longer periods of unemployment gaining fewer entitlements for later pension income. Women gained the most profits of human capital investments. How-
ever, part-time work and periods of home caring limit their return on investment already during career start. Later birth cohorts of high skilled worker had shorter periods of unemployment but still lower pension entitlements; This result strongly supports the theory of queuing for higher positions in growing labour compe-
tition.

RC28-522.6

CZEPEK, JUDITH* (Georg-August-University Goettingen)

Opportunities and Challenges of Multiple Administrative Data at the Intersection of Education, Labour Market, and Pension Research

The advantages of administrative data for social research are obvious: Administrative data are mostly a representative selection limited by administrative tasks but with high numbers of cases. Since losses of answers and failures in one's memory are impossible, the data quality is quite high – objectivity and reliability is warranted. However, systematic missing data in the registration of key variables for social research limit data quality. The limitation is caused by the fact that there is neither a need nor a benefit from correctly reporting or updating this information towards the administrative bodies. Furthermore, the lack of these data on e.g. qualification makes complex procedures of imputations necessary.

By referring to my studies at the intersection of education, labour market, and pension research, I present some of the benefits and challenges associated with the use of multiple administrative data and possible solutions.

To analyse the individual outcome of an increasing educational participation in Germany, I observed four cohorts in the pre- and post-educational era during career start. The indicator for the educational outcome was wage entitlements for later pension income. This is innovative and appropriate since pension entitlements in a contribution-based system highly depend on lifetime earnings. For my multivariate modelling, I used a unique data set called BASID (biographical data of selected social insurance agencies in Germany), provided by the Ger-
man National Pension Insurance and the Federal Employment Agency. The linked

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
micro data set includes employment biographies of 568,468 persons with day-to-day information e.g. on pension entitlements. Additionally, firm's data such as wage level and number of employees are included.

My contributions aims to discuss the applied frame of analysis of BASiD with regard to their opportunities and limitations for research in social inequality.

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**RC30-547.2**

D’AMOURS, MARTINE* (Université Laval)
BRIAND, LOUISE (Université du Québec en Outaouais)

**Analyse Des Relations De Pouvoir Dans La Sous-Traitance Dans Les Réseaux d’Entreprise**

Face aux injonctions contemporaines du capitalisme financier, et dans le contexte de mondialisation des systèmes productifs, on assiste à un déploiement de stratégies d’externalisation de diverses fonctions, centrales ou périphériques, qui se traduisent par des configurations de la relation d’emploi très éloignées de la relation binaire classique : sous-traitance, travail en intérim, franchisage, travail indépendant.

 Ces configurations organisationnelles ont pour effet d’accroître la division du travail, mais aussi de transformer le cadre de la relation d’emploi, en l’encastrant dans une relation de type commercial. En conséquence, les travailleurs concernés subissent les effets du contrôle d’organisations qui n’ont pas à leur égard le statut juridique ni les responsabilités d’un employeur, et leurs conditions de travail et d’emploi ne dépendant plus uniquement des stratégies de l’entreprise employeuse, mais, de plus en plus, de la nature des relations inter-entreprises (Fleckner et Meil, 2010). La littérature scientifique révèle par ailleurs que ces impacts varient selon les dimensions analysées, selon les ressources des groupes de travailleurs et selon les arrangements institutionnels nationaux, sectoriels et locaux.

En prenant appui sur deux études de cas au Québec - industrie de la volaille et services en technologie de l’information -, cette communication identifie dans un premier temps les rapports sociaux auxquels prennent part des travailleurs impliqués dans des relations de sous-traitance, ainsi que les ressources sur lesquelles ils prennent appui pour développer leur rapport de forces. Les rapports et les ressources sont ensuite analysés à la lumière de l’organisation de la chaîne de valeur ou du secteur de l’industrie, de l’état du marché du travail, des choix stratégiques des entreprises et des modes de gestion privilégiés dans chacune des industries.

En guise de conclusion, la communication explore les formes possibles de la protection et de la représentation collective des travailleurs dans le contexte de ces nouvelles configurations.

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**TG04-977.1**

D’ANDREA, FABIO* (University of Perugia)

**For an Aesthetic Ecology. the Need of a New Framework to Cope with Environmental Risks.**

The recurrent appearance of the term “ecology” in widespread discourses marks the advent of a form of understanding different from the one Modernity got us used to. Ecology stresses the importance of the dimensions of interdependences and connectedness among spheres of existence, thus diverging from the competitive attitude of economy. The idea of ecosystem highlights the multiple links that bond the different species together and to the environment that constitutes their primordial prerequisite and mitigates Modern demands for a systematic order. It also hints at a shift towards Oriental holistic Weltanschauungen where the whole planet is thought of as a living organism. This image, often mistaken for a naive romanticism, aims instead at underlining the actual impossibility of interpreting environmental balance according to the mechanical rules of the paradigm of simplification (Morin).

The increasing success of ecological viewpoints can be read as the beginning of the emancipation from Modern cognitive frames. Getting rid of such a cumbersome ideological apparatus is not an easy task and should be undertaken with courage and energy. As a first step, this paper aims at sketching a complex, ecological vision of Man. This can be achieved by integrating into Simmel’s Wechselwirkung the emotional, symbolic and aesthetic dimensions that constitute a crucial part of humanity, but have been – and still largely are – rendered invisible by Western rationalism and utilitarianism. They play a fundamental role in recovering the qualitative side of interaction, the feeling of being-together that makes it possible to care for others and for the world in which one lives and whose disappearance is at the root of contemporary Angst and uncertainty.

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**RC52-871.2**

D’AVOLIO, MARIA SILVIA* (University of Sussex)

**Professional Performances in Architecture: A Cross-National Study**

The lack of women in architecture is a phenomenon that has been extensively analysed during the last 20 years, but the focus has been mainly placed on the gendered aspects that historically characterised the profession.

In order to offer a different approach to the problem I am conducting a comparative study between Italy and the UK aimed at understanding whether architecture is more organised around a gendered or a contextual professionalism. Is the difference among both architecture actors and practices more relevant

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between Italy and the UK or between women and men, despite their country of employment.

From the preliminary results obtained so far from the analysis of original empirical data sourced through individual interviews and focus groups, the concept that I am developing is that architecture is a profession characterised by various sites of performance. Therefore, it requires its actors to conduct different performances of professionalism. For example, architects are required to act differently in the studio, on the construction site or with clients. Neither of these performances are specifically perceived as feminine or masculine, therefore it could be argued that architects seem to perform what is expected from their professions rather than what is expected from their gender. The current definition of architect seems to embody a “one size fits all” idea of professional identity, here the contrast encountered in particular by women and other minorities (i.e. ethnicity, age, ability, economic background, etc.), which for decades tried to fit in the current definitions rather than offering new practices and identities.

Moreover, this approach could be implemented in actions for change aimed at challenging the gender imbalance in the construction industry.

**RC28-514.2**

D’HOOGHE, LORENZO* (Tilburg University)

ACHTERBERG, PETER (Tilburg University)

REEKENS, TIM (Tilburg University)

Class, Class Identity and Musical Omnivorousness: Plurivores or Diversivores

Research on musical consumption laid out a pattern of musical omnivores in the higher social classes, i.e. having an open attitude, contrasted by univores in the lower social classes. We look at the role of subjective class identity, since a majority of the American population does not identify as part of their material social class. In addition, we challenge the traditional measurement of musical omnivorousness, built with the studies of Luiz Eduardo Achutti, as well as the studies of male-dominated research on musical omnivorousness as defined by the breadth of musical preferences by accounting for the cultural distance between musical preferences. We look into this by using the General Social Survey 1993, one of the prime sources of detailed musical consumption, and employ a material and subjective class scheme consisting of the working class, middle class and higher class. Our results show that material social class is indeed important when it comes to the traditional measurement of omnivorousness, but when focusing on the cultural distance between musical taste a different pattern emerges with subjective class identity being more discriminatory power. Referring to musical omnivorousness measured by volume of musical taste as musical plurivorousness, we argue that this is related to material class because of the cultural capital and resources of people and consequently does not measure an open musical attitude. Omnivorousness measured by the breadth of musical taste, referred to as musical diversivores was more widely used and seen as and accurate measurement of the concept, is predicted by class identity because this is a conscious process of musical choices in order to gain acceptance within the social group while excluding others belonging to different social groups.

**RC10-206.4**

DA COSTA, ISABEL* (CRNS-IDHES)

Transnational Industrial Democracy? Labor Movements, Multinational Companies and Trade Agreements

In an increasingly globalized world and digital economy is employee participation and the regulation of employment relations going to remain at the national level or is a form of industrial and representative democracy possible beyond national borders?

This presentation proposes to contribute to the debate about what kind of voice, democracy or participation employees have when they work for a global company, by addressing the issue at the transnational level, i.e. by analyzing the representation of workers/employees at the level of transnational companies and thus the consequences of globalization in terms of the democratization, or lack of democracy, of employment relations.

The presentation will first focus on the history and current configuration of transnational labor movements in order to map strategies and outcomes regarding employee representation at the transnational company level as well as the negotiation of collective agreements with transnational companies. It will further analyze labor strategies regarding the introduction of labor clauses in international trade agreements as well as the articulation of strategies between the national and transnational levels.

The conclusion intends to further the reflection about industrial democracy by identifying the implications, challenges and obstacles of taking the notion from the national to the transnational level.

**RC30-550.6**

DA ROCHA BARROS, EDONILCE* (Universidade do Estado da Bahia)

LIMA BARBOSA, JANNE SAMARA B.* (Universidade do Estado da Bahia)

The Daily Life of Viticulture Female Workers in the Valley of the São Francisco River, Northeast of Brazil

This study presents the strategies and tactics used by the viticulture female workers in the valley of the São Francisco River, in the Northeast of Brazil, and the singularities of their daily lives revealed in the narrative of the images about their working activities in the grape farms. For that, as a theoretical basis, were used the studies by José de Souza Martins, Michel de Certeau, Karl Marx, Heleith Saffioti, and Joan Scott. The research is based on the photoetnographic method, anchored in the approaches of qualitative research of ethnographic inspiration, built upon the studies of Luiz Eduardo Achutti, as well as the studies by Philippe Dubois and Roland Barthes, that expand on the correlation between

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photo, ethnography, and anthropology. For the analysis and interpretation of the data, the work is based on the method of Discourse Analysis (DA), of French inspiration, whose data were collected by means of semi-structured interviews with the working women of a grape farm in the region and with other social actors. The results show that the work of the women in the viticulture of the Valley has signification, although it is not reviewed in the statistics of the grape production system. The data also reveal the empowerment of fruit female workers as they specialize in delicate fruit management, as required by international production protocols. This constitutes a space of power in the labor market in which the women manage to establish themselves in positions, sometimes of leadership, also disputed by men, resulting in frequent competition to remain in the activity.

RC47-JS-22.10
DA SILVA, FLAVIA* (EHESS/IAC)
Expériences De Mobilisation Et d'Engagement Politique à São Paulo

L’actuelle crise politique brésilienneannonce des échos de la démocratie représentative dont l’exercice, étranger à la réalité quotidienne sociale, met en péril le jeune processus de redémocratisation brésilienne. Cette conjoncture intensifie le sentiment de méfiance de la population envers les partis politiques et les institutions telles que le Congrès, les Conseils Municipaux, les Syndicats, les Tribunaux, etc. Dans ce contexte, de jeunes militants se mobilisent pour dénoncer le modèle de la « professionnalisation de la politique » et pour revendiquer l’occupation de la politique par des personnes « communes ».

Dans l’environnement des mouvements sociaux contemporains, des collectifs politiques « transpartis ans et autonomes » s’identifient comme une voie non corporatiste de mobilisation et d’engagement citoyen. Les membres et les militants de collectifs tels que la Bancada Ativista, la Virada Política, le Vamso, la Rede Nossa São Paulo et la Nova Democracia, parmi d’autres, promeuvent des activités de débat, d’écoute et de participation politique, sans pour autant adhérer à un parti politique quelconque. Pourquoi parle-t-on d’initiatives citoyennes de processes de politisation e d’engagement dans un pays démocratique, où le peuple est censé exercer ses devoirs et jouir de ses droits? Nous soutenons par la suite que dans le processus de démocratisation brésilienne, les mécanismes de centralisation et de « participation régulée » (Santos, 1979) ont constitué une base très vulnérable de représentativité et de citoyenneté au Brésil. Une démocratie fortement caractérisée par des phénomènes de « corolnisme » et de « clientélisme » (Leal, 1976) constitue la pratique de la citoyenneté corporatiste.

Ainsi, notre problématique est la suivante : dans quelle mesure ces collectifs politiques qui ne constituent pas un parti sont-ils à même de promouvoir la transformation d’un modèle uniquement de délégation vers un mécanisme d’expérimentation d’instruments et de méthodes de démocratie participative ?

RC02-JS-52.2
DABROWSKI, VICKI* (Middlesex University)
Feminism and the Legitimisation of Austerity’s Moral Project

This paper focuses on how young middle-class women talk about feminism within the context of austerity, drawing on interviews with women in Leeds, London and Brighton during 2014 and 2015. Exploring austerity as a moral project, I argue that the way in which these women identify with, understand and express feminism is important for, converges with a range of values present in the UK austerity discourse. I call this particular type of feminism, ‘austerity-bourgeois feminism’. For these middle-class women - adopting certain characteristics of neoliberalism - ‘austerity-bourgeois feminism’ is taken up as a positive subject position, characterised by individualism, self-love and self-care. However, this feminism is distinctive since it is seen as necessary for other women who are at the receiving end of the austerity cuts to take on. Emphasising the need for self-care and self-responsibility to deal with forms of inequality, ‘austerity-bourgeois feminism’ helps to displace the current forces producing inequality by placing individuals’ misfortunes into their own hands. Such feminism also serves as a way to create and reinforce distance and distinctions between those suffering within the current context and those who are not. This type of feminism therefore results in a perverse confluence with austerity discourses, reproducing and legitimising its principles.

WG05-948.1
DADLANI, PRADEEP* (SYCOM PROJECTS CONSULTANTS PVT. LTD)
Gender Based Violence - Impact Evaluation of an Initiative Among the Waste-Collector Community in Ghaziabad (UP) India.

The study carried out in Vajiy Nagar, Sihani and Bhopura of Ghaziabad District indicate a prevalence of the Gender based Violence (GBV) such as Domestic Violence, Eve-teasing, Denial of Healthcare & proper Nutrition, Denial of Education etc among the extreme poor and marginalized waste picking community. Due to Lack of financial resources, alcoholism among males, the rate of GBV is rising with time. A majority of female does not have proper access to the healthcare due to their poor economic conditions or their dependence on their husbands, who are reluctant to provide them with proper healthcare. The women living in abusive and violent relationships prefer to stay silent on GBV. Lack of awareness about their rights makes women habitual to the domestic violence.

The study also reveals not only the wide experience of victims but also the types of perpetrators responsible for GBV against them such as Intimate Partners, husbands, family members, neighbors and unknown strangers etc. Most of the GBV happens at homes. Only the pervasive existence of cultural, economic, and social systems that subordinate women can explain the overall pattern of GBV.

The impact of GBV influence the emotional, physical and sexual health of the victims. The consequences of the GBV range from Psychological to physical. Psychological problems include frustration, fear, depression, tension, anger etc. Many women do not have access to the nutritional food and healthcare facilities due to their economic status or utter negligence on the part of their partners. Some of them are surviving on one meal a day.

Factors contributing to violence are dependency on the perpetrator, perception about men’s superiority, lack of education, awareness and employment opportunities. Women living in the waste pickers’ community tend to adapt themselves to this situation and accept these incidents as an integral part of their life.

TG04-974.5
DAFNOS, TIA* (University of New Brunswick)
The Pacification Logics of Critical Infrastructure Resilience

This paper situates Canada’s contemporary national security framework of critical infrastructure (CI) resilience as encompassing pacification strategies that work to produce social, political and economic forms based on accumulation and dispossession. While new to the realm of national security and CI protection, the pacification anticipatory risk logics of resilience has a longer genealogy as a feature of capitalist logics of accumulation, and of settler colonialism’s ‘anticipatory’ and ‘imaginative’ geographies (Verancini, 2010). Infrastructure projects have been essential technologies of realizing these visions. As 85% of critical infrastructure in Canada is privately owned and operated, the federal Canadian government has taken measures to integrate owner-operators and industry stakeholders as national security partners. At the same time, the objective of resilience hinges on ensuring increased private investments in CI. These activities are reorganizing bio- and necro-political governance around the circulatory life of the supply chains of capital as ‘critical infrastructures’. Focusing on the energy sector, I consider implications for Indigenous nations on whose territories physical supply chains/infrastructures flow, as the resilience of settler-colonial sovereignty depends on containing Indigenous jurisdiction.

RC22-418.5
DAHER, LIANA MARIA* (University of Catania)
GAMUZZA, AUGUSTO (University of Catania)
LEONOR, ANNA MARIA (University of Catania)
Challenging the Bad Masters: Teachers As Gatekeepers in Implementing the Inter-Religious Dialogue Against Radicalization of Youth

The increasing number of terrorist attacks, in and outside Europe, requires new strategies for prevention and construction of a new “sense of being in the world.” Nevertheless, there is only one tool capable of defeating the radicalization before it takes place: the dialogue, particularly between religions, whose diversities, real or perceived, are often a justification for the radicalization and extreme forms of behaviour. The EU report on prevention of radicalization and recruitment of European citizens by terrorist organizations (CE A8-0316/2015) pointed out the important role should be played by schools and education in preventing radicalization observing that enabling teachers to take an active role against all forms of discrimination and racism is crucial for this purpose.

The aim of this work is to present a comparative mixed-method action-research design conducted in 5 European Countries (Belgium, France, Italy, Poland and Romania), the research outcomes present an aim that through a basis in designing/innovating innovative anti-radicalization OER (open educational resources), and media products (e.g. anti-radicalization Educational Cartoons) based on narratives for dialogue among different religions. These will be proposed as support to the teachers of pre-adolescent and adolescent pupils in order to contrast social media influences in the construction of radical behaviours.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Migrant Descendants Protests in Italy: A Challenge to the Issue of “National Citizenship”

The paper aims to give a broad outline of migrant descendant associations in Italy, and the reasons for their protests; it also aims at understanding their status in society and the sources of the choice of their mobilisation as movements. This will be achieved through the direct and indirect narrations (narrative interviews and website forums), and analysed on a comparative basis. The methodological goal is to analyse the “who, when, how and why” of the claims concerning the issue of citizenship in order to examine the influences of these groups on social policies and to observe them as forms of “active citizenship from below.”

The above protests will be also analysed as a challenge to the issue of “national citizenship.” Where the citizenship does not represent only a juridical status, but it is deeply related to the construction of the modern welfare systems. Also, it is played through belongings, and concerns all the processes of socialization of new generations, providing the younger of a sense of membership linked to a multicultural and/or intercultural idea of citizenship.

Meshwork: Friendships and Marriage in Contemporary Urban Japan

Shifts in demography and the social landscape in Japan indicate that while marriage continues to feature in the life course of most Japanese women and men, singleness is an increasingly common, and increasingly long-term experience for Japanese adults. Accordingly, the relationships that individuals form outside marriage warrant further scholarly attention as significant sites of intimacy and meaning-making, and as sources of satisfaction and well-being. Scholarly work on friendship in the west suggests gendered differences in expectations, perceptions and processes in forming relationships (McRobbie 1977; Allan 1996, Redman et al 2002). In the Japanese context, hierarchy-based relationships (senpai / kôhai) and work-centred social interactions have been identified as significant sites of homosociality for men, and housewife and hobby groups for women (eg Dasgupta 2004: 270; Rosenberger 2001).

Friendship, being more than just a dyadic relationship, is constituted around, between and through other social engagements, and binds individuals together in what Ingold terms meshwork: “entangled lines of life, growth and movement” (2011:63). In meshwork, the lines of friendship knot with those of other intimate (and non-intimate) relations. While these knots may be structurally supportive – so that particular relations might enable others – they also hold tensions in relation to the marital and kin (inter alia) relationships of both individuals. Thus the perception and performance of friendship is inextricable from gendered norms and ideals of life course that may challenge or reinscribe the centrality of marriage and reproduction.

In this paper I draw on interviews and recent ethnographic fieldwork in urban Japan to examine the connections between friendship and other relations as perceived by Japanese women and men. In doing so, I aim to sketch the effect of shifts in marriage trends on the discursive, affective and practical functions of friendship for both women and men, within and beyond marriage.

The Closure of Emerald Mine: A Case-Study on Retrenched Workers from the Coal Sector in United-States

A pervasive narrative about poverty in Appalachia, United-States, has been recently strengthened by the republican plan to stimulate coal mining. Historical poverty and the reliance on the coal sector in Appalachia underline some of the vulnerabilities, and capabilities, of the workers. This research presents a portrait of Appalachian coal workers facing the decline of the coal sector by focusing on the closure of Emerald Mine in 2015, a case study situated in Greene County, Pennsylvania. The broad research question is: how has the closure affected the workers who were retrenched, and what factors are relevant in accounting for differences in workers’ experiences? A series of interviews with miners, miner’s spouses, and public and private stakeholders bring texture to the multi-faceted reality of coal communities in Appalachia. Identifying a failure of the neoclassical economics framework in facing such complexity, the research suggests an interdisciplinary approach interested in elements like skill profiles, access to national programs, family dynamics, health coverage, and mobility. The fact that these workers are retricted within the transition and decline of the coal sector raises necessary questions on the tension between micro realities and macroeconomics elements such as the natural resource price cycles and the reconfiguration of the energy sector. While being focused on the micro level, this study interrogates the dichotomy between coal workers and energetic transition by opposing employment to environmental policies.

Explicating the Social Organization of Family Caregivers’ Information Work

Objectives
Seeking, interpreting, managing and sharing information (examples of activities considered as information work) are key components of care provision. Information work saturates every facet of caregiving, providing tools for coping, problem solving and dealing with uncertainty through knowledge and support. Family caregivers’ information work is increasing in quantity and intensity given the prevailing assumption that information provision is sufficient to produce improved care outcomes and the trend towards the informatization of care, that is, the provision of information used as a means to gradually marginalize care.

Method
Guided by Dorothy Smith’s institutional ethnography method of inquiry, thirteen family caregivers of community-dwelling older adults living with dementia were interviewed. Embedded in the interviewing process, building on Sonnenwald’s information horizons (1999), caregivers drew maps of their information worlds while speaking to their everyday information work, including those they interact with and are influenced by to get their information work done. Another set of interviews with senior service providers were used to question how senior service organizations determine how, when and in what format to deliver information to family care providers.

Results & Conclusions
Interviews and maps of caregivers’ information work combined with interviews with paid senior service providers made visible the complex ways the institutional complex surrounding aging in place policies and administration enter into and co-create caregivers’ information work. This study signifies an innovative shift in the ways the complexities of searching for and using information on behalf of another are understood as a means to more responsively support the information needs of family caregivers.

The Transnational Labour Migration of Filipina Nurses to Canada during the 1950s and 1960s

In this paper, I discuss the transnational labour migration of Filipina nurses who immigrated to Canada during the 1950s and 1960s when the country faced a labour shortage of nurses. I conducted oral history interviews with two cohorts of retired Filipino nurses: (i) nurses who were recruited from the Philippines and worked in hospitals across Canada; (ii) former exchange visitor nurses who were provisionally employed in American hospitals through the U.S. Exchange Visitor Program (EVP) prior to relocating to Canada. All of my participants were hired as staff nurses and subsequently as registered nurses after obtaining licensure from provincial nursing regulatory institutions. Notably, half moved into supervisory positions such as director of nursing, nursing coordinator, or head nurse. I argue that various forms of historical, structural, and social influences prefigured the migration of Filipino nurses to and within Canada during the mid-twentieth century. The nurses completed training at elite private nursing schools established by the U.S. colonial government during the annexation of the Philippines and hence was founded according to an American model of nursing curriculum and practice.
Further, they were trained by Filipina professors who completed postgraduate education at distinguished American universities during the 1940s (e.g., Columbia University School of Nursing, University of Michigan School of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing). On their return to the Philippines, they were appointed as educational administrators of the nursing schools my participants attended. They also maintained connections with ear air waves of Filipina nurses who immigrated to the United States and Canada and who are also graduates of the nursing schools they attended. Through these networks, my participants learned about employment opportunities in the United States and Canada as well as how to navigate the labour migration process which contributed to their mobility in the Canadian nursing profession.

RC26-488.1
DAMIANI, MARCO (University of Perugia)
VIVIANI, LORENZO* (University of Pisa)
The Threat to the Political Establishment By the New Populist Parties: A Comparison between Podemos and Five Stars Movement

From the nineties on, the crisis of traditional political families has become particularly intense in the democracies of southern Europe, with an increase in electoral volatility, the contraction of membership and crises of confidence as well as of electoral consensus. In these realities, alongside the traditional parties of the twentieth century, a generation of new political parties was born that reject the right / left division, proposing a new fracture between the low and the high of society, or - better - between the people and the elite. In Spain and Italy, the anti-establishment political offer is marked by the birth of Podemos and the Five Star Movement. This article focuses on the comparison between these two new political parties, highlighting differences and analogies in terms of policy, identity, and organization. The research hypothesis developed in this paper refers to the different form and identity in which populism is expressed in the two national cases. From the methodological point of view, the comparison between the two parties will be conducted through the analysis of the text of the electoral programs of the two different political forces. In order to have a full definition of national and supranational issues that characterize the two political groups, we will consider the official electoral programs presented in the national political elections and in the European elections in the period running from 2014 to 2017.

RC31-567.2
DAMIÃO DE MEDEIROS, PILAR* (University of the Azores) | PhD Freiburg University, Germany
Hatred Politics and Public Intellectuals: Different Perspectives | Divided Narratives Towards the "Other"

Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the people of the planet have been preoccupied by issues of violence and terrorism. If Afghanistan, Syria, and Iraq have been the scenes of substantial warfare, Darfur, Lebanon, Sudan, France, Germany, Belgium, England and Spain have not been trouble free. Today ISIS has almost certainly bypassed Al Qaeda in its brutalities while Trump and rightist colleagues like Le Pen and the rising of the German political party AfD seem to have learned precious little from the brutalities of the immediate post-September 11 world. This study aims to understand how public intellectuals, from different ideological and political frames, show different positions and divided narratives towards the growth of jingoistic nationalism, demagogy and hatred towards the "Other".

RC03-73.2
DANIEL, ANIJE* (University Bayreuth)
The Oude Molen Ecovillage As Community of Ad-Balls: Navigating between Efficiency and Solidarity

"You never change the existing reality by fighting it. Instead, create a new model that makes the old one obsolete." With this quotation of the architect and designer Buckminster Fuller Oude Molen ecovillage describes his vision for an alternative and sustainable future. The ecovillage Oude Molen was initiated in 1997 by social entrepreneurs who transformed the abandoned hospital complex in Cape Town’s area Pinelands into a micro-enterprise ecovillage which also hosts non-profit-organizations and community development programs. Oude Molen ecovillage is a vibrant and diverse community that provides jobs, food security and youth development to the local, neighborhood and outlying communities in the region. Many tenants experienced poverty and/or marginalization due to their life style in the post-apartheid area or due to the recent economic decline. At Oude Molen they got the possibility to start their own business, gain independence but also to contribute to the surrounding community. Oude Molen can be described by the emic term used – as a ‘community of ad-balls’ which highlights the contradiction between solidarity and individualized economic behavior. Community of ad-balls describes a group of isolated entrepreneurs, living at the margins of society but still have the ability to interlink and to contribute to community development.

Thus, the paper discusses on the basis of Oude Molen ecovillage the contradiction between the individualized and efficiency based behavior of entrepreneurship and solidarity and therewith highlights how people organized themselves, how they practice solidarity, aspire for a sustainable change without sharing a world view or common interest.

RC29-528.4
DANIEL-WRABETZ, JOANA* (ISCTE-IUL, Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa)
SALGADINHO, VANIA (N/A)
The Business Model of Trafficking in Human Beings. the Case of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation in India.
The Business Model of Trafficking in Human Beings. The case of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children in India.

Over the last two decades, the fight against sexual exploitation has been receiving increased attention from different scholars throughout the world. The literature analysis shows that, due to the level of complexity of the phenomenon, there seems to be a general tendency for studies in this field to focus only on some dimensions, addressing either the particularities of the trafficking process or the socio-demographic characteristics of its victims.

This study aims to go a little beyond that framework and focus on the business models used by sex traffickers in India. Using a mixed methods approach, the research model developed in this paper refers to a reference and combined with criminological and sociological concepts and the analyses of data from 292 traffickers and 84 cases of victims of sexual exploitation collected by the NGO STOP Trafficking and Oppression of Women and Children.

RC09-194.5
DANNECKER, PETRA* (University of Vienna)
Do We Need Development Sociology or is a New Framework for Knowledge Production Needed? Some Reflections on Transdisciplinary Research

Being a development sociologist the aim of the presentation is not specifically on sociological thinking and knowledge production but I will argue in this presentation that a new framework of organizing knowledge and modes of thinking is needed in face of the global ‘development’ challenges and issues. Starting from the assumption that science and knowledge is inherently social and thus cultural and contextual the question raised and discussed in this paper is whether transdisciplinary research defined as collaborative spaces between science and civil actors in order to integrate different values, perspectives, and experiences can lead to knowledge production on issues which cannot longer be analyzed from one disciplinary perspective only. Thus the aim of this presentation is not to present new work or advancements in sociological thinking and knowledge but rather to discuss what the role of development sociologists can be in such a ‘new’ knowledge framework giving their long lasting experiences with different theories, methodologies, reflexivity as well as the awareness that power and power-relations on different levels influence and structure knowledge, research and the development of theories.

Based on experiences in and with a transdisciplinary research and teaching project between different academic as well as non-academic actors from Europe and Asia this presentation will be more a reflection about knowledge production in such a setting, the role development sociologists can play and what such a new framework of knowledge production means for socializing development. Most importantly the question will be raised whether such an approach is able to put scientific knowledge back into „culture“ and not treating it as a „separated“ entity detached from social or to put it differently whether the role of knowledge production in such a framework can lead to a mutual learning process instead of „just“ informing the public.

RC28-526.2
DANNECKER, PETRA* (University of Vienna)
Female Migrants Entrepreneurs and Their Social Mobility

In this paper the connection between spatial and social mobility will be discussed and analyzed. Drawing upon phenomenological concepts (Schütz 1971, Schütz and Luckmann 1979) it will be shown how female ‘migrant’ entrepreneurs in Vienna experience, rationalise and ‘use’ their spatial mobility not only as a resource and a marker of difference but as an important qualification and a means for social mobility, structuring their everyday practices, economic activities, social interactions and subjectivities. The interface between the ‘moving out’ (spatial mobility) and the ‘moving up’ (social mobility) is experienced and derives meaning from the special embeddedness of the female migrant entrepreneurs within the society and has, as the empirical data consisting of qualitative interviews with female migrant entrepreneurs shows, to be permanently negotiated. Thereby
especially the gendered meaning of social mobility will be focused on showing that the costs and benefits of their social mobility can only be understood by taking the different social fields and the complex social configurations they are confronted with into account. The chosen actor-oriented approach allows not only scrutinizing how the female migrant entrepreneurs define and experience their social mobility, but also how their social mobility through the lens of Campact activities is perceived by different actors, like the families, the ‘ethnic’ community or the so-called local society, as a challenge to the constructed images or perceived social positions of female migrants.

**RC48-JS-57.3**
DAPHI, PRISKA* (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt / Goethe University Frankfurt)

Overcoming the Divide between Redistributive and Cultural Protest – the Protests Against Trump in Germany 2015

In how far does the distinction between ‘old’ redistributive and ‘new’ cultural protests still make sense? Latest research on anti-austerity protests found that a ‘mixed’ category in protest mobilization has gained prominence where social movements jointly mobilize with trade unions. This article examines the role trade unions actually play in such joint collective actions. Classically associated with more redistributive protests, existing research about trade unions suggests that their involvement changes the character of protests – towards more membership-based mobilization and redemptive claims. Analyzing the case of the anti-TPP mobilizations in Germany in Berlin 2015, we show that this is not necessarily the case. Based on protest survey data, we show that while many participants of the protest were members of trade unions, they were largely mobilized by other groups, in particular social movement networks such as Campact or activities. Furthermore, we show that trade union members do not differ significantly from other protest participants with regards to trust in political and economic institutions and the perception of political influence. However, we do find significant differences in central concerns with trade union members giving more priority to issues such as welfare state protection and fair redistribution in society. Overall, this indicates a much greater ‘mix’ of redistributive and cultural protest than previously measured and expected. (co-author: Sabrina Zajak)

**RC31-554.23**
DAPHI, PRISKA* (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt / Goethe University Frankfurt)

ZAMPONI, LORENZO (Scuola Normale Superiore)

Two Worlds of Solidarity Activism? Comparing Engagement in Solidarity with Refugees in Italy and Germany

In the last few years, an increasing number of migrants sought asylum in Europe. This phenomenon triggered a broad range of collective actions including grassroots activities and initiatives in solidarity with refugees, self-organised protests led by refugees at the borders and in camps, and transnational campaigns demanding changes in European policies. This paper compares engagement in solidarity with refugees in two European countries, Italy and Germany, with different roles within the so-called European refugee crisis: While Italy constitutes the second “country of first arrival” (after Greece) for refugees that come to Europe by sea, Germany next to other Northern European countries represents for many the place of destination. Based on qualitative interviews and on survey data we observe similarities with regards to the form of action, with the prevalence of localised, solidarity-oriented direct social actions in both countries. The two countries however, differ in respect first, on one hand protest actions more prominent in the Italian case than in the German. Second, while direct social actions in Italy remains largely focused on covering the basic needs, the focus in Germany has shifted since 2016 from basic needs to addressing longer term issues such as achieving asylum and access to education and work.

**RC27-502.1**
DARNELL, SIMON* (University of Toronto)

Critical Insights into the Political Economy of Sport for Development and Peace

In this presentation, I draw on the findings of a recently completed major research project into the Sport Development and Peace (SDP) sector, funded by the UK’s Economic and Social Research Council. Over a period of more than two years, our team conducted research in Jamaica, Kosovo, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, and Zambia; further research was carried out at SDP events and conferences in Europe and North America and through interviews with major international SDP stakeholders. These diverse locations were selected to ensure the capture of current SDP activity, and to maximize the diversity of geographies and cultures included within the fieldwork. Most data were collected through qualitative research involving mixtures of participant observation, ethnography, and semi-structured interviews. From this research, I advance three main arguments. First, despite rhetorical and political commitment to the use of sport to pursue grassroots, participatory and ‘bottom up’ development, I suggest that the SDP sector as currently organized still proceeds in a heavily top-down fashion, with corporations, international non-governmental organizations, funders, and inter-governmental bodies holding significant influence on the sector. Second, the marrying of sport to international development has resulted in a range of political tensions within the SDP sector, such as whether sport organizations should be focused on sport first and development second, and whether the commercialization and professionalization of SDP practices has yielded positive results. Third, while SDP programs have demonstrated important benefits, the top-down structure of the global SDP sector clearly has effects on local initiatives, some unexpected, and not always positive. The implications of these arguments are discussed.

**RC22-404.4**
DARVISHI, HADI* (student)
MOMENI, SOMAYEH (researcher)

Islamic State in the Viewpoints of Two Leaders (Sayyid Quotb and Ayatollah Khomeini): Similarities and Differences

Islamic State in the viewpoints of two leaders (Sayyid Quotb and Ayatollah Khomeini): Similarities and Differences

The argument over succession after the Prophet Muhammad’s demise has been one of the central differences between Shiasm and Sunnis, two significant Islamic religions, over the span of fourteen centuries, which still is the case. Shites have the conviction that the succession of the Prophet to be the right of Ali ibn Abi Talib and assume the rule to have divine legitimacy, whereas the Sunnis consider Abu Bakr as the Prophet’s successor. After the Muslims confrontation with the West in the previous century and despite the schism between Sunnis and Shiism, the Islamic government has been the primary concern of the both religions leaders. Sayyid Quotb (1906-1966) one of the leaders of Ekhwanol-Moslemin (the Muslim Fraternity) in Egypt and Ayatollah Khomeini, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran (1902-1989), both believe in the Islamic regime.

Sayyid Quotb’s most prominent work, through which one can learn about his views on Islamic rule, is The Road Signs, which has had a profound impact on the Islamist militants of the twentieth century.

As for Ayatollah Khomeini’s views on the Islamic state, one should refer to the book called “Velayat-e faqih”, the basis of legislating in the Islamic Republic, after the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

Thus, in order to answer the research question on the comparative study of Sayyid Quotb and Ayatollah Khomeini’s views on the Islamic state, the documentary and library methods have been applied.

**RC13-256.3**
DAS, BINOYJYOTI* (SSS/CSSS, JNU New Delhi)

Leisure and Gender Dynamics: A Sociological Appraisal

Leisure and Gender Dynamics: A Sociological Appraisal

Binojyoti Das

Doctoral candidate

C.S.S./J.N.U

Leisure is a commonsensical term that refers to everyday parlance, the time left over after work and non-work obligations—often called as free time and the way people spend that time. The universe of leisure encompasses activities such as sports, tourism, watching movies, playing games, internet browsing and other entertainment activities. The emergence of leisure/socket was triggered by a conversation of a group of working youth the researcher overheard in the city of Guwahati, in which majority of them preferred “sleeping” as their first preference in the weekend for their non-work obligation i.e. their leisure time activity. This incident inspired to take up a sociological study on leisure preferences of male and female in Guwahati city. According to the census of India 2011, population wise Guwahati’s rank is 48 among the cities of India with a 91.47% of literacy rate and a per capita income of $4000. The objective of the study is to explore the presence of different leisure activities available in the city and attitude of male and female towards those. It also tries to explore the meaning of leisure a viewed by both the gender and their preferences. A structured questionnaire prepared to explore such objectives of the study and administered on as many as 200 people between the age group of 25 to 55. After data analysis we can say that inherent inequality of the gender in our social system got reflected in choices of their leisure pursuits. Women’s leisure has been constrained due to their social obligation, time and male power to central over her activities. No independence travelling, quality time with family. While male youth has choices in leisure time.
Abuse Against Elderly in India

With the increase in the life expectancy, India is experiencing a considerable rise in the proportion of elderly population. Earlier Old age was never been considered as a problem in India. Caring and respecting the elderly are instilled in the Indian culture but now due to changes in the life styles and social values, attitude towards care giving responsibility also changing. As a result there is a growing crime against elderly in India. According to the surveys conducted by HelpAge India (2014), 50 percent of the elderly are experiencing abuse; Abuse can be verbal, physical and emotional, in the form of isolating and talking rudely to them, physical harassment, denial of basic needs, mental torture, neglect, disrespect and abandonment, ill treatment and restricting their social contacts. This issue of violation of human right has to be look and understand by the elderly, service provider’s and care giver’s perspective.

The main objectives of the study are: to know the causes and consequences for the abuse, to examine perception and the level of awareness about the rights of elderly and to suggest the strategies to prevent violence against elderly. The study is conducted in Belgum (Belagavi) city of Karnataka state, India. The empirical data were collected by 200 respondents through interview. A simple descriptive statistical analysis is applied to analyze the data. The study concludes that majority of the elders irrespective of their financial and social status is abused by their family members. Older women were more affected and prone to suffer from abuse due to gender discrimination, poor financial condition, longer life span of widowhood and social norms. The study emphasises the need to create awareness about the rights of elderly and to ensure implementation of policies pertaining the protection of old persons.
by British fur traders, is yet again disregarded by celebratory stories of settler civilization—and often those triumphant tales are centered around sport. Drawing on fieldwork, media accounts, and policy analysis, the paper thinks through the multiple meanings and effects of a publically commissioned art installation in the new Rogers Place arena, created by renowned artist Alex Janvier of the Cold Lake First Nation in post-TRC (Truth and Reconciliation Commission) Canada, how do investments in public art in public-private partnerships both further celebrate ongoing Indigenous culture and resurgence, and concomitantly, continue to exacerbate the genocidal conditions under which the settler nation of Canada was created and continues to function.

RC12-238.1
DAVIES, DAVID* (University of Sussex)
Gender for Sale: Regulating Sexist Online Behavioural Advertising
SMART Law? Law in the Age of Blockchain, Legal Metrics, Algorithms and Big Data
Abstract
Gender for sale: regulating sexist online behavioural advertising
As online behavioural advertising (OBA) – or targeted advertising – becomes more ubiquitous in daily life, the question for lawyers has been, how to regulate discriminatory forms of advertising that feature sexualisation, objectification or gender stereotypes? Often, governments, legislators and regulatory bodies struggle to keep up to speed with the rapidly changing technology and forms of advertisement. Thus far, tackling sexist forms of advertising has only been approached through traditional formats, such as regulating TV, radio, newspaper and online content. Self-regulation and legislation has developed rigorously in the EU over the last decade with certain member states such as Spain spearheading the issue. However, such regulation has ultimately proven too weak to capture the personalised or online behavioural advertisement. Therefore the legal problem is how to regulate such adverts that rely on data collection and algorithms that (re)produce gender stereotypes in advertising? From my research data collected across three EU member states, teens and pre-teens reported that not only does personalised and targeted advertising play a big part in their everyday lives it also produces harmful stereotypes, body image norms and gendered sexualisation. Targeted advertising also has negative impact on mental and physical health of their audiences. In all three case studies, the focus group’s ‘visual diaries’ centred on personalised advertisements that followed participants around the internet. This paper argues that these processes of targeting sexist advertising reproduce gender inequality and become unlawful in their denial of the right to privacy and freedom from discrimination. As targeted advertising becomes ever more omnipresent in our everyday lives, further legislation is required to regulate online behavioural adverts that produce and reproduce sexist advertising.

RC33-JS-41.3
DAVIS, HOWARD* (Bangor University)
MANN, ROBIN (Bangor University)
DALLIMORE, DAVID (Bangor University)
EICHSTELLER, MARTA (Bangor University)
Researching Participation: Dimensions of Time and Space in Methodological Perspective
In a three-year study of participation in local civil society in two localities in Wales, the authors set out to explain how volunteering, collective action and participation in local associational life are embedded in place and how they are changing over time. The rich tradition of community studies and other place-based ethnographies has typically generated data from a variety of sources, including elements of life stories and narratives. The present project made a deliberate choice to use autobiographical narrative interviews and narrative ethnography to capture temporal aspects of participation, including social and spatial mobility, occupational trajectories, and variations in engagement across life stages. These interviews took place alongside participant observation of local events and meetings, informal conversations, a local survey, and analysis of local media and archival materials. The paper reflects on the experience of using this research design and the interactions between the different forms of data collection across examples from autobiographical narratives with examples from the ethnographic data. The research reveals significant complexity in patterns of participation and belonging both in the present and over the life course. Biographical data is particularly appropriate for understanding the social embeddedness or dis-embeddedness of participation and its salience in actors’ lives. Ethnographic data is essential for understanding institutional contexts and their meanings. The paper explores questions of method and interpretation including the relationship between ethnographic time and biographical time, types of biographical interview, and the complementarities (or dissimilarities) between ethnographic and biographical data concerning sites of participation, actors, organisations and events.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
In recent decades, the Canadian military has transitioned to satisfy human rights and national security agendas, and despite significant disruption to masculine military culture, the integration of women into all environments and roles has made a significant contribution. Today, women in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) serve as combatants, and in operational leadership, command, and critical support roles. As a result, the CAF has considered itself to be “fully gender integrated” for over two decades. However, Canada’s response to the United Nations Security Council Resolution, and subsequent Women, Peace and Security resolutions (UNSCR 1325+), challenges assumptions regarding gender integration. Efforts to increase the participation of women in peacekeeping operations, and to integrate gender mainstreaming and gender perspectives, represents potential for further disruption to military culture, as it demands that women and men include gender considerations in the repertoire of knowledge, skills and competencies that they apply to operational planning, decision-making and operational activity. What are the characteristics of a military culture with the capacity to effectively integrate gender perspectives into operations? How will we know when the military has achieved those objectives? Furthermore, what are the implications of a strategy that has the potential to isolate women in gender segregated roles in volatile security environments? Based on a preliminary analysis of CAF initiatives and stakeholder analysis, as well as lessons learned from an international Gender, Peace and Security Workshop, this paper presents a research proposal to inform research questions and to evaluate CAF capacity to integrate gender perspectives into operations. Reflections will be offered on how the cultural character of military forces, in some instances, have transitioned to more inclusively address UNSCR 1325+, including efforts to eliminate sexual violence, and on the role of today’s military leaders in facilitating an inclusive culture and the operational effectiveness of mixed gender teams.

**RC38-673.2**

DAVIS, KATHY* (VU University)

Neglected Feelings: Analyzing Resesearcher Emotions in Biographical Research.

Most biographical researchers attend to the body language of their interview partners in order to facilitate the interview and help them tell their stories. Researchers may also pay attention to their own emotional responses during the interview, but usually this occurs only in their field notes. Rarely do their feelings of shock, irritation, boredom or, for that matter, amusement, excitement and delight find their way into the analysis itself. In this presentation, I will discuss some of the reasons for this neglect as well as the negative consequences it may have for biographical analysis. I will argue that biographical researchers should draw more explicitly and more reflexively on their own emotions as an analytic resource which is necessary for making sense of their informants’ stories.

**RC38-673.2**

DAVIS, KATHY* (VU University)

Neglected Feelings: Analyzing Resesearcher Emotions in Biographical Research.

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**RC38-673.2**

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ideas they work with, with a better “working memory,” as Richard Swedberg once put it.

The second movement of thought, the epistemologization of the history, attempts to revisit the history of sociology in order to identify which factors informed earlier science, both its confirmed and its obsolete elements. This, in turn, should include the role of self-reflexivity within which current theories approach their task. While contemporary studies on the history of sociology focus on social factors of knowledge production, dissemination, and evaluation, I finally argue that one direction less intensely followed consists in seeking for psychological, or perhaps even psychoanalytical factors in a way proposed by one of the early luminaries of historical epistemology, French philosopher Gaston Bachelard.

Indigenous and Institutional Factors in the Choice of the Educational Track after Completing Compulsory Secondary Education in the City of Barcelona: An Approach through Multilevel Analysis

Educational inequalities has been a central theme in Sociology of Education, within the context of industrialized countries and especially with the important expansion developed in the last decades of the educational system. It is not only focused on the influence of social origin on the academic results obtained (primary effects), but also it is analysed the choice of educational track, which has become a popular as the secondary effects (Bourdieu, 1979, 1986, and Breen & Goldthorpe, 1997, Mayer, Muller & Pollak, 2007, Breen et al., 2009 and Jackson, 2013). Focusing on the latter, the factors involved in the decision to make at each intersection of education are key to understanding the inequalities in the educational tracks of young people, adopting either an academic option or more professional or dropping out the system.

The purpose of this paper is to explore the impact of the individual characteristics along with the family characteristics and institutional factors associated with the school center in the decision of the educational track after completing compulsory secondary education. For this, the multilevel analysis is used, under the approach of a model with two levels of variables, level 1 corresponding to the students who finished compulsory secondary school, and level 2 corresponding to the schools where they studied. Variables included in the model belong to several areas: personal characteristics; family characteristics (related to socio-cultural and economic background); and school characteristics (related to its users and the educational processes taking place in it). The sample, which come from an international longitudinal study of 10th Grade students in thirteen cities of the world (Cities Project[1]), consists of a total of 2056 students who were enrolled in secondary school in the academic year 2013-14 or who were born in 1998 – from 27 centers of the city of Barcelona. [1] http://isyc.org/
ist approaches, shaping the micro-practices of the actors involved. In conclusion, I argue that the 'social problem discourse' reflects a reaction among the interviewees to avoid the feminized 'whore-stigma' as contagious to their self-representation. Moreover, the 'sex workers'-discourse appears as quite ambiguous, since participants almost unanimously depart from the pro-work feminist stance claiming to combat stigmatization for those involved in commercial sex.

VG05-945.3
DE CIANTIS, ALEXANDRA* (University College London)
GUPTA, AYUSH* (University of Toronto)

Low School Attendance in Developing Communities: A Case Study of the Socioeconomic Risks of Low-Value Mineral Mining

In 2015, the European Union partnered with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to launch an initiative promoting and investing in low-value mineral mining in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states. Low value mineral mining possesses three unique characteristics which make it an ideal vehicle for development. Firstly, these mines are labour intensive and have the capacity to generate significant employment for low and medium skilled workers. Secondly, low-value mineral mining is not capital intensive and is therefore suited for underdeveloped communities. Finally, low-value mineral mining produces materials that significantly contribute to local-level development. Notoriously, mining companies typically bypass local-level development; hitting international markets while consequently neglecting community infrastructure.

The purpose of our case study is to explore some of the economic, social and political risks associated with low-value mineral mining. We have decided to focus on the low school attendance of young males, a historical development trap, as a potential risk. Given that these mines are labour intensive, our data suggests that they might negatively affect the school attendance of young males in some regions. It is therefore essential for the United Nations to acknowledge the undesirable effects of this project and take adequate measures to prevent them.

The history of development programs and aid work has shown that understanding the social and political climate is key to the success of the programs. Ultimately, the low-value mineral mining initiative launched by the UNDP has the potential to develop post-conflict communities, strengthen democratic institutions and alleviate civil strife. This case study serves to equip the United Nation's project with local-level knowledge of a social dynamic such as school attendance that has long been a developmental trap for ACP states.

TG04-985.2
DE GRAAFF, BERT* (Erasmus University Rotterdam)
STOOPENDAAL, ANNEMIEK (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

Transforming Clients into Experts-By-Experience: Health Risk Governance and Client Participation in Dutch Long Term Care

To deepen their insights into the risks and uncertainties of long term care delivery, and under pressure of societal debate, the Dutch Health Care Inspectorate (IGZ) experiments with the use of experiential knowledge in the regulation of care for the elderly. As experts-by-experience, clients are thought to give additional information for, and legitimacy to, the IGZ's work. Empirically, this paper focuses on the IGZ pilot project with experts-by-experience using a qualitative inquiry that involves the ethnographic observation of the pilot project-team, site-visits, and repeated interviews. Theoretically, we argue for the need for an interpretive and dialectical approach to understanding health risk governance. We examine the dynamic feedback loops between institutionalized and individualized risks, by showing how the project transforms selected clients into experts-by-experience through training and site visits as 'mediator' of the client-perspective, 'source of data' in themselves, and as 'ambassador' of the IGZ. In this transformation clients struggle, and fail, to bring to the fore their own definitions of quality and safety. This happens in part, because of the project team's felt need to ensure a safeguard from institutional risks. Paradoxically, in their attempt to open-up valid new perspectives on the risks of long term care delivery, the project 'makes-up' (Hacking) the experts-by-experience in such a fashion that these perspectives are least likely to emerge. Concurrently, we find how in their attempt to produce valid (objective, rational) knowledge experts-by-experience devalue their own experiential knowledge. These findings underscore the dialectics of health risk governance. We show how dominating, legitimate, interpretations of health and risk resonate in experimental institutional practices that try to move beyond them, and how both regulators and clients face risks in taking experiential knowledge on risk and uncertainty on board.

RC34-625.5
DE LANNØY, ARIANÉ* (University of Cape Town)
GRAHAM, LAUREN (University of Johannesburg)

Re-Engaging Youth Agency and Resilience in Youth Research

Much of the academic, public and policy discourses on youth development in South Africa tend to give primacy to constraints and risk factors that impact on young people's wellbeing. The many statistics available on the lives of South African young people indeed indicate that large proportions of youth find themselves in dire situations, faced with severe structural constraints. Nonetheless, an overemphasis on the range of constraints in young people's lives can lead to the creation of 'moral panics', which inadvertently leads to problematising youth from low socio-economic groups as at best victims and at worst deviant. Perceiving youth as mostly, or only, vulnerable may further reinforce a sense of passivity and obscure the understanding of young people as active agents with the power to transform and intervene in their life circumstances. Drawing on empirical data collected through a long history of qualitative research in various parts of the country, this paper argues extensively that young people can mitigate the often dire consequences of their risky and constrained environments by tapping into and strengthening their remarkable resilience. The article thus challenges existing literature that assumes young people growing up in poverty, to be only vulnerable or 'dysfunctional' and highlights in various ways the resilience and agency that young people continually display. It argues therefore that approaches to youth development should be comprehensive enough to simultaneously address 'deficiencies' that need to be rectified and support youth in their resilience and agency. It points to the need for a solid evidence-base that provides a comprehensive and correct understanding of both the structural constraints and individual agency and argues that a lack thereof could have important implications for the success rates of policy and practice aimed at supporting youth development.

RC34-616.2
DE LANNØY, ARIANÉ* (University of Cape Town)

Youth Well-Being and Social Exclusion in South Africa

This paper interrogates the concept of youth well-being in post-apartheid South Africa as applied in the country's youth development policies. Concerns around large numbers of young people in poverty and poor health and policy makers have attempted to respond to this 'exclusion'. However, a growing body of longitudinal survey data indicate little or no change in the dominant measures of youth exclusion. This paper presents a brief overview of the concept 'well-being' and social exclusion', followed by an examination of these notions in the context of policy efforts to address youth deprivation. The 2015 National Youth Development Policy is used as a case study. The paper then draws on qualitative data on the lived experiences of youth in South Africa to highlight gaps and inconsistencies in the policy's dominant interpretation of well-being and social exclusion', indicating that youth well-being and exclusion seem to be understood mainly in terms of deficiencies in the individual fields of educational attainment and employment, or, at the levels of the family and community, as 'dysfunctions'. The paper argues that it is exactly these inconsistencies that continue to drive the symbolic and experienced exclusion of South African youth.
RC02-JS-8.4

DE LARA, JUAN* (University of Southern California)

Contesting Contingency: Racialized Labor and the Logistics of Global Capital

This paper argues that precarious workers can provide insightful organizing strategies and theoretical challenges to the global circular apparatus of racial capitalism. It uses Southern California’s logistics economy to show how the production of immigrant workers as precarious labor was critical to the development of flexible production and distribution systems. Southern California’s port complexes are an example of these systems and provide a window into the machinations of state actors and business interests who strengthened their position within the global commodity network by developing extensive and intensive distribution systems they believed would attract a highly mobile and flexible 21st century capitalism. More specifically, the paper examines how contingent warehouse workers produced a counter-narrative that challenged the dominant discourse of logistics-based regional entrepreneurialism by questioning public policies that placed growth and profit before economic and social justice.

The paper begins by outlining how the Change To Win labor federation launched a regional organizing campaign that extended the scale of warehouse work moving beyond the usual confines of shop floor complaints to make a broader argument about economic justice, regional development and globalization. Warehouse workers and their allies argued that the unmitigated flow of global capital—underwritten by corporations like Walmart and Amazon—regularly subjected local communities to poverty level wages, precarious employment and deadly labor practices. What unfolded during the Warehouse Workers United organizing campaign will show how labor and immigrant social movement organizations crafted spatial narratives that connected global logistics to regional struggles for racial and economic justice.

RC05-122.1

DE LIMA, PHILOMENA* (University of the Highlands and Islands)

Bridgeing the 'Migration-Development Nexus'-Addressing the 'Wellbeing' of Migrants in Rural Areas

The last decades have witnessed an increase in the range and scope of literature on international migration, including to so called ‘non-traditional locales’—i.e. rural regions—within some large metropolitan regions and countries with little or no previous experience of international migration. The debate on migration in the EU including the UK has privileged two parallel discourses reinforcing an instrumental view of migrants: the role of migration and migrants in contributing to ‘development’ and poverty alleviation in their countries of origin; and their contribution to economic growth and addressing skills shortages/gaps in the context of demographic changes, identified as being more severe in some rural areas in the Global North. These discourses underpin two contrasting and persistent tropes of migrants in rural areas: as essential to ‘plugging labor shortages’ or ‘taking jobs and resources away from locals’, resulting in an opposing interest in how best to ‘integrate’ migrants largely from destination country perspectives and at the expense of social justice considerations related to their wellbeing and human rights. Rurality in this context is not a neutral space but rather is conceptualized as relational embodying varied notions related to race, nationhood, gender, age and so on which impact on migrants lives in rural communities. Drawing on empirical research undertaken on EU mobile citizens and international migrants in rural areas of the UK and Scotland and a synthesis of a literature review of rural practical research undertaken on EU mobile citizens and international migrants in rural areas of the UK and Scotland and a synthesis of a literature review of rural areas that can be called

RC27-492.2

DE LISIO, AMANDA* (Bournemouth University)

SILK, MICHAEL (Bournemouth University)

DE ALMEIDA, BÁRBARA S. (Universidade Federal do Paraná)

(Re)Presenting, Embodying & Consuming Rio De Janeiro: Narratives of Nation and the 2016 Olympic Games

As one of the most visited cities in the Southern Hemisphere, sandwiched between world-renowned beaches and mountainous terrain, Rio has long been in the midst of urban renewal—the literal city of the future. More recently, the entrepreneurial mode of governance pioneered in Barcelona, prior to the 1992 Summer Olympic event, influenced a wave of urban (re)development strategies enacted across 2016 Olympic host communities. The Strategic Plan of the City of Rio de Janeiro (Plano Estratégico da Cidade de Rio de Janeiro) named the (sport) mega-event as a desirable chance to restore tourism and attract foreign, as well as domestic investment (Torres Ribeiro, 2006). In this way, the mega-event offered an alternative avenue to “civilizing” the public sphere—e.g., whereas health and sanitation policies in the late 19th century were intended to “civilize” (those included in the populace, the current planning approach has
A satisfying supply of food and an adequate nutrition of the soldiers are fundamental for every armed force. Thus, the Swiss Military Academy starts a research project about "nutrition in the armed forces". The scope of this study is to gain more precise insights and more profound knowledge about the particularities of military food and nutrition.

In particular, this sociological study aims to show how the Swiss Armed Forces deal with the considerable variety of food preferences and alimentation habits of their conscripts. Contrasting the wide range of food available in our modern society with the restricted choice of meals during military service, it becomes evident that some adjustments are needed to bring these two worlds together. The presentation will therefore display the implemented measures of the Swiss Armed Forces to meet day-to-day the different expectations of the soldiers. What are the key organizational aspects of an adequate food supply for the troops? Is it possible to satisfy a broad range of necessities or do we face restrictions in the food offer?

To answer these questions, the first task is to describe the current diversity of food necessities and preferences among young Swiss adults. Multiple reasons are brought forward for very different alimentation habits: religious views, ethical claims, environmental concerns, food allergies, health beliefs, etc. The second task is to assess – through the analysis of regulations and guidelines as well as through interviews with responsible personnel – whether the Swiss Armed Forces take into consideration these different food habits. Finally, it will be shown towards what alimentation necessities the Swiss Armed Forces are geared and where the limitations of diversity management of food preferences are.

**RC47-783.1**

**DE SOUSA SANTOS, BOAVENTURA** (University of Coimbra)

**Epistemological and Practical Challenges for Social Movements in the Global South in 2018**

Social and epistemic justice in the late 2010s.

**RC44-740.5**

**DE SPIEGELAERE, STAN** (ETUI)

**European Works Councils, an Embryo for Transnational Solidarity**

As companies operate increasingly on an international scale, meaningful employee participation needs a form of transnationalism. In Europe, this took shape in the form of European Works Councils (EWCs) with a EU Directive on the matter published in 1994. It was hoped that through transnational information and consultation of employees, a form of transnational solidarity would be created. Case study research identified multiple obstacles and limits to the development of this transnational solidarity.

In this paper, we study the development of transnational solidarity in EWCs based on large scale survey results. A survey of over 2,000 EWC representatives of over 200 different EWCs gives insight in how EWC representatives experience transnational solidarity, how this changes according to the EWC, but also how the experience varies inside various EWCs, depending on the position and country of origin of the representative.

This multi-level research is the first of its kind that looks in to these themes using a representative sample of EWCs and EWC representatives and provides crucial in the problems and prospects of going towards true transnational solidarity.

**RC43-735.3**

**DE VOS, ESTHER** (Royal Roads University)

**SEVERSON, MERYN** (Capital Region Housing)

**Conceptualizing Social Sustainability in the Canadian Affordable Housing Sector**

The three dimensions of sustainability – environmental, economic, and social – have been well established. However, while economic and environmental sustainability are more easily understood and measured, social sustainability remains less understood. Researchers have begun to study social sustainability in earnest, particularly exploring its connections to urban sustainability, urban form, mixed density and use, and community development. However, the context of social and affordable housing remains an untouched area. Situated in Edmonton, Canada, Capital Region Housing is one of the largest providers of social and affordable housing in the country. We recognize that the current model of social and affordable housing is unsustainable – financially, environmentally, and socially. We are moving towards recognizing that social sustainability is an important concept for the support of our tenants and communities.

We thus conceptualize social sustainability within the context of social and affordable housing. How does a housing provider define social sustainability? What does social sustainability look like for the people that live in social and affordable housing and within the broader community? We understand social sustainability to be multi-scalar and multi-dimensional, and linked to four key themes: equity, inclusion, security, and resiliency. Connected to these themes, we elaborate on
new policy innovations to increase opportunities and stability for tenants of social and affordable housing. This paper integrates research on affordable housing, regeneration and revitalization, community resiliency, and social sustainability.

RC15-JS-59.5

DE WET, KATINKA* (University of the Free State)

Reversing Re-Engineering: The Failure of the Community Health Worker Program in the Free State Province, South Africa

There is a tremendous array of proof as to the benefits that the deployment of community health workers (CHW) potentially hold. Evidence-based improvements in multi-faceted health outcomes are often found in the literature. Ironically, it has been much harder to translate these benefits into practice, witnessing substantially more concrete outcomes than compared to a relatively affluent country like South Africa. This is noteworthy given the South African state’s intention to create a large cadre of standardized CHWs as essential components of the Ward Outreach Team initiative under the Primary Health Care re-engineering process that is tentatively emerging in South Africa. One of the most troubling absences in the extensive range of knowledge related to CHW and their activities, is the fact that little evidence is available to direct and forewarn as to the management of CHW programs at scale, under the auspices of the existing health system. Equally worrying in the case of South Africa’s move towards a universal CHW program are the associated challenges of re-orientating a range of eclectic community-based services that literally sprung up overnight to respond to disease specific requirements notably related to HIV and AIDS and to TB, to the creation of a standardized and regulated CHW program. CHW are supposedly a response to to more inclusive, participatory, equitable and relevant responses related to health care needs in a world where inequalities (especially in relation to health) are constantly soaring. However, the history of community-based health care activities, as can be witnessed by the 2014 incident in the Free State province by the peremptory dismissal of a group of CHWs, is replete with the duplication of errors and falling prey to the pitfalls of the past.

RC15-281.1

DE WET, KATINKA* (University of the Free State)

Through the Lens of Bourdieu: The Evolution of Responses to HIV and AIDS in South Africa

The field of HIV and AIDS has transformed significantly over the last couple of years, especially with the introduction of life-saving antiretroviral treatment (ART) that has manifestly changed the course of this epidemic. The field of HIV and AIDS has witnessed interesting shifts since the full-scale availability of ART and the concomitant medicalization of responses to the scourge (through initiatives such as “treatment as prevention” and “exposure prophylaxis”). These changes in the field constantly call for new forms of capital to be mustered in order to ensure continued legitimacy in this evolving field. In a variety of responses to the illness—from funding, to human resources for health, to activism, and in relation to the field of ethics—constant re-negotiations and reflections are vital in order to adapt to the new realities in the field of HIV and AIDS. The disease’s initial exceptionalism has framed the field to a large extent but in light of its normalization (through its medicalization), those in the so-called “AIDS industry” have to reposition themselves in order to maintain the capital and material advantages such as funding, recognition, and legitimacy, in order to remain authoritative figures in the field of HIV and AIDS. This is even more apparent in research on HIV and AIDS in the humanities and the social sciences. Whereas these disciplines were deemed invaluable during the “glory days” of HIV and AIDS enquiry marked by its uniqueness and exceptionalism (and ample resources through the deeply regenerative process of global funding), these disciplines are now struggling with their uniqueness and exceptionalism (and ample resources through the deeply neglected process of global funding).

RC37-663.1

DE-SHALIT, AVNER* (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

KADDAR, MERA (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

KIRCHBERG, VOLKER (Leuphana University of Lueneburg)

WEDLER, PATRICIA (Leuphana University of Lueneburg)

Critical Artists and Urban Development - Theoretical Foundations and Proposed Explanations

This presentation and paper will deal with an essential issue of the ISA Research Council “Sociology of the Arts”, entitled “Potency or Impotence of Artists in Society”. The “potency” or “impotence” studied here, is a characteristic of the artist, and her political value orientation and political behavior in urban settings, and her position within the development polices. In a comparison of four cities (Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Hamburg, Hanover), our interdisciplinary and international team studies if and how artists critically contribute to the shaping of the city, and how much these critical artistic interventions are regarded as political, from a spectrum of reconciliatory and strategic cooperation with local municipalities to outspoken antagonistic opposition and protest. The presentation and paper in Toronto would concentrate on our discussion of theoretical foundations, based on first empirical findings in the four cities. We look at a triangle that symbolizes the core structures, and core processes of critical urban intervention of artists. The three overlapping fields (or corners) of this triangle are “art,” “politics,” and “city.” The field of “art” (or art world and fields of culture) intersects with the field of the “city” (changing urban spaces), and both intersect with the field of “politics” (understood as the engagement in shaping the collective). The focus of our research is the “urban political artist” who is positioned in the intersection of all three fields. Other types to be considered for comparative reasons are the “urban activist” (in the intersection of “politics” and “city”), the “political artist” (in the intersection of “art” and “politics”) and the social artist (in the intersection of “art” and “city”). There is also the “exclusionary artist” who refrains from political and urban issues but is still inspired by the city for her work. This research tests the typology of artists in the four cities.

TG07-1007.1

DEANGELO, DARCI (University of Ottawa)

Minefield Montage: Juxtapositions of Materials, Stories, and Sensoria from Cambodia

This presentation will depict the use of montage as a sensory ethnographic method in a Cambodian minefield among deminers who were training to detect landmines with mine detection rats. Montage allowed unexpected relationships to emerge, from uncertainty’s relationship to love to human relationships with spirits. The paper draws from juxtapositions of multiple fieldwork materials from visuals, narratives, and sensorial sources (such as audio and touch). I focus on exemplary moments of montage from the field: 1) contemporary art by Cambodian artists with filmed fieldwork scenes; 2) narratives of love deminers have for the rats with narratives of suspicions they have for coworkers; and 3) the homage the deminers give to a dead rat with the homage they give to spirits. The senses bridge across these juxtapositions, revealing unnoticed parallels and exciting connections. Considering that the minefield threatened potential violence in the form of explosives in the ground, by the state which surveilled the deminers, and the former combatants-turned-deminers themselves, montage offers a useful method for allowing what was unsaid but also expressed more apparent to an outsider. Moreover, because the fieldwork entailed understanding spirits and nonhumans like mine detection rats, montage formulated ways of knowing that went beyond words. Key for this presentation is utilizing associative thinking toward the liberalization of gun laws. Within that larger trend, there has been a movement toward allowing individuals to carry concealed firearms in previously protected spaces, including hospitals, churches, and university campuses. The state of Idaho, for example, has been at the forefront of this trend. In 2014 the state legislature passed SB 1254, a law which allowed citizens to individually carry concealed firearms on the campuses of state colleges and universities. Not surprisingly, there has been robust public debate over the expansion of concealed carry. On the one hand, supporters of these new laws have argued that allowing individuals to carry firearms on campus will deter potential mass shooters, terrorists and enhance the security of students, faculty, and staff. Those who oppose campus carry have contended that universities have low crime rates and that allowing firearms to be carried on campus will increase the number of accidental discharges, suicides, and violent crimes. Given these trends, this paper traces out the discursive struggle over firearms on college campuses in the state of Idaho. By conducting a qualitative thematic analysis of newspaper articles, social media posts, and transcripts of legislative debates, this paper traces the evolution of the campus carry debate. Particular attention is paid to how supporters of campus carry constructed the role the concealed firearms could play in deterring and thwarting mass shootings and terrorist attacks on U.S. college campuses.
The paper discusses the everyday struggle of multi-ethnic Sri Lankans to construct ‘home’, and on the basis of ethnographic research that was conducted for my PhD work, and in the discussions the ‘home’ refers. The paper argues that this process is a complex one that involves different layers of identity and experience. The paper is divided into three main sections: (a) the construction process of the ‘home’ as an intermediate space between the local and the global; (b) the role of religion in the construction process; and (c) the role of community in the construction process. The paper concludes with a discussion on the implications of the findings for the understanding of the processes of identity formation and community building in Sri Lanka.
“Gendered Borders”: Migrants and Refugees Shaping the Policy Making Process

The gender dimension of borders crossing has been scarcely studied (K. Ohmae, 1990; A. Prusio, 2008; T. Wilson, 1998, 2012). The A. has studied the process of “gendering” the European Union Borders and its effects on policy making, analyzing critical issues such as the concept of borders and boundaries, as constructed lines of differences, and the process of policy making in the EU. The presence of vulnerable groups amongst refugees and migrants in the flows since 2014, has obliged the Council of Europe to recommend to the member states to take into account gender-based violence and gender-related persecution in their asylum systems. The Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe 2014, for the protection of refugee women against violence, focuses on the reception procedures and support for asylum seekers. According to the interviews and materials gathered in long field researches by the A. amongst refugees in Iraq, Jordan and Syria, amongst diasporas in EU – Yazidi and Christian – the experience of men and women (according to age class) are different with specific vulnerabilities in various stages (according to the phases of their journey) and in various contexts, in instance violence suffered by women in the country of origin, when they become the victim of abuses during their journey, when they are trafficked). When crossing the borders, their vulnerability emerges more because of loss of points of orientation, lack of knowledge, risk to be blackmailed to access resources, risk of sexual abuse etc. (Amnesty International, 2017). Not only women: also single men and children suffer types of violence and have been the object of a specific normative in EU countries. The concept of “Gendered Borders” offers a new perspective in policy making, prevention and resolution of conflicts and violence (S. Shekhawat, E. C. Del Re, 2018).

DEL RE, EMANUELA C.* (Univ. Niccolò Cusano of Rome)

Minorities, Conflicts and National Identity. the Yazidis: A Case in Point.

The persecution by ISIS of the scarcely studied Yazidi community (A. Birgül, 2014) has raised questions about the destiny and role of all minorities in the new Middle Eastern asset and about the strategies and normative to protect them and preserve their presence in the region (M. Ma'oz, G. Sheffer, 2002; W. Kymlicka, E. Pfösl 2014). The A. who has carried out extensive research on and with the Yazidis since 2013, analyzes their actions and conditions at local, regional and international level, enhancing their transformation from being a vulnerable group virtually unable to react, to being a credible interlocutor for the Muslims in the fight against a common enemy such as ISIS. A transformation due to changes occurred in the recent years in the community such as openness, political recognition and other, in line with globalization and with the media exposure following the persecution (E. C. Del Re, 2015, 2017). Moreover, their ethnicity has become an important element in their social and political role and position in the Iraqi-Kurdish society that has become more significant in the referendums for the independence of Iraqi-Kurdistan in September 2017, where their national identity emerged as a key element. The relationship with the consistent diasporic communities in Europe and in the USA is also a relevant element of the new phase in their history. Their appeal for the recognition of their persecution as Genocide, promotes them as bearers of fundamental global values, am makes them a case in point for all minorities.

DEL RE, EMANUELA C.* (Univ. Unicusano Roma)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
This paper argues for more complex analyses of welfare state gender regimes by focusing on a key element frequently forgotten in cross-national comparisons: intimate partner violence (IPV) and responses thereto, especially criminal justice system (CJS) responses. We return to the notions of gender regime and welfare regimes, and critically elaborate them through the notion of gendered violence theorised, to analyse gendered socio-political and judicial institutions and practices. According to Haney (2004), welfare state regimes, gender regimes and judicial regimes tend to match together in how policies are named, debated and implemented. However, many comparative welfare analyses do not attend to violence, instead, violence and responses thereto are rooted in institutions and inequality regimes (Walby 2008).

Building on earlier work (Hearn, Strid et al. 2016), we use comparative methods to address discursive dynamics and judicial practices in France and Sweden in the light of transformations in gender regimes, illustrative of broader contextualizing and theoretical concepts. First, we review relevant laws and policy, inspired by the Critical Frame Analysis (Verloo 2007), noting differences, similarities and convergences in welfare and judicial systems. Second, we focus on judicial practices in two countries, particularly in CJS treatment of IPV. In Sweden, more explicitly gendered structural policy is accompanied by cases being constructed and treated more individually by professionals with real expertise on domestic violence; while in more corporatist regime France, only very serious cases are so treated, and less individual, more proceduralised assessment of cases by workdays lost is used. CJS procedure impact the construction and definition of the problem, especially regarding how professionals consider the gendering and seriousness of the violence in making a case.

Finally, we critically interrogate how useful "gender" typologies are, including in providing avenues for intersectional analyses combining sociological theories of change (Muller 2005) and transformation (Felslter et al. 1980).

DELGADO, JUAN* (University of California, Sociology) The Religious Life of Ethno-Racial Mobilization of Blackness in Colombia

After the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965), important sectors of the Colombian Catholic Church were “opting for the poor” at a time when Latin America was going through exclusionary processes of economic development and political authoritarianism. The emergence of liberation theology not only sensitized priests to socio-economic inequalities but also to ethno-racial demands on the Church, while in more corporatist regime France, only very serious cases are so treated, and less individual, more proceduralised assessment of cases by workdays lost is used. While CJS procedure impact the construction and definition of the problem, especially regarding how professionals consider the gendering and seriousness of the violence in making a case.

Finally, we critically interrogate how useful “gender” typologies are, including in providing avenues for intersectional analyses combining sociological theories of change (Muller 2005) and transformation (Felslter et al. 1980).

DELLA RAGIONE, LINDA* (University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU) Advertising and Female Body: Evolution and Social Issues

In order to create consumers, ad men had to develop universal notions in co-operation with social psychologists that have demonstrated the effectiveness of links between “instinct” and mass sales. The methodologies followed to create ads have evolved and changed deeply, jointly with the evolution of economy. Both the industrial revolution – before – and the rise of consumerism – later – had a determinate impact upon the characters of advertisements, whose content moved gradually from mere information to more or less subtle persuasion, to be achieved through the stimulation of a consumer’s emotional and psychic sphere. Nowadays, commercials manipulate people’s strongest desires and greatest fears to convince them to buy their preferred products and, doing so, they also uphold stereotypes regarding class, gender and race. The aim of this paper is to show the historical evolution of the use of the female image in advertising during the last decades and the social issues related to this topic.

DELLA RAGIONE, LINDA* (University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU) Free Speech and Sexism: The Role of Social Media

Since advertisement started to arise, women have been increasingly used as protagonists in order to advertise and sell products devoid of any connection with the female body. They have been drastically demeaned, up to be decapitated. We came to speak about the ‘commodification’ of the female body. That gender representation in advertising is not neutral, and that this has a deep impact on society, is proved by the attention that high-ranking researchers have devoted to the ethical questions directly emerging from these matters. Erving Goffman in 1976 expressed his opinion about the construction that the role models proposed by the media and by advertising gave to the meaning of “gender identity” since they strongly pervaded society, due to their public diffusion. For any legal system, an especially difficult problem consists in putting limits to the freedoms in the advertising industry. It is possible, for example, to reproduce the third way “role models” elaborated by Abel in his speech “Speech and Respect”, in order to solve the conflict causing a speech, namely a (semi)-informal process through which it is possible to regulate the speech itself, besides solving a conflict. The aim envisaged by Abel is to construct an institutionalized but informal conversation between the victim and the offender where the offender should offer an explanation, an alternative interpretation of his own ambiguous words and impenetrable motives. The victim, in turn, could accept this explanation and his injury might heal. There are some examples of public excuses presented in “communitarian” way from ads companies. Nowadays, the easiest and more practical manner to express a public apologizes is through social media. The aim of this paper is to prove the effectiveness of Abel’s third way in the advertising field, in order to redress the status equality between men and women.

DELLAPERGOLA, SERGIO* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem) Antisemitism: National or European Constellation?

What are the fundamentals of contemporary antisemitism? Jewish excessive power, Holocaust denial, and Israel demonization are the three main strands of antisemitism. A fourth type stressing the Jew as a physical and moral degenerate was important historically but is less central today. There have been and there are different ideological foundations – pagan, Muslim, Christian, left-wing, right-wing, and liberal-centrist. Christians and Muslims view the Jew as enemy, but also as possible neophyte. Political antisemitism condemns the Jew for different and specular reasons: the Capitalist, the Bolshevik. For liberals, the main theme is assimilation of the Jews. Fundamental research needs include: noting the number of events and the number of perpetrators; looking at the number of people exposed to the event, or the multiplier of events and people exposed to them; a comparative framework, time-oriented and in association with external events – economic conjuncture for example; and understanding differential geographic, demographic, socio-cultural characteristics of perpetrators and victims alike. Finally, one needs to look at the frequency and patterns of Jewish response. Looking at past research experience, we detect studies of antisemitic acts, perceptions, and discourse. We need to start creating a coherent mapping sentence toward more integrated studies in the future. We must outline who is the active and passive actor; who pursues action after the initial antisemitic event; and what are the main diffusion channels. Longitudinal studies have been quite absent from the scene. How to react to antisemitism? Through educating people about the history and the dangers behind deeds and traumas and teaching good behavioral examples, being politically active, bringing people to directly know Jewish and
Just as the social welfare state arose to reproduce and mediate the contradictions of an ascendant phase of capitalist expansion, the ongoing reterritorialization of the social welfare state forms part of an epic struggle to maintain profits within the contradictory limits imposed by a deepening structural crisis. Political opposition to social spending cutbacks was initially weak as neoliberalism proved adept at fragmenting the traditional bases of popular resistance, leading democratic/social democratic parties to succumb to the dictates of global capital and opting for “softer, gentler” neoliberal reforms as the “only alternative” to savage austerity and neoliberal restructuring. In the 1990s, an earlier phase of ascendant neoliberalism yielded the triumphant proclamation of an “end of history” which subsequently came crashing down in the throes of a deep and persistent recession. In more recent years, a deeply dimensioned political trend to the right has refueled and accelerated the tendency towards establishing an ever lower common denominator for recalibrated social welfare regimes, taking a price corresponding to this right of access. As a result, the labor market for professional services remains unopened to women aspiring to enter the notary profession, despite the advent of a glass ceiling. The effects of the current reform of the profession by the “Macron” law of 6 August 2015 have also to be called into question. If the introduction of a retirement age of 65 for all offices and notaries is expected to increase the flow of entry into the notary profession, several obstacles remain, however. Finally, the reform reinforces the competitive logic and promotes liberalization that can just as easily promote female entrepreneurship as generating gendered segregation logics. It also provokes resistance in the profession and reform projects which are liable to promote as to limit the feminization of the profession.

**RC38-678.2**

DEMARTINI, ZEILA* (Centro de Estudos Rurais e Urbanos / USP)

**Narratives of Immigrants: A Comparative Analysis of Generations**

A comparative analysis of successive generations of families is relevant to the understanding of international migration processes and the subjects. This paper analyzes oral narratives obtained under the form of histories in a study carried out on dislocations occurred between Africa and Brazil in the 1970s decades. We focus the analysis on the migration of Luso-Africans and Africans whose trajectories were very varied, having in common the fact that they all went out from Africa at the same moment – from political questions and the war. When interviewing different generations of each family, we could get different representations of the same facts and experiences, as well as from one generation over another. The family histories may also be considered. The nature of the questions to research had led us on a historical excursion, taking into account the fact that talk of second and third generation involved in the case of these migration processes, in talking about children and young people. This aspect is usually not considered in most studies: that large proportion of children and young people carry on their life experiences in different socio-economic and cultural realities. Tried to verify that implications displacements during this period on their lives and experiences, and especially that contact with others, holding that contact with others is the key to understanding the way we experience and entry into new contexts can lead to the experiences, cultures and identities of children and young people and that the analysis of these elements could highlight issues. Urges us to question how each generation represents its history, the history of its family, and the history of the nation of origin of the first generation.

**RC16-322.2**

DEMETRIOU, CHARES* (Lund University)

ALIMI, EITAN* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

**Relationalizing Contact Theory: The Dynamics of Contact and Contention**

Contact theory argues that groups of people become less prone to conflict with each other the more they are in contact with each other, holding that contact with others reduces stereotyping, prejudice, and hostility. While empirical evidence for and against the theory exists in the literature, we argue that the flaws of the theory relate more to its conceptual and methodological underpinnings than to its empirical correspondence.

This theory pays attention to relations among groups primarily in terms of hierarchy, competitiveness, and interdependence. While this is a promising, it is neither sufficiently relational nor dynamic. Above all, the theory pays little attention to the role mechanisms play in the generation of conflict-prone and non-conflict-prone contact. Relaying on the analysis of variable covariance, it hints, at best, at the presence and consequentiality of mechanisms but does not investigate actual mechanism operation.

In order to better explain why sometimes contact leads to violence, we reconceptualize contact and conceptualize, rather than as contact as a set of procedures which are pre-given units, we conceptualize social formations resulting from interactions. Methodologically, we analyze mechanism operation, rather than treating mechanisms as intervening variables. Particularly, we analyze the interplay among mechanisms and reverse mechanisms. This analysis allows understanding the key process whereby contact becomes politicized, hence no longer contained in the private realm but rather consumed by the public realm, where the state is implicated.

We apply mechanism analysis in a comparison of two settings: colonial Cyprus (1945-1959), where members of the Greek and Turkish populations were in contact, and West Bank (1967-2001), where members of the Israeli Jewish and Palestinians populations were in contact. Each of the two settings featured, respectively, historical periods of politicized contact promoting violence and depoliticized contact impeding violence.
De-Urbanization in Central Russia: Socio-Cultural Transformations in the Life Practices of Modern Rural Communities

The aim of my study is to find out whether de-urbanization in Central Russia can be explained as a form of escapism. The last to be interpreted as the way of overcoming one’s individual and social problems, meeting the aspiration to get rid of political ideology and employment relationships and find piece, solitude and tranquility.

Or, otherwise, is it still an ordinary form of urban-rural life, when a city dweller live in «two homes» of city apartment and holiday village (dacha) in suburban and do not realize his lifestyle as something opposing commonly accepted standards.

The long-term observation and inquiry into the life of eco-villages and ecovillages does not reveal that the life in the Russian countryside encourages the inhabitants to become more sensitive to their state of dependence on social system in different spheres of life, such as:

- Physical self-maintenance
- Informational autonomy and independence from the official media
- Being beyond the biopolitics (cultivation)

We can also state the situation of cultural divergence between dachas and eco-villages:

- dachas – deal with the soviet legacy, common urban culture, self-actualization practices.
- eco villages – are inclined to invent their own traditions and generate original ideology. In this way we come across with neopaganism and nationalism.

Such a research is inevitably linked with socio-psychological issues. The concept of de-urbanization for the eco-villagers therefore implies that when you leave the city and move to rural area you take responsibility for your life and escape from the influence of social manipulation and biopolitics.

Referenced Work:
DEMIDOVA, YULIA* (Moscow State University of Lomonosov)

De-Urbanization in Central Russia: Socio-cultural transformations in the life practices of modern rural communities

Domestic Violence and the Twentieth Century Greek Family in Greece, the United States, and Australia

Gender inequality is most critically evidenced in violence against women. It is estimated that one in four women in Greece has or will be the victim of violence sometime in her life. Domestic violence has been shown to have increased there since the onset of austerity. In addition, it has been argued that it occurs among the poor and the uneducated.

Greeks are known for their strong family system, a system that has provided personal safety and security throughout Greece’s tumultuous history. At the same time, the sacredness of this institution has until recent decades meant that family violence has existed in secret and with impunity.

Based on my research of Greeks in Greece and the diaspora of Australia and the United States during the twentieth century I will identify ways in which domestic violence was largely unrecognized as a social issue. In addition, using sources such as the United Nations CEDAW report on Greece, WIN HELLAS, an NGO founded in Greece in 2006 to empower women and fight domestic violence, and the Daughters of Penelope, an organization established to maintain and continue the Greek culture and now engaged in domestic violence projects, and family studies, I will explain how 21st century institutions outside of and within Greece have provided support for the elimination of domestic violence during its heightened visibility currently as austerity has been implemented.

Over violence will be covered as well as symbolic violence manifested by the idea of the traditional or patriarchal family. While discussion of actual statistics will be limited to Greece, discussion of violence in the Greek family in Australia and the United States will be based on qualitative research. The sociological recognition of non-recognition of the issue will be compared to the psychological and anthropological.

Family Conflict and Violence As Pathways into LGBTIQ Homelessness in Australia

Homelessness for LGBTIQ people is a product of personal vulnerabilities and structural stigma that embeds heteronormative, queerophobic, and transphobic prejudices in everyday experience. Rejection by family of origin is well-documented in international literature, and greater reliance on families of choice including friendship and community networks is known to be supportive in the face of conflict within family of origin. To date, less is known about how family violence and conflict contribute to first homelessness among LGBTIQ Australians. There is a great need to understand their distinctive experience of family violence, conflict and homelessness in order to resolve early home leaving and the ongoing cycle of housing instability.

This paper presents the findings on family conflict and violence from a mixed methods research study of Australian LGBTIQ homelessness. We conducted a secondary data analysis of two national surveys of homelessness that contained responses from heterosexual, lesbian, gay and bisexual people of all ages. We combined these with 19 qualitative interviews with homelessness service providers and 17 LGBTIQ service users.

Reported reasons for first homelessness differed significantly according to sexual orientation. LGB survey respondents were more likely to report relationship breakdown, family conflict and family violence than heterosexual respondents. Higher levels of childhood sexual assault and out of home care experiences for LGB people indicated that conflictual issues in families of origin arise much earlier than adolescence for some. While family support was lower for LGB respondents than for heterosexual, support from friends and a greater reliance on community groups rather than family for support was potentially a protective factor in pathways out of homelessness. We discuss the implications of these findings for policy and service provision, and with regard to future LGBTIQ research agendas related to family conflict or violence and homelessness.

Using a Feminist Interdisciplinary Lens to Research Gender and Canadian Engineering Education: Processes, Challenges, and Potentials

Despite their increasing participation in Canadian higher education since the 1970s, women remain underrepresented among undergraduate students in engineering. To explore why this is, our interdisciplinary research team has undertaken a complex mixed methods study of selected faculties of engineering in which women, though still a minority, constitute an atypically large percentage of the undergraduate student population. The study included questionnaires and interviews, completed by women and men engineering students, professors and administrators within engineering, along with direct observation and the collection of documentary material. This paper reports on the various processes and challenges we encountered, linked to the development and use of multiple methodological strategies within an interdisciplinary research team, including the mutual education of team members about theory, research techniques, engineering cultures and practices, and the building of a consensus over the rationale for our eventual research design. To date, little Canadian research on gender and engineering education has been conducted with the basic goal of bridging perspectives across social sciences, education and engineering, while this was identified from the start as a key objective of our team of feminist professors and graduate students. We conclude by discussing how the resulting research experience confirms our conviction that such interdisciplinary research offers great potential for generating new knowledge that can help improve the situation of women in engineering education.
The profession of medicine in England has been variously challenged and changed by the growth of Public and Patient Involvement (PPI) in its various forms. Initially, and especially at the turn of millennium the emphasis was on a deliberative or democratic model of citizen and user involvement. With the neoliberal turn of New Public Management (NPM) in the following decade the emphasis switched to a consumerist approach (patient choice). This version challenged the power of the profession more immediately and directly. Currently, the emphasis has again changed, this time to co-production. This reflects an attempt at more consensual approach to managerial-professional power relations and a move away from (but not a rejection of) consumerism and NPM and the emergence of a New Public Governance (NPG). This, perhaps idealistically, seeks the hybridisation of doctors, patients and maybe even managers too.

The paper will review the extent of citizen involvement across the NHS and the professional bodies in service delivery and health research governance. In examining the power play involved, I will be assessing whether the involvement reflects an empowerment or manipulation the parties involved. For while not the only factor, citizen and more especially user involvement has played a crucial part in the reconfiguration of the power relations between the medical profession, managers and the state, as well as the public. In this paper I will draw on a Foucauldian analysis of power informed by an Actor Network Theory analysis.

RC32-857.5

DENT, MIKE* (Staffordshire University)
CARTER, PAM (University of Leicester)
MARTIN, GRAHAM (University of Leicester)

Challenging Medical Power? Citizen and User Involvement within the English NHS

The paper will review the extent of citizen involvement across the NHS and the professional bodies in service delivery and health research governance. In examining the power play involved, I will be assessing whether the involvement reflects an empowerment or manipulation the parties involved. For while not the only factor, citizen and more especially user involvement has played a crucial part in the reconfiguration of the power relations between the medical profession, managers and the state, as well as the public. In this paper I will draw on a Foucauldian analysis of power informed by an Actor Network Theory analysis.

RC33-609.6

DERBAS, ALEXIA* (Western Sydney University)

Women Researching Violent Extremism: Gendered and Racialized Experiences

Researching “radicalization” in a government funded study is a difficult process as the field work tends to reinforce ambivalence towards government practice. The difficulty is further compounded when the researchers are two women: a black woman racialized as black, and an Arab woman racialized as white. The paper is a critical, reflexive reflection on being in the field engaged in “Countering Violent Extremism” (CVE) research in Sydney, Australia. Eighteen youth service providers were interviewed to understand their attitudes and experiences towards “violent extremism” and young people at risk of “radicalizing” to violence. Participants shared traumatic stories of young people impacted by the Australian Federal Government’s strict new laws for children seen to be involved in terrorist related activity. They also showed frustration for what they saw to be misused funding as they were dealing with other issues impacting young people more profoundly, such as domestic violence, drug and alcohol abuse and homelessness. The paper will explore how the two women researchers navigated such challenging and often emotional topics. The researchers experienced the interviews differently, with power manifesting differently in different spaces, and so the paper will reflect on how these experiences were highly racialized. This, as well as being impacted by the different ages and career stages of the researchers.

RC22-420.6

DERBAS, ALEXIA* (Western Sydney University)

Young Muslim Women’s Politics of Everyday Living: Australia and the Digital Social

Digital technologies have transformed the possibilities for religion and how it is experienced today. They have also magnified racist and sexist encounters, while simultaneously providing spaces of resilience and community. This paper explores young women’s embodied practices of social networking in an Australian context. Contrary to the clash of civilizations thesis, young Muslims in Australia are not taking part in a choice between tradition and modernity. Nowhere is this more evident than in the hybrid performances they engage in on mainstream social media sites. Platforms such as Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat require different performances of the self, foregrounding different identities at different times. The study shows that for young women, Islam is constituted in new ways through digital media and cultures, and this includes an interaction with “offline”, “traditional” religion and religious practices. Connections with other Muslims, with non-Muslims and with political events impacting global Muslim communities are also constantly negotiated in ways that sometimes enforce traditional or religious structures, but also allow for a performance of the self that reconfigures power to centralize the individual’s everyday practices. Digital media practices are here shaped by the gender and cultural expectations of different communities, impacted by a difference between online and “offline” selves, and the consequences of presenting as a woman in both types of spaces. But social media also impacts on young Muslim women’s different selves. The research makes a case for small samples in order to focus on situated knowledges and the notion of polyvocality within categories of people and within people themselves. In-depth mixed-methods research with twelve participants has allowed a better understanding of the intersectional identities of young Australian Muslim women and their online performances.

RC47-783.5

DERMAN, OZGE* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales - Paris (CRAL))

Reflections on the Future of Turkey: Looking at the Two-Way Mirror of Gezi and 15 July

Turkey has been navigating through turbulent waters since Gezi Protests in 2013. As a part of the post-2010 Occupy movements around the world, Gezi, characterized by its anti-governmental features, was giving the cues to build the idea of an alternative future through its non-organized forms of resistance. Following the very spontaneous yet tactical and performative resistance during Gezi Protests, counterpublic spheres and counterdiscourses proliferated in Turkey along with a strong belief in the transformation in society.

Nonetheless, the country is going through a process of increasing authoritarianism since then in which violence and the silence resulting from the violence reigns, not to mention the erosion of democratic principles. The coup attempt on 15 July 2016 and the people taking the streets against heavily armed soldiers to protect their president after his call for an immediate resistance becomes the second point of reference through which the present paper investigates the “meaning” of alternative futures. The ongoing state of emergency continues with the restrictions on freedom of speech and media might not necessarily concern the multiple public(s) in the same way. The present paper aims to explore that the sense of future could easily differentiate according to those public(s).

The main question concerns thus how the subjects of both of the social movements become the actors through their bodily presences and repertoire of actions on the one hand, and on the other, in accordance with their values and visions on the future. Moreover, this comparison involves the questioning of the correlation between the imagining and the shaping of those subjects’ future prospects.

This paper adopts a qualitative methodology based on hermeneutics as the process of understanding. The data is provided by semi-structured interviews with the participants of the protests, hashtag ethnography on Twitter as well as an analysis of visual materials.

RC37-JS-28.5

DERMAN, OZGE* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales - Paris (CRAL))

Remembering the Victim(s): “You’re Not a Fish after All”

The assassination of the Armenian-Turkish journalist Hrant Dink in Istanbul in 2007 by a Turkish nationalist is a drastic incident in Turkey that remained engraved in the collective memory. He was not the first or the last intellectual assassinated and those repetitive forms of death constitute a very strong image of Turkish history. His assassination brings into light once again the political crimes against humanity and subsequently the dynamic relationship between art and politics. In 2010, Mihri Tankaslan, a member of Ciplak Ayaklar Dance Company, creates his performance called “You’re not a fish after all” in memory of Hrant Dink. The performance is introduced in a fragmented mode like dreams, however it articulately addresses a collective memory shaped by continuous violence and injustices. It represents an individual recollection of a certain event through which the artist interferes with the remembering of a large group of people like a big family. That so-called family is concerned by and follows closely multiple comparable killings of intellectuals and journalists in Turkey. In fact after 2015, the assassination of Tahir Elçi, a Kurdish lawyer specialized in human rights issues, could become the subject matter of the same performance. The performance thus unwindingly stages instances and images from historically repetitive periods.

This paper focuses on the reconstruction of the collective memory through that artwork and it adopts a qualitative methodology, introducing hermeneutics as a process of understanding. The data will be provided by semi-structured interviews with Tankaslan and the spectators of the performance in several occasions, taking into account the place and date of the performances.

RC32-581.1

DESAI, MANISHA* (University of Connecticut)

Beyond the Global North South Divide: Contemporary Feminist Debates in South Asia

While there have been tensions at the governmental level between countries in South Asia, feminists and women’s rights activists have always collaborated across these differences. Following a brief history of those collaborations, in
this presentation I will focus on how neoliberal globalization, the emergence of religious fundamentalisms, and militarization and wars in the region have shaped feminist debates. In particular, I will focus on the work of SANGAT, South Asian Network for Gender Transformation that emerged in 1998 to bring together gender activists and trainers. Following its changing directions over the last twenty-one years provides insights into the innovative ways in which feminists in the Global South work across differences but also the ways in which their epistemologies and methodologies are influenced and limited by those of feminists in the Global North, emphasizing the need for decolonizing feminist practices in the Global North and South.

RC20-378.1
DESHMUKH, YASHWANT* (C vitor Foundation)
Justifying Aspects of Power, Violence & Justice in API (Absolute Poverty Index) of Transitional Societies

The ideas on studying Poverty or "Extreme poverty" by mapping "Development" have been challenged by looking "Beyond GDP". Particularly when the research colleagues are trying to map give objectively what is considered subjective. Particularly aspects "Power, Violence & Justice", where the "Objective" numbers are limited to counting "Number of Incidences" in these critical areas. Covering these aspects in the "Framework of Poverty becomes more critical, particularly when the "framework of Poverty is created by those who are looking at extreme poverty from a distance, rather than by those who are "living" the extreme poverty. This took us on a journey across poorest of the poor regions in India and meeting those who were not only observing the extreme poverty, but also those who were living in extreme poverty.

Most of our interaction with the people living in extreme poverty challenged the basic definition of the very concept of poverty to start with. The framework excludes "Power, Violence & Justice". We realized that while the World is trying to map the Poverty in concrete objective numbers, the concept of poverty goes beyond those numbers into a subjective territory which defies the textbook learning of Poverty. Going beyond the "Objective Indicators" there was a series of "Subjective Indicators" which is generally never mapped, more so because it's never considered as quantifiable empirical data. Even the construct of "Objective Indicators" to define Poverty falls flat when working on Extreme Poverty. Based on 2016 findings from the Pilot 'Globescan/Cvoter Survey of Extreme Poverty' in India, we developed an Absolute Poverty Index using subjective and objective measures of well-being, including the critical aspects of Power, Violence & Justice. These themes are compared and analyzed in the composite constructs of Safety, Dignity & Self-esteem, Gender equation, Equal opportunity and last but not the least, Optimism.

RC27-498.4
DESAIRDINS, BRIDGETTE* (Carleton University)
"Hockey Is for Everyone": Racism, Homophobia, and Inequality in Canada's Game

Hockey is undergoing a public relations face-lift. The National Hockey League's (NHL) "Hockey is for everyone" initiative and brand new 'Declaration of Principles' affirm the league's commitment to equality regardless of race, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, etc. The NHL is also partnered with external organizations focused on improving race relations and LGBTQ inclusion. Additionally, Hockey Canada's Ontario branch introduced mandatory transgender education for coaches and trainers. Yet recent events show this commitment to equality is little more than lip service. The reigning championship team committed to visiting the White House on the same day football players (inspired by President Trump's incendiary comments) protested anti-black police brutality. When team captain Ryan Getzlaf uttered a homophobic slur during the 2017 playoffs, the NHL levied a significant fine, and Getzlaf offered an equally pitiful apology.

When black player Joel Ward scored a game winning goal in the 2012 playoffs, the National Hockey League leveled a pitiful reprimand, and Getzlaf offered an equally pitiful apology. "Hockey culture". These events are the tip of a racist and homophobic iceberg. We realized that while the World is trying to map the Poverty in concrete objective numbers, the concept of poverty goes beyond those numbers into a subjective territory which defies the textbook learning of Poverty. Going beyond the "Objective Indicators" there was a series of "Subjective Indicators" which is generally never mapped, more so because it's never considered as quantifiable empirical data. Even the construct of "Objective Indicators" to define Poverty falls flat when working on Extreme Poverty. Based on 2016 findings from the Pilot Globescan/Cvoter Survey of Extreme Poverty in India, we developed an Absolute Poverty Index using subjective and objective measures of well-being, including the critical aspects of Power, Violence & Justice. These themes are compared and analyzed in the composite constructs of Safety, Dignity & Self-esteem, Gender equation, Equal opportunity and last but not the least, Optimism.

RC35-883.2
DESTA, GAREDEV* (The Ethiopian Society of Sociologists, Social Workers and Anthropologists (ESSSWA))

Title of Research Paper: Child Labor in the informal weaving sector. A study in Addis Ababa, Shiro-Meda area

Abstract

Child labor is a widespread and growing phenomenon in today's world. Though child labor exists in all parts of the world, the extent of the problem is very high in developing countries. Ethiopia is one of the countries where child labor exists in an extensive scale. The main objective of the study was to investigate the
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Les conditions de travail et d'emploi des salariés des services à la personne et des agents de propreté sont connues pour être particulièrement médiocres : faible rémunération, précarité, isolement, absence de reconnaissance des compétences mobilisées, pénibilités physiques et psychologiques, etc. Ces deux métiers partagent également le fait de relever de rapports salariaux atypiques (situation de multi-employeur, travail à temps partiel, ...) et plus encore d'être « coincés » dans des rapports sociaux de service marqués par des inégalités de revenu, de statut, de genre. Mais, alors que de nombreux travaux insistent sur l’instrumentalisation de la contrainte client, il semble que, dans ces deux professions, le « bénéficiaire » du service puisse apparaître comme un soutien partial pour les salariés.

L’objectif de cette communication est de présenter, à partir de deux terrains distincts (l’un sur les services à la personne – en cours –, l’autre à partir d’une étude sur l’externalisation du nettoyage de 19 collèges - 41 entretiens réalisés) la falsité de certains salariés qui s’efforcent de gagner leur argent à leur détriment. Nous adopterons deux approches, une première spécifique au nettoyage (propreté et services à la personne) ?

RC03-544.7

DEVINEAU, SOPHIE* (University of Rouen - Dysolab)
FÉLIU, FRANÇOIS (University of Rouen - Dysolab)
COUVRY, CAMILLE (University of Rouen - Dysolab)

Women As Teachers and Researchers : Which Strategies to Stay in the Race ?

Ten years after the implementation of the law « Loi Responsabilité Universités » (2007), the report is the one of the deep reorganization of the higher education and the risk of an increasing of the activities for the teachers-researchers (Musselin, 2008).

In this new model of the work in the higher education, it is the time witch appears as the rarest element and which everyone seem to run after. A difficulty which is doubled in the case of the women, in particularly when it is about young women mothers of very young children (Azizi, 2014). They confront with the dilemma to choose between formation and research works.

The study analyses the working conditions for the women teachers-researchers in France, and focus the way they find a balance and not give up the career. We analyses, moreover, how they organize their time between work and family and how that produces dissatisfaction, mostly for women researchers, and how that impacts their career.

The methodology favors the joint of quantitative and qualitative approaches through the exploitation of 1409 questionnaires from a national investigation and through biographic narratives.

RC48-815.1

DEVRIES, MELODY* (Ryerson University)

Online Hate and Offline Action: Tracing Right-Wing Populism and Virtuous Violence in Internet Communities

American populism in the form of the Alt-Right increasingly resembles the culture of certain online worlds. Participants of Alt-Right affiliated groups rally around “anti-political correctness” – fighting against what many online define as elitist, corrupt liberal enemies. In investigating how online culture actualizes ideology, I outline the development of anonymous “Chan culture” and its notions of virtuous transgression as it emerged on 4chan.org and grew through the comparable site Reddit.com. Specifically, I dissect the collective action carried out by these communities in the form of violent anti-feminist and racialized abuse, as was seen in high profile cases such as the Gamergate controversy and the expulsion of Reddit CEO Ellen Pao. I argue that these events laid the groundwork for spaces like /r/Trump, Reddit’s community of young Trump zestards who vilify progressives and find virtue in the transgressive politics of the far-right. Alongside these case studies, I present a theoretical tracing of reflexivity online practices which shape narratives of collective-self, and the ethical permissions that follow. Ultimately, the features of these online publics produce new ethical subjectivities which determine how one should live in terms of actual-world politics, reformatting American right-wing populism in the process.

RC06-144.6

DEY, RUMI* (Rani Dhanya Kumar University)

Muslim Women As a Home-Maker and an Earner in West Bengal, India

causes of child labor and its impact on children engaged in the weaving sector in Shiro-Meda area, Addis Ababa. I used qualitative research approach in order to generate relevant data as exhaustively as possible on the issue under study. I gathered information pertinent to the study through semi-structured interviews, focus group discussion, and observation. The finding of the study indicated that poverty (child trafficking and migration), family breakdown and peer influence, are identified as the major factors that push children to enter in the weaving sector. The study also found out that child labor has negative impact on the children’s health, physical well-being, psycho-social development, and education. The study recommends that the prime cause that forces children to work in their early age is the widespread poverty of families. Thus, there is a need to educate parents, employers, the community on the methods they need to solve their socio-economic problems.

Keywords: child labor, child trafficking, poverty, education, peer influence, migration, Shiro-medha, Gamo-Dorze

RC11-220.1

DEUSDAD, BLANCA* (Dep. Anthropology, Philosophy and Social Work. Rovira i Virgili University)

LONG-TERM Care in Spain: The IMPACT of the Economic Crisis on Social Policies and Its Effects on Older Adults with Care NEEDS

Demographic change is bringing about the need of long-term care policies and specific services and benefits for older people. Nevertheless, austerity measures resulting from the economic crisis have deeply affected these social policies and reorganizations in Southern European countries. Additionally, high unemployment rates have affected indirectly the quality of life of older adults and the amount of caring services and caring support received. The economic crisis has affected indirectly older adults increasing intergenerational transfers and solidarity to the extent of changing their way of life and independence. Therefore, caring support has changed for older people as a consequence of the economic crisis, fewer public services and a false deinstitutionalization based on family care and support. The context of deep economic crisis has brought about processes of re-familiarization, where older adults are handing up their pensions to their relatives, offsetting high unemployment rates and homeowner evictions. Furthermore, there are processes of marketization through co-payment of care services, which forces a dependence on family care by women. This study was part of a European project on social services (COST Action IS1102) and is been published in the Journal of Social Service Research in January, 2016.

The study analyses the working conditions for the women teachers-researchers - Quels Impacts Sur l'Organisation Et Les Conditions d'Emplois Dans Des Activités De Nettoyage (propreté et services à la personne) ?

RC30-546.4

DEVETTER, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER* (IMT LILLE DOLAI - CLERSE)

Clients Et Bénéficiaires Du Service : Quels Impacts Sur l’Organisation Et Les Conditions d’Emplois Dans Des Activités De Nettoyage (propreté et services à la personne) ?

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
A family is a unit, regarded as the cornerstone of a healthy and balanced society. In India the women used to engage themselves just in home management earlier, but the scenario has been changed. Now women play a vital role as an earner being educationally backward or sometimes uneeducated also (earns in informal sectors). The Muslim women are not out of this purview. Generally Muslim law (Shar'iah) is a bit conservative and being a part of this society Muslim women face a lot of restrictions. But now-a-days they are quite desperate of managing both the outer activities along with the management of home as well. The aim of the research is to highlight this dual role of Muslim women of West Bengal forced to involve in earning for their families and at the same time playing a role of a perfect house-maker.

Asurvey on 100 Muslim families in Murshidabad District of West Bengal has been made to gather information on Muslim women involved in earning along with their household work. The families were specially from poor and lower middle class and since the basic needs of these families are to manage their food and shelter along with the education of their children, the question of balancing the both together comes in The purpose of the study is to observe how they are (Muslim women) balancing with their poverty, and social restrictions with their urge to earn for nurturing their family and making their world a better place to live in.

RC02-62.3

DEY SARKAR, ADITI* (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay)

Caring Citizens or Unpaid Care Work – a Case of Self Help Groups in Kerala

Unpaid care work can take place in various forms, one of which is the work done by members who are a part of Self Help Groups (SHG) involved in microfinance activities. In this paper I examine the aspect of community labour work performed by the SHG women as an extension to the tasks done by them in the domestic sphere. The State Poverty Eradication Mission of Kerala was established in 1997 and comprised of a federation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women. The cornerstone of the movement was the microfinance activities conducted by members of the SHGs. Over a period of time, in addition to microfinance activities, SHG women were encouraged to perform voluntary work as service towards the community. However, it has been pointed out by feminist scholars, that these kinds of experiments led the women to being considered as a source of readily available cheap labour, as remuneration paid to them was much less than market standards. Also, the SHG women who participate in community volunteer work end up performing what is known as the third shift of labour, the first two being work done in the household or that done for remuneration. Despite several governmental programmes for women’s empowerment and microcredit aimed at enhancing the efficiency of women, there has been no change in the sexual division of labour either in the domestic arena or in paid work. This is because there has been no systematic to account for the unpaid and unaccounted labour within the home. Additionally, the programmes established by the welfare state see women’s work in the public sphere as an extension of housework which will be demonstrated in the paper through relevant case studies. The paper aims to examine this impact of unpaid care work in the lives of women.

RC03-545.5

DEY SARKAR, ADITI* (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay)

Work and Family Balance: Challenges Faced By Rural Women from Microfinance Groups

Microfinance is a burgeoning area across the globe creating complex relations between Global North and South, not least in terms of financial relations but also impacting the micro realities of women in the form of ‘unintended consequences’. A major impact has been on the work being done by the women who are a part of the Self Help Groups involved in microfinance activities. The State Poverty Eradication Mission of Kerala, was established in 1997 and comprised of a federation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women. The cornerstone of the movement was the microfinance activities conducted by members of the SHGs. Besides providing opportunities for entrepreneurship, the State established organization encouraged the women to volunteer in flagship programs (also instituted by the State) for the destitute, elderly and differently abled people in the community. This resulted in the SHG women performing what is known as the third shift of labour in the household or that done for remuneration. The opportunities of work created a flow of capital, not just economic but also in the form of social and cultural capital as espoused by Pierre Bourdieu. However, it also impacted their role in the family as the work done by the SHG women was not restricted to a specific part of the day but was influential in shaping them as agents in the community and spilled over into what could be perceived as “family time”. Through this paper, I am going to explore the complex web of relationship that the SHG women share with the State (as citizens) and the market (as consumers and entrepreneurs) and its impact on the family as the project is helmed by the State but has its roots in the neo-liberal political economy of development.
in work practices. In fact, we can see major differences in impacts between countries, when looking at how industrial sectors have reacted to the new technological change. In Western-Europe, we can see three trajectories of the manufacturing industries. In Germany, high wages and strong unions have led to a new growth in the manufacturing industries. In the Netherlands, trade unions have lost their power on labor conditions and relations. The manufacturing industry has shown new growth, but at the expense of employment levels, quality of work and of employment relations. In other Western-European countries, the manufacturing industry has continued to diminish in importance (Tishidimb a.e., 2015). These conflicting trends are not understood. We want to look at the cooperation between employers and trade unions, the reaction of policy makers, and the development of support systems for industrial sectors, and see how they impact the integration of new technologies into work. We want to explore the main differences in quality of work in manufacturing industries, the degree to which trade unions and organisations allow for more process and product innovation. For this purpose, we will look into the outcomes of major surveys on technology, employment and quality of work for these three contexts (German BIBB/BAUa-survey: Pfeiffer, 2016; Dutch Skills Survey: Aćkopma e.a., 2011; IOA Survey: Delagrave, 2016). We want to see how these institutional contexts are important to explain the impacts on employment conditions and quality of work, but also on the competitive performance of companies. We will assess how 4th Industrial Revolution technologies show different impacts, according to these institutional impacts. We explain why the predictions about new technology need to take these conditions into account.

RC55-897.4
DI BELLA, ENRICO* (University of Genoa)
MAGGINO, FILOMENA (Sapienza - University of Rome)
LEPORATTI, LUCIA (University of Genoa)
Big Data and Social Indicators: Actual Trends and New Perspectives

Big Data are a top subject in international research articles and a vast debate is taking place on the legal capability of being used to complement or even substitute official statistics surveys and social indicators in particular. In this paper we analyse the metadata of the Scopus database of academic articles on Big Data and we show that most of the existing and intensively growing literature is focused on software and computational issues whilst articles that are specifically focused on statistical issues and on the procedures to build social indicators from Big Data are a much smaller share of this vast production. Nevertheless the works that focus on these topics show promising results because in developed countries Big Data seem to be a good information base to create reliable proxies of social indicators, whereas in developing countries their use (for instance using satellite images) may be a viable alternative to traditional surveys. However, Big Data based social indicators deeply suffer of a number of open issues that affect their actual use: they do not correspond to any sampling scheme and they are often representative of particular segments of the population; they generally are private process-produced data whose access by national statistical offices is rarely possible although the intrinsic value of the information contained in Big Data has a social importance that should be shared with the whole community; Big Data lack the socio-economic background on which social indicators have been founded and their help to policy makers in their decision process is a fully open question. Therefore Big Data may be a big opportunity for the definition of traditional or new social indicators but their statistical reliability should be further investigated and their availability and use should be internationally coordinated.

RC47-JS-22.16
DI NUNZIO, DANIELE* (Fondazione Di Vittorio)
Collective Actions Against the Exploitation of Migrant Workers in Italy: The Relationship between Trade Unionism and Social Movements

In social sciences the relationship between trade unionism and social movements has been deeply analysed considering several aspects, as: workers' collective actions in opposition to forms of domination with the aim to control the history of society and the general transformation of social life (Tournier 1992); varieties of trade union models, as membership-based unionism and social movement unionism (Turner & Hurd 2001); varieties of strategies of revitalization and organizing approaches to favourite alliances with other actors, as community unionism (Phelan ed. 2007; Gumbrell-McCormick & Hyman 2013). In Italy, trade unionism has always been the persistence of a continuous tension between the logic of consolidated organization and the logic of movement (Regalia 2012) and trade unions have several limits in their capacity to strength relations with social movements in wide networks, as in the experience of the alter-global movement (Farro 2008).

The paper is focused on the relations between trade unionism and social movements in Italy considering a specific case study: collective actions to affirm migrants' rights, with a focus on the farm workers. During the recent years, Italian trade unions participated to many collective actions against forced labour and exploitation of migrant workers in the agriculture sector, at national and international level. The paper aims to underline main features and tensions in the relationship between labour and other social movements, considering several dimensions: meaning of action and cultural orientations (towards the affirmation of individual subjectivity and of migrants, their dignity as worker and citizen, universal rights); networks (considering trade unions, associations, self-organized groups, institutions and their more or less cooperative interactions); participative methods and organizing approaches (in a scenario characterized by a strong workforce fragmentation, limits of the traditional organizing models, varieties of participatory logics). Research methodology adopted a qualitative approach with in-depth interviews with migrants, trade unionists, activists.

RC52-867.3
DI NUNZIO, DANIELE* (Fondazione Di Vittorio)
TOSCANO, EMANUELE* (University Guglielmo Marconi)
High Skilled Self-Employed Professionals in Italy: Working Conditions, Expectations, Networks.

The paper presents the main results of a long-term research focused on high skilled self-employed professionals' working conditions, needs and expectations. The research has been realised using different methodologies: online survey based on a sample of 2150 respondents; focus groups; in-depth interviews to professionals and experts. The sample includes a great variety of occupations (with or without a professional body and a specific certification system) considering a large spectrum of sectors, such as healthcare professions, lawyers, engineers, journalists, financial advisors, consultants, sales and estates agents, researchers, actors and artists, etc. The paper analyses the main findings focusing on: changes occurred in the professionals' identity and their position in the labour market, the gap between the high level of qualification and their working conditions, the tensions between autonomy and subordination, the forms of precarity, gender and generational segmentation and specificities. The paper will also present their expectations and proposals, as well as the challenges for organizing network, collective action and representation of free lances, considering the role of self-organized groups, associations and trade unions. Finally, the paper will focus on the professionals' reaction to work fragmentation and isolation due to the autonomous form of employment and to the contemporary trends in the work organization.

RC53-880.6
DI ROSA, ROBERTA* (University of Palermo)
BARN, RAVINDER (Royal Holloway University of London)
Unaccompanied Migrant Minors: Conceptualizations of Childhood, Child Rights and Well-Being

The importance of protecting children is broadly recognised in mainstream public policy. However, in dealing with the protection needs of unaccompanied migrant minors, governments face the challenge of how to comply with their international and humanitarian obligations at a time when their overall concerns have shifted towards tougher immigration policies and stricter border control (Drammeh, 2010; UKBA 2010). By drawing upon a qualitative study, this paper explores unaccompanied migrant minors' conceptualizations of the notions of childhood, child rights, child well-being and risk. A total of 15 unaccompanied migrant minors in Sicily contributed to rich representations of free lances, considering the role of self-organized groups, associations and trade unions. Finally, the paper will focus on the professionals' reaction to work fragmentation and isolation due to the autonomous form of employment and to the contemporary trends in the work organization.

RC17-335.3
DI SANTO, VITO* (Nasp - Network for the advancement of Social and Political Studies)
New Organization of Work in a Multinational Car Company: Job Satisfaction and Working Condition in Comparative Perspective

The research discusses the characteristics of World Class Manufacturing and interprets it as a variant of the lean production model, analyzing strengths and criticalities in its application in the most important automotive company in Italy. In particular, the study takes into consideration four factories of the multinational company, two located in the north of Italy and two located in the south, highlighting the differences that emerge in the working conditions and in the job satisfaction with regard to the fundamental pillars of the organization model of work. Sixteen variables are considered (workload, team leader, innovation, cleanliness, temperature, autonomy, trade union, security, collaboration, tools, bonuses, clear guidelines, feel comfortable, work life balance, individual valorization, salary) and...
for each of them it is noticed the expected satisfaction, the real satisfaction and past satisfaction. The emerging differences are important both in the comparison between the four plants and in the comparison over time. The findings of the research seem to be significant as the theoretical hypotheses are confirmed for some model pillars (innovation, autonomy, cleanliness), whereas the theories are being occupied for other pillars (workload, collaboration, team leader). The results appear to be coincident both in the North and the South, so regardless of the territorial context taken into account.

Di Santo, Vito* (Nasp - Network for the advancement of Social and Political Studies)

The New Frontiers of Collective Bargaining in Europe

The research discusses the current theme of shifting the legal regulation of work to "sources of proximity" and, in particular, to the corporate and territorial scope, with the possibility of derogating from legal discipline and collective bargaining, highlighting its ability to ensure a proper account of the company's reasons in today's globalized economy, both in terms of the general and the special interests of labor law. The study is focused on identifying the lines and dynamics of evolution of the theme, placing inevitably the emphasis also on the economic and labor organization, with the peculiar conclusion that the global character of economic competition calls for the need for progressive globalization of regulation rather than its fragmentation in the business sense. The guarantee of rights in a globalized world can only be achieved if there is the right mix between local development and new European protagonism.

Diachuk, Olha* (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv)

Felicitous Approach to Global Researches of Well-Being and Social Inequality: The Search for a Universal Model of Future Fair Society

The idea of universalism presupposes development of an effective social policy of the state, redistribution of resources in society to achieve equality in the access of citizens to all public goods, building a fair society in the future. An important indicator of a fair society is the high level of well-being of all its members. In this aspect, indicators of economic well-being that can be measured statistically (for example, GDP per capita) correlate with the indicators of subjective well-being only up to a certain level of people's material wealth. We understand subjective well-being as a feeling of happiness and satisfaction with life of a certain person. The study of happiness has developed in the new science of felicitology, and measurements of the level and indicators of happiness have spread from the national to the global level. Thus, Happy Planet Index since 2005 expanded the world classification of the best countries of the world based on the happiness of its citizens, and in 2012 the UN launched a unique global study World Happiness Report, which covered more than 150 countries.

Global sociological researches using modern information technologies allow identifying the most urgent problems of social development and create opportunities for cross-national and cross-temporal analysis of the level of social well-being and ways to improve it in all countries without exception. An example of such a research is the United Nations Global Internet Survey “My World”, in which 9.7 million people from all over the world took part (since 2012).

The Global Gender Gap Index shows that gender inequality in Ukraine in political representation is overcome only by 9.8%. But this indicator takes into account only representation of women in supreme authority bodies of the state. At the same time the fact that representation of women in local authorities is much higher wasn’t taken into account.

At the end of Pinchas’s dictatorship in 1990, the problem of truth regarding crimes committed during the dictatorship was institutionalized, and the newly elected President of the Republic (Patricio Aylwin 1990-1994) created the National Commission for “Truth and Reconciliation” (TRC, 1990-1991).

Diaz, Paola* (Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies)

Building National Unity after a Fratricidal War. Transitional Justice Mechanisms As Operators of Truth for National Reconciliation

Through a detailed analysis of the National Truth and Reconciliation Commission (1990-1991) set up in Chile after seventeen years of dictatorship, I propose to show in this paper, how this mechanism transformed the claim of truth for justice, which was demanded by the relatives of the disappeared, into truth for reconciliation, which was required in order to construct a democratic nation.

Díaz, Elena* (FLACSO-Cuba, Universidad de la Habana)

Sustaining the Socialist Alternative in Cuba: Achievements and Challenges

Since 1959, Cuba has pursued an alternative vision of development rooted in revolutionary measures aimed at eradicating the prerевolutionary system of social class inequalities and underdevelopment. For nearly six decades, the Cuban revolution has symbolized defiance to capitalist hegemony across the global South and to the present day, it continues to inspire social movement resistance throughout Latin America and beyond. The proliferation of neoliberal, market fundamentalism throughout the region has placed powerful constraints upon ways in which societies pursuing alternative vision of development can...
viably integrate into the global economy. In sustaining its socialist alternative in this context, Cuba has continually adopted new policies designed to maintain its universal social policies that made possible its historic gains in social development while seeking to avoid social polarization and exclusion produced by the strategic introduction of market reforms and a growing reliance upon the tourist industry. This process can be further observed in the confrontation of two opposing sets of values in which revolutionary solidarity, internationalism and egalitarianism become challenged by individualism, consumerism and corruption. The paper focuses on the new generation of social policies being implemented to meet this formidable threat and to sustain an alternative system of development in the face of persistent external hostility and a need to confront recurrent natural disasters largely on its own.

RC04-101.7

DÍAZ RIOS, CLAUDIA* (University of Toronto)
The Role of Public-Subsidized Private Schools in Colombia: How Do They Work, in What Contexts, and Who Benefits from Them?

Despite the increase of public funding for private education on a global scale, empirical evaluation of these initiatives has been sparse. These few studies have provided inconclusive results on the effectiveness, quality, and inequality of public-subsidized private schools (PSPS). Yet, little work has addressed the question of why and how this type of schooling succeeds or fails in different contexts. My paper argues that the idea that students in PSPS achieve more than students in public schools may not hold true when implemented in real contexts. In developing economies, this type of private provision can be affected by principal-agent problems: governments may lack capacity to choose or control subsidized schools, and private schools can be scarce or lack capabilities and/or incentives to provide sufficient and good service. In turn, these problems create opportunities for actors in the government, private schools, or families to re-interpret the idea underlying publicly subsidized private schools and take advantage of the policy for their own benefit and at expense of an even distribution of resources.

This study employs a within comparison of Colombia, a country with a long-standing but understudied tradition of publicly subsidized private schools. Since education delivery in this country is a responsibility of provinces, this paper compares PSPS in the subnational jurisdictions with the highest and the lowest proportion of enrolled students in private subsidized institutions. I use statistical matching techniques to assess the results of publicly subsidized private education at the national level, and to select cases (schools) in the two jurisdictions for the qualitative comparative analysis of the implementation process. With this methodological strategy, this study unravels the relationship between the social and political contexts in which PSPS are employed, the actual way in which these schools operate, and the results associated with these contexts and types of operation.

RC19-361.6

DÍAZ RIOS, CLAUDIA* (University of Toronto)
The Unintended Consequences of the World Bank’s Policy Recommendations on the Education Domestic Coalitions in Colombia

What happens when influential international organizations change their beliefs about social policy? Do they effectively use their power to transfer their learning and change domestic decisions? This paper answers these questions through the analysis of the learning process about vocational secondary education in the World Bank, and its influence on Colombian policy. In the 1960s, the World Bank widely supported the expansion of vocational schools in developing countries. The Colombian government in turn embraced enthusiastically the World Bank’s analysis and recommendations. These schools however, did not provide the expected contributions to human capital. Employers considered them inadequate either because students were not properly trained or because such training raised salary expectations in an economy that deeply relied on low salaries. Nevertheless, Colombian vocational schools quickly nurtured new constituents: 1) teacher unions who regard vocational teachers as allies to increase their power, 2) low-income families whose demands for education were tracked into this type of schools, and 3) politicians who gained popular support from the implementation of public vocational schools. Therefore, in the 1980s, when the World Bank changed its ideas and assessed vocational schooling as inefficient, suspended associated loans and technical assistance, and actively disseminated the limitations of vocational education, the Colombian government was not able to adopt the new recommendations and faced a strong resistance from the coalition supporting vocational schools. This study ultimately shows that domestic coalitions that emerged from the implementation of past global norms will not easily embrace changes when international organizations radically change their policy ideas. In other words, while global ideas implemented in a particular country can actually shape domestic political coalitions, these coalitions may have later unintended consequences that affect the influence of powerful international actors and constrain policy change.

RC30-543.3

DÍAZ-CARRIÓN, ISIS ARLENE* (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Baja California)
LOZANO-RAMÍREZ, MA. CRUZ (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Baja California)
MONTIEL-FLORES, JULIO CÉSAR (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Baja California)

Bordering the Utopia: Work-Life Balance in Travel Agencies in Tijuana (Mexico)

Balance of life is regarded as vital for tourism due to its characteristics of a highly time-consuming sector. Several scholars have evidence the importance of addressing work-life balance strategies in hotels, restaurants as well as in other companies related to travel and tourism industry.

In Mexico work-life balance strategies have been largely neglected, but this can be changing during the last years. Public policies and personal demands might be playing a relevant role in demanding a balance between work and family life in the country.

Considered as a basic element in the travel and tourism sector and characterized as small businesses, travel agencies have been to adapt to the TICs challenge probably more than any other in the sector, but TICs have not been used to promote balance.

In Latin America, travel agencies are considered a feminised business, in a region where women experience an important imbalance in daily life as a consequence of care work that remains predominantly performed by them, so the promotion of balance between job and family is crucial.

Located northern Mexico, Tijuana (Baja California, Mexico) has been considered as the main cross-border destination in the country. The city experienced a wave of violence about a decade ago, but tourism activity has been recovering during the last years and benefits are also reaching travel agencies.

In order to explore the perception of work-life balance and job satisfaction among employees in travel agencies in Tijuana we conducted a qualitative research.

Among our relevant findings are the importance of work-life balance in job satisfaction mainly among women, the presence of informal work-life balance arrangements, the importance of life-cycle as relevant for prioritizing the different strategies and, unless the increasing participation of men, the concentration on women as main care work providers.

RC50-834.5

DÍAZ-CARRIÓN, ISIS ARLENE* (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Baja California)

The Gendered Tourists: Mexican Women and Bike Traveling.

Participation of women in active traveling, internationally and in Mexico, has been increasing during the last years. Regarded as a tourism activity that promotes physical activity, bike traveling has been revisited during the last years either as a sustainable way of transportation, as a social construction, as well as a product itself. The presence of women in tourism has been actively explored either as a sustainable way of transportation, as a social construction, as well as promotes physical activity, bike traveling has been revisited during the last years. Regarded as a tourism activity that promotes physical activity, bike traveling has been revisited during the last years.

Among our relevant findings are the importance of work-life balance and job satisfaction in traveling agents in the tourism industry. Women and bike travelers have been practicing bike traveling actively. They were contacting using snowball techniques and, unless the increasing participation of men, the concentration on women as main care work providers.

Even though the presence of women as bike travelers has been increasing during the last decade, women still consider their presence as anecdotal, the combination of gender stereotypes and insecurity is regarded as a the main limitation to solo or “only women” travels in a society where an important percentage considers women still need the presence of a man to be safe in public spaces.

United States, Canada, France, Germany or Spain are among the most frequently chosen abroad destinations, they are considered as more safe places and by significantly less traditionally regarding gender stereotypes; but even though traveling to these countries can increase their safety perception, women used to travel with others and solo traveling is not a common choice yet.
De La Patrimonialización a La Territorialización: Apropiaciones Locales De Los Discursos Del Poder

Los espacios naturales protegidos implican una resignificación de los elementos que se seleccionan como signos de constituirse como representativos de la naturalidad. La aparición de una instalación que se apuesta por el discurso global patrimonialista y de la sostenibilidad, como herramienta retórica para justificar diferentes intereses que pueden ir desde la conservación a los identitarios, económicos o turísticos.

En definitiva, estos procesos de patrimonialización legitiman las limitaciones y prohibiciones en base a esta nueva mirada sobre el territorio impuesta por las políticas y sus consecuencias. El estudio de estos conflictos suele abordarse desde la contestación, sin embargo, también suceden dinámicas de asimilación de las nuevas lecturas ambientales que estos procesos traen consigo, así como de apropiación de los discursos institucionales, que son instrumentalizados por las poblaciones locales en su beneficio.

Mediante el análisis de dos contextos en España (uno en Murcia y otro en Canarias) se incide en las dinámicas de transformación y las estrategias de apropiación que suceden a raíz de procesos políticos y económicos globales.

Heterogeneous Groups Overcome the Diffusion of Responsibility Problem in the Volunteer’s Dilemma

The evolution of cooperation in humans has been studied by means of linear, symmetric collective goods games played by homogenous actors. However, many cooperation problems human groups face are non-linear and asymmetric. These cooperation problems can be described with step-level collective goods games played by heterogeneous actors. The volunteer’s dilemma (VOD) is a binary choice, n-person game in which a single actor’s cooperation is necessary and sufficient to provide the collective good for the entire group. An interesting property of the symmetric VOD is that actors’ probabilities to cooperate decrease with group size. This property is also known as “diffusion of responsibility” or “bystander” effect. In the asymmetric VOD, which differs from the symmetric version in one actor having a cooperative advantage for the disalignment of global responsibility, it has been reported that some social norm enforcement (i.e., second-order cooperation) by one actor can reduce the diffusion of responsibility effect. This is linked to the asymmetric VOD properties and to the asymmetric reward structure.

The study of the asymmetric VOD is that actors’ probabilities to cooperate decrease with group size. This property is also known as “diffusion of responsibility” or “bystander” effect. In the asymmetric VOD, which differs from the symmetric version in one actor having a cooperative advantage for the disalignment of global responsibility, it has been reported that some social norm enforcement (i.e., second-order cooperation) by one actor can reduce the diffusion of responsibility effect.

Multifaceted Views on the Role of Language for Migrants’ Social Positions

Research frequently emphasizes the important role of language for migrants’ social integration into local and national communities, as well as their access and success on the labour market. Those findings highly relate on macro contextual conditions, for instance, the labour market situation or diverse evaluation of different languages as (dis-)advantageous for the labour market participation.

In surveys ‘language’ is operationalized in different ways and relates to (self-)evaluation of (i) oral, written, and reading abilities in a countries given language, a mother tongue or other languages. However, research rarely uses this variety of measurements for social inequality analysis.

In our paper, we propose the analysis of many different dimensions of language abilities and practices and their impact on migrants’ social position drawing upon a large scale panel survey, the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) Migration Sample (n=5,000). Germany is a favored receiving country of migration; it has nearly full employment, indicating a strong integration of residing citizens and non-citizens into the labour market. Our data have the great advantage to measure language in various ways and dimensions (attendance in language class, language used in family, with friends and at the workplace; oral, written, and reading abilities in German and mother tongue, etc.). Our analyses will yield a multifaceted interpretation of the influence of language on migrants’ social position. In this way, we are able to explore and discuss the characteristics of diverse language abilities for integration into the German labour market.
Work Commitment and Interview Effects in Cross-Cultural Studies

Germany has experienced a significant influx of refugees since summer 2015, especially from Syria. Surveying this special population, special attention has to be paid to the target groups' linguistic and cultural background as well as the specific situation of these refugees. Thus we expect effects of the modus of interview (CATI vs CAWI), gender effects of the interviewer and effects of social desirability regarding the receiving country.

To test this hypothesis we use data from two related surveys conducted in the year 2016, the IBAB-study „Youth unemployment, mental health and labor market outcome“ and the IAB study „WELLCOME“. Both surveys sampled young people 18 to 25 years of age, except for the German unemployment register for the first time shortly before the interview.

The CATI and CAWI interviews of the WELLCOME study have been performed in Arabic language, the CATI interviews by native Arabic speaking interviewer. The interviewer population for the CATI interviews is gender balanced.

To identify social desirability we employ two scales, the work-commitment scale (Warr et al. 1979) and the short form Hopkins Symptom Check List (HSCL10; Derogatis 1974). Whilst we anticipate a clear direction of social desirability with the Warr scale (work commitment is preferred by the receiving country), we assume a unclear profile for the HSCL10 scale (workability versus medical support). The results indicate significant differences in respondents' work commitment (Warr scale) between Syrian refugees and German residents. Furthermore, we identified a significant mode-effect in answering behavior of work commitment.

We assume, part of the mode effect could be connected to the interaction between respondent and interviewer. Both male and female report a higher level of life satisfaction and models controlling for life course events indicate effects of wellbeing on individuals' attrition rate, whilst well-known effects like educational attainment, experience of marginal employment drives attrition.

Specific attention is drawn on the relation of life satisfaction and the school to work transition, which is followed up to individuals aged 30. The results support an own standing effect of the school-to-work transition on life satisfaction.
them, becoming a differentiation tool between social classes and an homogeneity tool within them.

The purpose of this study is to investigate whether a particular type of cultural consumption, the television one, highlights a correspondence between the socio-economic position and the choice of the TV-program to see, or if the television can break down the borders between Western classes, reaching all individuals without distinction. We chose to investigate the relationship between the individual’s education level (that defines the class position) and the television products selected, through a quantitative methodology. In addition, it was investigated whether the connections between social stratification and television consumption differ according to sex, estimating the probability of choosing to see a certain set of TV-programs not only in relation to the higher level of education, but also in relation to gender. Finally, a longitudinal analysis was carried out in order to investigate if there have been changes in the Italian TV consumption over a decade (1995-2005).

The study was carried out considering the main theories about tastes and cultural consumption and their relation to the socio-economic positions of individuals: the homology approach (Bourdieu 1979); the individualization approach (Beck 1986) and the omnivore-univore approach (Peterson 1992).

**RC36-648.3**

**DILLI, SIRIN*** (Giresun Universities)

**La Représentation Du Réfugié Syrien Dans Les Journaux Télévisés Français Et Turcs**

Depuis le déclenchement des émeutes en Syrie, en mars 2011, le nombre des réfugiés syriens ne cesse d’augmenter en Turquie et, depuis peu, en Europe. Au-delà des conséquences de leur passage/présence sur les plans politique, social, culturel et économique, à mesure qu’il s’intensifie, l’afflux de ces réfugiés – le choix des termes est lourd de signification[1] - donne lieu à des débats de plus en plus enflammés dans les espaces publics et médiatiques. Ils sont à la fois l’objet de manifestations xénophobes, « de préjugés, de discriminations, de situations d’exploitation et de violences »[2] et de prises de conscience et/ou d’initiatives d’ordre humanitaire souvent personnalisées dans des figures-type. L’objectif de ce travail est de repérer la présence de l’Autre (le réfugié syrien) dans les médias audiovisuels en France et en Turquie : Quelle place y occupe-t-il ? Quels sont les thèmes abordés ? Quels regards se dessinent ? Il propose une étude, à la fois quantitative et qualitative, de la couverture réservée aux réfugiés syriens dans les journaux télévisés de 20 heures dans trois chaînes nationales pour chacun des pays faisant l’objet de ce travail.


**DILLI, SIRIN*** (Giresun Universities)

**RC48-801.11**

**Migration, Poverty and Islamic Feminism(s) in Europe**

I concentrate my research on the following questions raised by Islamic feminism:

- Within the paternalist and liberal values’ system of Europe, how does Islamic feminism take its legitimacy?
- In a liberal order, does Islamic feminism have premises to orient societies’ focus on fighting against social injustice?
- In Europe with euro debt crisis, how far does Islamic feminism manage to elaborate an alternative order that extend its claim for dealing with poverty, where rights of the weak takes its legitimacy from the strong?
- Does this model constitute a system of values where everyone manages to live humanly? If so, what kind of roles does Islamic feminism give to women?
- While proposing a system based on the concept of ‘justice’, at what rate and how does Islamic feminism confront us with a series of new paradigms in the current neo-liberal system?
- Does Islamic feminism propose an alternative path of thinking for people at the margins in general -women, poor people, migrants, ... or does it limit itself to its own marginalised group?

The second part of this study concerns the patriarchal system are rather authentic and interesting. For instance, while focusing on people affected the most from poverty over the last decade in Europe, particularly after the Euro debt crisis (2009-2014), Islamic feminism binds this issue with the patriarchal and neo-liberal value systems.

Therefore, this research is built at the intersection of the counter-hegemonic, post-modern and post-colonial feminist theories.

The first part of this project relies on analyzing and interpreting theoretical and empirical research data inside literature. In this work, this project adopts a descriptive research method: A data survey on “poverty, feminism and Islam in Europe” is conducted in the three major Western capitals where the Muslim population is relatively high and where different State systems operate.

**RC06-125.7**

**DIM, EMÉKÁ*** (University of Saskatchewan)

**ELABOR-ÍMEDUMÍA, PATIENCE*** (University of Saskatchewan)

**Social Structure, Social Learning and the Severity of Physical Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in Nigeria**

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) against women in Nigeria is a subject matter that has captured the interest of various researchers in family research and gender studies. Several empirical investigations have been undertaken to understand the prevalence, attitude towards, and predictors of IPV against women in Nigeria. However, most of what is known about IPV in Nigeria are from community samples. Also, there has been no study that has investigated the distinction between minor and severe physical IPV against women within the Nigerian context. Using the Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey of 2014, this study applies the social structure (feminist) and social learning perspective in understanding the severity of physical IPV against women in Nigeria. The study revealed that primary and secondary educational attainment, and being employed predicted severe physical IPV victimization. Alcohol consumption by the respondents’ spouses, being a victim of childhood abuse, and witnessing IPV between parents predicted severe physical IPV. This study shows the significance of applying a feminist and social learning theoretical perspective in explaining the socio-cultural context that shapes the abusive experiences of Nigerian women.

**RC23-433.1**

**DIONISIO, JOSEPHINE*** (University of the Philippines Diliman)

**FESTIN, CEDRIC ANGELO*** (University of the Philippines Diliman)

**TAGUIBAO, JALTON*** (University of the Philippines Diliman)

**SAPITULA, MANUEL VICTOR*** (University of the Philippines Diliman)

**HEIMERL, KURTIS*** (University of Washington)

**Village Base Stations (VBTs): The Promise of Community Cellular Networks As a Project for Public Sociology**

The Village Base Station (VBTs) Project in the Philippines builds low-cost, low-power community cellular networks that enable remote and underserved localities to have access to communications services, which is envisioned to leverage more investment, and spur development and empowerment in these localities. It is an interdisciplinary research project funded by the Philippines’ Commission on Higher Education through its Philippine-California Advanced Research Institute (PCARI) program, which brings together a collaborative team of researchers from the Philippines and the US as well as a multi-sectoral array of stakeholders as partners in project implementation.

This presentation examines the challenges that impede the diffusion of community cellular networks in the Philippines, such as a ‘diopolistic’ pattern of spectrum ownership, an outmoded policy environment for spectrum management, and the persistent tension between commercial viability and social service provision. It also identifies the disruptive and transformative potentials of community cellular networks as a human-centered technological innovation, such as highlighting the need to democratize the ownership and management of radio frequencies, its promotion of multi-stakeholder community participation and support to ensure viability and sustainability, and the various possible uses of the VBTs for efficient and innovative delivery of social services to marginalized communities.

This presentation argues that human-centered technologies such as the VBTs have to recognize the social infrastructural requirements of technological innovations. Community cellular networks would have to amplify voices from the ‘last mile’ through passionate policy advocacy, participatory approaches to technological research and development, and sustained reflexivity and dialogue that dis-cover traditional barriers between disciplines, cultures, and social statuses. Human-centered technological innovations, such as the VBTs, are projects for public sociology.

**TG03-957.3**

**DIOP, ROSALIE*** (IPDSR/Université Cheikh Anta Diop)

**KONTEYE, MOHAMADOU*** (GESTES/Université Gaston Berger)

**Violences Basées Sur Le Genre Au Sénégal : Mécanismes De Prise En Charge Et De Prévention Par Les Institutions**

* indicates a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
the role of social media in education is becoming apparent, is in the area of recruitment and admissions. The use of social media is growing and has almost become a utility in many cultures. Colleges tend to be behind the curve in the adoption of using social media in their educational strategy and have not put a lot of time to how to overcome the obstacles. The paper is aimed to discuss these issues in the context of Indian Society.

TG04-986.2
DIXON, JEREMY* (University of Bath)
Narratives of illness and Offending: Mentally Disordered Offenders’ Views on Their Offending.

Mentally disordered offenders pose a problem for the criminal justice system. Courts are tasked with deciding whether an individual has committed an offence and how far they should be held responsible. However, mental disorder may limit an individual’s ability to understand or weigh up the consequences of their actions making notions of responsibility problematic. This paper is about how a group of individuals, identified by the courts as needing psychiatric treatment due to their level of risk toward others, viewed their offending behaviour.

Narratives have been used in both the sociology of health and illness and in criminology to examine how groups of people present themselves in moral terms. The purpose of this paper is to focus on the narratives of offenders’ subject to section 37/41 MHA 1983 as a means of highlighting how illness and offending are presented within talk to present a moral identity. I offer a new approach towards the study of offender narratives through drawing on theories from both the sociology of health and illness and criminology to identify how accounts of offending and illness intersect.

Participants presented illness in a variety of different ways indicating a range of moral positions towards offending. In line with previous research a first group used mental illness to excuse offending and saw themselves as achieving moral reform through treatment. A second group also used illness to excuse offending, but did so inconsistently, seeking to mitigate responsibility whilst distancing themselves from treatment obligations. A third group portrayed themselves as dishonourable both due to their category of offence and the type of illness experienced. A final group rejected both labels of illness and offending, seeking to portray themselves as consistently moral.

RC49-827.3
DIXON, JEREMY* (Dept Social & Policy Sciences, University of Bath)
STONE, KEVIN (University of the West of England)
LAING, JUDY (University of Bristol)
WILKINSON-TOUGH, MEGAN (University of Bath)
The Use of Mental Health Law By Relatives of Patients with Mental Health Problems: The Case of the Nearest Relative.

The concept of ‘family burden’ has been used by sociologists to explore the emotional strains and economic difficulties experienced by the families of psychiatric patients. Through drawing on published research, this paper considers the way in which subjective burdens experienced by families might impact on decisions relating to the compulsory admission of patients who have been diagnosed as being mentally unwell.

The paper focusses specifically on the role of the Nearest Relative under the Mental Health Act 1983 in England and Wales. Nearest Relatives are given powers to prevent an admission in hospital for treatment or to request an independent review of detention. Conversely, they are also empowered to apply for detention or to request that professionals consider this.

The paper highlights a number of tensions related to the Nearest Relative role. First, quantitative research has shown that family members view admission more positively than the users of mental health services. Second, studies have shown that patients and carers hold different perspectives on the degree to which com- pulsory admission may be justified. Third, users of mental health services may豬ishions of Nearest Relatives as detrimental to their recovery. We conclude by considering ways in which the current system may be improved.

RC24-454.3
DJANE, KABRAN ARISTIDE* (Peleforo Gon Coulibaly University)
Environmental Education in the Sacred Woodlands of Korhogo (Ivory Coast) and Adoption of Environmental Behavior By the Insider: A Phenomenological Analysis of the Sustainability of Indigenous Community Ecological Innovations

In African traditional societies, the relationship with the Environment has constituted for a long time, a link of intimacy between the African and his environmental space. This report has its peculiarity in that, the environment is an integral part of the social organization and cultural practices. Now the spiritual question within the African traditional society is strongly related to the
elements of nature such as water, pebbles, trees ... As African traditional religion apprehends these elements as the place of habitation of deities and ancestors. This is why the Senoufo people practice in their wooded forests the initiatory rites called “Poro” which situates the social education of the young boy. Thus, in initiatory forests, these young people from 14 to 18 receive an environmental education around health, agriculture, climate change, and ecological concerns. However, at the exit of these initiatory sites, ecological behavioral differences are observed for some of them into community. This paper will therefore analyze the determinants of environmental education given to insiders; But also, it will observe the aged environmental perceptions’ who are in charge of the training of these young people in the forests. At the end, this production will answer the question “What are the logics underlying the adoption of the environmental behavior by insiders of the sacred woods of Korhogo in the Northern of Côte d’Ivoire?” The challenge is to grasp the sustainability of adaptive innovations of indigenous communities in the face of the transformation of ecological halts in insiders in contact with the urban city. It therefore analyzes 117 interviews conducted with the chiefs of the sacred woods, the insiders and the village chiefs. The data were analyzed under WeftQda and interpreted according to the sociological approaches of Riley Dunlap.

RC20-371.7

DOBIGNY, LAURE* (University of Geneva)
SAHAKIAN, MARLYNE* (University of Geneva)

Comparing 16 Energy Living Labs across 8 Countries: Methodological Challenges, Limits and Hazards

Efforts to improve and reduce household energy consumption are on the rise across Europe, with everyday people increasingly seen as playing a key role in this. The EU Horizon 2020 ENERGISE research project aims to understand the social and cultural influences on energy consumption, based on a comparison of 16 Energy Living Labs (ELLs) across eight European countries. In order to achieve this goal, methodological developments include a consideration for the design, implementation and analysis of the ELLs, to understand “energy cultures” and social influences on the individual (household) and collective (community) level. The design of ELLs is based on the review, classification and analysis of household and community energy initiatives from 30 European countries. When it comes to comparing qualitative and quantitative data across the implementation of 16 ELLs, a specific methodology is needed to address the question of scale (household and community) and context (eight different countries). The aim of this paper is to question and discuss the limits and hazards of this type of comparison. Based on a literature review of comparative methods, we will propose and discuss our methodology and underline the associated challenges (e.g., different scale, cultures and subcultures; types of households; energy domains and sub-domains studied; as well as the amount and types of data that will be gathered, including visual data). We will also discuss the limits of this comparison, involving temporality issues for example. Finally, we will discuss the hazards of this comparison, such as the risk of result de-contextualization. This methodological discussion and analysis could interest colleagues with similar cross-national research project and challenges.

RC23-435.4

DOBIGNY, LAURE* (University of Geneva)
SAHAKIAN, MARLYNE (University of Geneva)

What Sort of « Innovation » Are We Talking about? A Review of Swiss Household Energy Initiatives

Efforts to improve the efficiency of household energy consumption are on the rise in Switzerland, with everyday people increasingly seen as playing a key role in the Swiss energy transition. These initiatives involve the promotion of new technologies and low-energy appliances, as well as new ways of consuming energy (e.g., local renewable energy production) or efforts to change energy-consuming practices (e.g., bike to work programs or sharing economy initiatives), among others. Different actors are leading these initiatives, ranging from institutions, governmental and no-governmental organisations, citizens, activists and researchers, with various modes of action: informative campaigns; monetary incentives; gaming; challenges and competition; Living Labs approaches and peer-to-peer cooperation are some of the many forms that such initiatives take on. Based on a review of more than forty energy initiatives in Switzerland, in the framework of the European Union 2020 ENERGISE research project, this paper will question which forms of innovation the Swiss energy initiatives constitute and which aspects could be considered as “innovative” in relation to actors and their roles, modes of action, participative processes, forms of representation and changing practices. This contribution aims to uncover: 1) an overview of all energy initiatives in Switzerland in recent years that engage with household energy consumption, reporting on a group of initiatives; 2) a focus on select initiatives (2-3 examples) that engage everyday people and change social practices related to energy consumption; and finally 3) implications for understanding in what way this initiatives around energy efficiency and sufficiency are innovative.

RC11-231.6

DOBNER, SUSANNE* (Institute for Sociology, University of Vienna)

Exergaming and the Construction of Age(s)

The use and development of digital movement games has become widespread in gerontological research particularly in the context of Age-friendly Living (AAL). On the one hand, the games are specifically used to train and improve motoric and/or cognitive skills of older adults. On the other hand they partially replace common social board games or can serve as a social medium at family celebrations (De Schutter 2010, Allaire et al. 2013). This empirical contribution examines how age is constructed in the interaction with and development of the ‘EnterTrain’ exergaming platform, a gaming platform developed within an ongoing AAL research project.

During a test and evaluation phase of the gaming platform, participants aged 65 and older have the games installed in their homes over a period of 12 months. Empirical material used for the analysis consists of video footage capturing older adults playing the games as well as qualitative in-depth interviews at several points in time during the trial phase. Additionally, participant observations during the initial installations of the gaming platform contribute to a better understanding of the interaction and construction of age(s) between participants, technicians and the gaming platform itself.

The theoretical basis of this contribution is a materialistic-feminist development of Schroeter’s concept of the “Doing Age” (2012), which captures the interplay of symbolizations and physical performances analytically. To consider the conceptualizations of performances of age in this context, the challenge is to reframe and understand the characteristics of different forms of innovation of gaming in contact with the urban city. It therefore analyzes 117 interviews conducted with the chiefs of the sacred woods, the insiders and the village chiefs. The data were analyzed under WeftQda and interpreted according to the sociological approaches of Riley Dunlap.

RC44-747.3

DOBROUSIN, BRUNO* (CTA)

Cross-Movement Mobilizing after the Left Governments. Unions and Social Movements Alliances in Latin American Regional Organizing

The experience of cross-movement collaboration in Latin America peaked during the struggles against the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). Trade unions and social movements brought an alliance that managed to mobilize, lobby and design a strategic platform focusing on an alternative development model to the neoliberal regime. That alliance weakened during the pink tide of centre left governments. Unions focused on national contexts with little cross-movement collaboration. The end of the left cycle is bringing back former alliances. This paper explores the challenges and potentials for the current alliance-building around issues of sustainable development and climate change that trade unions are creating with social movements in Latin America. Specifically, the paper looks into the regional trade union confederation and its positions on development during the past decade and in the present. The shift in governments has put unions and social movements on the same side again, and the possibilities for rebuilding relationships around issues of sustainable development are stronger. The challenges to that alliance today will also be addressed, together with a critique of the role unions have played in defending extractive development models. A central issue in the paper is the role played by the association of unions around issues of energy democracy, and the relationship with trade unions in the US and Canada, where the debate sustainable development has taken a different, and more confrontational, form for the labour movement.

RC07-JS-33.4

DOCENA, HERBERT* (University of the Philippines, Diliman)

‘Passive Revolution’ on the World Stage: How the Global Movement to Stop Climate Change Failed to Produce an Alternative Future

Beginning in the late 1960s, a new global movement pushing for more radical solutions to “global environmental problems” such as climate change unexpectedly burst onto the world stage. To the surprise of many, members of subaltern groups worldwide began converging and gaining more and more adherents behind their goal of radically reforming or transcending capitalism to stop or limit climate change. And it seemed for a time that they might yet succeed. And yet, today, nearly half a century since it first emerged, this global movement has all but failed to achieve its objectives: the world’s governments have managed to pass only weak and ineffective international agreements and measures to address the climate crisis and the international community is now beginning to experience the impacts of catastrophic climate change. Why? How was this once promising and powerful global movement contained?

Drawing from interviews, participant observation, and historical sources, this paper analyzes the emergence and evolution of radical climate groups in the Philippines to argue that the radical global movement to stop climate change was
defeated as a result of a “passive revolution” on the world stage. Faced with a growing chagall to their hegemony, a particular fraction of the world’s dominant classes came together and pushed for limited international reforms to address the crisis, thereby disorganizing the dominated classes and consequently weakening not just the dominated classes’ but also even their own capacity to counter the more conservative elites blocking their proposed reforms. Building on Gramsci’s concept of “passive revolution” and examining how it works at the global level, the paper presents an alternative framework for understanding transnational politics and, in so doing, examines how social movements can succeed in producing alternative futures.

RC02-56.5
DODDASIDDAIAH, NANJANASIDDAIAH* (Karnataka State Open University)
Globalization, Gender and Poverty: Women Workers in Garment Industry in Karnataka Region of India

Globalization in India and elsewhere has led to the emergence of number of industries in general and garment industry in particular. Besides having direct impact on the consumers in terms of manufacturing, in Indian industrial development, they are also seemed to be assisting the needs of the industries in terms of providing them with the packing material. It enables them to play an important role in the industries and it widens employment opportunities to much of the Indian women population. Since the introduction of liberalization policies introduced in India 1991, there has been considerable growth of export earnings through the garment industry in India. In Karnataka many textile policies were adopted since 1993 which has enabled growth of job opportunities for women in garment industry. The number of women employees in state wide is more than three lakhs out of which more than two and half lakhs women employees are located in Bangalore city units. An attempt is made in this paper to analyse the socio-economic status of women workers in garment industry and their working conditions. The garment industry in the state of Karnataka of India particularly Bangalore city employees bulk of the women working force. Based on empirical evidences this paper sheds a gender perspective on functioning of garment industry in Bangalore to point out the absurd effects on women workers by exploring the poverty implications of this new form of employment by analyzing the socio-economic backgrounds, working conditions and wage disparity in garment industry of India. With regard to the problems, sexual harassment of women workers was a rare phenomenon at the work place as there were no rape or molestation cases. In many cases extra marital relations were noticed with co-workers or supervisors. This could be in retaliation against the habit and poverty of families.

RC56-JS-85.1
DODSON, JUALLYNE* (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)
Power, Violence and Justice: Reflections & Responsibilities from the African Diaspora

This is a proposal to the XIX ISA Conference, RC56, to present a paper that explores the long forgotten African Diaspora regarding issues of “Power, Violence and Justice” as such an exploration can help global public intellectuals, policy makers, journalists and activists to reconceptualize their 21st century thinking toward justice. The paper proposes that historical facts of the African Diaspora, among human history’s largest, longest, and most traumatic global phenomena, is inextricably embedded in modernity’s capstone features of democracy, capitalism, globalism, and freedom. It is generally understudied, fully misunderstood, unknown and/or deemed insignificant to contemporary social life. Generally, the thinking is that the African Diaspora has little or no contributions to our modern world.

For example, institutionalized value premises and organizational arrangements upon which many criminal justice systems have evolved, and that gave substance to many global parameters about race, racism, and other topics that pervade our modern world, were initially designed, explored and refined in the social context of the African Diaspora. Such prison systems that do not train inmates to re-enter society upon “paying their debt” are based on experience with members and processes of the African Diaspora that never intended African people to ever be integral members of any euro-centric society. Rather, current public institutional processes, policy makers, journalists, activists and even academics tend to episodically engage contemporary social issues without the historical context that produced them.

This paper assumes an historical sociological approach to study and understand attitudes and practices of the this and other phenomena that have evolved from the African Diaspora as global experience. The paper focuses on the African Diaspora as analytical tool for reviewing the global phenomenon and its relation to historical and contemporary modernity.

RC31-567.5
DOERING, JAN* (McGill University)
The Socio-Political Experiences of United States Citizens Living Abroad in the Age of Donald Trump

This paper examines the socio-political experiences of United States citizens living abroad in the age of Donald J. Trump’s populist presidency. The U.S. currently plays a central role in world politics but has always enjoyed not only admiration but also a certain degree of resentment and hostility. In many countries, however, the reputation of America and Americans has deteriorated in response to Donald Trump. What repercussions do these changes have for expatriates from the United States? Drawing on data collected through participant observation and 28 in-depth interviews with American expatriates living in the Global North, Germany, this paper analyzes how Americans experience their national identity while living abroad. Specifically, the paper examines American nationality as a source of stigma that expatriates have to either conceal or manage. In doing so, the paper contributes to the literature on transnational politics in the sociology of migration but reverses the typical focus on the flow of people from less- into more developed nations. In this specific context, the findings illuminate how populist homeland politics affect the lives of (temporary) emigrants. The study also contributes to the literature on ethnicity and nativism by analyzing the concrete experience of American nationality, a rarely examined but important social identity.

RC21-382.4
DOGIRU, HAVAL EGZI* (Independent Researcher)
Between Rights-Based or Profit-Based Housing: An Examination of the Turkish State’s Role in the Financialization of the ‘Affordable’ Housing Market

With the crash of the US mortgage market in 2007 the seriousness of the symbiotic and mutually (de)constructive relationship between the finance and real estate markets in the Global North became ineluctable. And when it comes to the Global South, late-comer states are argued to be in the process of building a ‘transparent mortgage market’ without prioritizing the disastrous results of transforming housing into an instrument subject to financial speculation. Based on a year-long field research on the Mass Housing Market in Turkey, the paper asks the following question: “How should we understand the Turkish State’s role in the financialization the affordable housing market for the poor?”

The case of Turkish Mass Housing Administration (TMHA) brings interesting insights for understanding the nation-state’s role in the financialization of affordable housing for the lower income classes. On the one hand, Turkish state has maintained a ‘rights-based’ discourse as it argues that TMHA, as a welfare state institution, prioritizes the demands of the ‘targeted masses in need’ with the promise of solving housing problem for the poor. On the other hand, TMHA created huge numbers of indebted poor through re-commodification of the shanty houses which are already owned by the poor. That is, urban regeneration is used as a main housing policy tool by TMHA to dispossess the poor and integrate them into the financial markets.

By looking at the relation between rights-based discourse and profit-based implementation of Turkish state’s housing policies, this paper argues that right to housing, as the right to control the concreteness of our livelihood, should be prioritized over the new financialized visions of housing policies.

RC23-439.6
DOLATA, ULRICH* (University of Stuttgart)
Apple, Amazon, Google, Facebook. Market Concentration – Competition – Power

Based on a systematic review and evaluation of business reports, documents, statistics, literature and press releases, this paper analyzes the market concentration and the expansion and innovation strategies of the leading internet companies. The findings invalidate any claims that a decentralization of the market and a democratization of the internet is taking place, or that research, development and innovation processes are becoming more open and collaborative. The four examined companies, as the operators of the core infrastructures of the worldwide web, shape the overall products and services offer of the internet, determine access to the web, structure the communication possibilities for users, and are the main drivers of innovation in this field. Not decentralization, democratization and open innovation, but market concentration, control and power struggles are categories to adequately describe the fundamental dynamics of the commercial internet. The power of the internet companies manifests not only as an economic power, which is based on the superior economic resources of the companies—their financial strength, strong research capacity, market dominance. In addition, internet companies are gradually broadening their power over data, namely by interlinking their range of cross-sectional offerings and by systematically matching and evaluating the resulting user traces. Above all, the power of the internet companies is based on...
their ability to, by means of numerous and coordinated offers, design and shape the framework conditions of essential social contexts, be they consumer worlds, information and communication patterns or social relationship networks. This means that they are not merely intermediaries, such as telephone companies, but are transformed into action-orienting and opinion-forming curators of public discourse. This can be described as an infrastructural and rule-setting power.

Reference:

RC48-808.1

DOLATA, ULRICH* (University of Stuttgart)

Social Movements and the Internet. the Sociotechnical Constitution of Collective Action in the Digital Age

For some years, the field of research on social movements has undergone fundamental changes with regard to its structure and orientation. More specifically, it has moved from conceptualizing and examining protest movements as purely social phenomena to taking into consideration the new technological foundations of collective action. Regardless of the degree of influence which the internet and its media platforms is deemed to have on social movements, most research contributions to this topic have one commonality: Despite the oft-made references to the action-enabling and -expanding character of the new technological connectivity, the technologies themselves with all their embedded rules and regulations remain a blind spot in much of the discussion. Against the backdrop of this discussion, this paper seeks to identify the role played by the internet and in particular social media today in the development and stabilization of political protest and social movements. For this, the paper pursues two tasks: One, to arrive at a more precise definition of the technical foundations of collective behavior and action, namely one that would allow us to enrich the social and social media not only as enabling but also as regulating and action-guiding infrastructures and institutions that have a considerable degree of impact. And two, to assess the relationships between the technical and social conditions under which collective protest and social movements take shape in the digital age, referred to as “technically advanced sociality.”

Reference:

RC48-817.3

DOMARADZKA, ANNA* (University of Warsaw)
DIANI, MARIO (University of Trento)

Field Theories of Urban Collective Action: A Comparative Assessment

Over recent years several versions of field theory have been applied to the study of urban collective action. Reviewing weaknesses and indeterminacies of existing theoretical lines, Martin (John L. Martin, “What is Field Theory?” American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 109:1, 2003: 1-49) argued that each has an important contribution for the social sciences, giving us the possibility of joining the analytic strength of the different theoretical lines, Martin (John L. Martin, “What is Field Theory?” American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 109:1, 2003: 1-49) argued that each has an important contribution for the social sciences, giving us the possibility of joining the analytic strength of the different theoretical lines, providing the opportunity of e-commerce and social computing, and the object of this work, is to create tools and strategies to incorporate this type of commerce in virtual communities, which are the technological platforms for regional communities and improve their welfare. The work not only requires the generation of a tool that is the most attractive, useful and generates the benefits that the sea used by the inhabitants of a region, also the communication and business strategies for the business and tourism industry, which has a goal and is carried out by a municipal government. Although many researchers have shown that grassroots groups can be categorised from the perspective of the relationship between governments and NPOs, as far as I see it, reasons for them to result in these different consequences on the Japanese context are not clarified yet. Saitama City Office in Japan established an ordinance to use unused public lands as squares for ball games in 2010. Moreover, the Office has added a condition that it is necessary for grassroots groups to maintain the lands. There are 14 multi-purpose squares at present. Invitations with members of grassroots groups in each square have been conducted from 2014 to 2016. The conclusion is as following. Firstly, these squares are classified roughly into three types. The first type is correspondence that grassroots groups such as sports clubs use and maintain squares. The second type is separation that grassroots groups such as volunteer groups maintain squares and other people use them. The final type is nest that grassroots groups such as neighbourhood associations maintain squares and a group or some groups which use them are included in them. Secondly, it is easier for neighbourhood associations in the type of nest to maintain squares than for the others because they conventionally have a system which makes almost all new households members, so that they have enough people to maintain them. And finally, it is difficult for sports clubs in the type of correspondence to continue maintenance of squares because they lose their motivation to maintain them when they find another place that they enjoy ball games without the burden of maintenance.

Reference:

RC26-JS-23.2

DOMINGUEZ, BRUNO* (IPN-UPICSA)

Work Tourism

WORK TOURISM

Today, we see in our Society of Knowledge and Welfare a great opportuni- ty to consolidate their collaboration in solving problems faced by 21st century societies, one of which is to generate employment and an increase in the economically active population. On the one hand, we are faced in the technologi- cal revolution where information and knowledge technologies are increasingly affecting more aspects of our lives, in aspects as daily as local communities, and on the other hand we have a great diversity of economic activities to generate the Labor Tourism. Labor Tourism is a network of communication, collaboration and technology that allows the creation of specialized economic zones to improve a country’s regional growth: sources of employment, professionalization of more people, increase tourism and innovation, and generate global presence with the utilization of Virtual Communities. Not only is the fact of keeping a record of all the different economic activities, but also the opportunity to generate a “productive” communication, with which you can create pristine areas for different types of jobs and work, and that opportunity is offered to generate online courses, job offers, increase competition and offer a labor map within a country, and can be exploited internationally.
Los cambios acaecidos en las sociedades occidentales contemporáneas a partir del cambio de ciclo económico de 2007 y el impacto de la crisis económica han supuesto transformaciones en el modelo de organización social y, específicamente, en las formas de provisión de cuidados y la realización del trabajo familiar y doméstico. El debilitamiento del estado de bienestar, con políticas de ajuste estructural que afectan la oferta de servicios públicos, y la inaccesibilidad de las familias a los servicios que oferta el mercado en un contexto de caída de su poder adquisitivo, ha incrementado el tiempo de trabajo familiar doméstico y de cuidados por parte de las familias.

El objetivo de la comunicación es presentar la operativización de un sistema de indicadores sociales utilizados en los análisis del impacto de estas formas de organización social de los cuidados y del bienestar, que agudizan las desigualdades de género (al tiempo que emergen nuevas formas de desigualdad social por razones de clase, etnia o lugar de procedencia). La propuesta de indicadores sociales podrán ser utilizados en análisis comparativos entre diversos países teniendo cuenta las dinámicas sociales, la especificidad y la comparabilidad de contextos sociohistóricos y culturales.

A nivel empírico, los estudios sobre usos del tiempo ponen de relieve las fuentes de organización social de los cuidados y el bienestar, así como las diferencias en la adjudicación por sexo de los diferentes trabajos y de las actividades realizadas en cada ámbito (familiar y mercantil). Concretamente, se utilizan de forma comparativa las encuestas de uso del tiempo en países de Europa (España, Finlandia y Francia) y América Latina (Argentina, Chile y Uruguay). INCASI Network, un proyecto europeo que ha recibido financiamiento del la European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme, and coordinated by Dr. Pedro López-Roldán.

RC46-777.1
DONG, WEIZHEN* (University of Waterloo)

Elders’ Quality of Life at Collective Dwelling Community

Canadian population is aging rapidly, and the long waiting time for a vacant senior accommodation unit shows that an increasing number of Canadian elders have chosen to reside in a collective living community for seniors. Of Canada’s population of 36 million people, the great Toronto area has over 6 million (Statistics Canada, 2016). With many elders now residing in accommodations for seniors (i.e. retirement homes), an investigation on the desired living conditions for elders can help to find gaps in the status quo and the directions for future improvement. This study examines the elders’ subjective wellbeing in their current accommodation at elders’ living community in the greater Toronto area.

RC28-504.4
DONNALOJA, VICTORIA* (The LSE)

Do Naturalised Immigrants Hold a Stronger Shared Sense of Belonging to the UK Than Their Non-Naturalised Counterparts?

One of the recent most disputed points of public and academic debate concerns the economic, cultural and social integration of settled immigrants. Governments across Europe have recently embraced policies and an overarching narrative of “good citizenship” as grounds for a common identity and, in turn, of social cohesion. This paper asks whether naturalised immigrants have a stronger shared sense of belonging to the UK than their non-naturalised counterparts. The analysis used a wave six of the large-scale, nationally representative, UK Household Longitudinal Study, employing latent trait modelling. Sense of belonging represents the subjective dimension of social cohesion and was therefore operationalised as a) national identity and b) trust in political representation to reflect its horizontal (intra residents) and vertical (intra resident and government) dimensions. Findings suggest that the acquisition of citizenship is associated with closeness to the host society for all immigrants, but especially for people born in the Middle East. Citizenship does not, however, necessarily correlate with trust and satisfaction with British democracy. Individuals originally from Eastern Europe/ex USSR or South East Asia are the only ones who show increased levels of trust and satisfaction with British democracy. Individuals originally from Eastern Europe/ex USSR or South East Asia are the only ones who show increased levels of trust and satisfaction with British democracy. Nonetheless, citizenship is not generally associated with trust towards public officials when holding citizenship status. Citizenship appears to therefore hold a meaning tied to individuals’ sense of identity: immigrants with citizenship status feel more British. Nonetheless, citizenship is not generally associated with satisfaction with the functioning of British democracy. In an increasingly globalised world, the question of borders and the reflection on the role of citizenship as grounds for a common identity and social cohesion becomes relevant. These findings provide us with a first insight into the motivations for and meaning of naturalising, which might go beyond the mere practical benefits associated with the legal status.
DONOGHUE, JED* (TSA / UTAS)
The Relationship between Trust, Health and Housing in Australia

This paper examines the relationship between trust, health and housing in Australia. The research considers level of trust across a range of housing tenures, concentrating on tenants and home owner's level of interpersonal trust and confidence in a range of public institutions. Through multivariate analyses of national survey data the paper profiles the class, income and health levels of people in different housing tenures. Although public housing tenants have access to affordable security, they appear to be less trusting than private renters or homeowners, and exhibit less confidence in some public institutions. These findings may reflect the residualised nature of public housing in Australia and suggest that public tenants are likely to become ‘alienated’ from certain aspects of mainstream culture. However, public tenants also have higher levels of confidence in certain institutions, such as banks, Australian companies, the Courts and legal system than private renters or homeowners. So public housing may ‘build up’ confidence in certain areas. The findings suggest that levels of trust and health would be lower if disadvantaged citizens did not have access to social housing.

RC06-126.4
DONOVAN, CATHERINE* (University of Sunderland)
BARNES, REBECCA (University of Leicester)
Understanding Why LGB and/or T People Remain in or Return to Domestically Violent Relationships: An Ecological Analysis

Why do lesbian, gay, bisexual, and/or trans (LGB and/or T) people experience/enact domestic violence and abuse in their relationships? Theoretical responses to this question currently reflect the disciplines that have researched the phenomenon. Thus, there is a predominantly psychological approach focusing on the factors correlated with individual ‘victim’ and/or ‘perpetrator’ behaviours. This approach predominates in research and also in practice, primarily because it is in privatised and individualistic contexts – counselling therapy – that LGB and/or T people experiencing/enacting DVA most often seek formal help. However, a more sociological approach, taken in this paper, considers the wider socio-economic and cultural contexts in which LGB and/or T people live out their relationships to focus on what the conditions are that might lead to DVA relationships being initiated, maintained and, indeed, returned to. In this analysis we analyse our data from British mixed-methods research and draw on Heise’s ecology of violence framework to point to the ways that the (nested) individual, relational, community and societal layers constitute the socio-economic and cultural contexts in which LGB and/or T people live can develop more holistic understandings of their experiences of DVA. We particularly focus on help-seeking behaviours since, clearly, the existence of appropriate and timely support can make the difference between whether a DVA relationship continues or ends. We explore the ways in which, for those experiencing/enacting DVA behaviours, help-seeking is shaped by society (e.g. through the public story of domestic violence, lack of inclusive sex and relationships education), the community (e.g. through willingness or ability of friends and family to respond appropriately and homo/bi/transphobia from informal and formal potential help providers), the relationship (e.g. dynamics of power, love, care and responsibility in the relationship), and the individual (e.g. whether this is a first relationship as an LGB and/or T person).

RC04-82.1
DOOLEY, KAREN* (Queensland University of Technology)
Private Tutoring As Educational Strategy in Australia

This paper reports the second phase of a four-year study of Australian families’ investments in private academic tutoring (or ‘shadow education’) for their primary school-aged children. Private tutoring is a burgeoning industry in Australia, although the phenomenon is far from the saturation point reached in the Asian regions from which the country draws much of its migrant intake. In the context of the marketisation and privatisation of Australian schooling, studies have provided insights into demand for private tutoring, suggesting that some migrant families invest in this educational service to assuage anxieties about their children’s progress, and to facilitate plans for high achieving children and remediation for children who are struggling academically. That body of research speaks to ethnically charged tensions in public discourse about private tutoring and equity, the de facto ethnic segregation of socially ‘desirable’ schools, and the distribution of academic achievement in Australia’s multi-ethnic society. However, other groups in Australian society are now making use of private tutoring as parents are responsible for their children’s educational success (Doherty & Dooley, 2017). The first phase of this study identified a differentiated field of production (Bourdieu, 2005) of tutoring that made available services targeting both academic skills and knowledge and the engagement and commitment of children to learning. The phase reported here explores homologies with the field of consumption of tutoring. It asks: Who is buying what tutoring products? Data are drawn from interviews with the parents of 10-11 year old children approaching transition into secondary school. The analyses describe families’ educational strategies and the place of academic tutoring in these. References

RC16-318.4
DORN, CHRISTOPHER* (FernUniversität in Hagen)
When Reactivity Fails: The Limited Effects of Hospital Rankings

Various lines of social research have put forward the idea that modern society is replete with numerous measuring activities that are often focused on evaluating the performance of individuals, organizations, or states. Frequently these measurements are taken by independent third-parties, which are supposed to guarantee the impartiality and trustworthiness of the process in contrast to the presumed self-interest of the actors performing the services in question. Both the application and the research of such measures suggest that the actors under scrutiny will internalize the expectations associated with these measures and adjust their behavior accordingly (“reactivity”). Usually these expectations are not just of a technical nature but involve a moral component of trying to improve the activities in question in a way such as to make them more beneficial, efficient, equitable and transparent for the consumer and society in general. While such measurement schemes are certainly ubiquitous, current research instantaneously equates their widespread presence with their efficacy, i.e. that their implied behavior-altering capacity is inevitably achieved. This argument overlooks that the coupling of measurement and behavioral change is mitigated by the interpretative processes of the actors under examination. Not the mere presence of the measurements but how the actors make sense of them grants relevance to measures and potentially induces behavioral modification. Using examples from the U.S. hospital sector, the proposed paper shows that patients, medical professionals, and hospitals do not simply conform to the expectations created by hospitals rankings but rather show different forms of resistance, such as ignorance or rejection. Thereby the paper highlights that the conditions under which measures prove inescapable and substantially influence social fields need to be examined more closely.

RC33-605.2
DOS SANTOS, ANDELINE* (University of Pretoria)
WAGNER, CLAIRE (University of Pretoria)
Creative Methods of Data Collection in Music Therapy with Aggressive Adolescents

This multiparadigm inquiry sought to explore relationships between empathy and aggression with adolescents referred to group music therapy for aggressive behaviour. One group was conducted within a Husserlian phenomenological paradigm, and another through integrating theoretical perspectives by Deleuze and Gergen. Youth at-risk may often struggle to engage in verbal disclosure of thoughts and feelings. The arts create an inviting, playful and non-judgmental environment in which to express, explore and work with difficult (and resourceful) thoughts, feelings, and interactional patterns. This paper will present examples of two data collection methods from each group: a receptive music listening and another through integrating theoretical perspectives by Deleuze and Gergen. The value and usefulness of these methods within each paradigm and for this group of participants, specifically, will be highlighted.

RC48-811.3
DOS SANTOS, PENHA* (University Presbiteriana Mackenzie)
SCHWARTZ, ROSANA (University Presbiteriana Mackenzie)
NASCIMENTO, ROSELI (University Presbiteriana Mackenzie - São Paulo)
Mother Militant and Military Sons

Mother militant and military children

In Brazil, the current context of governmental instability is marked by the strong shift to the right-wing of political relations in the world. To retake some dynamics, as memories, may be interesting, as regards the understanding of inter- and intradisciplinary pathways from a case study of a black family from the periphery in São Paulo, highlighting their counterpoints: on the one hand, the militant mother of social movements left-wing ecclesiastical and other, military sons who, in one way or another, participated in the most dense and persecutory moments of the military dictatorship, beginning in 1964. On the side of the sons, the great fear of a possible confrontation targeting the mother (and later the sister); the fear that
other elements in the service of the dictatorial force could reach his family, and also the tension if his superiors discovered that he had participated in the body of insurgent actions. This fear permeated relations and particularly pervaded the very existence of these people who found themselves in this dilemma. On her mother’s side, she had no afraid, despite seeing many of her peers being arrest- ed, tortured, raped or missing. She had a strong conviction that what they were doing was right, good and fair. This proposal of this case study seeks to reflect and find clues to the situations which, even today, can present themselves in the daily life of the participants of the social movements that now emerging. How do they coexist, make agreements and combinations and solve their impasses? For the development of this work, we will make interviews with the remnants of the family, leaders of that time and people who have experienced these moments and their struggles. It will also be developed a bibliographical research to anchor the work theoretically.

RC36-651.7

DOS SANTOS, WANDERSON* (Wanderson Barbosa dos Santos)


The alternatives for emancipation are examined by authors linked to the Critical Theory of the 20th century. The rise of Fascism in expression in the most diverse forms of authoritarianism is part of the horizon analyzed by Walter Benjamin and Theodor Adorno. Nowadays, there is a resurgence of many movements that achieve more and more spaces in the environments of democracy. The rise of Fascism is present in various contexts, for example, in the neo-Nazi demonstrations in the United States that occurred at the time and the strengthening of the right-wing extremists after the Impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff.

Here it is aimed to highlight, from the dialogue between the writings of Benjamin and Adorno, the emancipatory potential of the concept of History in its mediation with the conception of critical education. It is intended to indicate how the dialogue between the two authors provides a critical formulation to modern barbarism.

The objective is to point how Education, especially from a critical referential, promotes an alternative to the totalitarianism that currently frightens contemporary democracies. In this sense, we use the concept of history outlined by Walter Benjamin in the Theses on the concept of History and the propositions on an emancipatory education of Adorno. From this set of essays, it is shown the role of history as a tool for enlightenment in the light of examples from Brazil’s recent history.

Finally, we analyze the recent attempt to promote a history “task to brush history against the grain” through the experience of the victims of the Brazilian military dictatorship (1964-1985) and the importance of a critical reference for this type of alternative. Thus, we try to outline an alternative experience for the current scenario described here.

RC16-308.7

DOS SANTOS, WANDERSON* (Wanderson Barbosa dos Santos)

The Simmel’s Sociological Analysis through the Methodological Construction of Social Types

The present work seeks to highlight the sociological reflection of Georg Simmel with regard to the construction of social types. Simmel promoted a reflection from a context of social transformation in which the advance of modernity modified the social landscape that the author was inserted. The emerging sociology in this context was confronted with this reality change, in that sense, the sociological reflection of Simmel inserts as an alternative way to the understanding of the social. Echoes of this sociological analysis methodology can be seen in large part from the first generation of the well-known Chicago School of Sociology.

The analysis of social types, for example, the stranger and the poor, are ways in which Simmel deals methodologically with the attempt to interpret society. In this sense, the present work reflects on this methodological alternative, especially for its innovative character in the sociological theory of its time. I emphasize the importance of the methodological construction of these social types, especially in their connection with the idea of social totality. An expression of the connection between social types and social totality can be seen in Simmel’s Money Philosophy.

Finally, this paper proposes, from the analysis of the construction of social types mentioned by Simmel, the approach with the philosopher Walter Benjamin. Benjamin inherits from the sociology of Simmel the methodological perspective of analysis of society, especially with respect to the social construction of type that connects these methodological social organisms. The present work analyzes essays that mark this influence among the authors is Das Passagen-Werk, in which Benjamin analyzes the transformations of the city of Paris through these emerging social types in modernity.

TG07-1005.4

DOUGHERTY, BETH* (Loyola University Chicago)

A Sense of Belonging: Religious Ritual in Sensory Narrative

What roles do the senses play in participant understandings of experience? Beyer (2016), McGuire (2016), and notable others have called for a more thorough investigation of the senses in religious lives. Examining narratives from interviews, this paper investigates ways in which sensory moments impacted feelings of membership or solitude. Examining sound, sight, and the haptic moments where individuals talk about sensations that are “off” or “wrong” emerged as key clues to points where ritual and individual failed to connect. In this paper, I argue that sensory experiences are strongly shaped through individual experience and play a major role in the efficacy of ritual experience. I also examine the ways in which the physical and bodily engagement of the individual in co-production of these sensory moments impacts their efficacy. Additionally, I raise questions about the manner in which individuals address these sensory moments, and the role of the less addressed senses such as peripersonal experience in narratives of experience.
**RC15-JS-17.4**

**DOWEODOFF, PENNY** *(York University)*

**Sociology of Health and Women**

A Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis of the Representation of the Surrogate, Egg Provider and Intended Parent(s) on Canadian and International Medical Broker and Fertility Clinic Websites

**Abstract**

Reproductive tourism is often referred to the demand side of the phenomenon—to those who travel outside their jurisdiction or home country to access the kinds of medically assisted reproduction they desire. In Canada, payments for gametes and surrogacy are illegal; however, the non-altruistic markets for these services and gametes clearly exist in other countries under a variety of regulatory frameworks. Intended parents may search the internet for medical brokers who can connect them to a fertility clinic abroad or contact the fertility clinic directly through a website. Whether it is the intended parent, fertility specialist, medical broker, the surrogate, egg provider, and the health and non-health personnel that are separated thousands of miles are now thrust into close transactional relationships. Using a feminist critical discourse analysis, this paper explores how the intended parent, the surrogate and egg provider and the health personnel that they perform are virtually represented on Canadian and international medical broker and fertility clinic websites. Many medical broker and fertility clinic websites project an imagery that provides an authentic identity of place, but at the same time, commodifies it for tourist consumption reflecting desirable experiences.

**RC29-530.3**

**DOYLE, AARON** *(Carleton University)*

**MCKENDY, LAURA** *(Carleton University)*

**Securitization and the Remand Population Explosion in Canada**

We examine the processes that have led to the tripling of the pretrial population preventively incarcerated in Canadian provincial jails and remand centres while the overall population has been shrinking, and the shift towards a majority of people in provincial penal institutions now being people on remand denied bail. We consider the role of a culture of risk averting influencing the process (Webster, Doob and Myers 2014) so that those on bail are set “up to fail” (Canadian Civil Liberties Association 2014) resulting in the pre-trial incarceration of large numbers of often marginalized people on minor administrative breaches, in conditions of extreme overcrowding. These developments are situated as part of a broader trend of the expansion of preventive governance described in various literature on securitization, risk, surveillance, precrime, and community control, although distinctive features of the remand population explosion are also evident. Alternative ways of theorizing the remand population are evaluated, and consequences and implications explored.

**RC39-683.1**

**DRABEK, THOMAS** *(University of Denver)*

**Enhancing Student Understanding of Disaster/Hazards Research through Fiction Abstract**

While professors in other sub-fields of sociology occasionally have incorporated fictional works into their courses, rarely, if at all, has this been attempted in disaster and hazard studies. This paper is a summary of one such effort including both the rationale and approach. Following discussion of context, a case example of an original fictional story is described including its origins and method of analysis. The story is rooted in an actual disaster and based on data obtained shortly afterwards. This approach provides both links to the humanities and greater depth of student understanding of core concepts, like multiorganizational coordination which is used in this case example. Through this strategy students enhance their ability to emphasize with disaster responders and victims who too often are trapped in social structures that result in failure.

**TG04-971.4**

**DRAIS, ERIC** *(INRS)*

**LAPOIRE-CHASSET, MIREILLE** *(INRS)*

**Combining Sociology of Law and Sociology of Quantification: A Key Way for Risk Assessment and Empowerment?**

Risks studies often combines sociology of science and political sociology (Burgess, Alemanno, Zinn, 2016). Focusing as much on the mechanisms that produce ignorance, it shows how both contribute to the agenda-setting process. In the field of health risks, we know that both selecting scientific work and also calling such work into question can contribute to limiting knowledge and to keeping populations exposed. Occupational health is also concerned. In France some recent works analyses the biases relating to construction of the public problems and to the scientific knowledge that structures occupational risk prevention (Henry, 2017). In the fields of controversial risks how do occupational health specialists mobilise such highly debated knowledge in support of their intervention? This question is a concern in our research work at the French Research and Safety Institute for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases (INRS). In this presentation, we propose to describe how, at the scale of the company or business, using sociology of law and sociology of quantification, make it possible to refresh knowledge and to transform collective assessment so as to lead to mobilisation and risk prevention. Our proposal is based on work analysing and comparing social uses of law (Drais, 2017; Lapoire-Chassét, 2017) and social uses of measurement (Lapoiré-Chassét et alii, 2017), in contexts of controversies between multi-stakeholders related to distinct occupational exposures towards psychosocial risks and nanomaterials (40 cases). We will show how the construction of risks takes place with regard to procedures for quantifying them and for attributing responsibilities. By combining these approaches, the sociologist develops knowledge that promotes a redistribution of capacities as regards risk prevention. Reducing the uncertainties as regards evaluation and legal norms contributes to reducing health inequalities and to a certain social justice with regard to occupational risks.

**RC27-499.3**

**DRAKE, CARLY** *(Haskayne School of Business, University of Calgary)*

**RADFORD, SCOTT** *(Haskayne School of Business, University of Calgary)*

**Here Is a Place for You/Know Your Place: Understanding Representations of the Female Body in Fitness Advertising**

The media landscape is one realm in which gender equality remains elusive. For example, images of women shared in fitness media negate women’s athleticism and femininity. How female athletes are represented in fitness advertising is a question to be gazed upon (e.g., Hardin et al., 2005; Wasylkiw et al., 2014; Cranner et al., 2014). Research typically considers editorial and advertising images in fitness media as a single unit. However, advertising merits separate inquiry because it educates consumers (Sandler, 1972) by shaping social norms and values (McCraken, 1986) using medium-specific objectives and tools (e.g., sales and sales pitches). Given the apparent salience of the body in sport culture, and the way in which running media is said to present a gendered, aged, and classed version of reality (Abbas, 2004), this study asks: How might we understand how female bodies are represented and what implications they have on women’s running media? A critical reading of advertisements in the January/February 2017 issues of three running magazines reveals that the bodies and related messages advertising shares act as “biopedagogy” that provides implicit and explicit information and directives about how a body should look (Rail & Lafrance, 2009; Fullagar, 2009). This biopedagogy creates a place in sport culture for female readers but reminds them they may only occupy a certain place. To this end, advertisements function in three ways. Specifically, they (1) prescribe and normalize a bodily obsession centred around nutrition and sport science; (2) highlight white, slim bodies without showing the effort that goes into shaping those bodies; and (3) infantilize women and trivialize their participation in sport. In reconciling these interrelated but often competing messages, this study argues that fitness advertisements in running media attempt to empower women to seek the benefits promised through athletics but withhold information that can help them safely reach their goals.

**RC37-661.4**

**DRAPEAU-BISSON, MARIE-LISE** *(University of Toronto)*

**From a Novel to a Bookstore: The Memorialization of L’égélionne in Québec**

Much like the *The Feminine Mystique*’s effect in the United States, the publication of *L’Égélionne* in 1976 crystallized radical feminism in Québec, so much so that as to be called the feminist bible (Guillermette 2011 in Le Devoir, Saint-Martín 1990). Forty years after its publication, the novel can be found in bookstores in its 2012 re-edition, archived at the *Maison de la Littérature*’s perpetue exhibit in Québec city, or reprinted as the name of a new feminist cooperative bookstore in a Montréal neighbourhood. In doing so, various activists and cultural experts both crystalize the past, along with a certain version of “acceptable” feminism, while also opening up opportunities for new practices (see Reger 2017). This tension, I contend, is at the heart of memorialization but also of much feminist activism.

The question under study is thus how does the materiality of the novel, its written text, content and genre, affect conflictual process of memorialization. To do so, I analyze three sites (the bookstore, the permanent exhibition and the mainstream media) where each site is understood as different cultural forms of memorialization. I deploy a set of data collection strategies in order to mine the data for the different “interpretive strategies” (Corse and Westervelt 2002) employed by actors in each of these sites. In doing so, I am to shed light on the multi-level, power-laden and continually evolving process of meaning in the memorialization of cultural objects.
RC50-833.2

DREDGE, DIANNE* (Aalborg University-Copenhagen Campus)

Hitchhiker’s Guide to the Collaborative Economy: Knowledge, Power and Asymmetric Information

From the 1970s, many governments started to link higher education policy with economic objectives. Over the last decades this link has been consolidated through the introduction of a wide-ranging marketisation agenda (e.g. user fees, demand-driven marketing, deregulation, etc.). Now, as governments are increasingly (and unwillingly in many cases) pushed to confront looming societal issues, universities have been given an additional “impact agenda”. This impact agenda, largely driven by those systems pushing the marketisation of higher education, attempts to close the gap between higher education research and the solving of practical and applied societal problems. Criticisms aside, this impact agenda sits alongside another directive-the employability agenda—which demands that universities improve students’ employability outcomes. Together, these agendas aim to unlock incremental social and economic innovation that facilitate the transition towards new economic-social futures beyond twentieth century industrial growth. But how achievable is this impact agenda? And what do researchers need to know about power, knowledge, and the machinations of capitalism if they are to address this agenda? Finally, how (and indeed should) they position themselves within this space?

Critiques of the impact agenda have been well canvassed elsewhere. In this paper I adopt a network perspective to excavate the network relations that embed and sustain the growth of the collaborative economy, and I illustrate the challenges of research in this climate. Through an exploration of the complexity of network knowledge-making interactions between diverse, heterogeneous, complementary and interdependent actors in collaborative economy accommodation sector, it is possible to gain insights into the different relational constellations, flows of power and knowledge that shape, reinforce and ensure the continued production of platform capitalism. I argue that researchers need to be knowledge-able about this landscape, to be reflexive of the power and knowledge flows, and the role of capitalism within this agenda.

RC50-833.4

DREDGE, DIANNE* (Aalborg University-Copenhagen Campus)

Richard Florida Was Wrong! the Rise of the Creative Precariat in Inner City Tourism/Residential Development

Globalisation and technological change have far-reaching consequences. Economic restructuring, challenges to (un)employment, rising individual debt, taxation shortfalls, the liquid and shifting of responsibility for the impacts and consequences of market failures, and a “productivity challenge” are engulfing many developed countries. Moreover, recent political events reveal that actions to mitigate impacts of uncontrolled and uncoordinated capitalism are of little interest to elected representatives. Our democratic systems are under attack from pay-for-access lobby groups, policy and research think tanks paid for by corporate interests, and the media. The social media can create a sense of doubt and polarisation about what is the public opinion. In this context, capitalism exploits this lack of co-ordination, it takes advantage of weaknesses in global governance systems where power is diffused, authority is weakened, information is asymmetric, and resources are shifted away from the public realm. These factors make it harder to engage with the crucial challenges of our time: climate change, poverty, inequality, resource exploitation and depletion, and sustainability. As a complex global phenomenon, tourism is part of the machinery of capitalism creating, reinforcing and contributing to inequality, marginalisation and a growing precariat class.

For some years, the hope on the horizon was Richard Florida, who convincingly argued that the creative class-hipsters, artists, researchers, and techies-would pave the way for a new economic revolution and a flourishing postindustrial urban economy. However, in his latest book, Florida issues a mea culpa, observing that the creative class has not delivered the moated benefits. This paper takes up Florida’s arguments examining the case of Carlsberg Byen, Copenhagen. Carlsberg Byen is an inner city megaproject with both tourism and residential elements. The competing logics underpinning tourism, historic conservation and land development are examined, and which illustrate that, despite the “creative class” branding, capitalist land development logics dominate that contribute to a creative precariat class.

RC15-283.5

DROVETTA, RAQUEL* (National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET))

Discourses Associated with Reproduction in Movements for a Humanized Birth in Argentina

In the last few years in Argentina, it has become possible to observe mobilizations by organizations demanding for what is called a humanized birth. Women and/or heterosexual couples ("the pregnant couple"), from middle and urban sectors, frequently adhere to this way of thinking, and, more and more, women whose first delivery was by cesarean section.

Our hypothesis puts forward that the movements demanding a humanization of birth constitute themselves as dissidents against the predominant regulations, which acts on disciplined sexuality. In this sense, these movements would advocate for the formulation of a counter proposal to the one that originates in, for example, hegemonic sectors within biomedicine. This resistance would include collective action work for the resignification of feminine reproductive events, thus removing such events from current cultural regulations, allowing women and/or heterosexual couples to interpret their own construction of giving birth, cesarean section, pain, and even, maternity, and promoting substantial changes in women’s subjective construction of aspects connected to reproduction.

The research design proposed is qualitative and presupposes the integration of new techniques to work with the data. In-depth interviews will be conducted with key informants and document collection will be carried out. The research questions are: how do they construct and articulate the network of practices and discourses associated with reproduction? which features does reproductive governance currently take on in Argentina? We employ as an analytical framework what Morgan and Roberts (2012) define as reproductive governance, when referring to the mechanisms through which different historical configurations of actors, such as state institutions, churches,
donor agencies and non-governmental organizations (women and feminist organizations), use legislative controls, economic incentives, moral mandates, direct coercion, ethical incitement and/or principles in order to produce, supervise and control reproductive behaviors and practices.

RC19-363.1
DRUBEL, JULIA* (Gießen University)
Global Social Governance: Unfolding the Effects of Global Regulatory Complexes on Decent Work in Central Asia

The concept of decent work has been developed and communicated by the ILO as a strategic re-orientation, in which among others the Core Labour Standards have been developed as a complementary regulatory mode of labour questions. Nonetheless, a variety of indecent working incidents are documented for the Central Asian region, in which a specific nexus of state imposed and privately extracted forced labour that heavily draws on patterns of semi-legal migration, illegal migration and trafficking schemes can be identified. Even though, these developments can be traced back to the region’s Soviet and transformation history, these historical explanations, the paper argues, are not sufficient. Not only, that this nexus of state-private-forced labour combined with specific recruiting strategies based on illegal migration or trafficking poses specific challenges to the new labour regime as developed under the decent work project, has been developed as a complementary regulatory mode of labour questions. This paper contributes to the discussion of health and wellness among Caribbean adolescents. More specifically, it provides empirical baseline data that may be used to further the discussion of adolescent health and well-being in Guyana and the creation of Comprehensive national policy or strategy to address adolescent health and wellbeing. The findings may also be used to provide knowledge about the plight of women and girls so that specific intervention and prevention strategies may be discussed and enacted to improve their health outcomes.

RC06-133.7
DRUTA, OANA* (University of Amsterdam)
RONALD, RICHARD (Universiteit van Amsterdam)
Home Leaving and Housing Transitions in the Netherlands: Understanding Dependence and Independence between Generations during Early Adulthood

Using an original dataset of qualitative interviews with young adults and their parents living primarily in and around Amsterdam, this article investigates early adulthood housing transitions and the nature of intergenerational relations during this period. We find that while strong norms regarding early home leaving and young adult independence persist, the conditions of the housing system, and especially Amsterdam’s housing market, prompt significant intergenerational support, financial and in kind, to sustain this ‘independence’. Support for renting and homeownership play into different intergenerational dynamics, with the first being part of a process of easing into adulthood, while the latter solidifies a new set of relationships between fully adult generations supporting one another on equal terms. Despite a growing trend toward individualization in Western European societies, the analysis of housing trajectories of young adults shows that intergenerational dependencies emerge in specific housing markets, requiring creative ways of maintaining the apparent separation of generations. In the case of the Netherlands, these negotiations take form at times in quasi contractual or actually contractual agreements between parents and their young adult children. To conclude, we argue that the nature of housing systems and housing markets have profound influences on how generations of a family negotiate dependence and independence.

RC09-186.2
DU, YUE* (UW)
Pushing the Urban Frontiers: Infrastructure Funding and Local Growth Coalition in China’s Relocation Programs

In the last decade, the Chinese state addressed the dilemma between economic growth and environmental protection by pushing further the urban frontiers on an unprecedented scale. It launched a master plan of mass peasant relocation: By moving peasants into high-rises and reclaiming their living spaces, new arable lands were created to counterbalance the farmland lost to urban sprawl. The central argument of this paper is that as the Chinese state encouraged private investment in state-oriented programs to avoid further accumulation of local debts, a fundamental change took place in local growth coalitions when private sectors gradually took over the land requisition and preparation from local government in relocation programs. By comparing relocation programs in two counties in Chengdu, Sichuan and Shangqiu, Henan, before and after the transition into private investment, the paper explores the changes in urban infrastructure funding model, the shifts in local growth coalition, and the profound influences upon the relocated peasant households. The paper reveals that instead of a smooth cooperation between local government and private sectors often assumed by the growth coalition literature, the particular funding model of the program had a profound influence upon the negotiation between actors within the coalition, as well as the actual effects of the programs. Specifically, the transition to private investment in relocation programs has resulted in local government compromises and consequently, the exacerbation of peasant conditions. The paper concludes by reflecting on the social consequences in the form of benefit encroachment and risk transfer in the transition to private investment in the state-oriented development programs.

RC17-325.3
DU GAY, PAUL* (CBS Copenaghen)
LOPDRUP, THOMAS LOPDRUP-HORTH* (Copenhagen Business School)
PEDERSEN, KIRSTINE* (Department of Organization, Copenhagen Business School)
ROELSGAARD OBLING, ANNE* (Copenhagen Business School)
Character and Organization

In recent years, questions of ‘character’ have become increasingly prominent in a range of policy contexts, from education to social welfare, and from business

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
to healthcare. They have also appeared in the field of organization studies, broadly defined, from Richard Sennett's critique of the 'corrosion of character' manifested in contemporary management and organizational cultures, through the invocation of the development of 'character' as an antidote to the wave of corporate scandals unfolding since the beginning of the millennium, up to and including the representation of 'character' as the 'critical success factor' in leadership development and a core dimension of an organization's 'talent acquisition strategy'. What unites the various contemporary paens is an assumption that building 'character' is a crucial component of ethics and that it holds the promise of enabling and maintaining virtuous conduct; moreover, that the cultivation of 'character' is at best under-valued and at worst actively undermined and denigrated in any number of contemporary organizational practices. In this paper, we seek to interrogate key aspects of this 'turn' to character as it has been articulated in recent and on-going debates about the reform of organizational life. We argue that this 'turn' suffers precisely from an abstraction and lack of specificity - not simply in relation to questions of 'character formation', but also crucially in relation to questions of organization, and indeed of the relation of the one to the other - that severely curtails both its ethical reach and explanatory power.

RC17-323.1  
DU GAY, PAUL* (CBS Copenhagen)  
Disappearing 'Formal Organization': How Organization Theories Dissolved Their 'Core Object', and What Follows From This  
Debates about the (higher) purpose and usefulness of Organization Theory (OT) have pervaded the field since its inception. In recent years, the disquiet has mounted once again, not least concerning what has been variously described as the overly theoretical and often a-or anti-organizational state of OT, and its abstraction and lack of practical purchase in the light of pressing economic, social and political concerns that are often deemed profoundly organizational in nature.  
At the same time as OT itself has been undergoing a process of intense self-examination and self-criticism, the world it ostensibly examines, describes, and seeks to intervene in - the world of actually existing organization and organizations - has itself been subject to considerable substantive and normative proliferation. Aside the organizational scandals and breakdowns at the beginning of the present millennium, and, more recently those attaching to and indeed constitutive of the Global Financial Crisis (GFC), most of the pressing matters of concern dominating public debate in a range of areas both raise and involve at their core fundamental practical and normative matters of formal organization. And yet, it is precisely the idea of 'formal organization' that seems increasingly defunct both in the practical world of management and organization, where substantive developments are deemed to prestage an epochal shift to an era of 'organizing without organizations', and the arrival of a 'post-organizational society', and concurrently in OT itself, where we witness the emergence of a wide variety of theoretical vocabularies often widely at variance one with another, and yet nonetheless united by a shared (negative) capability, that of 'disappearing' the field's core object: formal organization. Consequently, while the term 'organization' continues to be used, it is stripped of any substantive meaning; increasingly, it would appear, formal organization is a problem, if not downright dysfunctional.

RC18-340.1  
DUARA, Mридusmita* (Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University)  
MALICK, SAMBIT (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati)  
Industrial Relations and Adivasi Resistance in the Tea Plantation Sector in Assam  
The present study, carried out in seven districts in Assam (India), examines how evolving dynamics of industrial relations both in its form and execution require historical sensibilities. The seven districts include Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur and Kamrup (rural). The domination of the owning classes over the tea workers is interwoven with class conflicts and gender discrimination. The tea industry in India was created to satisfy England’s demand for higher quality black tea and hence the East India Company brought tea to India from China. Tea, as a commercial product, was first cultivated and expanded by the British. Indeed, it is the outcome of the toil and struggle of the Adivasi workers or indigenous people of Assam who were made to migrate to Assam under extremely brutal conditions. Such oppressed communities have been waging struggles to protect their rights in the tea estates in Assam. The study examines the factors contributing to organised physical violence between management and tea workers, ineffective trade union practices, sexual division of labour and sexual abuses in the tea estates resulting in declining labour conditions. Declining labour conditions may be attributed to the withdrawal of the State from its basic responsibilities and commitment and social welfare activities. The study is based on in-depth personal interviews with plantation workers, trade union members, owners of the tea estates and management staff located in the seven districts in Assam mentioned above.

RC15-281.3  
DUBBIN, LESLIE* (University of California, San Francisco)  
CHANG, JAMIE (University of California, San Francisco)  
SHIM, JANET (University of California, San Francisco)  
Healthcare Inequalities in Contemporary Clinical Encounters: The Lens of Cultural Health Capital  
On average, the United States spends almost three times more on healthcare per capita than most developed countries, yet our health outcomes are generally no better. Systems of care continue to be plagued by social inequities in quality, patient satisfaction and service provision. In 2010, the landmark Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) provided momentum in addressing these health disparities. It ushered in a number of fundamental changes to the US healthcare system including expanded access to insurance, mandating substance use and mental health treatment on par with other conditions, what has become known as patient-centered care, and focusing on socially and medically complex patients. However, with these recent organizational transformations in healthcare delivery, the demands being placed on patients and providers alike have intensified and heightened the degree to which cultural resources and shifting clinical interventions matter.

RC14-270.6  
DUBROFSKY, RACHEL* (University of South Florida)  
Beyond Contexts of Surveillance: Surveillance in the Everyday  
This presentation, based on a book project, moves the frame within surveillance studies: rather than seeing surveillance as technology, apparatus, object or procedure, or as a unique practice, or thing, I look at what occurs in a surveillance society, particularly, at aspects of our lives not directly under surveillance. Partial to Foucault’s (1995) thinking about how discourses and ideas about surveillance have impacted us in mundane, everyday ways, I shift the perspective within sur-
Desease Management and Health Professionals: The Use of Whatsapp in the Chronic Disease Management

The digital revolution, in particular the widespread use of social and participatory web (web 2.0), has led to a profound change in the health field. This change involves a review of traditional ways of thinking and managing the relationship between health organizations, health professionals and citizens-patients.

The birth of “e-patient” has created a citizen's empowerment towards managing his health due to the ability to acquire more information, to generate content and to exchange experiences in Internet, through the activity of social networking and the use of apps or digital devices enabling self-monitoring. This is a new condition in which people get benefits but take also serious risks (false informations, misleading relations, with problems of Health Literacy).

Health professionals also are using Internet and social media, and in particular the use of WhatsApp by doctors is growing rapidly, not only to communicate within organizations, but also to exchange information and to maintain a relationship with patients.

We therefore propose a critical reflection on the ambivalent implications that the use of this social network involves the relationship between health professional and patient, taking into consideration the case of the management of a chronic disease (diabetes): what is the impact on taking care of the patient and on disease management? What are the criteria, the level of awareness and the sense of responsibility with which health professionals use this means of digital communication and inhabit the current medial ecosystem? In this regard, we examine how the idea about authenticity in contexts of surveillance have salience in contexts not under surveillance, pushing the discussion of surveillance beyond technologies and mechanisms of surveillance, to a focus on the cultural implications of surveillance.

For instance, I examine how breaking expectations, central to affirming authenticity in the reality TV genre (a context of surveillance), is also how President Trump is framed as breaking conventions for the presidency in the news. Arguing that Trump's appearance of breaking convention for presidential behavior, and norms for middle-class whiteness, affirm his authenticity. I posit this as maker of white privilege (accessed only by a body appearing white), making whiteness visible at a moment of intense white fragility.

DUCCI, GEA* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo)
MAZZOLI, LEILLA (Università di Urbino Carlo Bo)

The Impact of Social Media on the Relationship between Patients and Health Professionals: The Use of Whatsapp in the Chronic Disease Management

RC15-293.11

DUDEK, MICHAŁ* (Department of Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law and Administration, Jagiellonian University in Krakow)

(Tardian) Monadology and Sociology (of Law)

Undoubtedly, Gabriel Tarde's metaphysics expressed in his Monadology and Sociology received recently great interest from a variety of thinkers. Even though this work can be considered as purely philosophical and its relevance and compatibility with other threads in his ouvre (socio-theoretical, criminological, economic, etc.) can be questioned, ideas for broadly understood social sciences are still drawn from it and discussed by contemporary commentators. However, it should be stressed that in most cases sociological conclusions drawn from Monadology and Sociology are general - they do not refer in a focused manner to any particular area of social life or subject of sociological inquiry (e.g. religion, politics, art, etc.), but instead they seem to concentrate on the social in general. Against this background, this paper attempts to make one step further in contemporary revival and applications of Tardian metaphysics by discussing its possible implications for the contemporary socio-legal research (most notably, law's ontology and epistemology, including empirical research). This analysis is preceded by careful (statement after statement) reconstruction of Tarde's metaphysics, coupled with discussion on relevant theses expressed by its commentators. Even though the task of looking at the law through the Tardian monadology can be regarded as speculative and experimental, the paper in the end aims at addressing the following practical question: what can be borrowed from Monadology and Sociology that will allow to better grasp the law and its functioning?

RC12-242.5

DUDEK, MICHAŁ* (Department of Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law and Administration, Jagiellonian University in Krakow)
STĘPIEŃ, MATEUSZ** (Department of Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law and Administration, Jagiellonian University in Krakow)

Research on Power Distance in Courtroom As a Basis for Innovation in Courts – Preliminary Findings from Qualitative Research

Power distance (PD) in courtroom, more specifically, between judge and lay participant-defendant during hearings has not been comprehensively explored. The judicial practice is a very complex and challenging environment for socio-scientific research. The paper aims at fulfilling this gap by preliminarily discussing findings from observation and attempt at measurement of actual PD in courts based in Kraków (Poland), started in autumn 2017. For the sake of this project, PD is defined as a pattern of realization of power relations, that can maintain or support the disproportion between those who are subjected to power and those who have the power (large PD) or vice versa – minimizes this difference (small PD). This concept is confronted with the relations between judge and lay participant-defendant during hearings, which leads to enumeration of variables constituting the discussed phenomenon, i.a.: spatial-architectural order; courtroom rituals; attire of judge and lay participant-defendant; eye contact between the judge and particular participant-defendant; and facial expressions; communication accommodation/non-accommodation of judge towards lay participant-defendant and vice versa; or judge's critical remarks about lay participant-defendant's behavior and her/his reaction. With the autumn 2017 a series of observations in Kraków courts began aiming at measurement of PD between judge and lay participant-defendant and assessment of the hypothetical relation between PD and lay participant-defendant's satisfaction from hearings. This research generates a number of questions and perspectives for judges' behavior during hearings. Should PD be large or small and in what exact variable, in order to reach higher lay participant-defendant's satisfaction levels, which in turn can cause increase in social trust in judiciary, or other positive consequences? What exactly should be changed, how and under what conditions implementation of given innovation is plausible? On the basis of conducted research, paper will discuss in detail the possible answers to these questions, which constitute a hypothetical innovation scenarios for courts and judges.

RC15-285.3

DUDINA, VICTORIA* (St. Petersburg State University)
KING, ELIZABETH J.* (University of Michigan)

Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs of Female Labor Migrants from Central Asia in St. Petersburg, Russia

RC16-311.12

DUDEK, MICHAŁ* (Department of Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law and Administration, Jagiellonian University in Krakow)

(Tardian) Monadology and Sociology (of Law)

Les données utilisées pour cette recherche découlent d’entrevues semi-dirigées ainsi que d’une recension des événements militants entre 2015 et 2017. Cette recension se base notamment sur les ateliers du salon du livre anarchiste et les sites web d’information liés aux groupes mobilisés durant le printemps 2015

RC15-285.3

DUDINA, VICTORIA* (St. Petersburg State University)
KING, ELIZABETH J.* (University of Michigan)

Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs of Female Labor Migrants from Central Asia in St. Petersburg, Russia
There is an increasing number of female labor migrants from Central Asia to Russia. They are often not eligible for health care services because they are not citizens of Russia and hard-to-reach with health promotion campaigns and outreach services. They are particularly vulnerable in regard to their sexual and reproductive health.

The objective of our study was to better understand the sexual and reproductive health needs of female labor migrants from Central Asia who are currently residing in St. Petersburg, Russia. We aimed to gather the perspectives of health and social service providers about the needs and gaps in current services and to learn about the approaches directed from female labor migrants.

Methods: key informant interviews with members of civil society and government service providers, and in-depth interviews with female labor migrants in St. Petersburg. We purposely sampled women from Central Asia who had migrated to St. Petersburg for work and recruited women through nongovernmental organizations. Data were deductively and inductively coded in the qualitative software program Dedoose. Thematic analysis guided our process through coding the data and identifying themes around the salient issues related to migrant women's sexual and reproductive health.

The following topics were revealed: reflection on arrival to Russia, types of work women are involved in, general health and social service needs of female labor migrants, sexual and reproductive health needs, differences in needs and health care compared to country of origin and Russia, awareness of existing services, accessibility and any barriers to receiving care, gaps in services provided and/or linkages to care, interest in participating in interventions or programs, and recommendations for services. The longer-term goal of this research is to develop interventions to improve the sexual and reproductive health of female labor migrants in Russia.

**Studying Stigmatized Populations through Online-Communities**

Social media gives sociologists a new possibility for obtaining data by obtrusive methods. For some research tasks the analysis of information produced by members of online-communities can replace collecting data by reactive methods, reducing a field phase of work, avoiding imposition of thematic structure to discussion and gaining time for deep analysis. Online-communities could be considered as a tool for sociologists to study hard-to-reach populations. The use of online-communities as a space for research allows one to collect data directly from communities, not mediated by an interviewer and to find focused information given that communication in these internet spaces are organized around specific topics that participants choose themselves.

This presentation gives an example of the use of online-communities to conduct social research of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Russia. In many countries, including Russia, PLHIV are subjected to high levels of stigma and discrimination. These high levels of stigma may make it difficult for researchers to recruit PLHIV and for participants to speak openly about their problems. PLHIV have created numerous online-communities within internet, including the Russian-language internet space to discuss their problems with others who are in similar situations. Studying an online-community of PLHIV allowed us to gather perspectives directly from the community of PLHIV rather than introducing predetermined questions. We were able to learn information that was important to the community of PLHIV rather than introducing topics and asking them to reflect on situations that may or may not be applicable to their lives. Online-communities could be considered as a good tool for sociologists to study hard-to-reach populations and sensitive topics, but this tool have some limitations such as questionable generalization to populations not represented in internet, restricted possibility to ask clarifying or follow up questions and so on.

**The Politics of Aspiration: Digital Disruption and the Promise of the New in Australian Higher Education Policy**

Young people's relationship to the digital information economy is a key site of popular and policy attention in the context of global shifts in labour market conditions. The massification of social and digital media, and the rapid growth of the internet have brought significant changes for policy makers in what counts as work, and how best to prepare young people to engage with it. This paper explores, notions of futurity and the 'new' within the digital information economy have played a dominant role in popular and policy discourse in Australia, as in many other post-industrial countries.

This paper follows the deployment of notions of the digital, coding, and 'jobs of the future' by Australian Federal Ministers since the announcement of Opposition Leader Bill Shorten's 'coding in schools' policy in May 2015. It draws upon a critical policy analysis of parliamentary debates, media releases, and engagements by Government and Opposition Federal Ministers to consider how the re-articulation and embedding of 'STEM' in secondary and higher education takes up an idealised notion of 'the future' as tech-enabled and requiring a policy response to 'the new'.

The analysis highlights three lines of debate that have emerged in operation- alising and responding educational policy in the wake of digital labour market disruption: first, the rise and reach of networked infrastructures into traditional modes of life and work; second, the future value of existing and proposed programs of study; and third, the implications for resourcing in the wake of the Global Financial Crisis and uneven economic recovery. It suggests that a policy and popular emphasis on these three forms of ‘newness’ has come to inform what counts as ‘success’ for young people’s lives in the future, and reorganize the orientation of their educational experiences in the present in new, commodified forms.

**Patterns of Shaping Disciplines: The Trajectories of Seven Disciplines from the Social Sciences and Humanities in Seven European Countries Plus Argentina**

Historians of science are seldom expanding their attention field beyond the 'hard sciences'. Sociologists studying their own or cognate fields seldom practice this self-reflexive habit in a comparative attitude. Instead of following an STS approach to the social sciences and humanities (SSH), such as可以更好 Gross's and Lamont's (2011) practice perspective, we propose a historical sociology of
the SSH, comparing several disciplines in several countries over a significant time span. This paper offers for the first time basic data on the institutionalization of a set of seven SSH disciplines (anthropology, economics, literature, philosophy, political science, psychology, and sociology) in seven European countries (UK, France, Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Hungary) plus Argentina for the period from the immediate aftermath of World War II to the present. During these 70+ years all SSH disciplines studied here were established in the higher education systems of each country and experienced remarkable increases of the number of faculties, graduates and output. However, these growths were not simultaneous or linear but show quite different rhythms across countries and disciplines. Strong growth was often followed by slowdowns or even contractions, which we call de-institutionalization. While our comparative data identifies different processes of institutionalization and de-institutionalization, instances of the latter are especially in need of explanation. The highly different systems of governance, differences in the political regimes can explain some of these movements, but others are embedded in the higher education system itself. We therefore offer an alternative to the traditional institutionalist-explanation of scientific growth.

RC08-174.4

DULLER, MATTHIAS* (University of Graz, Department of Sociology)
The Impact of the Ford Foundation's East European Program on the Social Sciences and Humanities in Real Socialist Europe

This paper analyzes the Ford Foundation's East European fellowship program and assesses the impact that these programs had on the social sciences and humanities in 'real socialist' countries. From 1956 and through most of the 1960s and beyond, hundreds of East European social scientists, humanities scholars and artists, above all from Poland and Yugoslavia, received fellowships to study and research up to two years in Western (mostly US) universities. Different from earlier programs such as the 1948 'Free Russia Fund' (since 1951 called East European Fund), that had targeted émigré scholars from the Soviet Union, the new program's objectives were to stimulate the expansion of modern social sciences within the Communist 'satellite states' and to 'Westernize' their intellectuals. My paper consists of two parts. First, based on archival research in the Rockefeller Archive Center in Sleepy Hollow, NY, I outline the Ford Foundation's rationales and research stays up to two years in Western (mostly US) universities. Different from earlier programs such as the 1948 'Free Russia Fund' (since 1951 called East European Fund), that had targeted émigré scholars from the Soviet Union, the new program's objectives were to stimulate the expansion of modern social sciences within the Communist 'satellite states' and to 'Westernize' their intellectuals. My paper consists of two parts. First, based on archival research in the Rockefeller Archive Center in Sleepy Hollow, NY, I outline the Ford Foundation's rationales and activities concerning its East European programs, including the Foundation officers' interactions with political and academic elites at home and abroad, as well as their evaluations of the program's success. Second, I address the question of how the impact of the program can be historically assessed. To that end, the conflicting goals and expectations from Ford Foundation officers, the socialist governments and the academic intellectuals will be explicated and compared to different historical outcomes. In addition to archival material, I draw on a set of oral history interviews with selected former fellows from different countries and disciplines.

RC17-332.5

DUMEZ, HERVÉ* (École polytechnique)
The Role of Metaorganizations in the Emergence of an Industry, the Case of Renewable Energy

Industry associations are meta-organizations (Ahne & Brunsson, 2008; Berkowitz & Dumez, 2016), whose members are companies making business in the same industry. For example, the American Petroleum Institute includes all the oil companies operating in the US. The meta-organization allows firms to share information, in particular on best practices, to disseminate information on the sector in the public, to develop standards and carry out common actions such as of lobbying. The functioning of these meta-organizations and their role in the constituted sectors have been studied within the framework of what Schmitter and Streeck (1985) called the « corporative-associative order ». These meta-organizations are political structures which are independent from governments and the academic intellectuals will be explicated and compared to different historical outcomes. In addition to archival material, I draw on a set of oral history interviews with selected former fellows from different countries and disciplines.

RC30-541.1

DUMOLLARD, MARIE* (National School of Public Administration (ÉNAP))
WEISS, BENJAMIN (National School of Public Administration (ÉNAP))
CARDINAL, JASMIN (Université du Québec en Outaouais)
GOYETTE, MARTIN (National School of Public Administration (ÉNAP))
The Integration into Labour Markets of Vulnerable Young People in Quebec: From a Social Policy Issue to Sustainable Linkages between Young People and Local Actors

Dans un contexte de transformations du marché du travail et des exigences attendues des jeunes en termes de flexibilité, compétences et performance, l'insertion professionnelle constitue un enjeu d'autant plus complexe pour les jeunes en situation de vulnérabilité. Alors qu'ils se trouvent éloignés du monde professionnel pour des raisons multiples, les structures institutionnelles et communautaires qui les suivent ont pour défi de mettre en œuvre des interventions prenant en compte cette réalité pour les accompagner dans un processus d'insertion socio-professionnelle.

Cette communication visera alors deux objectifs : comprendre comment, à travers la définition de priorités locales d'intervention sur des formes particulières de vulnérabilité, ces multiples acteurs tendent à favoriser l'insertion socio-professionnelle juvénile ; analyser les effets de ces modes de conception de l'action publique et des pratiques d'intervention sur les trajectoires juvéniles d'insertion. Pour y parvenir, la communication se base sur les résultats d'une recherche qualitative traitant des interventions publiques et communautaires déployées sur quatre terrains québécois dans le cadre des politiques de jeunesse. Les analyses présentées seront issues d'environ quatre-vingt entrevues semi-dirigées menées auprès de professionnels du champ de la jeunesse ainsi que de jeunes en situation de vulnérabilité entre 18 et 30 ans dans des contextes territoriaux distincts.

Le cœur de la communication portera alors sur la difficulté à établir un lien durable avec ces jeunes et questionnera, par extension, la capacité des diverses structures à soutenir leur insertion socio-professionnelle, objectif pourtant impoéré par les politiques sociales auxquelles les acteurs concernés doivent se soumettre.
Across the Council of Europe, 41 State Parties now provide legal recognition for preferred gender. Yet, in all jurisdictions (with specific exceptions), individuals can only be acknowledged as having a ‘male’ or ‘female’ identity. In recent years, leading service providers – including Transgender Europe and the Scottish Trans Alliance – have documented an exponential growth in persons identifying outside ‘man’ and ‘woman’ categorisation. This paper considers the possibility of extending Europe’s gender recognition frameworks to those who live beyond the gender binary, including persons who experience no gender whatsoever.

The paper is divided into four parts, Part I sets out the concept of non-binary identities. It introduces the numerous ways in which individuals experience their non-male and non-female genders, and explores how existing European laws erase gender diversity. Part II investigates public and intra-community hostility to non-binary identities. Dismissed as unreal, childish or political, non-binary individuals are rejected by both the general public, as well as some trans persons, who fear that non-binary organisation undermines and delegitimises wider trans equality. The paper critically engages with these arguments, and considers whether they are consistent with non-binary lived-realities.

In Part III, the paper explores the difficulty in adopting a workable, generally-applicable framework to recognise persons who are neither male nor female. The fear of othering non-binary persons, an inability to adequately capture “inclusive” identities and cultural resistance to de-gendering the law all present obstacles to reform. Finally, using the principle of “reasonable accommodation” as a guide, and critically assessing the on-going necessity of gender in specific areas of the law, Part IV suggests a compromise solution. Conceding the (the often important and positive) role that gender plays in Europe’s legal system, Part IV nonetheless offers a blueprint for greater non-binary inclusion and respect.

TG08-1012.4

DUPERRÉ, JORGE* (Universidad Nacional de San Luis)
FALCONIER, FRANCISCO* (Universidad Nacional de Villa María)

Experiencias Laborales Contemporáneas y Nuevas Técnicas De Entrenamientos Corporales. Un Análisis Desde Las Sensibilidades Sociales

En este trabajo proponemos un abordaje acerca de las transformaciones recientes en nuestras sociedades; particularmente relacionado a la metamorfosis en las experiencias laborales de los sujetos. Fenómeno que se torna relevante para comprender la dinámica y las lógicas estructurales que se instancian en estos sujetos productivos de acción, se recuperan algunas líneas de indagación que iniciamos tiempo atrás en el marco del proyecto de investigación “Cuerpo, trabajo y energías corporales…” (Villa María 2016-2018), del cual formamos parte.

De esta manera, se destaca la centralidad del cuerpo en tanto territorio de prácticas laborales, en donde el medio ambiente, las normas laborales y los actores sociales juegan un papel fundamental. En este contexto, la experiencia laboral de los trabajadores contemporáneos está en constante evolución, tanto en términos formales como de contenido. Su objetivo es optimizar el rendimiento físico y mental del trabajador, a la vez que se busca lograr una vida laboral y personal equilibrada.

RC30-545.2

DUPRAY, ARNAUD* (Céreq)
EPIPHANE, DOMINIQUE (Céreq)

Young French Women in Managerial Occupations: A Time Availability Perspective

As in EU, women are commonly under-represented in managerial positions in France despite their recent progression among young career beginners (di Paola et al., 2017). However, their overrepresentation in higher education since the end of the eighties, the reduction of segregation in education during the last two decades, the rise of professional women and the more reflecting egalitarian disposi...
and an indigenous woman presidential candidate (spokesperson) for the 2018 Mexican elections. The objective has not been to achieve power, rather to organize civil society from below for dignity, liberty, democracy, autonomy, and justice. This project is not being directed exclusively to the Mexican society, and might also help to deconstruct the ethnic and economic hierarchies on the rise since the electoral triumph of Donald Trump. By considering that large part of Mexican migrants in the U.S. have a rural or indigenous background, I demonstrate the possibilities, in the context of neoliberal governance and the global design of development and modernity, to organize, adapt and fight across frontiers against the regulation of life, spaces, and minds. In March 2017, the Zapatistas already disclosed an active international solidarity network as they launched the 'Fuck Trump' coffee project to help immigrants. However, their organization and proposal of social transformation can be further taken by the CIG through the support of their transnational communities.

The data discussed here is being collected through my participation as research-activist and contextualized by a research project held with the indigenous community of Mezcala since 2008. In this way, I propose to map the networks and structures of power and solidarity and provide a balance of the contradictions, problems, and achievements of CIG's project, to engage in a dialogue for the re-construction of our realities, especially with the rise of racism and xenophobia around the globe.

How to Compare When Data Come from Diverse Sources: A 4-Level Model of Change in Institutional Trust over Time

Much effort has been invested by International Survey Programs to harmonize data a priori. However, different survey programs may take different decisions in this regard. And we may need to combine data coming from these different sources. This paper will show how to use multilevel modelling to analyze data collected on the same topic even when the question wording, answer scales and other features vary between surveys. We use institutional trust as a “showcase”. Most of the research published on this question has been carried out in Europe and North America in which comparable data are more easily available. Outside these regions, comparing trust between countries is challenging. The Global Barometer of Institutional Trust (GBIT) and LAPOP are the two survey programs whose data are available, we need to use all that we have. These data are disparate: The answer scales differ (4 anchors for the Barometers and the WVS, 7 for LAPOP). More importantly, the institutions on which trust is assessed are varied both between countries and over time. The paper compares change in institutional trust over 20 years in South and Central America, Africa, West Asia and North Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. The data combine more than 800 surveys conducted in these countries by various Survey Programs. Instead of trying to harmonize these data a priori, the paper uses a 4-level model which allows to use all the data and control a priori and a posteriori differences between surveys. Questions on trust for different institutions (level 1) are analyzed as nested within respondents (level 2), themselves nested within years (level 3) in which the surveys were conducted and within countries (level 4) where people live. The analysis allows for assessing whether the use of different scales has an impact of the level of trust.

Victim and Judicial Decision-Making in Protection Order Cases: Considering Institutional and Contextual Factors

This paper focuses on victim and judicial decision making in domestic violence civil protection order cases filed in Arizona. Arizona is an ideal place to examine decision-making as there are no residential requirement for protection order filings. Thus we can examine not only when protection orders are awarded, but also which courts victims choose to use to file for protection orders. We analyze victim and judicial decision making through a series of logistic regressions with two separate dependent variables: (1) whether the petitioner files for a protection order in a court that is not the nearest court and (2) whether the judge awards a protection order to the petitioner. Independent variables in the models include extra-legal factors (petitioner and respondent demographic characteristics), legally relevant factors (descriptions of violence and characteristics of the incident(s)), institutional factors (the resources provided by the court, measures of standard court operations, and filing procedures), and contextual factors (characteristics of the neighborhood in which the petitioner resides, including language, neighborhood, cultural and socioeconomic measures). Results are discussed in the context of access to justice for victims of domestic violence, the feasibility of achieving jurisdictional residency requirements for protection order filings in other states/countries, and the need for greater support and outreach services for victims.

Understanding the Post-Factual World through Cultural Sociology of Emotions

“Post-Truth” was pronounced the word of the year in 2016. What followed was a vivid defence of truth by scientists, journalists, and politicians. It seems we are on our way to abandoning the notion of truth as we know it, if we consider the populist uprising and the raging against academic knowledge during Brexit debate or coming from the Trump administration. Scientists should raise their voices against the trend, and civil society should fight post-factualism. However, exactly what should be said and done? Along current examples of the interplay of scientific knowledge with politics, the paper argues that we already lost the battle over a truth a while ago. It examines truth as ‘sound knowledge’ - which once was seen as the cornerstone of modern government - through the lenses of emotions. The paper sets the stage by identifying the current post-factual politics as a result of the way emotions have been placed outside of truth production by modernity. Evidence-based political responsibility calling for the integration of scientific knowledge engendered the dichotomy of modern societies of civil rationality being threatened by uncivil emotionality. As a result, emotions have served as a way of delegitimizing both knowledge and the actors who harnessed emotions. Being consequently limited to tools of social movements, empowerment strategies and revolutions’ trump cards, emotions have been raised to virtues for those who are against the establishment; against accepted truth. And these virtues gained even more importance through recent rise of citizen participation. Yet, emotionalizing the political has consequences. The existing premises to solve said and done issues by offering a cultural sociological analysis of emotions in truth production. As “performances of values and beliefs”, emotions enter evidence-making, they evaluate the range of actors and make them entitled to pronounce public concerns. As such, emotions have to be recognized as integral parts of political processes.
potential of longevity through the daily acts of eating.” (Powell, 2006, p. x) by the consumption of “functional food”, namely food characterised by the causal relationship drawn between food's biochemical properties and their alleged effects on bodies (e.g. medicalxpress.com, 2017, “Studies link healthy brain aging to omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids in the blood “). Hence, through its biomedicalization, food becomes a new site of health governance “where the risks of chronic diseases should be managed” (Kim, 2013).

Following Katz and Marshall’s (2016) work over the “speculative futures of ageing”, this paper critically examines how food biomedicalization and self-tracking technologies contribute to (re)defining “healthy” aging bodies and new normativities.

TG07-999.2
DURUZ, JEAN* (University of South Australia, School of Creative industries)

Imagining Culinary Nomadism: Intimate Food Exchanges Shaped By Global Mixed Race, Diasporic Belongings and Cosmopolitan Sensibilities

This paper grapples with the notion of “ingested nomadism” as an idealised motif for the modern state: a collective, sensory-based imaginary in which homes are portable, spaces are shared and technology provides freedom of movement – both actual and virtual – across the globe. This mood of wonder and optimism, however, might need to be positioned against Noyes’ (2004) “brute reality of the refugee”, especially in these troubling times of war, displacement, diaspora, xenophobia and increased national gatekeeping. Taking a microcosmic focus, the paper examines the productive possibilities and mounting tensions of nomadism through the lens of daily food exchanges, particularly the sensory content of these, within the intimate relations of “mixed marriage”. Seeking out resonant fragments from narratives of an Australian woman and a Chinese-Mexican man marrying and raising children in Mexico City, for example, or of a mixed-race couple becoming second-generation owners of an Ethiopian café in Adelaide, South Australia, the argument traces the significance of the “mix” for households’ culinary relations against a backdrop of politically challenging times. Drawing on the sensory complexities of foodscapes of belonging, yet not-belonging, the paper reflects on the extent to which meanings of nomadism pervade modernity of food and thus accommodates the needs of lone parent households and whether it ensures all children the same opportunities.

The family law in both countries emphasizes that all children are entitled to care from both parents regardless of their family situation or the nature of the parental relationship. The study will discuss whether this is attained and to what extent the social policies, e.g. family benefits and parental leave are supporting this goal. Here the residential situation, the contact with the other parent and how parental obligations are formulated and supported will be of interest. Attention will also be paid to children where only one parent exists, by choice or other circumstances.

Furthermore, as the poverty rate among lone parent families is high in both countries, it is necessary to scrutinize a variety of economic dimensions; lone parents’ employment rates, work hours and work conditions and how work-care balance is supported, for example by access to preschool and its opening hours. Furthermore an understanding of the fiscal support, including maintenance is important to gain understanding of the high poverty rates.

The paper will synthesise earlier research and draw upon data from policy documents, available statistics on description of the children’s situation, volumes of benefits and services, as well as outcomes of children.

RC06-137.1
DUVANDER, ANN-ZOFIE* (Stockholm University)
BILLINGSLEY, SUNNEE (Stockholm University)
MUSICK, KELLY (Cornell University)

Family Policy and Parents’ Division of Market Work in Sweden 1968-2012

Women’s earnings have over time increased, but still the transition to parenthood is a major turning point, when mothers cut back at work to accommodate new time demands at home, and earnings differentials between partners widen. However, policy developments influence how these choices are made.

In Sweden, women’s employment, in particular among mothers, expanded greatly since the end of the 1960s. With a combination of administrative income data and population registers, we analyze earnings developments of all Swedish mothers who enter parenthood between 1968 and 2012. We focus on the changes in legislation during this extensive period and whether it has influenced women’s employment and earnings. Our main interest lies in the 1971 tax reform from joint taxation of married couples to individual taxation for all men and women in Sweden. In a progressive tax system, this implies an incentive for households to have two earners rather than one high earner and one care-giver. We observe whether the legislative change altered women’s choice to work or care, and how this decision may be influenced by fathers’ earnings. The individual taxation will be put in context of other reforms at the time, such as the introduction of parental leave and an expansion of the public daycare system. The study will descriptively show time trends in women’s and men’s relative earnings and isolate the potential changes related to tax reform by treating it as a natural experiment, thus with difference in difference design comparing the situation before and after.

Have these reforms led to men’s and women’s employment responses to childbirth becoming more symmetrical over time? The study sheds light on how policy environments shape the distribution of work and family roles within a couple, and will contributes a historical perspective to understanding gendered work and family patterns in Sweden.

RC57-JS-88.4
DWIANTO, RAPHAELLA* (Universitas Indonesia)

Transforming Urban Collective Memory: From Historical Red-Light District into ‘Cool’ Public Green Open-Space in Jakarta

This paper highlights the process of transforming collective memory of the people of Jakarta, on the city’s red-light district. Collective memory of the district as a notorious yet historical district of controlled by groups of local strong men, transformed into the image of ‘cool’ family-friendly public green space, in less than two years. This paper answers two questions: who takes what part and how in the making of the ‘new’ collective memory; who are in(ex)cluded by whom and how.

According to historical data, ‘Kali Jodo’ (‘match-making river’) district emerged as red-light district in early 19th century when Indonesia was still under the Dutch colonial rule. Occasionally the district was treasured as a safe working space for women to earn their living. Workers evolved from a sexual worker into courteous and eventually mistress of the client. After the independence of Indonesia in 1945, the district image worsened, as the social class of its clients and workers deteriorated. ‘Kali Jodo’ was then known as hive of sexual transaction, illegal gambling, drug transaction and crimes, under the command of groups of strong men, with image as ‘untouchable’ by the formal authority.
Attempts to ‘clean-out’ the district by several governors of Jakarta since 1990s did not bring significant changes. However, in 2016 the city government carried out a scrap-and-build urban renewal policy resulting in a drastic change. The district turned into public green open space. Though still bears the same name ‘Kali Jodo’, the district is now known as a ‘cool’ and family friendly public space.

This paper traces back and analyzes visual images (including historical pictures, drawings, visual appearances in media after the urban renewal policy in 2016) of the district. In addition, this paper also gathers personal experiences from people who were close to the district, to comprehend the contesting process of transforming urban collective memory.

**RC40-699.1**

**DWIARTAMA, ANGGA** *(School of Life Sciences and technology - Institut Teknologi Bandung)*

**Historicising Indonesia’s Position within the Global Agriculture and Food Relations: A Sociological Narrative**

The dynamics of Indonesia’s agriculture and food sector cannot be separated from the global context in which it strives to develop. Employing a theoretical framework called the food regime theory, this article seeks to situate Indonesia’s agricultural development, particularly rice and sugar industry, in accordance with the growth and crises occurring within the history of international food relations (1830 – present). Whereas rice has been amongst Indonesians (or at least javanese people) for a very long time to the extent that political decisions and manoeuvres have most often circled around it, sugar was brought to fame during the Dutch colonial era and has since played a major part in the institutional making of agriculture, trade and industry in the country. This article therefore aims to address the extent to which the rice and sugar agro-food complex conforms to, or contradicts, the existing world structure as delineated by the food regime narrative. In analysing the relationships between Indonesia’s rice and sugar industry and its global context, this article concludes with a remark that Indonesia should make a clear trajectory on how it should position itself amidst the global configuration of international agricultural trade and production.

**RC13-252.1**

**DWIVEDI, SATYAM** *(D.A.V. (P.G.) College)*
**SHARMA, ANJALI** *(DAV(PG) COLLEGE, DEHRADUN, UTTARAKHAND,)*

**Music Constructs Community: A Study of Transgender Community Living in Dehradun City of Uttarakhand (India)**

Music is a moral law. It gives soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, and charm and gaiety to life and to everything. - Plato

Music does not primarily crave public success, it invites human participation. Transgender communities historically exist in many cultural contexts, known as Bakla in the Philippines, Xaniths in Oman, Serrers among the Pokot people of Kenya and Hijra, Jogappas, Kothis, Jogtas, Tirunagais or Shiva-Shaktis in South Asia. The ‘Hijra’, also called ‘Third Gender’ or Eunuch-Transvestites have existed for centuries in the Indian subcontinent. This paper is based on a qualitative research with both primary and secondary datas and a combination of snowball and purposive sampling is used which focuses on the **music culture of transgenders** living in the Dehradun city of Uttarakhand state in India. The objective is to study their relationship with music as a leisure activity and how their musical performances is thus concretely determined by leisure and by the capacity to conceive and work with leisureed state of mind, body and spirit. Their musical performances have a great emphasis on our Indian culture. They only sing and dance on special occasions as they too become a part of somebody else’s happiness and transgender is the only community in India which has a survival solely on music. Their musical attachments are so vibrant that wherever they perform, the crowd nearby feel the connect with their music too. This is the community which has music in their veins, music as their leisure, music as their livelihood, music as their only source and reason for their survival. For them music is not “what they do, it is what who they are”.

**RC07-JS-77.2**

**DWYER, TOM** *(University of Campinos)*

**Agency and Youth: Insights from the Brics**

Over 40% of the world’s youth live in the BRICS countries (Brazil Russia, India, China and South Africa). The construction of BRICS as a viable political entity capable of influencing the future involves not only institution-building, but massive ‘sense-making’ efforts, by politicians, intellectuals, diplomats, journalists, etc. and this paper aims to draw some insights from youth agency as documented and theorized about by different scholars and at different periods.

The overdue publication of the ‘Handbook on the Sociology of Youth in BRICS countries’ (2017) permits sociologists to incorporate new insights into the sociology of youth. It helps modify the supposed “Universality” of some Western concepts, e.g. Erikson’s moratorium, school-to-work transition. Another contribution of the book is to show that other Western concepts seem to work well e.g. the-ory of generations, age-class system. Also, new phenomena appear, sometimes with a great force. Some may have already been detected in the West (e.g. Aids/ HIV, NEETS…), whereas others are may not have Western equivalents (e.g. Hukou system, corruption, cybercrime, censorship, forced marriages, caste system, one-child policy…).

Against this background, this paper will examine how agency is seen and understood in youth studies in the BRICS countries, temporal and spatial dimensions will be provided as appropriate. Sociology’s treatment of agency after the emergence of ICTs will provide a central focus of analysis. Social actors are to be found in all of the BRICS.
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RC16-311.3
EACOTT, SCOTT* (UNSW Sydney)

Beyond Leadership: A Relational Approach to Understanding Organizations

Classic organizational theories build on substantialist assumptions and grant onto logical status to organizations. Rarely do the underlying generative principles of scholarship get illuminated. With an inter-disciplinary and global scale, various networks of scholars, a volume of contributions in journals (e.g., the Palgrave Handbook of Relational Sociology), and an array of international meetings (Brundin, 2015) argues there is a ‘relational turn’ in the social sciences. The label ‘turn’ indicates an epistemological breakthrough that has transformed an intellectual space, altering its constitution and ‘providing a blueprint for new developments’ (Gulson & Symes, 2017, p. 125). Drawing insights from the recently published Beyond Leadership: A Relational Approach to Organizational Theory in Education (Eacott, 2018), this paper offers a starting point for the relational approach I am advancing through the explicit articulation of a concept glossary. Paying attention to the core thrust of the relational program - the relational extensions - this paper demonstrates how the key concepts of organizing activity, actor, agency, and identity, extend to make relational integrity and coherence. Creating distinctions from other ‘relational’ positions, such as the adjectival, co-determinist, and conflationary, I offer a nuanced, within the confines of a conference paper, account of how a relational approach and explanatory framing differs from hegemonic substantialist approaches. This paper is more, research has shown that migrants have lesser chances of getting an apprenticeship even if cultural and social capital are controlled for. Against this background, the paper aims to answer two questions: 1) Do refugees seeking for an apprenticeship face the same disadvantages as other migrants (first and second generation)? 2) Which factors (cultural and social capital as well as sociodemographic factors like gender, age and length of stay in Germany) influence the transition to VET within the group of refugees and are there differences in these effects compared to the group of other migrants? Due to regional differences in training place supply and demand in Germany, the local institutional framework of the VET system is also taken into consideration. Data from a representative survey of approximately 5,500 young people who were registered with the Federal Employment Agency as applicants for vocational training in Germany in 2016 is used. 1,436 training applicants are refugees and hold a citizenship of the major asylum countries of origin (Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria). Applying logistic regression models, preliminary results indicate that different factors influence refugees’ transition to VET compared to the group of other migrants.

RC60-143.6
EDEWOR, PATRICK* (Covenant University)

Value of Children, Fertility Preferences and Reproductive Behaviour in Ogun State, Nigeria

This paper is based on a study carried out in three urban and two rural communities in Ogun State, Nigeria. The study was aimed at examining the value of children, fertility preferences and reproductive behaviour. A 73-item questionnaire was administered to randomly selected 1,302 ever married women ages 15-49 and 703 men 60 years or less. The results showed that the mean age of the respondents was 35.7 years (38.8 years for men and 34.1 years for women). Marriages were mostly monogamous and the mean age at first marriage was 26.5 years for men and 22.1 years for women. The respondents were mainly of the Christian and Islamic faiths. The mean stated ideal and desired family size was 5.5 and 4.5 respectively. Almost half of the women ensured pregnancy before marriage and the mean children ever born (CEB) and living children for women ages 15-49 years were 3.6 and 3.2 respectively (5.6 and 4.8 respectively for those ages 45-49 years). Unexpectedly, ideal and desired family size, CEB and living children were higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Ideal and desired family size was higher among men than among women. The perceived economic value of children was positively related to fertility (p<.05). Those who would expect financial help from children had higher ideal and desired family size, CEB and living children than those who would not. The desire for sons was positively related to fertility (p=.001). Socio-economic status and sex of respondent were significantly related to old-age security expectation from children (p<.001). Old-age security expectation from children was stronger among women than among men. Appropriate recommendations for policy were made.

RC40-89.2
EBERHARD, VERENA* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)

Transition of Young Refugees to Vocational Education and Training in Germany: A Comparison between Refugees and Other Migrants

In 2015 and 2016 more than 1 Million asylum seekers entered Germany. Many of them are young but lack the professional and vocational qualifications necessary to be integrated into the German labour market. In Germany, more than 50% of all young people receive such qualifications in the dual system of Vocational Education and Training (VET). Thus, for integrating refugees into the German labour market and society, the VET-system is highly relevant. However, young people’s chances of starting a VET apprenticeship are influenced by the companies’ voluntary provision of training places and their recruitment decisions. In this context, research has shown that migrants have lesser chances of getting an apprenticeship even if cultural and social capital are controlled for.

Against this background, the paper aims to answer two questions: 1) Do refugees seeking for an apprenticeship face the same disadvantages as other migrants (first and second generation)? 2) Which factors (cultural and social capital as well as sociodemographic factors like gender, age and length of stay in Germany) influence the transition to VET within the group of refugees and are there differences in these effects compared to the group of other migrants? Due to regional differences in training place supply and demand in Germany, the local institutional framework of the VET system is also taken into consideration. Data from a representative survey of approximately 5,000 young people who were registered with the Federal Employment Agency as applicants for vocational training in Germany in 2016 is used. 1,436 training applicants are refugees and hold a citizenship of the major asylum countries of origin (Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria). Applying logistic regression models, preliminary results indicate that different factors influence refugees’ transition to VET compared to the group of other migrants.

RC29-JS-60.1
EDELSTEIN, IAN* (Human Sciences Research Council)

Pathways to Violence Propensity: Results from a Two-Year Study of Young Males in Urban South Africa

This study followed 288 males aged 11-23 years-old from a general population sample in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, South Africa over a 12 month, two wave period to assess factors associated with risk for engagement in interpersonal violence and criminality. In Structural Equation Modelling, a pathway emerged through which an unstable home environment, influenced by deprivation and violence, affects the quality and consistency of parenting perceived by young male subjects. In turn, early deviant associations and attitudes toward violence and gangs are cultivated and these may have a deleterious effect on schooling and, with this, a subject’s orientation toward the future and the present value of investment (of schooling efforts) for delayed gratification. This violence potential and weak school attachment manifests in greater future psycho-social abuse and, in turn, much greater exposure to and acceptance of instrumental violence and criminal associations. Policy implications and suggestions for further research are discussed.

RC57-658.3
EGBATAN, MINE* (Koc University, Sociology)

Inspiring from “Frantz” for Peace: The Politics of Encounter and Forgiveness

This paper reviews and analyzes the film “Frantz”, a French film created and directed by François Ozon in 2016 by relating the content of the film with the themes of forgiveness and the politics of encounter. Such two themes are also related to the understandings of positive peace as developed by Johan Galtung as well as important for feminist politics. The film narrates the story of Anna, a German woman whose fiancé is killed by Adrien, a French man during World War I. The film focuses on micro-processes of forgiveness and its potential contribution.
El tema de la política de cuidado y la igualdad de género: una nueva contribución al debate sobre la familiarización y la defamilización

El papel a imputar a la teórica debate sobre el rol de las políticas de cuidado para la igualdad de género. Es a menudo argumentado que las políticas de Estado de cuidado promueven o rechazan renuncias de género. El g p dentalmente definido como “un proceso deliberativo que transforma un acto que fue denunciado como negativo, respuesta positiva política” (Maio et al., 2008: 307). La igualdad no solo refleja que “otra” y “enemigos” son constructos artificiales que también se abren un espacio para el questionamiento de las estructuras invisibles de violencia. Such questioning is important for the reconstruction of values necessary for peace for all. Analyzing the film opens a space for further discussion about how maybожность быть важным как инструмент для поиска и выявления вопросов, связанных с установками и методиками, требующими дальнейшего исследования. Aiming at Democratic Innovation and Co-Production of Social Policies in Bilbao

RC10-209.7

EIZAGUIRE ANGLADA, SANTIAGO* (Universitat de Barcelona)

From Inclusive Cooperatives to the Promotion of “Maker’s” Culture: Initiatives Aiming at Democratic Innovation and Co-Production of Social Policies in Bilbao

Bilbao can be assessed as an example of bottom-linked governance in which the response to global challenges related with social inequality and economic democratization is approached by a melting pot of citizen’s initiatives organized around the defence of the common good. The observation of history and governance mechanisms of a sample of entities in the field of employment, citizen’s participation, and the exchange of resources that respond to social needs, offers us evidences of the commitment of this type of initiatives to the continuous improvement of the local welfare regime. This contribution against the failure of
We will also reflect on the meaning the interviewees attribute to the learning of different languages, and the way this process becomes a social practice of encounters with the "Other". This presentation will address the way different languages become their "own" and how learning the mother tongue of the "Other" becomes a powerful means of creating rapprochement and blurring the frontier between the "Self" and the "Other".

RC52-865.3
EL HALHOULI, ABDELHADI* (University Sultan Moulay Slimane)


L’origine de cette proposition intitulée « Les métiers relationnels au Maroc, entre dispositions sociales et vision du métier : Cas des métiers hospitaliers », est une recherche de terrain, faite entre 2013-2014 dans le centre hospitalier Ibn Sina de rabat Maroc. On a opté pour une approche mixte, quantitative et qualitative afin de cerner le rapport entre les dispositions sociales acquises et la vision du métier chez les acteurs hospitaliers (médecins et infirmiers).

Ces dispositions sociales sont le produit objectif de l'ensemble des déterminants sociaux tels que l'origine familiale, niveau d'études des parents, leurs professions, l'absence d'alternative, la rapidité d'accès au monde du travail et le statut social. Ils sont considérés. Ils sont considérés. La pertinence de ces résultats repose sur la décider. Les résultats de cette recherche peuvent être assimilés à un moyen de comprendre les sociétés en général. Cet effet, ces conditions sociales façonnent le rapport des travailleurs hospitaliers à leurs métiers et à leurs manières de tisser des liens et des rapports sociaux avec les autres acteurs (par exemple les collègues, les malades, les visiteurs).

Nous conclurons par l'importance des déterminants sociaux et culturels dans la compréhension des mécanismes de réseaux de réseaux et le fait que le système de vision des individus lors de leurs exercices professionnels. Finale- ment, la socialisation professionnelle est relativement liée à ce système social de reproduction et d'inégalités des chances.

RC47-J5-5.4
EL NAGGARE, AMANI* (University of Münster)

Post-Revolutionary Egypt: Agents of Transformation between Openness and Clouture of the Political Structure

Since 2010, countries in the Middle East and North Africa have been undergoing constant changes of political and social nature. Protest were directed by youth-led, non-ideological, horizontal, leaderless movements who benefited from the openness of political structure in the aftermath of the uprising. Despite, their participation in the overthrow of the old regimes, the revolutionary movements were almost excluded from the key decision-making positions during the political transformation processes.

In particular, and with emphasis on Egypt, the paper has two interrelated aims: First, it examines the openness and closure of political structure during the political transformation period that we split into three phases: 1) the military phase; 2) the Muslim Brotherhood phase and; 3) the actual polarization phase. The analysis focuses on the extent to which social movements benefited from political openness to increase their inclusion in the political sphere in post-revolutionary Egypt. As well as to the degree in which social movements succeeded or failed in challenging the repressive measures taken by the current regime to exclude them from the public space. The emphasis is on the change interaction between state-society relations on the one hand, and fragmented revolutionary movements relations, on the other hand, which were split into secular and Islamists coalitions. This focus may indicate how the different actors shaped the trajectory of each phase of the transformation process. The first aim of the paper will serve to a) enhance our understanding of the strategies adopted by social movements either to sustain or suspend their mobilization in each phase of the transformational process and then; b) identify the response of the political structure to social movements mobilization in a shifting context.

RC38-677.4
EKOLLO, EDMOND* (Goethe University Frankfurt)
GLAESER, JANINA* (Goethe University Frankfurt)
NGOM, ABDOUAYE* (University of Strasbourg)
PAPE, ELISE* (University of Strasbourg)

Language Learning As a Social Encounter with the “Other” – a Comparison between Families of Cameroon Origin in France and Germany

This presentation will explore language practices departing from the case study of two different Cameroonian families who live in France and Germany among whom bilingual interviews have been collected within the French-German research project “Migrael”. It will reflect on the impact of colonial experience and power on language practices as well as on migration and language learning. While the family who migrated to France already spoke the language of the country of arrival – French being one of the official languages of Cameroon, this was not the case of the family who migrated to Germany. This migration contribution will reflect on differences and similarities between these case studies concerning multilingual practices in their country of origin and of arrival. Departing from interviews with members from different family generations, we will analyze the way the interviewees learned different languages in different contexts of life through time: in school, through loss of lives and properties as well as societal instabilities. We will pay special attention to biographical turning points (Hareven and Masaoka 1988) that have led to a change of perception and practice of multilingualism in the life course of our interviewees and the way these practices have been accompanied by processes of exclusion or inclusion. Therewith, the impact of language policies will be taken into consideration.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
hand, and the effect of globalized international scientific groups on the other, in addition to the desire of the Palestinian scientific community to be engaged with the global academy.

The paper will also present different approaches of Palestinian researchers through an overview to their research and to its outputs, approaches and debates and the discussions problematizing their methodologies and references. And how to create a social knowledge that enables the study of the Palestinian social phenomena? and with what tools? and how to do we with the results of such studies? And what is the role of researchers in the social sciences within their colonized society, and how to adapt between the epistemological and societal commitment. And give a close reading of the approaches, various researchers use to liberate their discourse from the dominance of cultural centers, especially certain Western notions? the question here, is How to reconcile Al-Khalidouni notions of sociology with Western sociology? Presenting thus a broad overview of the debates on methodology, focusing on the debates about the methods used to “acclimatization” or “home-aziation” of these sociological knowledge, all aligned to the local phenomenon studied. Added to this, a view of other debates related to the research tools and the language its produced in will be problematized. In other words, do we produce Arabic knowledge of the Palestinian society with English?

EL-MAFAALANI, ALADIN* (FH Münster - University of Applied Sciences)
The Appeal of Salafism

How can it be that an ideology that has been around for centuries is suddenly experiencing such a resurgence among young people in Western Europe? Why are young men and women, either with or without a “migration background”, longing for a return to the Middle Ages and thus coming together to form one of the most dynamic contemporary youth movements and protest cultures in Europe? On the basis of empirical findings and theoretical reflections (following Bourdieu’s habitus concept), the attractiveness of the movement is reconstructed from the perspective of the young people.

Experiences of discrimination and exclusion in combination with national and international developments play a role here. But especially in times of individualism and “Retrotopia” (Z. Bauman) Salafism offers a collective strategy, identity and belonging. The historically rare constellation in which young people can provoke with radical asceticism and nostalgia provides a sounding board for marginalized young people by making a virtue out of necessity. Those who feel excluded, unprivileged, and dispossessed, form a part of a joint concept of marginalization that provides support to innovative opportunities to self-development and counter-intuitive relations of the open society.

Openness and liberalism have spread at an accelerated rate in the last decades, which in turn fuels counter-movements. These nationalistic, populist and religious fundamentalist movements are promoting an exclusive identity and social closure. My thesis is: The problem is not the situation itself, but rather several paradox effects of the open society, or more precisely, the discrepancy between expectations and reality.

Openness within a society means that the opportunities for minorities and disadvantaged groups to participate in society are improving. The nationalistic, populist and religious fundamentalist movements are promoting an exclusive identity and social closure. My thesis is: The problem is not the situation itself, but rather several paradox effects of the open society, or more precisely, the discrepancy between expectations and reality.

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dynamic perspective on the soldier's job and its political, social and cultural framework.

In Germany, the I/O model has mainly been discussed according to the prevailing patterns of interpretation which focus on the normative postulation of democratic civil-military relations. In this perspective, occupational trends or a de-professionalization of the German armed forces tended to be interpreted as positive signs of a successful democratization of the military. Irrespective of this particular debate, empirical research on military careers in Germany has shown concurrent developments for all ranks: Since the introduction of a combined military and academic training for officers in the 1970s, German officers possess a double qualification as a military professional and as a professional in an academic area; non-commissioned officers have to pass a vocational training with additional schooling, and warrant officers need a practical master training. Moreover, studies on military identity have revealed heterogeneous professional attitudes and orientations amongst the military personnel, thus displaying institutional and occupational features according to the original I/O model. Finally, taking into account that the majority of soldiers have to leave the military after a certain period the question arises how soldiers manage to develop and adjust professional identities over the years, i.e. during and after their military service. Against this background we propose to take up the I/O thesis, reassert it in the light of current debates within the sociology of professions, and discuss it with regard to empirical data on recent developments concerning the German Bundeswehr.

RC44-748.2

ELCIÖGLU, EMINE FIDAN* (University of Toronto)

'It's Our Moral Imperative As (White) Americans': The Classed Meanings of Whiteness and the Politics of Immigration in Arizona

Even when U.S. immigration policy does not directly affect them, American citizens still flock to the U.S.-Mexico borderlands to take the law into their own hands. Some, like activists working in the Border Patrol to stop border crossers. Others defy border agents by leaving out water to help migrants journeying across Arizona’s Desert. What are the motivations of these different groups of Americans? I argue that the answer has to do with particular definitions of whiteness. Although both groups in this study were overwhelmingly white, pro-immigrant activists were solidly middle class, while restrictionists were downwardly mobile, blue-collar men. Scholarship on U.S. immigration politics has ignored this class difference as well as its implications for participants’ motivations and mobilization methods.

Specifying that pro-immigrant activists attracted white participants who struggled with being politically progressive, on the one hand, and socioeconomically privileged on the other. Aware of the gulf separating their own experiences from the plight of disadvantaged groups, pro-immigrant biographies revealed failed attempts to be ‘good white allies.’ At the border, however, they realized that they could exploit their privilege. There, race and class privilege became a (possible) tool to weaken the state and help a vulnerable group. This rare opportunity is what made border activism appealing to pro-immigrant respondents.

Restrictionist activism, meanwhile, appealed to blue-collar men who grappled with notions of race and privilege and who were themselves marginalized. Restrictionists felt that they were more American and concomitantly, more entitled to a good life than ethnic minorities and immigrants. Yet, restrictionists’ lives were characterized by the marginalization of downward mobility. Shoring up the state allowed restrictionists to manage this crisis of racial privilege and class marginalization. As civil extenuation, restrictionists felt powerless, active and needed. Volunteer work in the borderlands helped them escape the disempowerment they otherwise felt.

RC22-407.7

ELLIOTT, MICHAEL* (Towson University)

Variations of the Sacred in Pop Culture Fanfandoms: A Survey of Comic-Con Conventioneers

This paper builds on Emile Durkheim's sociology of religion by investigating the world of fan communities, or fandoms, and the degree to which they involve beliefs and practices that are sacred. In the process, it also addresses broader questions about how “secular” activities can share important similarities (or differences) with the varietalities of sacred practices.

While there is a long-standing literature about fan behavior that has described it in various ways – as psychologically dysfunctional, the result of cultural or corporate manipulation, a form of cultural agency and rebellion, or a modern quest for personal identity and community – there is little systematic information about different fan beliefs and practices. To this end, I have designed a survey to be administered at comic book conventions in the United States, commonly known as Comic Cons. These particular conventions have expanded dramatically in the last decade and are attended by a variety of fans engaged in a variety of activities, such as costume play (or cos-play), celebrity panels and autographs, merchandising, collectible cards, and job interviews. Therefore, these particular conventions are an ideal environment to survey fan beliefs and practices, and to test central Durkheimian claims about religion.

RC11-230.2

ELLISON, KIRSTEN* (University of Calgory)

"Hack Your Age": Anti-Aging Technology, Biohacking, and the Pursuit of the Optimal Self

In the realm of anti-aging medicine, cosmetics and supplementation, the machine metaphor of the body that has dominated the field in the past has been reworked into what Neilson (2012) has described as 'a kind of molecular software or reserve of information that can be read and re-written.’ Popularized by DIY scientists and quantified-selfers, the language of biohacking has become increasingly prevalent in anti-aging discourse. Drawing on recent examples from anti-aging promotional materials and popular science and technology print media, I examine how the language of biohacking is employed to construct, translate and quantify biomarkers of aging into points of entry into the body as ‘molecular software’ via various techniques of intervention, ranging from stem cell therapies and hormone optimization to nutritional supplements. Presented with specific numbers of years for critiques of the quantified self, consumers and patients are invited to ‘hack’ the aging process, reducing age to one of the many programs, or rather ‘bugs’ that can be re-written, removed, and rendered obsolete. The ‘hacked’ body is one that has been upgraded, boosted, or (re)programmed to ‘run’ with optimal performance, resilience, and functionality. And in this particular case, it is the perpetually youthful, ageless body. In the pursuit of moving beyond age, to be more than, it is a state that can never be fully achieved and yet must constantly be striven for, a continuous battle between the resurfacing of time/age and the (re)programming of its obsolescence.

TG07-1002.1

ELSWIT, KATE* (University of London, Royal Central School of Speech and Drama)

Curious Choreographies of the Quantified Self: Breath and Biofeedback

It is still hard to collect real time data on the act of breathing in the wild, outside of medical facilities that utilize such tools as body plethysmography. Breathing is voluntary; it is the perpetually youthful, ageless body. In the pursuit of moving beyond age, to be more than, it is a state that can never be fully achieved and yet must constantly be striven for, a continuous battle between the resurfacing of time/age and the (re)programming of its obsolescence. I examine how the language of biohacking is employed to construct, translate and quantify biomarkers of aging into points of entry into the body as ‘molecular software’ via various techniques of intervention, ranging from stem cell therapies and hormone optimization to nutritional supplements. Presented with specific numbers of years for critiques of the quantified self, consumers and patients are invited to ‘hack’ the aging process, reducing age to one of the many programs, or rather ‘bugs’ that can be re-written, removed, and rendered obsolete. The ‘hacked’ body is one that has been upgraded, boosted, or (re)programmed to ‘run’ with optimal performance, resilience, and functionality. And in this particular case, it is the perpetually youthful, ageless body. In the pursuit of moving beyond age, to be more than, it is a state that can never be fully achieved and yet must constantly be striven for, a continuous battle between the resurfacing of time/age and the (re)programming of its obsolescence.

This paper focuses on recent media and performance projects that use performers’ or users’ real-time breath data as biofeedback controllers. There is groundwork for the potential of such work, ranging from research that posits the role of the humanities in bridging epistemic gaps in medicine’s clinical ability to account for experiences of breathing and breathlessness ( McNaughton/Carel 2016), to scholarship that argues for the use of digital tools to heighten sensory awareness ( Davidson 2016). On the other hand, critiques of the quantified self as well as the findings of critical code studies advocate for attention to the biases, symbolic nature, and cultural embeddedness of algorithmic processing ( Marino 2006), rather than celebrating such biofeedback work as a black-box feat of hardware and/or software engineering. Balancing these perspectives, I am interested in the possibility of the impossibility of this collection that is nonetheless translated into interactive representations, and in what is asked of the bodies that interact with them. I ask how such inaccurate and partial data is built into feedback loops that offer performative and partial data is built into feedback loops that offer performative and partial data is built into feedback loops that offer performative and partial
services, and searching for information— we need to understand their privacy attitudes and concerns. This paper fills this research gap by examining 40 in-depth interviews with older adults (65+) living in East York, Toronto. Westin's typology of privacy attitudes informs our qualitative data analysis. Specifically, we examine to what extent the typology is useful in understanding privacy attitudes in East York. Our findings varied considerably in terms of their comfort with digital media and approach to privacy threats. We propose a typology of older adults that distinguishes this demographic into five categories: fundamentalist, intense pragmatist, relaxed pragmatist, marginally concerned, and cynical expert. We found that each category had a set of unique concerns, but some concerns were shared across several categories, the most common being surveillance, scams, spam, and unauthorized access to personal information. Fundamentalists had few concerns as a group, whereas intense pragmatists had many concerns. The marginally concerned group was more annoyed about potential threats than concerned. We draw theoretical implications based on the findings for our understanding of privacy in the context of older adults and discuss implications for offering training geared toward enhancing privacy literacy in this age group.

RC45-758.4
EMANUELSON, PAMELA* (North Dakota State University)
WILLER, DAVID (University of South Carolina)
Organizing the Commons: A Solution to Acting Collectively

This project proposes a new solution to problems of acting collectively. I propose to test that new solution by applying it to the standard public goods experiments paradigm where free riding is otherwise endemic. Whereas psychology, biology and economics look to factors within individuals to suppress free-riding, this study seeks to show that, by organizing relations external to the individual, the problem of free-riding can be circumvented allowing for successful joint action. In the proposed design, group members contribute to a collective good, and a group leader determines the returns to self and others. A pilot study conducted using students in an introductory social psychology course suggests that dealers developed three distinct strategies for the distribution of returns: proportional, equal and favoritism. Of the three strategies, proportional, equal and favoritism groups showed declines in contributions over time while in proportional groups, contributions increased. Using z-tree, software developed specifically to investigate problems of collective action, the effect of organizing the commons on the success or failure of joint action will be tested under controlled conditions in the Social Research Lab at North Dakota State University.

RC36-649.4
EMBRICK, DAVID* (University of Connecticut)
Racism, Emotions, Alienation, and Racial Microaggressions

Racial Microaggressions have been the purview of disciplines such as psychology and educational psychology. While these fields have certainly left a mark in the boundaries of understanding how individuals belonging to certain racial and/or ethnic groups cope with, and are mentally, physically, or physiologically affected by racial microaggression, missing are meso and macro level understandings of how racial microaggressions affect folks. Further, what are the cumulative effects of racial microaggressions over both time, space, and with respect to the totality of these levels (i.e., micro, meso, macro)? In this paper, I bring back sociology theory to better situate racial microaggressions to account for all of these factors. In doing so, I specifically highlight the ways in which differential health outcomes among racial groups are deeply shaped by racialized emotions. Further, racial microaggressions (i.e., seen as acts of racial domination) produce positive health outcomes for perpetrators who may find solace in understanding their positions at the top of the racial (white supremacy) hierarchy.

RC05-120.4
EMBRICK, DAVID* (University of Connecticut)
WEFFER, SIMON (Northern Illinois University)
DOMINGUEZ, SILVIA (Northeastern University)
Sanctuaries of White Supremacy: Art Institutes and the Boundaries of White Spaces and Whiteness.

The recent battles, both overt and subtle, regarding the removal of confederate statues and other symbols of white supremacy, is often assumed as a necessary action if the US, as a nation, is to move forward in terms of its racist past. On the one hand, some scholars argue that these acts represent a good first step in reclaiming white spaces in both our physical and mental landscapes. Other scholars argue, however, that, like the tip of an iceberg, the battle over the removal of confederate statues is miniscule against the larger foundation of white supremacy. That is, we need to pay more attention to the racial mechanisms present in our institutions and even larger social structures that serve to perpetuate both overt and subtle racial discrimination. We side with the latter view, noting that US society is rife with various social institutions that serve the same purpose as the confederate statues that plague our parks, office, and other public spaces—to convey the message of white superiority. To that end, our project examines the elite “white spaces” of national art museums, specifically the Art Institute of Chicago, we interrogate the racial and class mechanisms that perpetuate racial emotions conveying who “belongs” and who should be “excluded” from general society. Museums, wittingly or unwittingly, are set up as physical monuments (i.e., white elite safe spaces) that attest to white superiority over other racial groups. Such racial expressions are not just conducted through the inclusion (and exclusion) of artifacts, but also through physical and mental barriers that promote or deny an authentic sense of belonging (e.g., frequent policing of the body, hostile/friendly attitudes, etc.).

RC44-746.3
ENCALADA GREZ, EVELYN* (OISE of the University of Toronto)
50 Years of Labour Apartheid, Now What? Learning and Moving Forward in the Movement for Migrant Rights in Canada

The Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program (SAWP) which recruits workers for the agricultural industry in Canada turned 50 years in 2016. Grassroots community-labour activists have long held the analysis that this program structures labour and immigration apartheid among workers from the Caribbean and Mexico who perform grueling and dangerous work. For over 17 years, Justicia for Migrant Workers (J4MW), a political collective comprised of pro-bono organizers acting as organic intellectuals and activist academics, has been at the forefront of migrant farmworkers struggles in Canada and transnationally. Long before there were experts in the law dealing with migrant workers rights, J4MW undertook grassroots research to learn about migrant workers’ lives in order to be more effective and accountable allies. In this paper, I recount the main learnings of my work as a transnational organizer, activist academic and co-founder of J4MW and formulate new directions for our work by taking cues from important movements and developments throughout North America. I detail the urgency of broadening our transnational work to global movements against neoliberal globalization and to the creation of alternatives and building the world we want in the here and now. My analysis takes into consideration our limitations in a critically reflexive manner. I bring to the fore the agency and struggles of not only migrant workers but also that of their families and communities impacted by the disciplining of neoliberal global capital. How do we step it up for the movement of migrant rights in Canada? How do we go beyond case work to tangibly effect structural change? How can we come together from our divergent positionalities to build an encompassing social justice project reflective of ongoing campaigns, workers’ and their families’ voices from all guest worker programs for agriculture including those without status?

TG08-1013.6
ENCALADA GREZ, EVELYN* (OISE of the University of Toronto)
Managing El Corazon and Transnational Households Among Mexican Migrant Women

Neoliberal globalization has induced unprecedented shifts throughout the globe since its inception in the early 1970s. While there is a wealth of political and economic studies pertaining to the changes in governance, deregulation of markets and cuts to social spending, emotional aspects of this shift warrant further attention. In this paper, I situate the labour migration of Mexican migrant women to rural Canada within the context of emotional burdening and disciplining of neoliberal capital. I show how their labour entails not only working in Canadian agriculture but caring for their children and kin and managing households across borders. I start by discussing the literature on transnational families and gendered statelessness negotiated by migrant women as non-citizens from the Global South. I then explicate how the discourse of the Canadian family farm acts to obliterate migrant women, their families along with the arduous productive and reproductive work they all perform in order to survive and earn wages for household survival. Overall, the complex transnational homemaking practices produce a myriad of consequences, some of which I term “transnational casualties” that women contend with in order to secure survival, care, and well-being for themselves and their families. In their precarious labour migration and transnational livelihoods, Mexican migrant women have to constantly manage their corazones and migrate with broken hearts. Hence social justice projects have to consider not only the material quality of life of migrant women and their families but also the immaterial such as emotions and the structures that coerce and pain them.

RC06-141.3
ENGELBERG, ARI* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
Family and Intermarriage in a Radical Israeli Jewish Organization

This paper will discuss the radicalization, political and religious, of Israelis, most of whom hail from Mizrahi working class background. The focus of the article will...
be an organization by the name of Lehava upon which I conducted ethnographic research. The official goal of Lehava is to prevent intermarriage in Israel between Jews and non-Jews; de facto, it expends most of its efforts on preventing Arab men from courting and dating Jewish women. Generally speaking, the Jewish family as an idealized concept plays an important role in current Jewish Orthodox worldview. It is seen as a site for holiness that enables the perpetuation of tradition in face of liberal secularism and feelings of rootlessness. Organizations like Lehava demonize the Arab and Muslim family as overly patriarchal and oppressive toward women. Interestingly they are co-opting liberal feminist discourse in order to make this argument. Given this world view, Jewish women who marry Arabs are seen as taking a step into the abyss. Lehava and similar organizations attempt to ‘save’ them even after marriage by encouraging them to leave their husbands. The family metaphor plays a role also in the discourse used within the organization. Many of the members, who are teenagers, are themselves coming from an endangered or in other cases disadvantaged family background. Others come from stable families, but like many teenagers are seeking meaning and a calling. The organization provides a close knit framework attempting to provide a substitute for the family. So family, as a concept informs Lehava on several levels, and since Lehava is an organization that justifies violence and power, we can see here how differing conceptions of family legitimate the use of power in the eyes of certain individuals.

RC44-745.7
ENGEHLARDT, ANNE* (Kassel University)
Organizing labour at chokepoints: labour struggles against casualization at sea- and airport terminals in Portugal.

In the last four decades, logistics has become one of the most important sectors of the global economy. A growing velocity in this sector was made possible due to the intermodal function of the container and automatization. This decreased the costs of transport allowing for an ever-expanding division of labour and the generalization of commodity flows to Just-in-Time-production and door to door transport. This process has created ‘chokepoints’ mainly in air and water transportation, i.e. spaces of the economy where the flow of commodities can most easily be interrupted on a large scale through labour struggles. At harbours and airports the internal change of goods - from an airplane to a truck, from a ship to a train etc. - takes place through inter-functional processes between highly automatized harbours and airports and a centralised workforce on the one hand and individualized and often self-employed truck drivers on the other. Different scholars (Edna Bonacich, David Bensman, David Jaffee etc.) analyse chokepoints as a special field of ‘logistical power’ for workers to contest precarious labour conditions, union busting, and elevate unionising. However, exactly because chokepoints appear to be vulnerable places for the commodity flow, governments as much as companies in the logistic, security, and insurance sector impose ever new legislations, surveillance, and control to minimize the risk of interruption. Referring to these two antagonist discourses around chokepoints the following research questions are aimed to be answered: I) Is the thesis about logistical power still valid? II) Have there been successful struggles concerning the improvement of labour conditions and unionising in the port and airport sector? III) How do national discourses concerning goods and security circulate and securitize? The paper will be underpinned with examples of recent struggles of the IDC in Portugal/Lisbon and labour struggles in the airports against the privatization of the TAP.

RC19-355.3
ENGEMAN, CASSANDRA* (Stockholm University)
Time for Fathers? the Politics of Paternity/Parental Leave Policy in Cross-National Comparative Perspective

When are fathers recognized as care-givers under leave law? Since the 1970s many affluent democracies have extended paid leave rights to fathers by adopting maternity and dual parental leave policies. Such policy change suggests a “path shift” from breadwinner to earner-carer family policy models. This shift is important, because social policies that grant time-off from work to care for new children affect public health and family economic well-being and matter to women’s political and economic equality. Despite considerable cross-country differences in leave generosity and the timing of leave policy adoption, large-scale quantitative analyses on the sources of family policy are surprisingly rare. This paper reports new research estimating the impact of structural pressures, institutions, power resources and, to the extent that data allow, normative beliefs on the timing of paternal/paternity parental leave policy adoption from 1976 to 2016 across 22 affluent democracies using discrete-time event history methods. The unique data set draws on multiple sources and the author’s compilation of paid and unpaid paternity and parental leave policy histories.

RC27-490.2
ENGH, MARI* (University of KwaZulu-Natal)
Disrupting the Feminine Athletic: Whiteness, Heterosexuality and Women’s Sport in Africa

On the African continent sport has, particularly in the last two decades, been hailed as a useful tool in the quest for nation building and social cohesion. A popular view is that sport plays a powerful role to play in achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment, and that the pride imbued in national teams and athletes can foster national unity and cohesion across historical divides. As a result, a variety of sport-for-development projects and programmes have emerged across the African continent in the last 20 years. Yet, what often remains unaddressed is that benefits and potential of sport, the ways in which sport also produces and sustains processes of inclusion and exclusion, frequently along sex, gender and race lines. Sport has social and cultural significance precisely because it justifies and reproduces normativities around gender, race, sexuality and embodiment. In this presentation, I will critically examine how sport development projects and public policy discourses on sport reproduce heteronormative and racialised ideas about women’s sport and women athletes in South Africa. Firstly, I will highlight how the sport for development industry relies on conceptualisations of African women as under-developed, disempowered and physically inactive, so as to rationalize their own existence. In this, the normativity of whiteness and heterosexuality is also sustained. Secondly, I will illustrate how South African public policy and popular discourses on women and sport are complicit in these re-presentational practices through silencing critical debates of sexuality and homophobia, and through domesticating and feminising black sportswomen’s appearances and performances. In so doing, the presentation will raise critical concerns regarding the need to de-colonise academic and public engagements with sport, gender, sexualities and race on the African continent.

RC27-493.4
ENGH, MARI* (University of KwaZulu-Natal)
Mobility As Process: Migrant Agency, Gender, and Race in Sports Labour Migration

In this presentation I will draw on empirical material from a case study of the mobility of Nigerian women footballers to pose arguments about how to approach athletic migrations from the Postcolonial South to the Global North, and the role that migrants themselves play in the production and maintenance of sport migrations. The presentation argues for the need for analytical approaches to sports labour migration that do not rely on linear models with narrow definitions of success and desirable destinations. What happens to analyses of sport labour mobilities if we start from the recognition that migrants do not have stable and fixed aspirations regarding their professional and migratory careers? In this presentation I will suggest that sports labour migration might be better analysed through paying attention to the processes through which mobility is produced, re-produced and sustained. In this, migrants are not inanimate objects or commodities that are moved by external forces alone. Rather, their performances, and the work they put into sustaining employment is crucial in producing particular trajectories and maintaining migratory careers. This work, however, happens within particular contexts, and is shaped by local and transnational regimes of gender, race and class. Hence, it is not just the desires and efforts of migrants that affect their for transnational careers, but also regimes and ideas, in the Global North, about the bodies, talents, and dreams of labour migrants from the Postcolonial South.

RC48-810.3
ENGUIX, BEGONYA* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya)
Critical-Creative Methods of Feminist Protest: (re) Embodifying and Assembling Social Protest

Feminist critique and epistemologies (Irigary, Braeditii, Haraway, Hayes, Grosz, etc.) have situated the body at the center of the critique to dual, binary, dichotomist and essentialist gender and sexual models, and have connected these models to social inequality, hierarchy, and violence. Deleuzian epistemologies such as posthumanism stress the importance of thinking through ‘assemblages’ and relations, instead of essences and facts. In this proposal, I suggest that these discourses and ideas on the (dis)connections between feminism and other claims for social justice among leftist activists in Spain. For some of these groups, ideologies, genders and bodies are closely bound. However, for others, equally situated in the left, feminism is not an issue at stake. The movements that have a clear gender awareness and define themselves as clearly feminist (and not ‘we’re an ecologist, queer, etc.’) situate the body, ‘our bodies,’ as a ‘battlefield’. This fact clearly distinguishes these groups from other groups, creates a continuity with the social movements of the 60-70s that made of bodies an element of and for ‘political’ claim, and has consequences for the political tactics and the social visibility of these groups. The feminist claim of one’s body, of the control
over one's body and the defeat of all kinds of exclusion or discrimination based on the sex/gender system is a key distinguishing feature of these groups.

This proposal is based on an ethnographic analysis of LGBTQ activism in Spain and on an ethnographic analysis of radical leftist political groups in Catalonia. The division between an assimilationist LGBT activism and a 'radical' LGBTIQ activism relies, among other elements, on the explicit importance of feminism and bodies for radical activist claims and their absence from assimilationist claims. Catalan independentist groups such as Arran and Endavant have made of feminism, gender and bodies a core element in/for their (political) claims.

RC12-237.2

ENIOLA, BOLANLE* (Ekiti State University, Ado Ekiti)

The Link between Trafficking and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights - a Case Study of South Africa and Nigeria

THE LINK BETWEEN TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS - A CASE STUDY OF SOUTH AFRICA AND NIGERIA

Trafficking in persons is a global human rights challenge which preys upon the vulnerable for exploitation. Trafficked persons are exploited in different economic sectors and for various purposes, one of which is commercial sexual exploitation. This crime (trafficking for sexual exploitation) infringes on the right of autonomy of the victims with respect to their body. This right is known as sexual and reproductive health rights.

This paper, explores the interplay between trafficking and sexual and reproductive health by examining the definition and basic concepts in trafficking, and sexual and reproductive health. The paper also considers the current legal framework for the protection of these rights in the two countries, the root causes of trafficking in persons and status of the crime under international law. The paper further analyses the effect of trafficking on the sexual and reproductive health rights of the victims.

The paper concludes that trafficking in persons for commercial sexual exploitation has grave consequences on the sexual and reproductive health rights of the victims. The paper recommends domestication of all international treaties on human trafficking and sexual and reproductive health to ensure that each country has adequate legal framework to protect these rights. The paper further advocates for human right education to ensure that human rights of all are valued and respected.

RC54-JS-38.3

ENNES, MARCELO* (Sergipe Federal University)
RAMOS, NATALIA (Open University / Center for Studies on Migration and Intercultural Relations.)

Bodies of Immigrants – Migrants Bodies

The background question of this research are tensions between identities, otherness and inequality in contemporary society. That is, through this research we propose to study the interfaces between culture and power in the consumer society. We propose to study this question from the migratory phenomenon, the production of the stranger (SHUTZ; SIMMEL; BAUMAN, ELIAS, STOLKE) and ethnics studies. The realization of ethnic surgery was observed in the end of the 19th century and gets new signification in the contemporary society. The fieldwork was made in 2013 and 2014. The study had Lisbon and Madrid as empirical research universes. Forty Immigrants and six cosmetic surgeons were interviewed. The interviews were realized through semi structured questionnaires and we look to know the life trajectories of the interviewees, as well as the their points of view about the immigration question and about the ethnics surgeries and other kinds of bodies modifications. The contents of interview was analyzed based in the literature about the body social construction (FEATHERSTONE, LE BRETON, ORTEGA) ethnic surgery (GILMAN, NIECJAEV E HARALDSSON, KIM, PONG TAMIS) , consumer society (BAUDRILLARD, BAUMAN, CANCLINI), and identities (HALL, BAUMAN, ENNES & MARCON). The result analysis demonstrated that immigrant bodies and their modifications can be understood like expressions of multiple and ambivalent affiliations and the expression of social subordination and transgression at the same time. The ethical dynamics are produced both by their immigrant status and by stimuli of the consumer society.

RC30-543.9

ENOKSON, UFFE* (Linneaus University)

Work-Life Balance and Working Time Policy in Sweden and in the EU

Historically, the working time policy has had a balancing role in the so-called “Nordic model” of negotiations between employee and employers representatives. The outcome of these negotiations has, during a dominating part of the 20th century, been a reduced working time to compensate workers due to social risks of intensified working pace. These working time reforms have established its legitimacy in state law. That solution is not on the political agenda anymore, even though a flexible and intense working life is of current interest and that problem of reconciling work and private life is one of the new social risk factors. The aim is to create an understanding of Swedish national working time regulations in a document study of Swedish working time policy from 1911 and onwards. What arguments for or against a general reduction in working time is presented in official reports, propositions and department publications? Result shows, that working time policy goals have changed, from being anchored in a social discourse to being rooted in an economic one. This changes the position of working time as an important instrument in the socio-political discourse and makes the reduced working time agenda fade in the light of economic goals such as expansion, growth and flexible working time arrangements. The theoretical approach is based on a policy theory where four different levels of political policymaking are discovered. Policy analysis is a way to find out the underlying causes and motives of the actors. The results end up in a discussion about working time policy changes and policy directives from the European Union.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
ENTRICH, STEVE* (University of Potsdam)

**Which Japanese Study Abroad? Concerning the Accumulation of Transnational Human Capital in Japan and Its Impact on Social Disparities**

Japanese families are known for their massive private investment in supplementary education. Until recently, however, such investments did only rarely target the increase of students’ ‘transnational human capital’. In international comparison only a below OECD-average percentage of Japanese students studies abroad at the tertiary and upper secondary education levels. However, according to recent data of the Japanese Ministry of Education, the number of university students enrolling at universities overseas actually increased recently. Besides making investments in shadow education to increase the chances of gaining access to high ranked schools/universities, other ways of improving one’s skills, such as the acquisition of transnational human capital through studying abroad have become increasingly attractive – not least because of the possible positive effects on future income. As Lucas (2001) argued when proposing his effectively maintained inequality (EMI) concept, socioeconomically advantaged families seek advantages wherever possible. The question addressed here is whether socioeconomically advantaged families invest in transnational human capital to gain competitive advantages as a means of maintaining their status advantage? Based on data of the 2013 Benesse Gakkoikyōkuchi Chōsa (for 15,000 students aged 3 to 18), the determinants for investments in this increasingly valued type of capital is analyzed across 15 age cohorts enrolled in four education levels: preschool, primary school, middle school, and high school. Findings show that high status parents are most likely to invest in study abroad for their children, particularly when children become older. If these children have already experience with staying abroad and with certain types of supplementary education (particularly English language classes), they will be most likely to study abroad in the future also. Therefore, it seems likely that upper class families make such investments to achieve competitive status advantages during their children’s school life course in preparation of entrance to tertiary education and job market.

**RC28-521.4**

ENTRICH, STEVE* (University of Potsdam)

**Worldwide Shadow Education and Social Inequality: When Do Shadow Systems Become a Thread to Equality of Educational Opportunities? a Comparison of 50 Countries**

International research highlighted the expansion of supplementary education markets that such a development would inevitably result in growing educational and social inequality in numerous countries. However, research often falls short of providing hard empirical evidence based on directly comparable, international data on the subject, enabling us to scrutinize at which developmental stage shadow education systems become a threat to equality in educational opportunities. Based on theoretical considerations using new institutionalist theory, differences in the effects of social origin on shadow education participation according to developmental stage of shadow education systems, which are classified as being either advanced, diversified, or traditional, are hypothesized. To test whether the impact of shadow education varies according to the developmental stage of shadow education systems, data of the 2012 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) are used to examine prevalence (country-specific enrolment rates), intensity (country-specific duration of enrolment per week), institutionalization level (country-specific proportion of students enrolled in supplementary schools), and the primary functions of shadow education (country-specific strategies with which shadow education is pursued) to classify shadow education systems in 50 countries. Finally, the impact of students’ family background on their probability to participate in shadow lessons according to shadow system is calculated (social inequality increase or reduction). Findings show that shadow education considerably affects social inequality in advanced (e.g. Korea, Greece, or Russia), and increasingly, diversified systems (e.g. Poland, Australia, or Germany). A reduction of social inequality is highly unlikely, even in traditional shadow systems (e.g. Finland, Belgium, or the United States). These findings imply that with the international expansion of shadow education, inequality of educational opportunities will only grow further, wherefore the development of these shadow systems and how to adequately respond to their expansion calls for more recognition of and more research in the field.

**RC28-520.5**

ERASGA, DENNIS* (De La Salle University)

**Anticipating the Social from the Ecological: An Ecoconstructionist Reflection for Environmental Sociology**

Present theories of Environmental Sociology are inadequate in investigating ecological challenges. This is the thesis of the present article. This situation is brought about by two mutually reinforcing factors: (i) by sociology’s limited and limiting notion of the social (as a result of its bias to modernity and to the European West) and (ii) by environmental science’s lack of language to articulate the *sociality* exhibited by modern day environmental realities. Thence, the paper examines how the two disciplines’ disparate notions of the social given their conceptual and linguistic confines can be bridged in order to expand the functionality of the social – one that is capable of not only explicating the evolving nature of human-nature nexus, but also adept in anticipating likelihoods and ramifications of *preferred environmental futures*. Using biodiversity as a test case, the paper ends by suggesting how the invigorated notion of the social can be explored via the ecoconstructionist reflection suitable for both sociology and environmental science unhampered by their respective disciplinary frontiers.
Turkey has been experiencing a serious problem of not being able to create employment since the economic and political crises of 1999. The most important component of the system, which is sought to be restructured within the axis of global value chains, is the fact that labor is taken under control with insecure-flexible working hours and the pressure of unemployment under the title of global competition. An important part of this process is de-unionization. Policies which are mentioned within the scope of enabling “Turkish firms” to gain competitive advantage in value chains which are shaped by leader firms and have an international dimension also aim at deepening this exploitation. In this work, we will focus on the neoliberal policies of the AKP government and their impact on the fabrication processes of legal regulations on trade union and social rights. We will explain how the trade union activists adopt different strategies on regional and national levels as well as on workplace level. The metal sector as one of the leading industries of Turkish economy and the most dynamic and powerful sector in terms of class struggle and international and European solidarity networks will be taken as a case study. Our research is based on the fieldwork that we have conducted from 2011 to 2016 during which we have made participatory observations and 111 semi-structured interviews with the trade union activists affiliated to three labour union confederations: left-wing union confederation (DİSK), the Islamic labor union confederation (İhak) and and nationalist labor union confederation (Türk-İş). The quantitative data of the case study is gathered throughout a research conducted in metal industry. The distinctive strategy of the Birleşik Metal İş in metal industry is based on the results of a survey based on 1000 workers selected on the basis of random sampling.

**RC31-555.5**

EREL, UMUT* (Open University)
RYAN, LOUISE (University of Sheffield)

*Migration in Capital Theory: Proposition for a Multi-Level Spatio-Temporal Framework*

This paper explores how migrants utilise and access different forms of capital. Using a Bourdieusian approach to capital, we focus on how migrants’ temporal and spatial journeys, are shaped by and in turn shape their opportunities to mobilise resources and convert them into varied kinds of capitals. These processes depend on migrants’ social positioning, including their gender, class, ethnic and national positioning, as well as citizenship status, and how this is articulated in relation to different fields in different spatial and temporal contexts. Drawing upon our combined corpus of data on migration to the UK, and a lesser extent Germany, with Third Country Nationals and EU citizens, as well as new data collected since the Brexit referendum, the paper examines these issues through biographical approaches to migrants’ life stories. In so doing, we build theory on capital accumulation as dynamic, multi-level and spatio-temporally contingent processes thus challenging any simplistic view of linearity over time.

**RC36-652.2**

ERHARD, FRANZ* (Leipzig University)

*How Deprived People Experience Their Exclusion Via Today’s Welfare Regimes*

My talk investigates how people who often experience numerous traits of deprivation deal with life situations of dependency and social exclusion. I will dwell upon typical modes of reacting to harsh and severe life circumstances that appear to be imposed by outer forces – e.g. the implementation of neoliberal welfare policies by Job Centres, prejudices towards seemingly ‘undeserving poor’ etc. The results I will present are taken from a research project based at Leipzig University (Germany) that compares different ideas of welfare and their impact on semantics, institutional implementation and individual (self-)conceptions of poor relief. Thus, the ‘cultures of poverty’ in the different national contexts are questioned. We use qualitative research methods to analyse biographical interviews, group discussion and documents from the field that we gathered during our stays at various sites in the UK, the Republic of Ireland and Germany.

Alienation theory comes into play by the analyses of how deprived people develop habitual attitudes that take the shape of anger and resentment on the one hand, or passiveness and depression on the other hand. These attitudes towards life and society in general can be explained (partly) by a feeling of detachment. The people may be talked to express the conviction that they do not belong to society anymore and are excluded from crucial parts of its reproduction. The feelings of being alienated and living in an anomie world determines how they perceive their life world. The alienation theory I will present is thus based on and grounded in empirical research.

**RC55-899.1**

ERICKSON, BONNIE* (University of Toronto)

*Measuring Ethnic Social Capitals with the Position Generator*

The position generator measures social capital in the sense of ties to people in varied occupations. The more different kinds of occupations one knows someone in, the more varied a range of resources one may access. Access to varied locations in other forms of stratification (other than class) also provides potential access to varied resources. In my study of the three largest ethnic groups in Toronto (White, Chinese, and Black) I pioneer the use of both the occupation and the ethnic group of alters to measure ethnic social capitals. I use questions such as “do you know a social worker who is White? Who is Chinese? Who is Black?” I illustrate the value of this form of measurement through two theoretically interesting sets of results. First, Whites and Chinese have similar levels of ethnic social capitals, with occupationally diverse ties to the dominant White majority and even more diverse ties within their own groups, but get these capitals in different ways consistent with their different cultures. Second, occupationally diverse ties to the dominant White group bring greater rewards in the labour market.
ERNE, ROLAND* (University College Dublin)
STAN, SABINA (Dublin City University)

From Horizontal Market Integration to Vertical Integration Effected through the Direct Surveillance of Member States. Labour Movements and the EU's New Economic Governance Regime

This paper focusses on labour and the European integration process, namely on the way in which established European trade unions and new social movements respond to the EU’s new economic governance regime. Until very recently, European labour politics has been shaped mainly by EU ‘horizontal’ market integration through the free movement of goods, capital, services and people. Since the Euro crisis however, the latter has been complemented by ‘vertical’ hierarchical integration effected through the direct surveillance of member states’ macroeconomic policies, including industrial relations and social policy. The resulting new EU economic governance regime (NEG) opens contradictory possibilities for labour movements and politics in Europe. On the one hand, the NEG’s reliance on vertical surveillance makes decisions taken in its name more tangible, thereby offering concrete targets for contentious transnational collective action. On the other hand, the NEG mimics the governance structures of multinational corporations. By using performance indicators and coercive comparisons that put countries in competition with one another, it therefore implicitly constitutes a deterrent to transnational collective action. Moreover, the interventionist and competitive pressures associated with NEG increase the threat of nationalist counter-movements. This is undermining the structuring of the political space along transnational cleavages, namely, the class cleavage. This paper therefore tries to contribute to a better understanding about the interrelation between NEG and existing horizontal EU economic governance and the shifts in labour politics triggered by NEG. This is important beyond the particular European case, as the trend to ever more interventionist vertical governance structures can also be detected in other transnational “free trade” regimes.

EROMONSELE, ANDREW* (Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma)
EGUAOCHU, AGATHA N.T. (Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma)
ELABOR, GABRIEL (Anglican communion)


It has been observed that most Christian Religious Institutions have not evolved from the traditional emphasis of wives’ submissiveness to their husbands using Ephesians chapter 5:22 as their point of reference. The same book of Ephesians chapter 5:22 also gives a reciprocal condition that husbands should love their wives...as their own body. Logically, husbands are being admonished here to love their wives as their own body in other for their wives to willingly submit to them. Unfortunately this reciprocal assignment for the husbands does not enjoy much emphasis in the church today especially African societies including Nigeria. The church seems to have shied away from emphasizing this conditioning of husbands love for their wives and in consequence wives are under undue pressure continually to meet up with the supposed biblical injunction of submissiveness to their husbands irrespective of the odds against them. In view of this, this study examined the extent to which religious institutions have further helped to reinforce violence in the family setting. Qualitative method was used to collect data from a sampled population in Ekpoma Edo State, Nigeria. One major finding from this study, among others, is that pulpil effect has contributed to domestic violence and power play in the politics of marriage.

ERWIN, KIRA*
PILLAY, KATHRYN* (University of KwaZulu-Natal)

The Power of Dreams: Researching Young People's Imaginings of Non-Racialism

Non-racialism is a founding principle in the South African constitution and frequently found in political, media and public discourses. Yet there is little critical debate or consensus on what lies within the concept. Its common use vaguely suggests a way to live together harmoniously in South Africa, but this belies both its contested history and its present lack of content. There is also a dearth of research in South Africa on the possibilities for South Africans of different racial backgrounds to live together. Existing studies either focus on how non-racialism is not yet practiced, through examining racial tensions and inequalities, or as in the Ahmed Kathrada...
Foundation project, investigate South Africans' perceptions (or lack thereof) of non-racialism in the present. This study therefore develops and extends into areas, and in ways not done before, by implementing a future orientated theoretical and epistemological framework. It explores how Grade 11 students from five different schools in the city of Durban, South Africa envision a non-racial future. It uses a methodology called Dreaming Workshops designed specifically to answer the questions posed in this study: whether and how these young people imagine race and non-racialism in this future; and what present day obstacles they identify to obtaining this dream. Designing this methodology, rather than selecting one of the conventional methods, enabled us to craft a collaborative, creative space to imagine radical utopian futures, yet also direct the discussions in relation to the focused research questions. Dreaming Workshops encourage participants to engage in future dreaming discussions through incorporating various creative methods. This paper explores how these dreaming sessions were designed, and discusses how these workshops not only offered a space for utopian dreaming, but importantly how these dreams were used to identify and reflect on practices and power relations in the present that create obstacles to these future trajectories.

**RC04-81.10**

**ESCANÓN, ARTURO** *(Nanzan University)*  
**Foreign and Area Studies in Japan: Imaginary Curriculum Subjects Under Colonial and Anti-Colonial Positions**

Foreign studies are facing a curricular transformation in Japanese Universities. Because of historical developments linked to higher education structure, foreign studies develop from core foreign language programmes. Thus, students who wanted to conduct regional studies on Latin America, for instance, had to enrol in a Spanish (from Spain) as a foreign language programme and then supplement it with narrower area studies courses such as Economic Development in Mexico or Post-boom literature in Argentine, usually taught in Japanese. The Ministry of Education has issued a 3-component policy on pre-graduate programmes which tries to balance the teaching of language skills and area studies. However, it is unrealistic to think that students can learn a foreign language from scratch and master a complex set of theoretical knowledge and methodologies at the same time during the 4 years programmes last. Such programmes are condemned to emphasize the teaching of theory in Japanese avoiding first-hand contact with local areas and sources, and with the literature, theories and methodologies produced in the language of the areas being studied. In this presentation, I explore the meaning and reasons of the reform and the consequences it may bring up the higher education system. Whilst anyone could agree on the need to structure language and area studies to serve the intellectual paradigms of Japanese society, instead of serving colonial purposes, one should ask if the new curriculum policy could end up alienating and isolating Japan, as the possibilities of producing a synthesis between area and Japanese knowledge are being reduced. The study draws on Bernstein's sociology of education, especially on the key notion of 'pedagogic device', with the purpose of analyzing how knowledge produced in true production fields is captured and delivered as imaginary subjects by the educational system, and its relationship with colonial and anti-colonial positions.

**RC11-220.5**

**ESGAÍO, ANA** *(School of Social and Political Sciences (University of Lisbon))*  
**SERRA, FERNANDO** *(ISCP University of Lisbon VAT# 600019152)*  
**PINTO, CARLA** *(ISCP-University of Lisbon VAT # 600019152)*  
**Building Better Future Scenarios: From Fragmentation to Strategic Collaboration in the Elderly Care Policy at Local Level**

Given the challenges that it presents to contemporary societies, demographic ageing can be considered a wicked problem. In the context of an ongoing austerity and low government financial transfers to local authorities, the ability to anticipate demographic and sociological aging trends and allocate adequate resources appears to be critical competencies, and must necessarily translate into a strategic collaborative orientation towards the future. Drawing on a case study conducted in a municipality in the Lisbon Region related to local aging welfare policy planning the paper aims to examine the processes of inter-organizational collaboration and networking and explore the future scenarios (the “policy possibilities” model) opened up to local mixed welfare arrangements facing severe demographic aging and poverty in the region. The preliminary analysis of the data, collected through a set of policy planning documents, semi-directive interviews to local policy-decision makers and a participatory methodology applied to a panel of different stakeholders revealed some tension between fragmentation and strategic reorientation to sustainability along four axes: (1) time and distance from the present; (2) inclusion of the community; (3) socioeconomic and civic participation, lifelong learning and cultural life fruition; and (4) organizational qualification and social responsibility.

Applying the future scenarios model - still in progress - we demonstrate that the intensification of the collaboration and networking processes, involving actively all the stakeholders (local government, state agencies, NGO’s, corporations and older people representatives) are necessary conditions to ensure a more balanced and sustainable welfare-mix model at local level.

**RC55-903.6**

**ESPINOZA, VICENTE** *(USACH)*  
**BAROZET, EMMANUELLE** *(Universidad de Chile)*  
**REY, RAFAEL** *(Universidad de la República)*  
**Incidencia Del Capital Social En El Logro Ocupacional: Comparando Procesos Que Generan Desigualdad Social**

La explicación de los logros ocupacionales en cuanto movilidad social constituye un aspecto clave en el estudio de las desigualdades. En la elaboración de los modelos de movilidad social existen controversias sobre el tipo de desigualdades a considerar y la metodología aplicada. En este trabajo se describe un estudio que se realizó en la Región Metropolitana de Santiago utilizando un enfoque que permite la análisis de las desigualdades de oportunidades en el acceso a la educación y el trabajo. La metodología aplicada permitió el desarrollo de un modelo que considera la intersección de diferentes factores socioeconómicos y culturales y que permite un análisis más detallado de la relación entre factores como el capital social, la educación y el logro ocupacional. El resultado es una mejor comprensión de cómo la movilidad social se genera y cómo se pueden identificar los factores que conducen a la desigualdad social.
became intertwined with the protest movement. For example, debates around access, social redress, quality, knowledge production, the corporatization of higher education and sustainability became key issues on debates on the private public funding of higher education.

Whilst the protest movement was seen to be driven by the increase in student fees, oppressive social forces that were covertly or overtly hidden emerged with greater passion as seen in the discourse on colonial symbols (the Rhodes statue), embedded racism, decolonization of the curriculum, transformation, oppression versus freedom, Afrikanerising institutions of higher learning, changing the names of institutions and buildings, employment equity, indigenisation of knowledge, language, culture and bigotry.

Clearly, society and institutions that fail to address social challenges pose a risk to the well-being of the country. A common cry is that Black students continue to be treated as “the other” in their own land.

This paper seeks to examine the underlying historical and political factors that led to the fee protest, with a focus on whether free higher education is a possibility and in what contexts.

Critical to the above examination is the relationship between state and higher education, state and society, universities and the societies they serve and finally the student and society.

RC04-90.1

ESSACK, SHAHEEDA* (Nat Dept Higher Education & Training)
The Development of Private Higher Education. Whose Interest Does It Serve?

Higher education in South Africa has seen a slow but steady growth in the establishment of private higher education institutions, since 2000. Legislation has been enacted to ensure that the private higher sector is well regulated. The quality of programmes and institutions is assured by a statutory Quality Council, the Council on Higher Education. Programmes lead to qualifications registered on the National Qualifications Framework, the maintenance of which is the responsibility of the South African Qualifications Authority. One of the most visible gains has been in the area of eliminating fly-by-night and dubious private colleges. The need for filling the gap for education and training as espoused in the White Paper for Post-School Education and Training is paramount is critical.

In a society that is riddled with inequalities and where public universities are seen to serve the needs of the working class, middle class and upper class and where public universities have reached their maximum capacity, private higher education institutions are seen to serve a complementary and supplementary role to the public university sector. Private institutions are not state funded and rely on shareholder capital, student fees and other revenue. Often, they offer a range of diverse programmes in a range of disciplines. Most private institutions are Diploma and Degree awarding institutions.

The provision of private education allows a range of stakeholders to advance particular interests. The focus of this paper is to highlight the interests served from the shareholders to students and establish the kind of role played by private higher education institutions within the broader context of higher education and post-school education and training.

RC04-138.4

ESTEINOU, ROSARIO* (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social)
MILLAN, RENE (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UNAM)
Family Policies in Double Earner Families in Mexico

Double earner families have increased in the last 30 years in Mexico. Today, about 1 out of 3 or 4 biparental households are families formed by couples with both members working. Though this figure varies according the different regions of the country, the types of localities and socioeconomic groups, the increase is important. This fact implies tensions and needs resulting from the relationship between family and work.

Within this framework, the hypothesis of the paper is that these tensions haven’t been sufficiently addressed in the complexity that this phenomenon represents. On the one hand, there is a lag in policies supporting families; and, on the other, there is a maladjustment between the cultural norms, understood as institutions that regulate behaviors, and the emergence of new values and practices promoting the changes involved in the double-earner families phenomenon. With this aim in mind, the paper will make a general assessment of the main actual programs, institutions, and public policies (such as child caring, parenting, policies addressed to save or balance time), Emphasis will be made particularly on the type of policies, its reach or coverage, its integral character, and the repressive and cultural assumptions implied by them. Likewise, an analysis on how the tensions between practices and values within double-earner families are or not incorporated on the actual policies will be made.

RC07-JS-33.1

ESTEVES, ANA MARGARIDA* (Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, ISCTE - IUL)
Building the “Relational Commons”, Envisioning Peaceful Futures. The Role of the Ecovillages Movement in Promoting Grassroots Resilience in Crisis Areas

This paper makes an exploratory analysis of the potential and limitations a form of activism which so far has been understudied by the social sciences. That of the intervention of the ecovillages movement in crisis areas, with the purpose of promoting solutions to conflict in the form of regenerative models of human settlements based on synergies between humans and nature. Such intervention takes the form mainly of support to the building of support networks of solidarity among individual actors and organizations in the field, namely through advocacy, networking and the introduction of social technologies for regenerative community-building. It also takes the form of transfer of knowledge and technology on regenerative farming, as well as the promotion of autonomy in the fields of renewable energy, water and food production and consumption.

The analysis, supported by a review of literature and multimedia material on this topic, is based on fieldwork carried out in 2015 at Tamera – Healing Biotope I in Portugal, as well as among partner projects in Israel-Palestine, in the framework of its “Global Campus” initiative. The data has so far brought forth the following conclusions, which open paths for future research:

- The absence of favorable political conditions for the development of physical commons (natural, agricultural, buildings) in crisis areas limit the implementation of the knowledge and technology transferred by ecovillages partners;

- However, the advocacy and networking activities, as well as the introduction of social technologies for regenerative community-building, promote group resilience, alleviate the political and material pressures for dispersion. That happens through the development of what is hereby defined as “Relational Commons”, composed by feelings of identification, belonging and trust, reinforced by shared norms and values, which promote group consensus and the development of a common vision for peaceful futures, including perspectives for building the physical commons.

RC04-98.1

ESTRELA, ELSA* (COFAC - Universidade Lusófona)
The Two Faces of the Same Coin. National and Individual Refraction on Curriculum Policies in Portugal.

In liquid times when the social institutions have difficulties in adapting themselves to changes at the same time they happen (Bauman, 2007), one of the visible effects of the various processes of globalization has been the conduct of society in a more individualized way, which has a dual effect on education: the need to listen to their actors and understand through this listening, how to build educational processes; and the need to identify the social consequences that this individualization has on school knowledge and how does school react to these changes.

In this paper we want to identify the processes of refraction of transnational curriculum policies both at national and school level, discussing the role of OECD framework, in particular in the project Education 2030 on curriculum policy in Portugal and understanding how this conceptual construction has conditioned official curriculum knowledge. We want to see the relationship between this think through discourse and the desing of Portuguese curriculum.

On the other hand, it seems that the confrontation of two rationalities could also enlighten the process of curriculum change in Portugal. We have at the same time OECD working on skills and competencies to shape the future, developing a conceptual learning framework relevant for 2030 and teachers’ work and organization mainly based on contents, products and results. Our goal is to identify teachers’ refraction of this transnational organization’s work on official education-al knowledge and its consequences on teachers’ work and identity.

This is part of an on going project of follow up changes in two schools in a process of change within curriculum flexibility and autonomy framework launched this year by the Portuguese Ministry of Education. We consider documentary analysis – OECD Education 2030 project, national curriculum policies, school documents - and teachers’ statements using the concept of teachers’ professional life histories.

RC38-669.2

ESU, AIDE* (University of Cagliari)
Breaking the Silence, Biographical Narrations of Violence Naturalization

Social studies of intractable conflicts has focused on how these enduring situations cast doubt on the likelihood of peaceful solutions, by their appealing to universal demands of patriotism and self-sacrifice. In this regard, scholars of different disciplines consider the long lasting conflict between Israel and Palestine...
as a paradigmatic case. It has become a social laboratory of protracted conflict—conflict that is perceived as irresolvable, demanding extensive investment (military, technological, economic, psychological), perceived as zero sum in nature (neither side will consider compromise or concessions), and central for social actors (members of society are involved constantly and continuously with the conflict). This paper proposes how difficult it is for a society that is engulfed in an "ethos of conflict" to move beyond mutually reinforcing spirals of violence. In an asymmetric conflict, such as the Israeli-Palestinian, the acceptance of human rights violations and denial of responsibilities by members of the in-group is stronger than in a symmetrical conflict. Since today the study on everyday life and conflict reproduction is underestimated on social science. We wish to approach the intractability by exploring the sociological key question of everyday life reproduction and experience, how human agency is expressed and regulate under the rule of occupation. We wish, also, to explore the relation between victim and victimizer by studying interaction between Palestinian residents, settlers and IDF soldiers. In order to better understand the process of violence naturalization, the proposal will investigate on the biographical narration of members of Breaking the Silence, a group of Israeli soldiers who served in Hebron and emerged into the Israeli public sphere by telling about the harsh behavior of the Israeli Army in the Occupied Territories.

**RC04-93.7**

ETMANSKI, BRITTANY* (University of Waterloo)
AURINI, JANICE (University of Waterloo)

"Teacher Knows Best?": Parents' Approach to Warning Signs of Early Literacy Problems

Past research acknowledges the importance of early identification and intervention methods for students at risk of developing a learning disability. Much of this research has targeted medical professionals, teachers, and educational assistants. However, the current research examines the increasing involvement of parents during this process, and how this shapes their ability to identify these warning signs. Drawing on interviews conducted among parents in the Niagara region, this paper examines the qualitative dimensions that occur as they identify (or fail to identify) the warning signs their child signals. Our findings suggest that very few parents were intentionally disengaged. Some choose to remain (or fail to identify) the warning signs their child signals. Others sought to become more involved, but report that challenges and barriers impeded their engagement. Therefore, there is potential benefit to educating parents on how to identify warning signs, and subsidizing or facilitating resources for further engagement.

**RC06-142.2**

EUN, KI-SOO* (Seoul National University)
DATE, HEIWA (Shejia University)

Asian Family Values in the 21st Century: Overview of Comparative Asian Family Survey Data

Family values are a component and are strongly influenced by economic and social conditions. The evolution of family values and the nature of family life itself are often closely linked to social changes. This paper examines the impact of economic and social factors on family values in Asia. The research is based on a comprehensive survey of 5154 students from four universities in different regions of Asia. The survey includes questions on family values, attitudes towards education, and socio-economic background. The results show that family values are influenced by both economic and social factors, and that there are significant differences across regions. This research contributes to our understanding of how family values are changing in Asia and how they are adapted to the changing socio-economic landscape.
to coordinate family and work life (Act on Maternity/Paternity and Parental Leave no. 95/2000). The aim of the paper is to examine what changes these policies have brought in Iceland. How have fathers utilized their entitlements to parental leave and how do the parents share the joint entitlements? Does the legislation enhance parents to share the care of their children and to co-ordinate family and work life? Finally the chapter will examine the effects of the 2008 economic crisis on the policies.

Icelandic fathers have made use of their quota rights, even though the cuts in the benefits after the crisis resulted in lower take up rates. The data used in the study is quantitative data, both from four surveys among Icelandic parents of first-borns in 1997, 2003, 2009 and 2017. The surveys provide information about how the parents have divided the care between them for the first three years after birth and how they arrange their participation in the labour market. The paper also makes use of qualitative interviews with parents in order to gain knowledge about why they have chosen to divide care and work out side the family the way they did. Hence the paper investigates policies and the practices of parents.

RC15-288.3

EZEAH, PETER* (Department of Sociology & Anthropology)
OKAFOR, NNEKA (Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka)
OLISA, ADAEZE (Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Igbariam)

Exploring Barriers to Health Care of People Living with Disabilities in Anambra State, Nigeria

Existing evidence show that 80% of People Living with Disabilities (PLD) live in developing countries including Nigeria where more than 22 million citizens are estimated to be disabled. The high estimate of disabilities in the country is attributable to endemic preventable diseases, inadequate immunization coverage, as well as poor maternal and neo-natal care in the country. Although health care is a human right, access barriers to health care remains one of the major challenges among people with disabilities in Nigeria. However, there are no known studies on access barriers to health care among people with disabilities in the country. This partly explains the gaps in policy and implementation of appropriate interventions for people with disabilities in Nigeria. This study is therefore aimed at exploring the barriers to health care among people with disabilities in Nigeria focusing on Anambra state. This cross-sectional survey design utilized quantitative data collection instrument and multi-stage sampling technique. The sample size was 525 people living with disabilities using Cochran’s sample size formula. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data and in testing the study hypotheses. Logistic regression was used to predict the effects of the variables in the study. The findings show among others that people with disabilities face barriers to health care including physical, medical equipment, and communication. There is thus an urgent need for a comprehensive disability law in Nigeria to target access to health care delivery amongst people living with disabilities in the country.

RC22-404.6

EZZY, DOUGLAS* (University of Tasmania)

The Concept of ‘Religious Freedom’ and Experiences of Religious Discrimination in Public Submissions about Anti-Discrimination Legislation in Australia

Default conceptions of religion in terms of belief and organisational membership (Spickard 2017) are often drawn upon in arguments to defend the privilege of dominant western Christian traditions. In contrast, the lived experience of religion, including practices, relationships, and experiences of discrimination and vilification are typically elided and ignored. This argument is developed through an analysis of public submissions to an inquiry into Australia’s Federal Anti-discrimination legislation. While the legislation primarily focuses on racial discrimination there is a substantial debate about religious freedom and discrimination in the submissions.

RC47-J5-76.1

FADAEE, SIMIN* (The University of Manchester)

The Permaculture Movement in India and Its Transformative Potential

In this presentation I show how permaculture activists and practitioners in India have adapted and localised permaculture principles that constitute alternative possible futures geared towards augmenting equality and fostering sustainability. Permaculture denounces both permanent agriculture and permanent culture and advocates three principles: care for people, care for the Earth and fair share. It draws on local cultures and indigenous knowledge, customs, political opportunities and resources. Since the introduction of permaculture in India thirty years ago, there has been constant negotiations between public institutions and permaculture practitioners and activists with regard to permaculture practice as a means of developing solutions at the grassroots level to create resilient communities, safeguard biodiversity, improve water and waste management and re-localise food production. This presentation explores these historical and ongoing negotiations and is animated by the following questions: who are the main promoters and practitioners of permaculture? What are their strategies for
grassroots innovations? How are permaculture practices fused with indigenous knowledge, political opportunities and resources? To what extent do they offer the potential to cohere into alternative possible futures?

RC29-528.3

FAFEJTÁ, MARTIN* (Palacky University, Faculty of Arts)

Participation in Research As an Activist Tool – the Example of the Czech and Slovak Paedophile Community

Cases of sexual attacks on children are in the popular media discourse almost exclusively connected to paedophilia. Popular media thus contributes to the emergence of moral panic saying that all child molesters are paedophiles and every person with paedophile preference is a (potential) child abuser. Members of the paedophile movement oppose this discourse - they argue that most paedophiles do not abuse children and many sexual attacks on children are committed by non-paedoephile persons. Realising the fact that a deviant label is socially attached to the individuals with paedophile preference, they strategically prefer to choose defensive, not offensive ways to change public opinion. They do not act as "legislators", but "interpreters" (using Zygmunt Bauman's terminology). While legislators struggle to impose their supposedly expert world-view on the society, interpreters try to communicate, translate and explain their ideas (their understanding of paedophilia in this case) to the public according that "common paedophiles" do not molest children. Research among members of the Czech and Slovak Paedophile Community (internet based mutual aid fellowship of paedophile persons) reveals that one of the main motivation of the common members of the community for their active, voluntary, and even enthusiastically participating in the research was their aspiration to change the public and media discourses on paedophilia. My research activities have been seen by them as a part of their interpreting strategies and they hope to use results of the research as an activist tool for contesting the stereotypes and moral panics about paedophilia.

RC22-404.3

FAIMAU, GABRIEL* (University of Botswana)

Self-Positioning and Appropriation of New Media Among Prophetic Ministries in Botswana

In the past two decades or so, Botswana has witnessed a spectacular growth of prophetic Christianity. As of May 2015, Botswana already had 1,936 registered churches, most of which fall into the category of Pentecostal charismatic churches and prophetic ministries. In recent years, Botswana has also experienced a media revolution through the emerging use of new media. While studies have generally focused on either the growth of Pentecostal Charismatic Christianity or the new media revolution, little attention has been paid to the characteristics of the emerging prophetic ministries, entailing the appropriation of new media and technical innovations by prophetic ministries and how this has accelerated the development of religious expressions and practices. In light of positioning and mediatization theories, this paper examines the following questions: In what ways do prophetic ministries position themselves and shape the religious landscape of Botswana? To what extent are prophetic ministries adopting and appropriating the use of new media technologies? What roles do the new media play in expanding religious discourses and practices among prophetic ministries in Botswana? This paper advances two related propositions: firstly, power dynamics of a religious institution depends on how such an institution "positions" and "places" itself in a given society. Secondly, new media open an avenue for social acceleration of religious practices through the digitization of religious resources and discourses. While suggesting that new media have been used as tools for self-positioning, the paper further argues that the synergy between prophetic ministries and technological developments of new media opens a new space for cultural production of religious practices and experiences. Moreover, digitization effort of prophetic ministries through the use of new media does not only function as a way of archiving religious resources, discourses and messages but also a way of affirming and reinforcing religious authority and institutional identity.

RC51-844.3

FAIMAU, GABRIEL* (University of Botswana)

Social Media Use and the Reconfiguration of Religious Virtual Community and Religious Authority Among Prophetic Ministries in Botswana

New Media, including social media, play a central role in producing and reproducing socio-cultural and religious discourses and practices. The presence of new media has not only brought changes in the way religious beliefs are practiced but also the ways religious meanings are expressed. In the past 2 decades or so, scholars have studied the relationship between new media and religion. While scholars have been focusing on the intersections of new media and digital culture, particularly how new media technology informs and influences religious engagement and how new media technology enables religious groups to practice and preach their religious beliefs to a broad audience. This paper focuses on the use of social media among prophetic ministries in Botswana and how social media have contributed to the making of religious virtual communities and the reconfiguration of religious authority. Two questions will be explored. Firstly, in what ways does the use of social media among prophetic media in Botswana facilitate the formation of religious virtual communities? Secondly, how is religious authority perceived and understood within the context and constellation of social media use? Against the general notion that the flow of religious knowledge through the use of social media allows for a more democratic approach to religious communities and religious authority, this paper argues that the synergy between prophetic ministries in Botswana and technological use of social media in fact maintains the traditional characteristics of a religious community in the formation of religious virtual communities on the one hand and reaffirms religious authority of religious leaders on the other.

RC21-386.3

FAINSTEIN, SUSAN* (Harvard University)

FAINSTEIN, NORMAN (Connecticut College)

The Spatial Dimension of Poverty

Spatial arrangements have been seen as a critical aspect of poverty since the mid nineteenth century. But sociological as well as political narratives have differed sharply on whether space is a cause or an expression of poverty, as well as on the extent to which space is a source of exploitation or a foundation for group solidarity and political mobilization. In the past the terminology spoke of the "slum" and the "ghetto," while more recently it has included "spatial mismatch," "spatial fix," "social exclusion," "racial segregation," "concentrated poverty," and "moving to opportunity." In this chapter we examine the political-sociology of the spatial dimension of poverty/inequality in the United States and Western Europe. We discuss the interaction of class, ethnicity, and race in the context of varying political arrangements and the evolving dynamics of capitalism, the spatial bases for political isolation and power, as well as the consequences of full spatial integration for social heterogeneity and pluralism.

RC14-273.2

FAIBAIRN, JORDAN* (King's University College at Western University)

Representing Violence: Three Decades of News Coverage of Intimate Partner Homicide in Toronto, Canada

News accounts of intimate partner homicide both reflect and perpetuate beliefs about intimate partner violence and influence the degree and nature of social responses to these crimes. In this paper I explore news coverage of intimate partner homicide in Toronto, Canada and consider how this coverage has changed over time. Drawing from The Globe and Mail, The Toronto Star, I analyze these articles to explore (1) representations of intimate partner homicide victims and perpetrators (e.g. victim blaming); (2) information about the context and nature of these crimes (e.g. premeditation, a history of violence), and (3) who is used as news sources and how often. Frame analysis is used to identify key themes, narrative devices, and explanations for these crimes, and I consider if and how the characteristics of intimate partner homicide coverage vary over time. Policy implications are discussed.

RC53-879.1

FAIBAIRN, JORDAN* (King's University College at Western University)

DAWSON, MYRNA (University of Guelph)

JAFFE, PETER (Western University)

CAMPBELL, MARCIE (Western University)

The Implications of Defining Domestic Violence for Vulnerable Populations

In this paper we ask, how do we define domestic violence, and what are the implications of these definitions for vulnerable populations? Drawing from and comparing domestic violence death review committees (DVDRCs) have expanded in Canada and internationally in recent years, and face challenges in defining and preventing domestic violence and in addressing the needs of vulnerable populations. In this paper we ask, how do we define domestic violence, and what are the implications of these definitions for vulnerable populations? Drawing from and comparing domestic violence death review committees in Canada and internationally, we explore (1) how these definitions are constructed; (2) how children, Indigenous
people, immigrants and refugees, and rural, remote, and northern communities factor in to these definitions; and (3) what gaps these categorical boundaries create. We consider how the gendered nature of these crimes shapes vulnerable communities’ exposure and risk for domestic violence, and consider intersecting vulnerabilities that are important in understanding victims and perpetrators.

In unpacking how victims and perpetrators are constructed through definitions of domestic violence, we argue that an intersectional approach with particular attention to vulnerabilities stemming from systemic marginalization (e.g., colonization, racism), as well as generation and gender, is important for designing and implementing effective interventions.

The research project attempts to follow the actor (Latour, 2005), which means the research object is localized in space, visual information allows complementing its perception. Also, it is a research tool to identify new social phenomena. If we focus on the origin and development of the use of standardized tests, we can identify the following components: ideational, circumstantial, pragmatic, and technical. These historical components involve the influence of technological advances, as well as with state’s political pragmatism and a tradition of centralized school control since late 19th century. The device network additionally has converged with international organizations’ thinking, such as the World Bank, OECD, Unesco, IETI, IEA, among others.

The research findings show a rich and complex polycentric network which intermingle multiple components that, although are different in nature and ratio, converge in favor of the constitution of standardized tests and accountability measures. These historical components involve the influence of technocratic curricula coming from the 50-60s; behavioral logics introduced during the country’s civic-military dictatorship (70-80s); and ‘school effectiveness theory’ mixed with more recent notions of ‘whole school assessment’ and ‘subjectivity versus objectivity’. The production of the device is also interwoven with the scientific and technological advances, as well as with state’s political pragmatism and a tradition of centralized school control since late 19th century. The device network additionally has converged with international organizations’ thinking, such as the World Bank, OECD, Unesco, ETS, IEA, among others.

In short, it would be erroneous to reduce the construction of standardized tests to a single historical fact or rationale. In the case of Chile, the origin and development of the policy device is understood, using Latour (2005), as an eclectic assemblage of ideological, circumstantial, pragmatic, and technical components.

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**RC31-555.1**

FAIST, THOMAS* (Bielefeld University, Sociology)

*Settling into Conceptual Motion: The Role of Migration Sociologists in Constituting the Nexus between Research and the Public Sphere*

Academic and public debates on forced migration and labour migration often raise the question whether and in what ways social scientific research may form a basis for rational political decisions and “best practices”. The main argument in this paper is that such a question is ultimately misleading. Sociological research may indeed offer crucial information for describing, understanding and explaining (post-) migration processes. Ultimately, however, the logics of the scientific and political/policy systems are different. The most important role of social science is not to give policy advice but to offer concepts and patterns of interpretations - based on empirical research - which can guide political debates in the public sphere. This means that sociological analysis should go beyond focusing on research-policy links, and bring the social scientists’ role in the public sphere in a much more forceful way. Based on empirical research in selected European countries, including Turkey, this analysis discusses selected concepts which have found their way from research into public debates, such as diaspora, externalization of control, and inclusion.

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**RC34-629.9**

FANG, WEI* (College of Political Science and Public Administration, Zhejiang University of Technology)

*Young Migrant Workers: Stratification of Labor Market and Differentiation of Social Security: A Study in Chinese Developed Eastern and Southern Coastal Cities*

Since the economic reform and opening up in the 1980s, the scale of population movement in China has been expanding, and a migrant worker group mainly coming from rural areas has emerged. Unlike their predecessors who were committed to economic goals, the current migrant workers are mainly young people pursuing urban lifestyles. However, due to the existence of China’s household registration administration system, young people outside these institutions have been faced with social exclusion with their integration into local societies and with social security when they encounter risks in their daily lives. Based on the field interviews of migrant young workers in the developed areas of the southern and eastern coastal cities of China, this paper analyzes the social stratification of the young migrant workers during their employment in the context of the current urban household registration system reform, and the corresponding differentiation of social security, revealing causes of migrant workers’ own human capital and external market selection. This paper also analyzes the dilemma faced by the national macro - policy and the local policy in the social security of migrant migrants, and puts forward the corresponding countermeasures from the perspective of the social investment policy.

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**RC33-610.5**

FARAKHUTDINOV, SHAMIL* (Industrial University of Tyumen)

*Mapping As a Tool of Improving Cluster Analysis Results*

Cluster analysis is widely used in sociological research. One of the crucial issues for the researcher is an optimal number of clusters. On the one hand, he should not fail into excessive describing; on the other hand, the number must be enough to reveal the whole range of possible elements’ groups to reach the research goals. The studies, where research objects have spatial localization, the use of mapping technics and spatial analysis can be rather helpful for determining an optimal number of clusters. This idea is based on our research experience, dedicated to rural municipalities cluster analysis.

The polarization process of the Russian rural territories continues and lasts more than 20 years. It is a consequence of the USSR collapse. Studying these processes we have collected empirical data and chosen 7 key quantitative markers. Then, a hierarchical cluster analysis was conducted with SPSS. The case was in one of the West Siberian regions. It was noticed that socio-economic development of rural settlements was determined by their geographical position, natural and climate conditions, soil fertility, degree of remoteness from towns and major roads, proximity to oil and gas pipeline stations, agricultural enterprises, administrative borders and national enclaves are the “magnets” with different force of gravity or repulsion. We used QGIS to put these “magnets” on the map to define their strength as factors, distinguishing clusters. Subsequent analysis allowed us to reveal general trends and latent mechanisms of rural space polarization, discard minor factors, enlarge and rebuild our cluster model.

Using mapping technics and spatial analysis is a good way to visualize data to ease its perception. Also, it is a research tool to identify new social phenomena. If the research object is localized in space, visual information allows complementing analysis with factors, difficult to reveal and describe both quantitatively and qualitatively.
A literature, how Lukács has already stated, in which pale its scenarios, its world while a perspective of superficiality, its images, have capacity to be sociologically apprehended. There is, in Kafka, the critical compromise with what defines the modern life, with what is caused by the spirit and the culture: the subjectivity in dialog, or distance, with the social context and its conflicts. Equally, the social types created by Georg Simmel reflects this same preoccupation.

This work proposes to approach three pieces of Franz Kafka: The Metamorphosis (1912), The Trial (1914) and Contemplation (1914). The first one is a novella, the second one is a romance and the latter one is a short-story collection. These pieces represents main works from Franz Kafka and, therefore, this selection might be enough to a precise analysis of kafkan terms and its connection with those two classical sociologists, always in the attempt to reach new concepts and interpretations about modernity.

The Effective Affinities between Simmel, Weber and Kafka

The present article seeks to trace a few affinities between the literature of Franz Kafka and the classical sociological theory of Georg Simmel and Max Weber. This affinities will be elective according to the contingent characteristics, consonants or dissonants, between this three authors. Therefore, the substance which ascends in this matter and its confrontations takes to a solid theory of modern life and, for this reason, the objective of this article will be show it under the aegis of kafkan literature. Also, the essay of Walter Benjamin about Franz Kafka will be used as a guide for the whole theoretical construction.

A literature, how Lukács has already stated, in which pale its scenarios, its world while a perspective of superficiality, its images, have capacity to be sociologically apprehended. There is, in Kafka, the compromise with what defines the modern life, with what is caused by the spirit and the culture: the subjectivity in dialog, or distance, with the social context and its conflicts.

This work proposes to approach three pieces of Franz Kafka: The Metamorphosis (1912), The Trial (1914) and Contemplation (1914). The first one is a novella, the second one is a romance and the latter one is a short-story collection. The following pieces represents main works from Franz Kafka and, therefore, this selection might be enough to a precise analysis of kafkan terms and its connection with those two classical sociologists, always in the attempt to reach new concepts and interpretations about modernity.

The United Nations Stabilization Mission for Haiti (MINUSTAH) meant a new perspective for the Brazilian foreign policy. Thanks to the Force Commander – including the contributions of Simmel’s and Kafka’s ideas – the Brazilian blue helmets in Haiti became worldwide known, especially after the pacification of violent neighborhoods of Cité Soleil and Bel Air. Acting always on behalf of the UN mandate, and facing harsh situations, such actions might be considered a manifestation of the Brazil Hard Power. At the same time, Brazilian blue helmets have brought a great contribution to rebuild the country, particularly through the work carried out by the Brazilian Engineering Company (BRAENCOY), and performing Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief operations in the aftermath of natural disasters such as hurricane Katrina and the earthquake of 2010. In these tasks, some Brazil typical cultural features stood out, such as solidarity, generosity, and affection towards the local people, should be understood as one of the manifestations of its Soft Power. Either through actions intended for the pacification of the country or by the bias of humanitarian actions, Brazilian peacekeepers have been able to acquire heart and minds, in a synergy of hard and soft power. In this regard, the article aims to analyze if does exist a skillful combination of hard and soft power which allows conclude if the Brazilian blue helmets in Haiti might be considered a Smart Power instrument for Brazil’s foreign policy.
narratives, promoted and collected through 62 focus group and 118 individual interviews. Notwithstanding different aims, the four researches share a similar methodology, consisting in the facilitation of young people's narratives to support a phenomenological description of how they make sense of events and actions in their lives, through examining the story they produce.

The presentation begins with a common thread emerging from data collecting over a 8 years period: whilst experiencing a situation of inequality in the participation in the political system, due their legal status, nevertheless young refugees and migrants build spaces of active political participation through social movements, in this way taking ownership of urgent social issues related to inclusion and equality that do not concern only minorities. Examples discussed will include: participation in students and trade unions, support offered to unaccompanied migrant/asylum-seeking children, protest against global capitalism and global wars.

The rich narratives collected suggest that for young refugees and migrants (as well as for young Italians) participation in social movements and political associations is context for the development of trust commitments in intercultural groups, built on shared political objectives. The presentation argues that the commitment for a more inclusive and equal society is a social space where young refugees, migrant and non-migrant become agents of cultural hybridization and practiced citizenship. The presentation concludes by reflecting on how these narrated experiences challenge hegemonic representations of young refugees and migrants as inhabiting marginal areas of society.

RC53-875.4
FARMER, DIANE* (OISE, University of Toronto)
KENNEALLY, NOAH* (Ontario Institute for Studies in Education-University of Toronto)

Nonviolent Research Methods: Uncovering New Ways of Researching with Children

Broström (2005) and Einarsdóttir (2007) raise an important point in regards to researching children's lives and experiences of childhood - how to balance children's rights to privacy and protection with the potentially invasive entry into children's spaces and lives that is required of research? These uninvented forays can be understood as acts of symbolic violence (Bourdieu, 1999), and are a clear demonstration of the unbalanced power dynamics between adults and children. Are there ways of designing and conducting research that reduce or constrain the symbolic violence and power imbalances existing between adult researchers and child subjects?

In an effort to explore ideas of potentially nonviolent research methods, this presentation examines the processes and practices in two of our own projects. One, a SSHRC-funded study looking at children's understanding and experience of their own mobility; and the second, a pilot project testing out arts-based methods of data collection and analysis. We found that by emphasizing research as a social relationship reframed the research processes so that we engaged with adult-child power dynamics in less violent ways. However, along lines suggested by Punch (2002) and Basinger and Forsythe in 2007, we found that even the literature existing on adapting research to be appropriate for children, we uncovered other means to share power and space, and creatively engage in research with children. Critiquing some of these “child-friendly” methods, we point towards the strengthening effects cultivating reflective space with children has on designing research, involving young people, and investigating children's experiences and issues of childhood.

RC48-804.2
FARRO, ANTIMO LUIGI* (Sapienza University Of Rome)
MADDANU, SIMONE* (Sapienza University of Rome)

A Collective Action to Rebuild the School: Parents’ Mobilizations in Rome

Criticizing the lack of welfare and public policies in the city, new collective actions attempt to cope social fragmentation and integration issues, which are particularly at stake in the latest decades. They intervene, as occurs in Rome, in order to create what they define as participatory spaces, based on popular consultation in support of schools and neighborhood. These interventions aim at rebuilding a network of solidarity with the goal of controlling the system themselves - whether central or peripheral - or in order to demand the care and management of common goods, either through subsidies or as an alternative to existing institutions. Based on a fieldwork research in different urban areas (central and peripheral), the research has considered different collective actions in Rome led by citizens claiming for direct democracy and active participation. We focus on the agency of Parent Association of two public schools in Rome. Engaging in an integration process that take place in the micro perspective of companionship and in the neighborhood, they aim at responding to the multiculturalism and multi-ethnic issues of this school. By studying their bases for action, we highlighted the subjective and shared experiences of the “open school”, through a symbolic re-appropriation of common goods. According to this mobilization perspective, the school represents an exemplary place to re-build institutions and active citizenship as an ethical model of democracy for the next generations.

RC47-791.4
FARRO, ANTIMO LUIGI* (Sapienza University Of Rome)

Some Theoretical Issues on XXI Century Social Movements

This paper aims to contribute to the debate on the theories of social movements in the XXI century. According to some empirical and theoretical studies, collective movements such as Occupy Wall Street or Umbrella Movement, are characterized by a subjective affirmation, which represents a personal path of liberation from systemic domination forces (as global financial groups, cultural model makers, as well as authoritarian political powers) that shapes the individual life. Within this frame, we can define a XXI century collective movement as a common agency led by individual subjects who aim to affirm themselves as self-directed social actors, and pursue universalistic alternatives to dominant cultural, economic, and social systemic orientations. These individual subjects carry on a common action that seeks to identify and challenge its opponents – the systemic forces conditioning systemic development – in order to control the direction of those systemic orientations. Then, the collective movement constitutes the highest level of individual action, which aims, on one hand, to emancipate collective forces and, on the other hand, to integrate these problematic relationships through the regeneration of institutional system. Therefore, these collective initiatives take on meaning as a subjectivization of collective action, in which individuals struggle for the affirmation and recognition of their political, social and cultural rights. Following these subjective and collective goals, social actors pursue a broader definition of universal rights of all human beings.

RC09-185.3
FARUQUE, M. OMAR* (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)

Neoliberalism, Crony Capitalism, and the Political Economy of Resource Extraction in Bangladesh

In a recent study, a Bangladeshi sociologist has argued that neoliberal transformation of Bangladesh's economic policy has replaced social contract between the state and society withcrony capitalism. This is the departure point of this paper where I will examine this assertion with an analysis of the political economy of resource extraction. I will use the development of the Barapukuria coal mine in the northwest region of the country as an empirical case. I consider that the prevalence of crony capitalism is not a new phenomenon in Bangladesh. It has merely been strengthened with the institutionalization of neoliberal agenda of Bretton Woods Institutions through their Structural Adjustment Programs and other loan conditionalities. Scholars attribute the rapid growth of crony capitalism as a dominant mode of business-politics relations to the politics of military regimes. However, the trend did not change after the advent of 'formal democracy' in the early 1990s. I suggest that we can make a nuanced sense of this continuing trend by drawing on the conceptual framework of 'extractive institutions' developed by Acemoglu and Robinson. Instead of connecting crony capitalism with neoliberal policy agenda, I pay attention to the quality of institutions that perpetuate it and emphasize how it contributes to 'resource curse.' I argue that illiberal democracy is intimately tied with crony capitalism in Bangladesh. The result is the plunder of Bangladesh's natural resources by a few entities in the form of a connected power elites. The dominant narrative of economic growth and development obscures this institutional problem as it requires major overhaul of the system that will threaten the existing political order and the sustenance of the status quo.

RC24-462.1
FARUQUE, M. OMAR* (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)

Social Struggles over the Commodification of Nature: A Comparative Analysis of Two Resource Conflicts

Resource extraction in the era of neoliberal globalization has generated a ‘double movement.’ On the one hand, we see the rise of ‘land grab’ on a global scale to reinforce the commodification of nature. In opposition, there is a growing resistance movement to assert community rights over natural resources. In this paper, I will present a comparative analysis of two resource conflicts over the commodification of nature in Phulbari, a rural town in the northwest of Bangladesh and Melanchton, a rural township in the northwest of Toronto, Canada. A British mining company planned to build an open pit coal mine in Phulbari, which would require more than 6000 hectares of prime agricultural land. An American resource company planned to build a limestone quarry in Melanchton, which would need nearly 1000 hectares of potato farms. In both cases, the local communities did not support these resource extraction projects anticipating devastating consequences of slow violence unleashed by extractive industries. Gradually their struggles drew the wide-spread support of like-minded allies from within and outside progressive political groups and environmental movements. In the end, they succeeded to halt both projects. Opponents

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
deployed more or less similar mobilization framings and tactics. However, there remained a noticeable difference between these two social struggles regarding the outcome. Drawing on social movement studies and institutionalism, I will analyze mobilization processes and outcomes of these resistance movements. I will ask: why the company behind the Melanthion quarry abandoned the project while the company behind the Phulbari coal mine remained hopeful to begin the project. My argument will emphasize the role of accountable, transparent, and democratic institutions to address the grievances of concerned citizens in the face of increasing commodification of nature.

RC16-298.7

FAZIN, SINA* (University of Hamburg)

Theorizing through Literature

Sociology and literary fiction have long competed and complemented each other as sources of knowledge about the social world. Novelists like Honoré de Balzac and H.G. Wells proclaimed their fiction sociology, while sociologists used literature to articulate their sociological concepts. Pierre Bourdieu used Flaubert's novels not only to illustrate but to develop the concept of habitus, and W.B. DuBois experimented with more literary forms of writing—to name just two prominent examples.

The history of boundary work to exclude literary fiction from the realm of “real sociology” and the resulting scientification and institutionalization of the discipline are well documented (see, for example, Wolf Lepenies' Between Literature and Science). But sociology and fiction are still entangled in a number of ways, particularly in the field of social theory, where literary imagination is used to initiate and enable theoretical creativity and undercut the binary logic of “theory” and “science.”

W. B. DuBois experimented with more literary forms of writing—to name just two prominent examples. The description of poverty varies over time and clime. However, every society recognizes and describes it in relation to its socio-economic circumstances. As a universally recognized social problem, poverty has attracted many action packages across the globe. Nigeria, like many other countries, has enunciated and indeed, implemented several policies aimed either directly or indirectly at eradicating reducing poverty to its lowest level. Poverty alleviation strategies in Nigeria span various spheres in the economy. However, the strategies aimed at mitigating rural poverty have been most prominent in Nigeria. Recognizing that the root of poverty is in the soil of the economy, most of the rural poverty alleviation strategies were aimed at improving the farm sector for young girls, rejection and inferior treatment of villagers by some city people for simply living and working in villages, depravation of some rural areas from civil amenities, and prioritization of consumption, and leisure over production, are some of the contributing factors to the development of such a situation. Overall, it appears that with the increase of mentioned changing trends in rural areas, there will be a gradual decrease in the number of women working in agricultural sector.

RC19-369.6

FASORANTI, OLAIWOLA* (Federal University, Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria)

Tackling Rural Poverty in Nigeria: Issues and Challenges

The description of poverty varies over time and clime. However, every society recognizes and describes it in relation to its socio-economic circumstances. As a universally recognized social problem, poverty has attracted many action packages across the globe. Nigeria, like many other countries, has enunciated and indeed, implemented several policies aimed either directly or indirectly at eradicating reducing poverty to its lowest level. Poverty alleviation strategies in Nigeria span various spheres in the economy. However, the strategies aimed at mitigating rural poverty have been most prominent in Nigeria. Recognizing that the root of poverty is in the soil of the economy, most of the rural poverty alleviation strategies were aimed at improving the farm sector for young girls, rejection and inferior treatment of villagers by some city people for simply living and working in villages, depravation of some rural areas from civil amenities, and prioritization of consumption, and leisure over production, are some of the contributing factors to the development of such a situation. Overall, it appears that with the increase of mentioned changing trends in rural areas, there will be a gradual decrease in the number of women working in agricultural sector.

RC02-63.5

FASSARI, LETTERIA* (Sapienza University of Rome)

Legal and Illegal Boundaries in the Socio-Economical Southern Italy Development

In Italy, the organized crime of mafia-style, which is mainly prevalent in the various southern regions and is expanding to those of the north, has in the course of time evolved showing great adaptability to the changes in local development policies. Among the models of interpretation, the model of the networks and the theorization of the so-called “gray area” (Scairone, 2011) has played a significant role to make synchronous processes intelligible and highlighting elements of hybridization with society and the market in the last decade. The “gray area” is a complex system of relationships that mafia groups build around themselves, composed of entrepreneurs, politicians and professionals of various levels, in order to penetrate the economic and political territories, acquire useful expertise pursuing their goals and creating the basis for control, not only military but based on trust and reciprocity. The paper has a dual purpose: the first, theoretical, oriented to the study of the relational dynamic mutations of the mafia with the outside world of the organization, which have evolved in parallel with a new definition of modernity; the second, empirical-methodological, consisting in the analysis of the operative “cosce” on the territory of Catania - adopting the network approach and applying the techniques of social network analysis – which highlighted the delicate balance of relationships that define the area gray.

RC22-405.14

FASSARI, LETTERIA* (Department of Economic and Social Science)

POMPILI, GIOIA* (Department of Economic and Social Science)

Religion As Aesthetic Reflexivity in the Social Experience of Italian Muslim Women

Religion as aesthetic reflexivity in the social experience of Italian Muslim Women

The paper is a contribution to the debate on the social construction of Islam in the Italian context from the point of view of young women of Muslim culture. We observe this process through the lens of their religious path to understand how it is involved in sustaining subjectivation. As an essential component of difference, the notion of subjektivation is central to the contributions of Touraine (see in particular Touraine 1992, 1994) and other scholars of the Centre d’analyse et d’intervention sociologiques - CADIS, it concerns a demand for personal and collective freedom, equally distant from both community and societal adaptation.
RC17-324.6
FASSIO, ADRIANA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires)
Organizational Learning in Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) of the City of La Plata (Argentina) That Develop Programs Linked to Responsible Social Innovation

The economic, political and social reality of Latin America and Argentina reveals the social debts or unfinished / pending problems on the agenda of the countries of the region: poverty, the deficit in education, social exclusion and inequality. In this context, the public National University of La Plata (UNLP), has a fundamental role not only in the ethical and professional training of students, but also in promoting the strengthening of the capacities of civil society organizations whose mission is to confront these realities.

This presentation addresses the problem of the incorporation of knowledge in CSOs executing programs linked to responsible social innovation in the execution of the joint work with the UNLP. It was based on the realization of a survey of the CSOs that are included in the Directory of Civil Society Organizations of the city of La Plata of the Institute of Administrative Investigations of the School of Economics ( UNLP) in order to put together a typology in relation to the target population, intervention objectives, intervention modality (among other variables) and from that point select the case studies.

This paper presents the work in progress analysis on interviews with the relevant actors in each of the selected organizations, and on a process of participant observation of the activities concerning of the programs implemented. In order to detect the changes and learning that occurred in these organizations from the perspective of the actors (members of the organizations and users of their services) and from that point, on make proposals to improve the quality of their learning, processes and productions.

RC37-654.5
FAUSTINO, JEAN* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar))
The Solidarity of the Musical Utopia in Contemporary Brazil

Apart from the current Brazilian mainstream music scenario of huge concerts, there is an informal and organized network of independent musicians united by the ideals of composing refined popular music. Most of which are also united by the search for a national identity expressed by the connection with popular thematic.

Found in over thirty Brazilian cities with recent expansion to neighborhood countries, this group dubbed Dandô provides to its members a network of solidarity that resembles the one of couchsurfing. Such analogy derives from the fact that musicians offer hospitality to other musicians as long as it is reciprocal.

The analogy with couchsurfing however, does not explain the particularities of such network of solidarity. For example: the definition of an annual calendar of accommodations that is elaborated by a central coordination, requirements for musicians to have at least a recorded album, and the hospitality is only offered by a music producer who will also assist the production of local concert.

This work aims to present a preliminary study of such national-range network through interviews carried out with members (musicians and producers) of a specific region in Brazil. The initial proposal of these interviews is to map how such solidarity network functions, not only from the perspective of an esthetic and musical ideal but also from the reflection of such experience and artistic hospitality upon music renovation and contemporary reality in search for solidarity and for an alternative different from the establishment.

RC53-884.6
FATYASS, ROCIO* (CONICET / UNVM)
LLOBET, VALERIA (CONICET / UNSAM)
Redefinicion De Las Experiencias Infantiles De Sectores Populares En Contextos Institucionales

Las tensiones entre visiones normativas sobre la infancia moderna y las múltiples experiencias de infancia, en particular aquellas de niños y niñas de sectores populares, constituyen uno de los modos de invisibilización de la agencia y la voz de tales niños y niñas. En este capítulo, exploraremos los modos de negociación, resistencia y subordinación desplegados por niños y niñas en barrios populares de Villa María, Córdoba (Argentina), para procurar hacer luz sobre las maneras en que son redefinidas las relaciones intergeneracionales, en especial en relación a las dimensiones de cuidado y protección. Con ello, buscaremos aportar al debate sobre las relaciones de poder desde un punto de vista intergeneracional enfocando en las nociones de agencia y experiencia. El posicionamiento teórico incorpora al campo de estudios sociales de infancia los debates de la teoría cultural británica sobre la experiencia y la resistencia, y la teoría feminista, en especial los debates sobre agencia, autonomía y subordinación. Por su parte, la estrategia metodológica es un estudio de caso con etnografía ampliada, y la producción de datos combina una estrategia de observación participante, con recopilación documental y entrevistas en profundidad.

RC57-931.2
FAUSTINO, JEAN* (Rede Nacional de Ensino e Pesquisa)
The Dog without Feather: The Artistic Message of Social Transformation Intrinsic in the Deborah Colker’s Spectacle

The Dog Without Feather is the new spectacle by reputed Deborah Colker’s dance company, which was inspired by a homonym poem by João Cabral de Melo Neto symbolized by a dog whose image is a metaphor of what the poet and, posteriorly, the choreographer wanted to address.

The Dog Without Feather, mistreated, starving, miserable and covered by mud is a symbolic representation of the man of particular Brazilian region, which is characterized by poverty and an inhospitable nature. Such nature is also a meta-

phor of social life that is marked by misery and consequently human indignity – something inconceivable and inadmissible, applying words of the choreographer herself.

This actual work corresponds to a proposal of sociological analyzes of such spectacle with emphasis on the metaphors and the symbolic representation inherent to it. Metaphors ranging from the poem that provides the name and the aesthetics support to the choreography to the mud, which is represented both the costumes and the rhythm of manguebeat music.

Such metaphors add to other symbolic representations combined to innumerable sub and complementary elements that, together, constitute a complex and provoking interpretation of Brazil today. Interpretation that outlines a sensible and pungent criticism, which is able of communicating and mobilizing the necessary strength in the public to transform social reality. Reality that annoyed both the author of the poem when writing it and the choreographer nowadays and consequently the public that represent a broader universe in which a whole nation is reflected.

RC32-589.1
FAY, MARY ANN* (Morgan State University)
When Legal Worlds Collide: Law and Liberation in the United Arab Emirates

My paper analyzes a legal case in the United Arab Emirates involving a woman who took her husband to court for physically abusing her and her adult daughter.

According to the National newspaper, the husband inflicted injuries on his 23-year-old daughter and wife that required medical treatment. The woman in this case chose to adjudicate the complaint against her husband in the civil courts.

The case went from the lower courts to the Federal Supreme Court. Citing a verse from the Quran, Chief Justice Falah al-Hajeri of the Federal Supreme Court
upheld the conviction of the husband in the lower court while also acknowledging the right of a husband to discipline his wife – but not his adult daughter – “pro-vided he does not leave physical marks.” The ruling ignited a nationwide debate with conflicting opinions aired in the press in letters to the editor and in essays by legal and religious scholars and clerics. The ruling was criticized by Human Rights Watch on the grounds that violence against a wife by her husband is a crime and should not be condoned in any circumstances.

My paper argues that the woman in this case chose to act as a citizen with rights rather than as a subject of her husband’s arbitrary authority within the family. Her action, perhaps more than the ruling itself, can be regarded as lib-erating because it challenged her husband’s unchecked authority over her and her daughter and identified her as a citizen with rights according to the UAE consti-tution. This case allows us to examine the various ways that contrasting legal frameworks define gender and women’s rights and the role that shari’a plays in the country’s legal system.

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RC14-263.7
FAZAL, HINA* (Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan)
Impact of Neoliberal Globalization on Contemporary Societies and Its Discontents! A Post Marxist Cross Cultural Study.

Digitzation and automation has become an integral part of our consumer life. Facebook, twitter, surveillance cameras, and digital representation of everything has literally transform every aspect of business aesthetics and political logic of contemporary life. We can see the effects of these technical, technological and cyber revolution every where around. In Communist Manifesto, Marx described capitalism as a force that would dissolve all feudal, national and religious identities, giving rise to a global or universal civilization governed by market imperatives. But in general on the other side we can only mourn the death of our salesman by the logic of domination, curtailment of expression, and dialectics of terror. Paradoxically with the advent of social media, digitization and mass communication, political terror and social marginalization is now being used as a tool. Surveillance cameras produce endless hours of visual footage on media and world wide web. The way the information exchange is constructed and controlled by the state has a devastating effect on individuals whose minds are outsourced, digitized, automated or robotized for the enhancement of intellectual poverty and market friendly social and cultural degradation. The paper will further critically cross examine the concept of globalization and why it is alienating huge flux of population in poor and underdeveloped countries like Pakistan. The study will be conducted on the marginalized and different layers of working class communities, women, children, and petty bourgeois class of shopkeepers and peasantry. The data will be critically and philosophically analyzed and the final conclusions will be drawn on its behalf.

RC6-125.8
FAYEHUN, OLUFUNKE* (University of Ibadan)
TADE, OLUDAYO (University of Ibadan)
Power Dislocation, Income Differences and Spousal Violence in Urban Nigeria

Earned income disparity has strong explanatory power in understanding spousal manifestations of love, exhibition of power and domination including physical, sexual and emotional violence. In this paper, we argue that this becomes stronger in Nigeria patriarchal milieu where the normative order of power in a family is traditionally located in the man. However, power and authority may be weakened from the husband and stronger with the wife if economic superiority favours her. This twist of fate may have direct emotional and physical dimensions of violence against the wife as the husband becomes daily confronted with the reality of loss of power in the family. This study therefore examines the influence of income difference on spousal violence using 2013 Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) dataset. The unit of analysis is currently married women in urban Nigeria. This gives a total weighted sample of 7279 women. Spousal violence was measured in 2013 NDHS by asking questions related to experience of physical, emotional or sexual violence using the shortened and modified version of Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS). The prevalence of at least one form of spousal violence among currently women who earns more than their husband is 36.1%. This is significantly (p<0.000) higher than those who earns less than their husband. Income difference as a form of power play as well as a change in family role in a patriarchy society like Nigeria has varying influence on forms of spousal violence experienced by these women. Percent of urban currently married women in Nigeria who earn higher than their husbands experienced emotional violence, physical violence and sexual violence is 30%, 21% and 3% respectively. Odds of at least one form of spousal violence is 61% significantly higher among women whose income is more than their husband than the other group.

RC57-934.2
FAYET SALLAS, ANA LUISA* (Teacher)
Experiences with Images Senses and Sentiments in the Student Occupations in Paraná in 2016 # Ocupatudo #

I propose a reflection on the process of reconstruction of an experience of political action of young high school students who were engaged in the Occupations of the Public Schools, as a resistance to the proposals of Temer Government High School Reforms. There were more than 1,000 student-occupied schools across Brazil in 2016, in a process of widespread mobilization in the context of a new political struggle in the country. I want to present my thinking; one is the Didi-Huberman perspective associating image, action and emotion (2016), the other is the question of the recognition struggle as proposed by Honneth (2009). So, I put together an image workshop with some students about each moment of that experience. This activity was thought of as a reflection of what happened to these students about the experience of that involvement in the political struggle. We have the question: how to translate that experience / feelings into images? The result will be an exhibition at the university and a collage of the photographs produced by them on a city wall. Three elements guide my reflection: 1. the images produced by the agents of themselves (emic) from their cell phones; 2. concerns the material dimension that they will have with their impression and intervention (drawing, collage) in the construction of other meanings and meanings and; finally, the ethical dimension implied since the exhibition of the images and of these juvenile bodies has two consequences: from the consent in its exposition there is a legal implication and that only now they return to a critical and reflective dimension of that experience; and the political dimension in the re-signification of “Occupations” for “Student Spring”. It is about these multiple aspects that I intend to reflect with their epistemological and methodological meanings in the perspective of visual sociology.

Book of Abstracts: RESEARCH COMMITTEES and GROUPS (F)

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<td><strong>Who Does What ... and Where? Perceptions of Resident Physicians in Periphery Hospitals about the Contents of Their Residency Program and Their Implications</strong></td>
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<td>Residency, the period of graduate medical training, is a professional formation stage during which the young physician performs supervised work in a clinical setting. This period may extend to several years, exposing the trainee to a profession-stipulated curricula while performing a specified type and number of procedures. Upon its successful completion, the physician is identified as a specialist in a clinical area, and is licensed to perform autonomously. At the formal level, specialisation acquired during residency is not necessarily validated internationally, rising questions regarding the universality of medical training, and affecting the occupational trajectories of physicians. Can this universalism be questioned at the national level? Based on a qualitative study including face-to-face, in-depth interviews with 54 residents in non-central hospitals in Israel, the perceptions of what accounts for a residency program and its implications were analysed. Residency was interpreted as a “hard-working phase”, a period in which young physicians described themselves as “merely a pair of hands” in understaffed departments. Constantly comparing themselves to their colleagues in central, advanced catchment-areas hospitals, physicians in periphery hospitals yearned professional-learning opportunities (such as protected “library time” and “interesting cases”) as well as (greater) availability of diagnostic and treatment technologies. Concurrently, study participants stated that seemingly professional disadvantages, such as lack of equipment and staff, as well as a complex patients’ case-mix, offer them the opportunity to “practice hands-on, real medicine” much earlier than their colleagues in advantaged settings. In conclusion, differentials in residency programs question the universality of medical training at the national level, explaining that such programs tighten the contexts and structure of the residencies. Differences among these programs might track physicians to specific practices, thus functioning as a stratifying mechanism of physicians also in a specific country.</td>
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<td><strong>Multilingual Practices Vs. Monolingual Language Regime. Evidences from St. Petersburg’s Linguistic Landscape</strong></td>
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| Multilingualism in urban spaces is mainly studied as an oral practice. Linguistic landscape studies can serve as a good explorative method for studying multilingual practices. What is more, the recent researches on linguistic landscape (Blommaert 2013; ShoKamy et. al. 2010; Backhaus 2006) shed some light on the reflection of power relations between different ethnic groups in urban public space. Multilingual practices exist in a certain ideological context, and not only official language policy but speakers’ linguistic stereotypes and attitudes as well can influence and modify practices. The paper deals with the situation in St. Petersburg, the second large city of Russia, where presence of foreign visitors, on the one hand, and Asian labour migrants, on the other hand, is currently becoming more and more visible in linguistic landscape. At the same time, this multi-ethnic city is environment by tradi- tionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by tradition ally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionaly strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingu al ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionaly strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingu al ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionaly strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideology. At the same time this multi-ethnic city is environment by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ide
and tracking policies affect the participation in advanced STEM classes of girls and boys from diverse social and ethnic backgrounds. Recent data from Israel show that while Jewish high schoolers exhibit the well-known gender gap in advanced physics and computer science course taking, Arab students show gender equality, or female advantage, in such courses. Inspired by this intriguing pattern, this exploratory study compared two schools in the south of Israel: One a general state school that serves the secular Jewish majority group in Israel. The other, is an Arab-Israeli state school that serves the indigenous Bedouin minority. Using qualitative data (interviews with the teachers and the school management teams) we unpacked the school's policies to an advanced course-taking. Using quantitative data (students’ questionnaire) we examined differences and similarities in students’ perceptions of STEM courses and careers. Findings show that gender differences towards STEM fields of study and future occupation are similar among both Jewish and Arab students. Yet, Arab girls take more advanced physics and computer science courses in a much higher rate. This can be explained by different school policies. While the school that caters for Jewish students prioritizes student choice, the school that caters for Arab Bedouin students has a more rigid placement policy that obliges high-achieving girls to enroll in physics and computer science courses. RC28-522.5

FENIGER, YARIV* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev) MCDOSI, ODED (Tel Aviv University) AYALON, HANNA (Tel Aviv University) Inequality in Israeli Higher Education: A Multidimensional Perspective Using Administrative Data

The Israeli higher education system has undergone dramatic processes of expansion and diversification since the mid-1990s. This has been mainly due to the expansion of college and university attendance and to the establishment of new collegiate institutions and the granting of academic degree conferring powers to non-academic institutions. The expansion has increased the number of degree-granting institutions from about 10 to over 55. In order to explore the consequences of these processes for educational performance, in the undergraduate level we created a large dataset based on a representative sample of about 20% of all Israelis born between 1978 and 1981. These individuals were teenagers when their families were sampled in the population census of 1995. By merging additional information on achievement in high school and a national university entrance test, on enrollment in tertiary education, and on school completion we were able to examine vertical (access and completion on time) and horizontal (potential returns in the labor market) gaps, as well as mechanisms that may account for them. The findings indicate that Ashkenazi, the privileged Jewish group, remain the most advantaged regarding enrollment in higher education, but their advantage over other Jewish groups is mainly due to high school tracking and achievement. Among the enrollees, new immigrants from the former Soviet Union have the highest odds of enrolling in the most lucrative academic programs. Israeli Arabs are disadvantaged compared to Jews regarding both the vertical and horizontal dimensions. In addition to the importance of higher school completion processes that guarantee access to higher education, results from binary and ordered logistic regression models highlight the importance of secondary effects in horizontal inequality and institutional characteristics to graduation on time. We conclude by presenting future plans for this project and by discussing our experience with using administrative data for studying educational inequality.

RC19-361.1

FENWICK, TRACY* (Australian National University) RENNO, LUCIO (Universidade National de Brasilia) Managing CCTs in Brazil 2001 to 2017: Power, Agents, and Reputations

In this paper, we analyse the effects of alterations in power on CCTs in Brazil from 2001-2017. Our central argument is that the instrument constituency that promotes and advocates for CCTs, plays a key role in explaining the policy's development and continuity. We examine how these policy actors behave/respond to various types of alterations of power, and the policy consequences of their reactions. The paper's central claim is that while the main factors of interest that condition the coalition dynamics of CCTs change with each alteration of power, this specific policy has, in contrast to other programs and policies in Brazil, been relatively consistent across administrations. Why? Our central goal is to explain this continuity beyond the mainstream institutional analyses that stress the key role of political and ideological factors. Indeed, the literature emphasizing the self-reinforcing effects of policy (Hacker 1998; Myles and Pierson 2001). We suggest that there are common operating processes in Brazilian politics, in particular at the bureaucratic level, that promote, protect, and defend CCTs as a policy instrument from elite and mass level policies, generating self-reinforcing policy effects that have been highly understudied. Based on reputation theory (Carpenter 2001; 2002; 2010), we suggest that it is because certain actors and institutions in Brazil have come to exist by and for this policy instrument, that they must strike a balance between responding to new demand pressures, and protecting their reputations via the instrument's refinement, by articulating solutions that provide agency to the "supply-push" of the instrument itself (Voss and Simmons 2014). RC13-257.7

FERENCZ, KITTI FRANCISKA* (University of Szeged, Juhász Gyula Faculty of Education) TARKO, KLARA (University of Szeged, Juhász Gyula Faculty of Education) ‘We Can Do It!’ – the Mental Health Promoting Effect of Female Communities

Women have to cope with multiple roles (household duties and workplace responsibilities) resulting at more mental and somatic health risks like stress and worse health status (Adám, Cserháti, Balogh and Kopp, 2010; Nistor et al, 2015). However, to balance this effect women are more health conscious and effective in this thought, my dissertation aims to locate report on any changes in their health status (Caroli and Weber-Baghelguian, 2016; Suszénzky, Suszénzky and Kopp, 2009).

Community mental health promotion is becoming more and more important (Erdé and Lippai, 2014), so our research aims at investigating the activities and participation of a self-organized workplace leisure group initiated by the researchers themselves. Our target group consists of volunteering women working at the Dean's Office of the Juhász Gyula Faculty of Education at the University of Szeged, Hungary. The observed group is heterogeneous by age and education. We would like to study how the strength of the community affects the mental health of the examined sample, whether the group is able to and to what extent reduce the effects of everyday stress.

The mental health status of the participants will be measured before and after the community program, as well as the activities of the self-organized ‘female club’ will be monitored. We believe that by utilising the methodology of workplace health promotion and building on the strength of the community, our research will clearly underline the positive impact of community-based mental health promotion on the female group under study. The research results can provide the bases of a workplace health promotion project to be extended to the complete teaching and non-teaching female staff of the faculty.

RC19-366.3

FERGUSSON, ROSS* (The Open University) Global Policy Responses to Crises of Youth Unemployment: Business As Usual or Radical Change?

As the consequences of the 2007/8 global financial crisis (GFC) continue to spread through economic, welfare and labour systems in the global north and south alike, it is clear that young people are disproportionately (and in many contexts severely) adversely affected. Interest amongst IGOS during the early years of the unfolding crisis resulted in some measure of convergence in their emergent response to the economic downturn. Central to this was a strong focus on youth unemployment, a policy position that reflected emphasis on pro-welfare policies in many nation-states, and fuelled interventions to increase demand for young people’s labour (Fergusson and Yeates, 2014). Ten years after the GFC, with the normalisation of mass youth unemployment, the ephemeral neo-Keynesian policy revival seems to be receding rapidly. Now, the balance-sheet of interventions amongst IGOS leans towards supply-side measures and work-based conditionalisation of welfare entitlements. Two global partnership initiatives reflect these trends - the ‘Youth Employment Network’ and ‘Solutions for Youth Employment’. This paper argues that their approaches largely promise to consolidate the characteristic-neoliberal trend. Both partnerships have a strong focus on improving the capabilities of young entrants to the labour market. Their priorities also suggest that advocacy for comprehensive, universalist social protection systems providing adequate unemployment benefits is weakening substantially. And yet the two key IGO players in both partnerships have also continued to adapt their own core positions in ways that would have been especially surprising before the GFC. This paper traces the mixed and sometimes apparently contradictory priorities of these two IGOS and the partnerships which they cohabit with other IGO, global-corporate and transnational Third Sector entities. It qualifies claims that they are dominated by neoliberal positions on labour market and social protection policies. It briefly discusses how these developments may bear upon the SDG ensuring that all young people will have full and productive employment in decent jobs by 2030.

RC39-690.4

FERNANDEZ, LARINA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences) Exploring Food Security, Disasters and Gender-Justice

Disaster discourse generally refers to and is largely influenced by sudden geophysical catastrophes. There is little literature on the conceptualization of disasters from ‘routine’ events that disrupt the social system and the built environment. Reflecting on this thought, my dissertation aims to locate report on any changes in their health status and explore the idea of gender justice within.
Food insecurity is often perceived as a consequence/se secondary impact of disasters. The factors, causes and effects of nutritional disasters that aggravate pre-existing vulnerabilities (of regions) are hence poorly understood (Dirks et al., 1980). The lackluster approach in dealing with food emergencies is also discussed by Mayer. As Balatibat (2004) rightly points out, "the persistence of hunger and malnutrition of plenty is the most profound moral contradiction of our age". Most of these food insecure pockets are also primarily occupied by the socially, economically and culturally backward (Chakravarty & Dand, 2005). Furthermore, women are disproportionately affected despite being producers of 50-70% of food in developing countries. My dissertation hence explores the interplay of social interactions and human-environmental dynamics that shape food vulnerability. Why women are rendered vulnerable during a food crisis is discussed with the objective of ensuring gender justice while planning food security programmes/policies. The causality also paves the way to new thematic research areas within disaster studies while driving home the need to perceive food insecurity as a silent disaster.

Note: The abstract summarizes parts of my Masters dissertation. My research participants were members of the Irula tribe of Attapady, Kerala. Despite high HDI, pockets like Attapady where women are undernourished and infants die due to malnutrition exist within Kerala on account of which, the state initiated a number of interventions, including one on Community Kitchens, to address the crisis.

RC23-425.9

FERNANDEZ ESQUINAS, MANUEL* (CSIC-Spanish Council for Scientific Research)
VAN OOSTROM, MADELON (University of La Laguna)
ITURRATE-MERAS, DIANA (CSIC-Spanish Council for Scientific Research)
GIACI, SANDRO (CSIC-Spanish Council for Scientific Research)

Understanding Innovation Behavior: A Sociological Approach

The value of innovation for economic and social development is widely accepted. Several strands of research try to capture the importance of human aspects of innovation. A great amount of research has been focused on identifying factors that may encourage and enable innovative behavior at work, in teams, groups and organizations, as well as in the use and diffusion of technologies. Nevertheless, there is scarce evidence on what innovation means at societal level. Surprisingly, sociology has not paid much attention to the conceptualization and measuring of innovation from the point of view of the population of innovation systems.

The goal of this paper is to explore the main features of the innovative behavior of people. We depart from a wide definition of innovation as a kind of purposive social action. In addition to the more technical aspects of innovation, we consider creative thinking, collaboration, initiative, openness, a positive approach to failures and errors in other people. We assume that such dimensions of innovation behavior are interrelated, and that they are shaped by both culture and elements of social structure.

We test this approach by using a representative survey of the population of Spain designed for the purpose. The random sample is formed by 2500 people by face-to-face interviews. We first depict the innovative behavior of the whole population and some social strata. Then we use factor analysis and cluster analysis to detect innovation profiles. In addition, we use causal analysis to explore the influences of social class, work conditions, social capital, cultural capital and beliefs.

The results suggest that, when studied at societal level, behaviors, attitudes and abilities related to innovation appear as a central aspect of social differentiation. The conclusions discuss how in the knowledge society this social divide may have important implications for welfare, development and cohesion.

RC03-72.4

FERNANDEZ-GARCIA, MANUEL* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide)

Intervening in Communities: Community Networks and Impacts of Urban Regeneration Programmes in Andalusia (Spain)

Urban regeneration policies are an emblematic example of a public intervention aimed at improving living conditions in a given community. These interventions require the participation of different communal actors, institutional or not, present in the area. Previous studies have shown how the different contexts of interaction in which this type of policy is developed (characterized by the territorial context and the design of the intervention) can generate different coalitions of governance during the implementation of the projects. The aim of this communication is to examine if different coalitions of implementation generate different impacts in the intervened areas. To this end, different projects belonging to the same programme developed by the regional government in different cities of Andalusia will be analyzed. These cases present different contexts both in the situation of the areas involved (centers vs. peripheries), the design of the project or the dynamics of collaboration between the different actors present in the field. This work presents advances from the “Urban-impacts” project, financed by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, and uses data from the project “Urban Regeneration and Social Cohesion in Andalusia (Rucosa)” financed by the Department of Development and Housing of the regional government of Andalusia.

RC20-374.3

FERNANDEZ-PRADOS, JUAN* (Universidad de Almeria)
RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ, PILAR* (University of Almeria)

Title: Attitudes about the Women's Movement in Different Cultural Region

In this communication we will present the results of a research on attitudes about the women’s movement of the different cultural regions present in the last wave of the World Values Survey. We will compare 1. The sociodemographic profile of those who support such organizations and 2. To what extent do the attitudes of those who trust the women's movement correspond to their attitudes towards equality between men and women and sexual tolerance. Our starting hypothesis is that the sociodemographic profile of those who defend the women’s movement varies according to the cultural regions. In addition, the relationship of attitudes to the movement of women with other attitudes related to gender equality and sexual tolerance will also be different. We will discuss the results of our analysis regarding civil society values in the planet.

RC04-91.1

FERREE, MYRA MARX* (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
ZIPPEL, KATHRIN (Northeastern University)

What Do We Say When We Talk about Women and Science? Framing Problems and Solutions in the EU and US.

Around the world, there is a steady output of reports decrying the gender imbalance among scientists in particular. However, even what counts as “science” is a contested concept and the construction of the social problem of “women’s underrepresentation” even more so. In this paper, we combine quantitative and qualitative content analysis of the discourse defining what the problem is understood to be, to identify variation in frames for intervention offered by different actors to different audiences. We construct a topic model (using LDA) of 52 reports from between 2000 and 2015 from the US and EU’s task forces and study groups to see the similarities and differences in the words chosen to describe the situation. We also subject a smaller set of 25 full reports (and another 25 executive summaries) to a qualitative analysis of the kinds of problems constituted by gender disparity and for whom these are problems, the approaches suggested for remedying them, and who precisely is to do something to fix them. The quantitative topic model emphasizes how specific terms cluster together. The qualitative model provides a more integrative look at the types of argumentation deployed in when these concepts are invoked, and how problems and solutions are connected in individual documents. We find that EU discourse is more overtly political and addresses educational systems as part of a broader policy commitment, while the US approach is more closely tied to the internal practices of individual universities and integrates gender with other forms of diversity. The role of academic capitalism in the framing of the problem lies more in the style of argumentation than in the choice of specific frames for either problems or solutions.

RC23-JS-80.2

FERREIRA, ANA* (Centro Interdisciplinar de Ciências Sociais CICS.NOVA - Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas - Universidade Nova de Lisboa (CICS.NOVA.FCSh/UNL))

Portugal in the Semi-Periphery of Scientific Research

In 2015, almost half of the world’s population was at risk of developing malaria and 212 million new cases were reported. As such, malaria is a major threat for public health, particularly in geographies where it is endemic, mostly in poor countries and regions. Despite these numbers, malaria was the focus of only 0.4% of all biomedical research, with studies being mostly conducted in North America and Europe.

In Portugal, science has long contributed to the understanding of malaria, a feature commonly attributed to malaria’s endemcity in continental Portugal until 1973, and the long-standing relations with Portugal’s former territories, where malaria remains endemic. However, it was never addressed whether the organizations where malaria research takes place, the research practices and their underlying ethos are framed by Portugal’s relations with its former territories, or rather, by Portugal’s relations with more developed scientific and technological systems, such as the ones of the European Union.

This paper addresses these issues through the characterization of the scientific landscape of malaria research in all Web of science-indexed publications involving Portuguese organizations (1900-2014; n=467). First, data was systematized by...
From 1969 emerged the first theoretical essays on homosexuality and old age. In the first wave of “LGBT gerontology” (1969-1975), scientific discourses tended to approach a pathological perspective, associating cognitive deficits, depression and isolation, as well as stigmas and discriminations in the erotic market related to the decrease of virility and loss of youth; in the second wave, from 1975, researchers from different fields were engaged in the process of popularizing aging and safeguarding a “successful” notion of aging. The markers of “successful” aging, thus, crystallized in the expressions of family support, heterosexual marriage, monogamy, reproduction, financial independence, autonomy etc. This research aims to describe analytically and historically the “successful” aging markers from LGBT gerontology, resulting from the literature in Brazil, United States and England, from 1969 to 2017. As specific objectives: (a) to map and analyze these markers constrastively, (b) situate academic production geographically, tracing the places from which the literature emerges, and thus the markers, and (c) articulate the reflection on the scientific nul breach between production of the academic field of segmented models in commercial media, liberation movements and homosexual visibility, as well as the achievements of rights and social recognition in the last decades. In methodological terms, this is a qualitative research, which is based on a systematic review of literature. Finally, we will offer a partial balance on the markers of “successful” aging, the changes and the continuities during the last forty-eight years, articulating a critical reflection on the triad “success-homosexuality-old age.”

**RC04-JS-58.8**

FERREIRA, IVAN* (University of Brasilia)
WIGGERS, INGRID DIITRICH (University of Brasilia)
"the Less Smelly Bathroom": The Scope of Children from Symbolic Violence in the Classroom

This study aimed to analyze the children’s perceptions about their favorite places at school. The results are part of a master’s thesis. We selected a 5th grade class from a full-time public elementary school with a traditional institutional model in the north of Brazil. Twenty-five children between 8-11 years old participated. The classroom was warm and too small; the children had a low mobility and the teacher used to give a myriad of orders to them. Data were collected through the children’s drawings regarding the theme: “My favorite place at school.” We also asked each child to explain his/her drawing. We highlight responses from two 10-year-old girls. Both represented the bathroom as their preferred place. The first girl replied: “The bathroom is my favorite place because I can express my emotions there. For example, when I am sad, I use to cry alone to feel better. In the classroom I cannot express my feelings, because everybody asks me and this bothers me.” The second girl said: “I like the bathroom, because I can cry alone there. I feel more comfortable there. When I am humiliated by someone else, I want to be alone”. The last girl also reported that she chooses a specific bathroom in the school, one that does not smell too bad so she can express her feelings more easily. The symbolic violence in the context of the classroom acts directly in the school, one that does not smell too bad so she can express her feelings. We consider that the school with a traditional model keep using elements of symbolic violence and it generates children’s aversion to the learning environment when, in fact, this environment should be welcoming to them.

**RC24-442.5**

FERREIRA, LEILA* (Campinas State University)
BARBI, FABIANA (UNICAMP)
MUHALE, IZIDRO (Campinas State University)
Anthropocene: Focus on Human Dimensions of Climate Change (Brazil, China and Mozambique)

Human activities are central to the debate on global environmental changes, configured as unprecedented challenges to contemporary societies in the transition to the Anthropocene. This paper is part of the discussion on social political dimensions of climate change, focusing on the question of how society responds to the risks arising from these changes.

Within the understanding of the social and political dimensions of global environmental changes from the perspective of risk society and sociology of climate change this article aims to investigate the way in which Brazil, China and Mozambique have internalized the environmental issue, especially regarding climate change issues, analyzing three social spheres fundamentally present and relevant in this process: the governmental sphere, the scientific community and the organized civil society.

From a theoretical point of view, we propose an analysis able to foster the dialogue among environmental sociology, sociology of climate change and social theory and sustainability. In order to meet the objectives in this research different methods of research was adopted, including the analysis of primary and secondary data and sources, literature and documentary research, and semi-structured interviews with government officials, scientific agents and civil society organizations’ representatives relevant to the issues addressed in the project.

**RC11-232.3**

FERREIRA DA SILVA, JOÃO* (Federal University of Sao Carlos)
RAMOS MELHADO, VIVIAN (Federal University of Sao Carlos)
Cartographies of Homosexual Aging: A Study of “Successful Age Markers” in the Gerontological Literature

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
FERSCH, BARBARA* (University of Southern Denmark)
Freelancing on an Online Market Place: Exploring Freelance Work Practices in the Context of Digitized Regulation Mechanisms

In the last couple of years freelancing on crowdsourcing based online market-places has become increasingly common. This paper provides an in-depth look at the practices of freelancers at one of these marketplaces, fiverr.com. Here a very broad range of services in the cultural field is offered, such as translation, writing, design and logo animation. The emerging field of research on online freelance labor markets emphasizes the important role of digital reputation based ranking systems ("reputation economy") and algorithms (e.g. Gandini 2016) as digitized regulation mechanisms (instead of strong-norm network based modes of working in "offline" freelancing (e.g. Neff 2005, Fersch 2008)). In this context, what practices do the freelancers apply to handle the relatively anonymous customers in the low-trust context of a global online market place? Which strategies do they use to earn money and sell services in a sustainable way? The paper aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of these new forms of work practices. Empirically it is based on an analysis of chosen relevant forum threads of the very lively forum of fiverr.com and observations.

FEUER, HART* (Kyoto University)
Geographical Indications out of Context and in Vogue: The Awkward Embrace of European Heritage Agricultural Protections in Asia

Populist policymakers in many Asian countries have recently begun embracing the European model of geographical indications (GIs) as it promises a pathway to international prominence for famous domestic agricultural products. The motivations share consistent themes in most cases, with proponents suggesting that territorially-defined product differentiation is already informally recognized and that the products in question are world-class but under-marketed. Although the premise for such a ‘policy transfer’ is persuasive, it has led to divergent and inconsistent policy results across Asia due to the myriad local adaptations to the regulations. While legal and technical variations have long been a facet of the negotiation of such policy for intellectual property in food, the challenges that face Asian countries largely can be delimited to a specific subset: the spectrum of sui generis models of geographical designation established among countries with divergent levels of economic development. While this area remains relatively underdeveloped empirically, scholars have suggested that a particular focus should go to the prospects for spurring rural development (strong producer institutions and preservation of biodiversity and knowledge) and raising welfare in an ethically-sound manner. This paper addresses this prescription by contrasting the roll-out of such GI policies in Japan and Cambodia. This paper evaluates the differences in policy orientation in each country, the initial roll-out and uptake for domestic agricultural producers and value chain, and the extent of inconsistencies vis-à-vis other Asian countries and the European Union. While the Japanese policy’s rapid deployment has largely relied on strong producer support structures and pre-existing market structures for heritage agriculture, Cambodia has taken slowly to create new institutions and defuse potential conflicts. As the initial perceptions of success have started to fade, light has been cast on the incongruous definitions of GI products and the long-term viability of the European model.

FIALA, ELISA* (Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas)
Brave New World of Work – through the Lens of Disability

Work and paid employment has become the central aspect of the social identity in our contemporary work societies. The assumed positive aspects of wage labour and employment on the individual well-being are hardly questioned. It is instead claimed that work offers the individual a sense of purposefulness, a possibility to contribute to the collective good and a daily structure. The exclusion from work and employment has played an important role in the struggle of the disability rights movement. All over the world, people with disabilities belong to the most marginalized groups in the labor market. Celebrated as an international milestone in advancing and developing the recognition of disability as a human rights issue the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol were adopted in 2006. This paper explores what role the disability movement and the disability rights framework plays in shaping and transforming our present work society. Based on the German context, it is outlined to what extent social policies have been implemented that address the exclusion of disabled people from the labor market. It is further shown to what extend the disability rights movement can contribute to a more equal and just world of work that not only benefits people with a disability but also other marginalized groups.

FIEDLSCHUSTER, MICHA* (Universität Leipzig)
The Complexity of Representation in Social Movement Democracy: The World Social Forum and Occupy Wall Street Movement

Many social movements criticize representative democracy as a political system and consider representation ill-suited for democratic social movement organizing, which should be participatory in principle. Despite the anti-representative stance, representation is an important aspect of studying democracy in social movements. Leadership, diversity in joint statements, and presentations in the media etc. relate to issues of representation, pose challenges to the participatory quality of a movement and often result in tensions. This is the fact in both of my empirical cases: the World Social Forum (WSF) and the Occupy Wall Street Movement (OWS).

In both cases, representation is largely rejected as a mode of decision-making and organization: The WSF’s charter of principles states that it does not represent global civil society or that anyone can speak for its participants. Nevertheless, representation is an ongoing issue: first, in regard to leadership and vanguardism in the organizational structure. Second, in regard to the Forum’s representative-ness of the diversity of activist networks in the world. Based on my fieldwork, I will show how representation concerns the facilitation of building alliances for collective action and the facilitation of inclusive participation.

The OWS set up a radical participatory space in Manhattan and, by that, created a symbolic representation of the marginalized in the U.S. population in the heart of financial capitalism. Representation was strongly objected as a mode of organization and Occupiers had to creatively define mechanisms how to (re)present the movement and its complex constituency in the public without sacrificing their radical participatory ambition.

Comparing the different aspects of representation in both cases, this presentation shows the complex relationship between representation and participation. It makes the case for conceptions of representation that go beyond the classical view, which denotes political representation as a formal process of conferring political power from the electorate to few individuals.

FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, DULCE* (University of Brasilia)
The Influence of Donald Pierson on Body Studies in Brazil and How He Is Received There

This article aims to present results obtained from a study on the influence the North American sociological school of thought has had on the constitution of the
Sociology of the Body in Brazil. For this purpose, bibliographical and documentary research was developed using archives from the University of Chicago and the University of Florida, both located in the United States. With the goal of discovering points of contact between the beginning of the sociology of the body in Brazil and the presence of foreign authors there, it became evident that, besides the French authors, the North American school of Chicago, represented by figures such as Donald Pierson (1900-1995), a North American sociologist belonging to the Chicago School tradition, lived in Brazil between 1937 and 1957. He contributed to the formation of the first Brazilian sociologists, such as Oracy Nogueira; he was her academic advisor. It is based on Donald Pierson that the first sociology of the body matrix is formed, with works that focus on themes that are extremely similar to those investigated in Chicago, such as racial questions, immigrants, and field studies that use the city as a laboratory. In this trajectory, the matrix of sociology of the body is constituted by Donald Pierson, Oracy Nogueira, João Baptista Borges Pereira and Renato da Silva Queiroz.

**RC19-368.7**

FILIPOVIĆ HRAST, MAŠA (University of Ljubljana)
RAKAR, TATJANA (University of Ljubljana)
SCHOYEN, MI AH* (Oslo & Akershus University College of Applied Sciences)
HVINDEN, BJORN (Oslo Metropolitan University (OSLOMET))

**Age-Based Attitudes Towards State Welfare for the Elderly: Setting Conditions for the Intergenerational Contract**

The welfare state is sometimes conceptualised as an implicit intergenerational contract. Old age pensions and elderly care are the main sources of support targeted at elderly. Moreover, older people consume more healthcare than other groups. Thus, considerable public resources are transferred from the active population to retired elderly. However, due to tight budgets and restructuring of welfare states, in part driven by population ageing, the generational contract has come under pressure. We might speculate that intergenerational conflict will gradually emerge as a prominent political cleavage. To say something about the likelihood of such conflicts, attitude surveys are helpful. However, survey data struggle to reveal why people hold the views they do. Thus, the proposed paper complements existing research by analysing data from focus groups interviews with young adults and retirees in four countries (Germany, Norway, Slovenia and the UK) representing different welfare state regimes.

We explore attitudes towards the use of conditions in programmes targeted at the elderly. Little is known about how the general trend of increasing conditionality is reflected in social policies for the elderly. Old people are generally considered deserving recipients of state welfare. Attitudes towards old age pensions may also relate to self-interest, or normative arguments, based on convictions about fairness or obligation. These arguments are always articulated within a context of institutional variations across welfare states.

Interested in explorations of intergenerational solidarity and conflict and their underlying motivations, we look for differences between the old and the young. We examine attitudes toward deservingsness of elderly and arguments for and against conditionality when awarding public old age pension benefits and elderly care services. The analysis is comparative at two levels: First, we investigate whether students' field of study-choices differ between age groups within each country. Second, we examine differences and similarities across the four cases.

**RC11-216.1**

FINE, MICHAEL* (Department of Sociology, Macquarie University)

**Aged Care Utopias: The Promise and Contradictions of Recent Radical Transformations of Long-Term Support.**

The past half century has seen massive and unprecedented changes in the way that care for the increasing numbers of older people needing support is conceptualised and delivered. This is particularly evident in the market societies in which changes in care are the deliberate product of policy shaped by the neo-liberal politics of welfare capitalism. While the process of innovation has conceptualised and delivered. This is particularly evident in the market societies in which changes in care are the deliberate product of policy shaped by the neo-liberal politics of welfare capitalism. While the process of innovation has been driven by the contradictions, failures and shortcomings that are the product of these changes, including the continued devaluing of caregivers, paid and unpaid; the ongoing gender imbalance in responsibility for direct provision; and inequalities in access and outcome. This paper explores the promise of these utopias and their contradictions, through a focus on three distinct socio-analytic perspectives: the political-economy of welfare; the quantitative research dimension; and the precariousness of care.

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
increasing legitimacy of polycentrism in assessment measures, are adapting their approach to a decentralized decisional process, creating a link between the edge and the core system. This work aims at giving a review of the main assessment methods (self-evaluation, external evaluation and improvement) used in European school systems, while focusing on the heritage, the links and the redeployment of the methodological systems applied by both national and supranational organizations (Oecd 2017) including intermediate organizations and schools networks (Eheren et. al 2017). The analysis will reflect in particular on the complex and controversial evolution of the decentralization process and the developing polycentrism of European school institutions.

RC16-299.11

FIRNCI ORMAN, TURKAN* (Baskent University)

Sociology of Philosophy Versus Sociological Philosophy: Differences, Similarities, and Potentialities for Alliance.

This paper aims to compare two subdivisions of sociology: sociology of philosophy and sociological philosophy in terms of their basic assumptions, problem areas, and theoretical positions. In the first part, sociology of philosophy is debated based on its strengths and its close relation to the history of philosophy. Especially, as an undisputed pioneer of the field, Collins’ work is being reviewed. In the second part, Chernilo’s project of a new idea of the philosophical sociology is debated by referring to the main discussion on normativity and humanity, highlighting its potential to reflect on the future of philosophy. Thus, in the concluding part, it is stressed that both subdivisions have substantial contributions to the sociology of knowledge but they have quite different positions: sociology of philosophy takes a historical position while philosophical sociology is more like futuristic in its attempts.

RC14-267.3

FIRMINO, RODRIGO* (Pontifical Catholic University of Parana (PUCPR)

From the Dream of Hyperconnectivity to the Nightmare of Immobility

In “The Electronic Eye”—one of the cornerstones of surveillance studies in sociology—David Lyon situates the circulation of personal information as one of the most important issues to be inquired within the technological changes of the late twentieth century. The ethics and the politics of surveillance became a major concern to social sciences. It was 1994 and the Internet was in its infancy, while many were dreaming with the wonders of a democratic hyperconnected society, tackling problems of social inequality through online communities. More than two decades on—and after 9/11 and Snowden—personal information is now personal data, and there is Big Data as well as powerful algorithms to govern the movements of data and everything that can be done with it. Inequalities have grown, and so has the apprehensiveness with the augmented way in which personal data is shared, exchanged, sold, and classified for social sorting purposes. Algorithm, in many ways, as powerful and determinant to shape changing-present and future societies as it (and still is) to the industrial modernist cities. Algorithm represents everything that can be programmed, planned, scripted, predicted, and preempted. It is the essence of what seems to be the next urban form in terms of connection, communication, and (im)mobility. In this environment, data is coded and compared with behavioral patterns to produce methods of social and spatial sorting, and loss control. If something deviates from these patterns, actions are taken to bring things back to what is considered normality. Each algorithm defines, thus, a specific rhythm for movement and connection in the city. In this paper, I aim to use some of today’s examples of territorial manifestations to show how a potential hyperconnected society is, in fact, resulting in some patterns of immobilization for targeted individuals and groups.

RC28-518.3

FISCHER-NEUMANN, MARION* (University of Hamburg)
BÖHNKE, PETRA* (University of Hamburg)

Social Networks and Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty

Research finds that economic deprivation continues throughout family generations and children raised in poor family households are at higher risk of adulthood poverty. As this process does not have a traceable genetic background, it is assumed that poverty risks are “inherited socially”.

While there has been research on family-related processes that may explain the intergenerational transmission of poverty (e.g. parenting behaviour, parental warmth or involvement), there is still a gap of research that systematically applies a network perspective and taking intra- as well as extra-familial social relationships of the child and the social space into account.

The main theoretical framework in this respect has been provided by Bronfenbrenner’s (1979) ecological model of human development. The ecological model takes a systems perspective, and provides a framework for understanding how factors that influence parents and children are nested within a hierarchy of four main levels: socio-cultural (macro system); community (exo system); family (peers /school (micro system) and individual (ontogenic). These levels also describe a path of influence reaching from social and community factors to the more proximal, family and individual factors. Thus, to understand the factors of poverty transmission, all levels need to be taken into account.

Our research is applying this (inter-level) perspective and seeks to understand the structure and resources involved in different social ties/systems that surround the child during socialisation and the context of family income poverty and how these social ties/systems either enhance or mitigate the risk of later adulthood income poverty.

In order to analyse the effects of social networks on intergenerational transmission of poverty, we use longitudinal data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (GSOEP) as well as longitudinal regression methods. GSOEP is a large-scale annual household panel survey which has been conducted in Germany since 1984, providing life-course information on respondents and their parents.

TG03-953.2

FISKE, LUCY* (University of Technology Sydney (UTS))
TAHIRA, TAHIRA (Cisarua Refugee Learning Centre (Indonesia))

Crisis and Opportunity: Gendered Citizenship, Structure and Agency in Exile

Expulsion from the state is approached as a crisis within both human rights and refugee studies, with Hannah Arendt proposing that the ‘loss of national rights was identical with the loss of human rights’ (Arendt 1976, 292). This analysis, conceptualises the state as a protective structure and seeks to rehabilitate the refugee into the state system, whether within a reformed natal state (through return), or into a new state (through local integration or resettlement), ultimately restoring the refugee as ‘citizen’. This model is rooted in what Nira Yuval Davis

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
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Work Intensification in Neoliberal Times: Insights from the Australian Education System

The percentage of Australian teachers working very long hours has been increasing over the last decade. Compared to other OECD countries, a large amount of their time is spent on paperwork and general administrative work, an outcome of increased accountability measures in the country’s neoliberal education systems. In this paper, we report on a qualitative 2017 study of school teachers’ workload in one Australian state, New South Wales. This study found that the scale of teachers’ workload has been expanded substantially through additional administrative tasks, government reporting and the pressures of standardised national and international benchmark testing. We analysed data from across a range of diverse school settings and looked for patterns of response that were related to school geography, socio-educational status, and school type (primary, secondary and central). Overall, increases in workload are felt universally; there was surprising uniformity in responses in relation to high hours of work and administrative sources of workload. This suggests that the issue is a systemic one, with a diverse and extensive policy settlement blanketing the entirety of the NSW public school landscape in a layer of increased requirements. This policy bricolage supports an overall neoliberal framework similar to other Australian states. Given the symbiotic relationship between teaching conditions and students’ opportunities to learn, these findings hold particular significance, which may extend to other educational sectors. The paper will examine the consequences of changes for processes work intensification and de-professionalization. The necessity for decisions by teachers about what components of workload excess must take priority makes this a particularly complex and demanding aspect of their work.

RC06-126.8
FLAHERTY, IAN* (University of Sydney)

Marriage Equality in Australia – the ‘No’ Vote and Symbolic Violence

In 2017, there are no legal provisions within the Commonwealth of Australia for same-sex couples to marry in the same sense that their heterosexual friends and family can. Civil unions provide similar legal protections as marriage, but many argue that this is not enough – that same-sex couples occupy a ‘second-class’ citizen status in relation to marriage. Many jurisdictions globally recognise marriage equality: the UK, New Zealand, Canada and the USA to name but a few globally, and those societies most similar to Australia. This paper explores the attitudes towards elements of marriage equality among a group of gay men in Australia. Despite the ‘yes’ vote for marriage equality polled at about two-thirds of eligible voters, a slew of symbolically-violent messages have appeared, including ‘Vote No’ skywritten across the emblematic Sydney Harbour, and ‘Vote no to faggots’ graffiti etched across train carriages. In particular, this paper examines how two such contradictory positions can emerge in society that ostensibly privileges the ‘fair go.’ Perhaps by July 2018, marriage equality will have been enshrined in Commonwealth law – at present however, Australians await the result of a marriage equality postal vote, from which a ‘yes’ vote will ‘allow’ members of the ruling centre-right party a ‘conscience’ vote on the bill. On the eve of this result, and within months of the 40th anniversary of the Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras, it is timely to revisit perspectives from the original ‘78ers’ and the experiences of physical violence on that cold night in June 1978. How might the rhetoric of the ‘no’ vote rekindle those experiences, and historically (and currently!) what have these men used to combat this threat?

RC32-576.6
FITZ-GIBBON, KATE* (School of Social Sciences, Monash University)
WALKLATE, SANDRA (Professor)

From Keeping Men at Arm’s Length to Fearing the Foreign Other: Examining the Transference of Responsibility in Responses to Sexual Violence Against Women Perpetrated in Cologne on New Year’s Eve 2015

On New Year’s Eve 2015 in Cologne (Germany) there were reports of ‘mass’ sexual violence perpetrated against women. In the weeks that followed media reports of the incident estimated that up to 1000 women victims and 40 male perpetrators of (alleged) migrant refugee background were involved. In the weeks following similar incidents were reported in other German and Scandinavian cities contributing to public fears that this was not an isolated event but rather a coordinated one symptomatic of the risks associated with the increasing numbers of refugees entering Germany and other neighbouring European countries. These attacks took place against a backdrop of decades of feminist advocacy, whereby private acts of sexual violence against women have often failed to attract attention or motivate change. This in itself raises interesting questions surrounding what forms of sexual violence against women garner popular concern and who is held to account for such violence.

To date responses to the Cologne attacks have been subjected to limited analysis. This paper addresses that gap by examining the transference of responsibility in media and official responses in the aftermath of the attacks. In order to do so, we draw from the findings of a thematic analysis of over 500 media articles written in the wake of 2015/16 Cologne New Years Eve attacks to question the degree to which responsibility for the public acts of sexual violence against women were transferred from the women themselves in the first instance to the collective foreign ‘other’. We consider the implications of this transference in terms of gendered responses to violence against women and constructions of risk in a global world.

RC33-794.1
FISKE, LUCY* (University of Technology Sydney (UTS))
SHACKEL, RITA (University of Sydney, School of Law)

Making Clients out of Citizens? Humanitarian Aid in Transitional Justice and Post-Conflict Interventions

Post-conflict interventions are dominated by legal, security and development discourses. There is an emerging standardized 'set' of international responses to conflict including internationally mediated peace negotiations, prosecutions, truth commissions and aid and development. The International Non-Government Organisations (INGOs). After sustained efforts from women’s movements and civil society, international actors are broadening their concerns to include the impacts of conflict on women. Many high status interventions deal primarily with elites from within conflict communities and seek to rebuild on a western neoliberal democratic model with little accommodation of local practices or involvement of those most adversely impacted by the conflict. This model often reinforces pre-existing structural inequalities, further privileging those most able to access power, and further marginalising those with least access to political, economic and cultural power. The INGO development interventions are fraught with tensions, often emerging from and operating within colonial charitable paradigms which paradoxically reinforce dependency and powerlessness. In this paper we draw on fieldwork conducted with women affected by violence in Kenya, eastern DRC and northern Uganda to examine the effects of humanitarian interventions on women's agency and their self-identification as citizens. We question whether the social good that citizenship aims to deliver needs to be tied to the state.

RC32-576.6
FITZ-GIBBON, KATE* (School of Social Sciences, Monash University)
WALKLATE, SANDRA (Professor)

From Keeping Men at Arm’s Length to Fearing the Foreign Other: Examining the Transference of Responsibility in Responses to Sexual Violence Against Women Perpetrated in Cologne on New Year’s Eve 2015

On New Year's Eve 2015 in Cologne (Germany) there were reports of 'mass' sexual violence perpetrated against women. In the weeks that followed media reports of the incident estimated that up to 1000 women victims and 40 male perpetrators of (alleged) migrant refugee background were involved. In the weeks following similar incidents were reported in other German and Scandinavian cities contributing to public fears that this was not an isolated event but rather a coordinated one symptomatic of the risks associated with the increasing numbers of refugees entering Germany and other neighbouring European countries. These attacks took place against a backdrop of decades of feminist advocacy, whereby private acts of sexual violence against women have often failed to attract attention or motivate change. This in itself raises interesting questions surrounding what forms of sexual violence against women garner popular concern and who is held to account for such violence.

To date responses to the Cologne attacks have been subjected to limited analysis. This paper addresses that gap by examining the transference of responsibility in media and official responses in the aftermath of the attacks. In order to do so, we draw from the findings of a thematic analysis of over 500 media articles written in the wake of 2015/16 Cologne New Years Eve attacks to question the degree to which responsibility for the public acts of sexual violence against women were transferred from the women themselves in the first instance to the collective foreign 'other'. We consider the implications of this transference in terms of gendered responses to violence against women and constructions of risk in a global world.

RC04-93.16
FITZGERALD, SCOTT* (Curtin University)
MCGRATH-CHAMP, SUSAN (University of Sydney)
STACEY, MEGHAN (University of Sydney)
WILSON, RACHEL (University of Sydney)
PARDING, KAROLINA (Lulea University of Technology)
RAINNIE, AL (Queensland University of Technology)

Work Intensification in Neoliberal Times: Insights from the Australian Education System

The percentage of Australian teachers working very long hours has been increasing over the last decade. Compared to other OECD countries, a large amount of their time is spent on paperwork and general administrative work, an outcome of increased accountability measures in the country's neoliberal education systems. In this paper, we report on a qualitative 2017 study of school teachers' workload in one Australian state, New South Wales. This study found that the scale of teachers' workload has been expanded substantially through additional administrative tasks, government reporting and the pressures of standardised national and international benchmark testing. We analysed data from across a range of diverse school settings and looked for patterns of response that were related to school geography, socio-educational status, and school type (primary, secondary and central). Overall, increases in workload are felt universally; there was surprising uniformity in responses in relation to high hours of work and administrative sources of workload. This suggests that the issue is a systemic one, with a diverse and extensive policy settlement blanketing the entirety of the NSW public school landscape in a layer of increased requirements. This policy bricolage supports an overall neoliberal framework similar to other Australian states. Given the symbiotic relationship between teaching conditions and students' opportunities to learn, these findings hold particular significance, which may extend to other educational sectors. The paper will examine the consequences of changes for processes work intensification and de-professionalization. The necessity for decisions by teachers about what components of workload excess must take priority makes this a particularly complex and demanding aspect of their work.

RC06-126.8
FLAHERTY, IAN* (University of Sydney)

Marriage Equality in Australia – the ‘No’ Vote and Symbolic Violence

In 2017, there are no legal provisions within the Commonwealth of Australia for same-sex couples to marry in the same sense that their heterosexual friends and family can. Civil unions provide similar legal protections as marriage, but many argue that this is not enough – that same-sex couples occupy a ‘second-class’ citizen status in relation to marriage. Many jurisdictions globally recognise marriage equality: the UK, New Zealand, Canada and the USA to name but a few globally, and those societies most similar to Australia. This paper explores the attitudes towards elements of marriage equality among a group of gay men in Australia. Despite the ‘yes’ vote for marriage equality polled at about two-thirds of eligible voters, a slew of symbolically-violent messages have appeared, including ‘Vote No’ skywritten across the emblematic Sydney Harbour, and ‘Vote no to faggots’ graffiti etched across train carriages. In particular, this paper examines how two such contradictory positions can emerge in society that ostensibly privileges the ‘fair go.’ Perhaps by July 2018, marriage equality will have been enshrined in Commonwealth law – at present however, Australians await the result of a marriage equality postal vote, from which a ‘yes’ vote will ‘allow’ members of the ruling centre-right party a ‘conscience’ vote on the bill. On the eve of this result, and within months of the 40th anniversary of the Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras, it is timely to revisit perspectives from the original ‘78ers’ and the experiences of physical violence on that cold night in June 1978. How might the rhetoric of the ‘no’ vote rekindle those experiences, and historically (and currently!) what have these men used to combat this threat? The importance of friendships and solidarity across lines of difference are key in this defence and action.

RC48-JS-51.5
FLAM, HELENA* (University of Leipzig)

Catching up with the Times: Research Designs for Transnational Movements

Social movement research has relatively recently turned its attention to transnational movements. Much social movement research still suffers from * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
methodological localism and nationalism. In my talk I would like to present a few designs for a study of transnational movements that go beyond discourse import-export analysis, ethnographic reports on or on-the-spot surveys of participants at international fora or describing transnational movement coalitions without explaining how they came about. Newer designs build on such concepts as governance and social investment, explore the contributions of earlier mobilizations to institutions calling for transnational movement (expertise) mobilization, inspect the causes of regional domino effects, etc. etc. I would also like to suggest that it is about time to study local, national and transnational mobilization of various professional groups, doctors, law, and—should one could go about it. It is my thesis that that not just the sociology of professions but also social movement research has failed to take note both of their various mobilization forms and their importance in contemporary world.

RC52-872.6
FLAM, HELENA* (Institute of Sociology, University of Leipzig)

**Professions As the Critics of the Status Quo**

The classical sociology of professions has posited professions as exposed to the pressures of the state and the (capitalist) market. It did not include the relationship between professions and the civil society in its purview. More recently much of it has been narrowly concerned with the neo-liberal pressures reducing professional autonomy. Modest English language literature (see Sarat and Scheingold, eds. and also Holliday, Karpik, Feeley, eds) approaches professions in a different manner. Focused on lawyers this literature shows that they are not just a public good as individuals or lawyer groups, but (underprivileged, discriminated) citizens and social movements mobilized against states and corporations. The so-called “cause” or “political” lawyers are defined as those who have moved beyond such occasional support activities. These (i) focus on social groups or (transgressive) issues with a conflict potential, (ii) everyday work, and possibly cross the usual “professional boundaries” by (iii) engaging in educational/media campaigns, lobbying or committee work or by (iii) starting professional or citizen initiatives to push these issues. Not to be ignored, there is also professional status quo critical collective mobilization. This mobilization assumes different forms: (a) organizing own training, workshops and conferences, (b) setting up professional organizations and journals, (c) cooperating around key court cases or reform proposals, (d) partaking in and mobilizing for lawyers’ own or lawyers-led demonstrations, and, finally e) establishing and running political parties. Examples from Germany, Hong Kong, Japan and possibly also the transnational sphere will illustrate these points.

RC08-165.2
FLECK, CHRISTIAN* (Higher School of Economics, Poletayev Institute for Theoretical and Historical Studies, Moscow)

**How to Remain a Detached Sociologist While on the Payroll of the Perpetrator of the “Tobacco Holocaust”**

Paul F. Lazarfeld and Philipp Morris Research and Development

There is widespread consensus with regard to two propositions: First, the (US American) tobacco industry perpetrated something which some scholars call, without blushing, “Tobacco Holocaust” (Rabinoff 2006) or “Golden Holocaust” (Proctor 2011). Secondly, those who commission a (social) scientist usually exert enough leverage on their contractors to get the messages they are interested in. The appropriateness of comparisons like “the Tobacco Holocaust is at least 25 times the high estimates of the Jewish Holocaust” (http://www.rense.com/general66/ww2/5ltf.htm) legitimated by the first mentioned consensus might be questioned. The second consensus is a truism if we adopt the worldview of popular media, political discourses but also some serious sociological writings. The debate between Martin Bulmer and Donald Fisher in the 1980s about the role of the Rockefeller Foundation for the development of empirical social research, Stephen Turner’s criticism (1998) of Jennifer Platt’s 1996 book are indications from sociology, and the saying “the one who pays the piper calls the tune”, nicely explained in (2002, p .

RC19-353.5
FLECKENSTEIN, TIMO* (London School of Economics)

**LEE, SOOYUN CHRISTINE** (University of Leeds)

**Roods and Barriers Towards Social Investment Policies**

Across the OECD world, social investment policies are on the rise, which Hemenjick (2015) describes as a “quiet paradigm revolution”. Whilst Nordic countries have typiccaly considered the pioneers in social investment policies, we observe that latercomers countries of not only Europe but also East Asia have made considerable efforts to catch-up with Northern European frontrunners. The rise of social investment policies, especially the expansion of family policy presents an important dimension of the recent transformation of advanced welfare capitalism, which, despite the prominence of retreatment cannot be reduced to welfare state regreses. However, we observe great cross-national variation in the speed and scope of family policy expansion. Unlike family policy, labour market policy did not experience a similar social investment turn, but is instead rather characterized by retrenchment with declining efforts to improve the employability of jobseekers.

What explains the differences in the social investment turn? Not only comparing family and labour market policy but also comparing across countries within each policy domain, this paper analyses the roads and barriers towards social investment policy. It engages with institutionalist political economy theory, which is typically considered well placed to explain policy stability, but struggles when paradigmatic change is experienced. By contrast, public policy approaches allowing more room for political agency appear to have greater explanatory power to grasp policy change. We review competing theoretical accounts and discuss the implications of our findings for the “management of change”.

RC46-JS-46.1
FLEISCHER, MICHAEL* (Organizational Dynamics)

**A History and Overview of Capacs Accreditation, and Accreditation in the Social and Behavioral Sciences**

Dr. Michael Fleischer, CAPACS Chair, will present a brief history and overview of CAPACS, with an interactive slide-show and handouts, covering global higher education accreditation, the CAPACS accreditation process, and the benefits of Program accreditation. Particular attention will focus on the increasing demand to accredit disciplinary and professional programs in higher education as a process of external quality review, including in the social and behavioral sciences; the oversight of higher education accreditation commissions; and the creation of CAPACS in 1995, as a joint initiative of the Society for Applied Sociology (SAS) and the Sociological Practice Association (SPA), which merged in 2006, to form the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology (AACS). The presentation will highlight CAPACS accreditation standards, and the benefits of CAPACS accreditation for Program faculty, students, and alumni, their host institutions, and the public-at-large.

TG08-1012.2
FLEISCHMANN, LARISSA** (University of Konstanz)

**Responding to a Moral Imperative to Act: The Mobilization of Compassion and Solidarity for the Plight of Refugees in Germany**

In this proposed contribution, I will offer a glimpse on the forms of practical solidarity that emerged within local communities in response to the increased arrival of asylum seekers in Germany around the so-called ‘refugee crisis’. I ask for the techniques of mobilization that generated compassion and feelings of responsibility among citizens and led to an unprecedented willingness to engage in acts of humanitarian assistance and support for refugees. This development gained momentum in the national and international media through the notion of a German ‘Welcome Culture’, which presented the society as being characterized by an extraordinary level of open-mindedness, hospitality and compassion towards the newcomers. In my paper, I will demonstrate how the notion of a ‘Welcome Culture’ came with a moral imperative to act that mobilized German citizens to support refugees in localized contexts. It triggered a diverse range of immediate helping practices, among them, for instance the collection of donations, the organization of joint leisure time activities, language courses, or the support in bureaucratic procedures. My paper will reflect on two techniques of mobilization in more detail. On the one hand, feelings of a humanitarian duty were produced that generated responsibility for the plight of refugees. On the other hand, a need to help triggered the notion of being obligated to act. Yet, as I will show, these moralized techniques of mobilization were not free of power relations. To the contrary, they were employed in order to further certain (political) strategies by, for instance, governmental actors or leftist activists. I will draw on striking examples of my qualitative and ethnographic fieldwork throughout Germany between late 2014 and mid-2016, around the so-called ‘refugee crisis', in order to highlight these points.
**RC48-802.1**

FLEISCHMANN, LEONIE* (City, University of London)

**Solidarity Activism: Power and Democracy Among Israeli and Palestinian Anti-Occupation Activists.**

The Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian Territories has reached its 50th anniversary, with no clear end in sight. Since the beginning of the occupation, Israeli and Palestinian activists have used various strategies to challenge the prevailing realities through both normalized institutionalized channels and civil resistance campaigns. As of yet, these efforts have not achieved their ultimate goal of ending the occupation. However, daily resistance activities continue to be waged. Drawing from the literature on civil resistance and fieldwork in Israel/Palestine, this article will analyse the various Israeli anti-occupation campaigns that have been waged in the past seventeen years, since the outbreak of the second Palestinian Intifada and the collapse of the political peace process.

This study will focus specifically on the Israeli Jewish activists engaged in civil resistance campaigns against their own government, alongside and in solidarity with Palestinians activists. It will explore the power dynamics between Israeli and Palestinian activists, questioning how Israeli activists contribute to the political struggle to end the Israeli occupation of the Palestinians. In doing so, it will consider the role and influence of a privileged group of activists acting in solidarity of an oppressed group and how this affects democracy in decision-making processes. This is relevant to all situations where privileged individuals and groups act in solidarity of others.

**RC44-739.1**

FLEMMING, JANA* (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena)

**Players in a Socio-Ecological Transformation? Industrial Workers and Unions on the Environment**

Unions are made up of members who, in their mode of living, rely on and profit from global value chains. These value chains function at the expense of the health and quality of life of the workers themselves and produce environmental destruction. That is, the "ecological crisis" is global in scope and "ecological." German unions see economic growth as a helpful tool that supports the realization of workers' interests in earning higher wages and thus improves quality of life. Thus, the increased production of environmentally friendly goods, such as electric motors for cars, is seen as a "win-win" strategy for workers and businesses, and also as one pathway for solving the socio-ecological crisis. I suggest that, besides the logic of economic growth and unions' cooperation with state players, cultural norms and values — especially for example the persistence of the cultural logic of the automobile and the automobile industry — have an impact on unions' decision making on environmental issues.

I propose that it is not only the mode of production that has to be altered in overcoming the socio-ecological crisis, but also the mode of living. The mode of living is based on workers' everyday culture, whose norms and values on environmental issues differ from other social groups. I ask which attitudes of wage workers exceed the limits of the hegemonic way of living, and thus provide a basis for a social-ecological transformation, which might differ from unions' current cultural norms and values.

These attitudes have direct implications for future union strategies and struggles. I ask which sociocultural reasons hinder and support strategies for a socio-ecological transformation and to what extent industrial workers' attitudes concerning the environment can play a role in such strategies.

**RC25-478.1**

FLINKFELDT, MARI* (Uppsala University)

*I Just Can't Live There*: Housing, Identity and the Costs of Living in Institutional Talk about Housing Allowance

This paper investigates the situated meaning-making of housing and identity in the context of economic hardship, as these matters are brought to life in the details of language in naturally occurring institutional interaction. The study examines 366 audio-recorded phone calls to the Swedish Social Insurance Agency's customer service about housing allowance, which is a benefit targeting people's lives, but as something achieving practical meaning in and for the context where they become an issue.

**RC47-JS-67.4**

FLORES-MÁRQUEZ, DORISMILDA* (Universidad De La Salle Bajío)

**I am Mexican, what is your superpower? Migration, political subjectivity and digital activism**

In this paper I discuss the link between political subjectivity and digital activism among Mexican migrants. According to previous studies, digital media itself does not determine the participation, but provides to the engaged citizens spaces for the realization of political subjectivities. The study approached the cases of Mexican citizens living abroad (United States, Canada, Guatemala, Argentina, Spain, France, Germany and the UK), who have digital activism practices. The methodological framework was based on digital ethnography, ethnographies of participation and the biographical approach. Data collection included posts in Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, an semi-structured interviews with Mexican migrants, to explore their experiences.

The findings confirm the relevance of digital media in the migrant experience, as it expands the access to the information and public expression, enables the formation of social and activist networks, and contributes to the emergence of new kinds of political actors. Migrants experience a renewal interest in Mexican public issues as a product of different factors, such as the opportunity to rethink Mexico by comparing it with other countries, the concerns about their family and friends that still live there, and the work of nostalgia. In this way, the changes in their political subjectivity motivates them to do online activism about their country. Online activism of Mexican migrants is strongly linked to the sociopolitical context, their agendas change according to political events. The study of political subjectivity and digital activism among Mexican migrants contributes to the understanding of the public space and its reconstructions in the global age.

**RC44-748.3**

FOLEY, BENJAMIN* (Rutgers University)

**Confederate Flags and Black Power: How the Young Patriots Used White Ethnic Nationalism to Organize Poor Whites to Ally with the Black Panther Party.**

This paper explores how the Young Patriots Organization connected claims of white ethnic nationalism to an anti-racist, anti-capitalist platform to organize poor whites to fight in solidarity with other oppressed people from around the world. The Patriots were a group of young white poor self-described “Hillbillies” from Appalachia that formed in the impoverished neighborhood of “Uptown” in Chicago in 1968. Between 1970-1972 they had chapters operating in a handful of cities across the United States. Organized “of, by, and for poor whites,” they wore Confederate flags stitched onto their jackets and rallied for the cause of “oppressed white people.” Yet they also wore “Black Power” pins and identified the Black Panther Party as the vanguard of the revolution against the “pig power structure” of American capitalism, racism, and imperialism. In doing so, the Patriots claimed a position of “white revolutionary” solidarity with oppressed people of color around the world. Remarkably, the Illinois Black Panthers recognized the Patriots—a group brandishing Confederate flags—as an ally and recruited them to join the Rainbow Coalition, alongside the radical Puerto Rican activist group, the Young Lords Organization. Together they organized rallies against police brutality, gentrification, and abusive landlords. They also ran free breakfast programs and health clinics.

The Patriots clearly complicate how we think about the role of “whiteness” in interracial class struggle. Through a discourse analysis of their writing and speeches as well as interviews with former members, this project examines how the Patriots’ “white revolutionary” discourse challenges the way activists and scholars alike have thought about “whiteness” and the anti-racist potential of poor whites. It also brings the Patriots’ ideology, organizing tactics, and identification as “white revolutionaries” into dialogue with other cases of interracial class struggles, which more often than not, have disintegrated along racial lines.

**RC28-526.5**

FOLKES, LOUISE* (Cardiff University)

**Re-Imagining Social Mobility: The Role of Alternate Value Systems, Social Class and Locality in Reconstructing Notions of Mobility**

As neoliberalism has flourished, the responsibility for ‘success’ and self-improvement has shifted onto the individual. Social mobility policy in the UK has focused its attention on marginalised and disadvantaged communities, utilising programmes focused around education and employment as a vehicle for individual social mobility. Often drawing on a discourse of ‘luck’, this paper questions the power, violence and justice of these hegemonic, individualistic constructs of social mobility.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Based upon an ethnographic study in a small, white working-class community, this paper will focus on the ongoing analysis of family interviews that explored biography (imagined and actual) and community. The importance of the familial bond and keeping close is central to many participants' narratives, alongside discourses of happiness that are decoupled from wealth and work. Furthermore, the complex web of understandings of community are vividly displayed in the vignettes. This paper will argue that constructing the self-through-others, such as nearby family or community members, may be more salient to the working-class families in this study than the individualism propagated by dominant social mobility discourses (Skaggs 1997). By focusing more on the 'social' of social mobility, such as family and community, we can see how the families in this study reconstruct the notion of social mobility. The importance of this aspect is undervalued and overlooked in the dominant social mobility discourses that permeate government policy and academia. It is not that these families are not 'strivers' or 'lack' certain amenities, but that the focus of success is not always based on individual gains alone.

RC51-843.1

FOLLONI, ANDRE* (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Paraná)
DIB, NATALIA (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Paraná, Brazil)

Development As a Complex ISSUE and the Challenge of Multidisciplinary

Development is traditionally a concept connected to economic growth which could be measured by economic standards such as Gross Domestic Product or Per Capita Income. In this sense development emerged as an economic concept studied by the Economics, specially the Welfare Economics. This means that development was studied within a single scientific domain, according to its methods and its terminology, which makes things easier for the researchers but at the same time allows scientists to a partial and limited view of the problem. This concept of development was questioned within the Economics by authors who noticed that both GDP and PCI focus on resources only and do not consider how the real people make use of these resources. At the same time development became a central concept in the international politics, to a point when the United Nations Organization put out a declaration of the right of development, so it became a political, ethical and legal concept as well as an economic one. So nowadays it is mandatory that development should be studied under a multidisciplinary point of view able to understand both its material (e.g., Economics) and immaterial (e.g., Ethics) elements. This research claims that this multidisciplinary approach can be enlightened by Complex Systems Science at least in two different ways. First, since development is a state of affairs that emerge from the interaction of different agents in different domains such as politics, economics, law, science an so, a systemic vision might be useful to understand the differences and the relations among these different systems. Second, since development can be understood as a process of elimination of unfreedom by increasing capabilities of individuals, focused on the agenda aspect of people (e.g., Amartya Sen), a science that is used to deal with agents and agency can be specially helpful.

RC31-559.1

FONG, ERIC* (Chinese University of Hong Kong)
SHIBUYA, KUMIKO (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Immigrant Youth Unemployment of Different Religion Affiliations in Canada

Youth unemployment has been a major concern in most countries across the world. This topic has generated considerable interest because unemployment can have long-term scarring effects on future pay and job attainment of individuals. A high rate of youth unemployment also suggests that a significant portion of young adults are unable to translate their human capital into first job. For immigrant youth, high unemployment rate may also suggest difficulties in their economic integration. Our study explores the relative importance of human capital resources, immigration status, and religious affiliation in affecting the likelihood of being unemployed among youth of various religious groups in Canada.

The data for our study are drawn from 2011 Canadian National Household Survey. The survey provides detailed information about religious affiliation of its respondents. Following the OECD definition, youth are defined as individuals aged 15 to 29. Given that a large proportion of immigrants to Canada originate in Asian and Middle-Eastern countries, our sample contains a substantial number of youth of non-Western religions. Our study explores the relative effects of human capital, immigration status, and religious affiliation on their likelihood of unemployment. It also controls for the effects of racial and ethnic differences. The results of our analyses show that Muslim youth have a higher unemployment rate than youth of other religions. In terms of race/ethnicity, the results also show that youth of West Asian groups have a higher unemployment rate than youth of other racial/ethnic groups.
organized around discursive strategies and uses the concept of topos to identity
commonplaces associated with positive self-presentation, negative other-presen-
tation and denial of racism. The data come from online comments published on
the Facebook pages of the five largest media in Quebec. 15 articles on Syrian
refugees and 1000 comments were analyzed.

Five discursive topics are identified, namely the topos of number, fiscal burden,
national responsibility, security and cultural threat. While overtly racist com-
ments represent only a small minority, most users frame negatively the arrival
of these refugees. Their reduction to the racialized figure of the Muslim is struc-
turing since it largely constitutes the subject of antagonistic arguments. Attributed
muslimness cannot be separated from self-presentation of white na-
tionals as victims of the hospitality and tolerance of political elites for strangers
pictured as threatening and undeserving.

RC04-99.1
FORD, ANNETTE* (University of Toronto/OISE)
MOODIE, GAVIN (University of Toronto/OISE)
BRIJMohan, AmANDA (University of Toronto/OISE)
WHEELAHAN, LeESA (University of Toronto/OISE)
Yang, JinLI (University of Toronto/OISE)
Childs, Ruth (University of Toronto/OISE)
Hounsell, Jennifer (University of Toronto/OISE)

Meritocracy, Human Capital or Social Reproduction? Outcomes of
Educational Pathways in Canada

Educational pathways between vocational or community colleges and
universities are an important objective of policy in liberal market economies such as
the United States, Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Governments seek
pathways to build a nation’s human capital and to support social mobility.
There are four main ways in which educational pathways are theorised.

1. Liberal theory, which posits that pathways support upward social mobility
and provide opportunity. This is the meritocracy thesis in which those who
work hard and have ability can progress to higher level credentials and the
opportunities that this brings in the labour market;

2. Human capital theory, which sees pathways as the way individuals can
make rational decisions about how to invest in their human capital to
support their occupational pathways;

3. Social reproduction theorists who argue that pathways can challenge
unequal power relations by challenging intrinsically unfair structures of
education and hegemonic power relations;

4. An alternative ‘reading’ of social reproduction theory could be that pathways
contribute to existing hierarchies by providing limited opportunities for
social mobility, and at the same time contributing to the hegemonic notion
of the meritocracy.

This paper uses Canada as a case study to explore these alternatives. It uses
data from the 2011 Canadian National Household Survey to compare the occu-
pational destinations, job skill level and income decile of graduates with college
credentials, with both college and university credentials, and with university only
credentials. It finds that pathways support modest social mobility, and that the
labour market outcomes for those with both college and university credentials
are higher than those with college credentials, but lower for those with university
credentials. It suggests that pathways make a difference in people’s lives, but that
they do not necessarily challenge elite and stratified hierarchies in higher educa-
tion or the labour market.

RC56-920.2
FORD, LAURA* (Bard College)

Formal and Substantive Rationality in Law: Legacies of the Axial
Age?

In his essay on The Developmental Conditions of Law, Max Weber identified a
class of factors that contributed to the emergence of formal rationality in law. Cru-
cially-important, in his view, were legacies from Roman law. Building on these
legacies, a new set of rationalizing culture-carriers (“jurists”) emerged during the
high middle ages. Formal rationality in law, which Weber sharply distinguished
from substantive legal ideals of justice and righteousness, was their unique
legacy. Drawing on early work in evolutionary anthropology, Weber located the
deepest roots of this legal rationalization process in magic and animism.

In his essay on Ancient Judaism, however, Weber offered another possibility,
one that aligns well with the scholarship of Raymond Westbrook, who argued
that Biblical and Roman law should be seen as separate strands of a common
legal tradition, one that draws on intellectual legacies from the ancient near east.
Rather than locating the origins of legal rationalization in questionable assertions
of anthropological universality, perhaps we can instead trace an historical line of
development leading from ancient near eastern legal casuistry to Roman law and
Abrahamic faith traditions. This historicized alternative for the earliest roots of
legal rationalization is one that could potentially align with an Axial Age hypothe-
sis. Might law itself be, in certain respects, a legacy of the Axial Age? Is it possible
to see the emergence of substantive ideals for law – justice and righteousness –
e emerging against an older background of casuistic formal rationality, as part
of transformative developments connected with the Axial Age? My paper will
explore these possibilities on the scholarship of Raymond Westbrooke, on Weber’s writing about law in Ancient Judaism, and on criticisms that
scholars of Roman religion have leveled at anthropological theories, especially
the notion that magic and animism rest at the heart of ancient religions.

RC44-745.2
FORD, MICHELE* (The University of Sydney)
HONAN, VIVIAN (The University of Sydney)

Emerging Forms of Collectivity Among App-Based Transport
Workers in Indonesia

In advanced economies, the emergence of Uber and other digital transport
platforms has been criticised for undermining more traditional and secure
forms of employment. Less-developed contexts—where informal work and non-
standard employer/employee relationships are ubiquitous—present a more
complex picture of the relationship between the gig economy, employment
standards and labour activism. In Indonesia, many app-based transport
workers have at least as favourable income and working conditions as their counterparts
in the conventional taxi sector. A less obvious (and unintended) effect of the
rapid growth of app-based transport companies has been the emergence of
greater opportunities for collective action. While the companies that connect
app-based transport workers with customers refer to them as ‘partners’ rather
than ‘employees’ they nevertheless provide a focal point for workers
when seeking to act collectively to demand better working conditions.
Drawing on extensive fieldwork, this paper explores the impact of online transport
on employment relations, with a particular focus on emerging forms of worker
collectivity among app-based transport workers in Indonesia.

RC44-740.1
FORD, MICHELE* (The University of Sydney)
GILLAN, MICHAEL* (University of Western Australia)

Supranational Complaint Mechanisms and Global Union
Campaigns

Global Unions support campaigns in various forms (corporate, country-based,
themetic and campaigns to support local union affiliates) but the interaction
between these and other repertoires of action and forms of leverage has
remained largely unexamined. This paper takes up this task with reference to the
interaction between global union federation campaigns and the OECD Guidelines
for Multinational Enterprises, one of the oldest international mechanisms
for addressing complaints about the conduct and practices of multinational
Corporations. First formulated in 1976, the Guidelines were initially designed as a
normative guide for firms headquartered in OECD member countries. However,
revisions in 2000 and in 2011 saw the creation of a ‘specific instances’ mechanism
through which unions and other interested parties can raise complaints and
resolve disputes related to alleged breaches of the Guidelines. This mechanism
includes a significant role for ‘national contact points’ located in the member
states of the OECD and other adhering nations, which not only receive and assess
complaints but also participate in promoting dialogue and dispute resolution
between complainants and the multinational enterprise in question. The latter
typically involves the facilitation of direct meetings and mediated dialogue to
resolve disputes, although participation in these processes remains voluntary.
Based on an analysis of descriptive statistics generated from an original database
of all specific instance complaints lodged between 2000 and 2016 and qualitative
assessment of a selected number of GUF complaints that were supported by wider
campaign interventions, the paper suggests that while the use of the complaint
mechanism can be effective when backed by a strategic and sustained campaign
intervention, GUfs differ in the extent to which they combine these tactics and,
when they do so, the effect is moderated and conditioned by the efficacy of
the GUF and the particular characteristics of the MNE in question.

RC01-47.2
FORERO, ANA* (Universidad de los Andes)

Dificultades a La Hora De Comprender El Ejército Nacional De
Colombia

En 2002 Catherine Lutz invita a la antropología a ocuparse de las instituciones
que determinan el destino de las naciones y así avanzar en una topografía del
poder. Para ello propone estudiar etnográficamente al ejército. Esta invitación
trae consigo algunos desafíos que como antropóloga dedicada al estudio del
ejército colombiano he debido enfrentar. Preguntarse sobre como el ejército
nacional de Colombia inventa su tradición, sobre cómo se autorepresenta como

FORO, FABIO HERNANDO* (Universidad Externado de Colombia)
Crowdfunding Operations and the Public Interest of the Financial Activity

Crowdfunding platforms have rapidly emerged and grown since 2001. People around the globe resort to these intermediaries asserting that they give the opportunity and standing of a democratic educational experience. Currently, many species of crowdfunding operations are popping up throughout internet. In addition to the well-known reward-based crowdfunding, we have got sponsorship, equity, real-state, P2P lending, insurance, royalty, factoring, foreign exchange and even crowdfunded cryptocurrency production. Though it is possible to find antecedents of open financing operations along human history, the open global structure of internet is giving them a completely new scope.

On the one hand, it appears to be an excellent mechanism to deal with the open access to credit, which is one elemental pillar of the equality of opportunities in the contemporary world. On the other hand, most of the Constitutions and financial statutes abroad define the financial activity as one of the public interest. In consequence, States are vested with the jurisdiction to exert surveillance and control over the financial agents and enact special regulations that provide for the risk management mechanisms, funds sufficiency of the intermediary, and specific rules of communications while offering and closing operations.

This paper aims to discuss how crowdfunding markets are redefining the access to credit in the way that the terms and conditions of the platforms contracts are drawing transnational financial architectures; whereas States strategies remain ineffective to protect the public interest without eliminating the new commercial actuality.

FOREST, MARIÉ* (Centre for Interdisciplinary Research on Citizenship and Minorities)
GAUDET, STEPHANIE (Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Citizenship and Minorities)
CARON, CAROLINE (Université du Québec en Outaouais)
FRIGON, ESTHER (University of Ottawa)
Raising Today's Young Citizen for Tomorrow

Schools and youth organizations are the first to convey sets of expectations for being a citizen. What are exactly these expectations? And how are they conveyed? We suggest that youth civic initiatives aim to fabricate “good citizens” through experimentation. They highlight the normative postulates of what should be a citizen in a specific society. In proposing an ethnography of the Gatineau Youth Commission, a group that has been developing collaboration between schools and the city of Gatineau, we try to identify and analyze how democratic values and practices are transmitted in daily life. Is it part of an emancipatory vision (Vitiello, 2016) or an ethical and political experimentation (Dewey, 1916)? Or is it a transmission of democratic values and emotions (Nussbaum, 2013)?

This Commission brings together 26 young people from all sectors of the city of Gatineau. They can therefore count on the services of GATINEAU’s centre of democratic education in order to plan and implement certain activities. In order to respond to these needs, we propose to carry out an ethnographic study on the everyday practices of the Young Citizen Commission in order to better understand the challenges and dynamics of citizenship education. We aim to contribute to the literature on citizenship education by offering a more in-depth understanding of the everyday practices and challenges of citizenship education.
tionships, and also developing new methods of social investigation (qualitative analysis of letters). Today we face similar challenges: Europe has encountered its greatest refugee crisis since WW2, with tens of millions of people from Africa, the Middle East and South Asia leaving their homes to escape wars, conflicts and persecution. The significant and rapid increase of "strangers" has also activated efforts to get to know and understand the Other - also through research-based information.

The aim of this paper is to reflect on the idea of housing pathways for examining the sequential, multi-local experiences of minor children who apply for asylum (in Finland) conducted by their parents. Unlike previous research, the present study involves worst-case children, focusing on the children's mental state from the perspective of trauma, an analysis of housing pathways employs the concepts of place of residence, moving and change of residence, suggested to be close to children's ordinary daily life. A housing pathway is understood to be constructed through children's meaning giving, but also in interaction with the structural conditions of life (e.g., war, refugee policy and practices). It is argued that a study of housing pathways broadens the previous debate on the situation and well-being of these children. Accounts of feeling a sense of place, including a sense of home with family-like close relationships, increase our knowledge about social conditions where the experience of being a stranger/the Other may sometimes even become less powerful.

RC46-768.2
FORTIER, ISABELLE* (École national d'administration publique)

Penser l'Ethos Public Avec Une Approche Clinique Et Le Concept Ricœurien d'Idérite Narrative. - to Conceive of Public Ethos through a Clinical Approach and the Ricœurian Concept of Narrative Identity

Une approche ricœurienne nous amène à penser la spécificité du secteur public ainsi: Un ethos public ancéré dans une gouvernance démocratique (un des lieux de concrétisation de la société pluraliste). Un ethos compris dans une perspective éthico-politique (pour soi, pour autrui, dans des institutions justes). Un ethos public ancéré dans la durée et la mémoire: historicité (spéificité), contingence (sagesse pratique) et fidélité (malgré le changement). Ainsi, avec une approche clinique et à l'aide de la méthodologie des récits de vie auprès de gestionnaires publics, nous tentons de saisir un ethos en tant qu'activité relationnelle qui ne peut se limiter à un souci de soi et d'autrui dans un face-à-face ni à l'instantané mais dans la durée, ce qui nous renvoie à la dimension temporelle que portent les institutions.

A ricœurian approach brings us to conceive the specificity of the public sector as such: A public ethos anchored in democratic governance (the space for actual pluralist society). An ethos comprised in a perspective ethics-political (for oneself, for others, within institutions just). An ethos anchored in the duration and memory: its historicity (specificity), its contingency (practical wisdom), and its fidelity (despite changes). Therefore, with a clinical approach and life stories' methodology with public managers, we try to give meaning to this ethos as a relational activity that goes beyond the issue of self and others in face-to-face interaction, and its instanctaneity, but in its duration, a dimension that is pertaining to institutions.

RC31-JS-13.4
FOSSATI, FLAVIA (University of Lausanne)
LIECHT, FABIENNE (University of Lausanne)
AUER, DANIEL (IDHEAP Lausanne & nccr - on the move)
BONOLI, GIULIANO** (University of Lausanne)

Can Signaling Assimilation Mitigate Hiring Discrimination? Evidence from a Survey Experiment

With increasing numbers of people with migration backgrounds worldwide, a pressing question is whether the ethnic penalty they oftentimes face can be mitigated. We focus on integration in the labor market as participation in this domain is both an essential prerequisite for and an important outcome of successful integration into the host country. Using a survey experiment, we test whether HR managers' discrimination against candidates with a non-native background can be counteracted by these candidates signaling assimilation into the host society. In our study, HR managers evaluate descriptions of fictitious CVs in which we vary the nationalities of the candidates and different signals of cultural attachment to their background or to the host country. The findings reveal that candidates with Polish- and Turkish-sounding names are evaluated worse than candidates with Swiss- and Spanish-sounding names. More interestingly, however, signaling civic engagement within a traditional Swiss volunteering organization increases the opportunities given to individuals born to Polish and Turkish parents, while engagement in an organization representing the local language (either German or French) fare much better than those who convey a cultural attachment to their country of origin. We conclude that there are limited opportunities to ameliorate the evaluation of a CV by signaling assimilation into the host country; conversely, non-whitened CVs and CVs that convey multiple signals of attachment to one's parents' culture of origin are heavily sanctioned by assessments of lower productivity.

RC02-JS-48.3
FOSTER, KAREN* (Dalhousie University)

Marx after Work

In this paper, I make the case that we are living in the midst of a “productivist ideational regime” (Foster, 2016; cf. Somers, 2008), a hegemonic belief, operationalized through political and sociocultural practices, that economic growth, achieved through ever-higher labour productivity, has made us happier and richer and is indeed essential for our quality of life. This ideational regime makes questioning the necessity of employment, the virtues of (paid) work and/or the dependence of income on employment (Livingston, 2013) almost heretical. It has dominated the way we think about work and income, economy and society, for at least two centuries. However, it has never completely silenced its idealational alternatives—“antiproductivist” demands for less work and more leisure, warnings about the ecological limits of economic growth, and anticonsumerism. These alternatives have bubbled up again in worldwide debates about the “end of work”, impacts of automation on employment, Guaranteed Annual Income/Basic Income schemes, and Degrowth and related movements.

Taking up the critiques that other sociologists and theorists have made of Marx’s "valorization of work" (Weeks, 2011), I show that Marx’s writings contain a thoroughgoing critique of the economic logic at work, expressed, for instance, in the tension between the freedom from work and the freedom in it—that offers some creative grist for the mill for those of us who wish to engage the contemporary discourses of antiproductivism listed above, and to question work’s sociological significance at micro- and macro-sociological levels.

RC15-288.13
FOUBERT, CAMILLE* (École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales)

Distribute Public Benefits within and Outside Public Hospitals: Healthcare Professionals' Practices and Social Justice

Professionals in the public medical sector are key actors in the distribution of public resources. Beyond caring and curing services provided within the hospital and the medication, they can deliver certificates, sick-leave certification, prescriptions of spa treatments, and reimbursements of transportation fees... The increased need for profitability of social and health services combined with the "migrant crisis" leave them in the position of gatekeepers of the public spending. It also transformed their conditions of work.

My proposal is based on an ethnographic fieldwork (mixing observations and interviews) led during six months in two university hospital centers in Paris and its near suburb (France). I will discuss the ways healthcare professionals, especially biomedical doctors, construct the frontier between the legitimate and illegitimate recipients of social security benefits in their daily practice. Thus, they build and apply local representations of social justice.

Medical observance is then constructed as a citizenship issue, especially for patients from minorities and/or lower classes, suspected of looking for "secondary benefits". The range of services or care proposed and furnished by the professionals is directly impacted by the evaluation of patients' compliance. The necessary tasks (to fill out forms, certificates, etc.) are also seen by the physicians as a specific type of dirty work, boring, repetitive and time-consuming. Finally, healthcare workers build their solidarity across gap between occupations in what we can see as a professional ethos of the public service, based on principles of hard-working, devotion, but also awareness of cost and realities of the health system but also of the entire welfare system.

RC15-JS-59.6
FOUBERT, CAMILLE* (École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales)

Les Usages Sociaux De La Barrière Linguistique Par Les Professionnel.Les De Santé De Services Hospitaliers Français Et Québécois

Si l'on a tendance à opposer la France et le Québec (et plus globalement le Canada) en matière de respect, de gestion et de prise en compte de la diversité culturelle et religieuse, on ne peut pas dire qu'ils ne sont pas confrontés à des situations similaires. Le fait d'être français ou québécois donne aux hôpitaux français et québécois le statut de "hôpitaux nationaux", mais cette hétérogénéité c'est aussi une réalité qui façonne le quotidien des professionnels de santé. Il est donc nécessaire de mieux comprendre les pratiques en place et les relations interculturelles qui y sont en place. En effet, le professionnalisme face à une diversité culturelle et religieuse est un enjeu majeur, tant pour le bien-être des patients que pour l'image des hôpitaux.

À partir de l'expérience de la gestion de la diversité linguistique des patients et pour expliquer cette étonnante similitude, je montrerai l'intérêt d'une analyse fine des
usages sociaux que les soignants font de ce qu'ils perçoivent comme "l'obstacle" de la "barrière linguistique". La prise en charge des patients non-francophones peut être vue comme un exemple paradigmaticque de la gestion plus globale des patients issus des minorités à la fois de race et de classe, qui témoigne du décalage entre les cadres institutionnels et les espaces de pratique. "La « barrière linguistique » est utilisée par les soignants pour donner du sens à des désaccords ou difficultés rencontrées avec des patients, mais aussi pour justifier des réponses apportées : donner des informations supplémentaires ou négocier est vain puisqu'ils « ne comprennent pas ». Nous verrons donc d'abord comment la barrière linguistique sert de gril à la transmission du travail : malgré l'explicitation des services d'interprétariat, ce sont les soignants bilingues et/ou d'origine étrangère qui sont particulièrement mis à contribution pour démêler des situations où la communication fait défaut. La « barrière linguistique » permet aussi une certaine délégation des soins, notamment vers les familles et les proches."

RC15-295.2

FOURNIER, CATHY* (Wilson Centre)
OAKLEY, ROBIN* (Dalhousie University)

Conversions and Erasures: Colonial Ontologies in Canadian Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicine Integration Policies

In Canada, approximately 75% of the population use some form of Traditional, Complementary and Medicine (TCAM). One of the responses to the widespread use of TCAM in Canada is that an increasing number of medical schools are including TCAM in their undergraduate curriculum so that physicians can overcome its use. However, the nature of this integration, and the ways that integration may influence TCAM practices remain under examined. This paper critically examines the integration of TCAM in undergraduate biomedical education. A qualitative ethnographic analysis, guided by a colonial theoretical framework, was employed to critically assess thematic continuities within TCAM policy related documents (N=140) from the World Bank, the WHO, Health Canada, and curriculum materials from a Health Canada endorsed project seeking to facilitate and standardize TCAM curriculum in undergraduate medical education.

This preliminary study suggests that there are ontological parallels to the colonial era conversion of Indigenous medicine evoked in the contemporary integration of TCAM into biomedical education, elicited through a call for the surveillanced standardization and regulation of TCAM within a biomedical paradigm. Within a post-colonial framework the integration of TCAM practices into biomedical settings, such as undergraduate medical curriculum, may be viewed as part of an entrenched pattern of indigenous knowledge and worldview expatriation, homogenization, and in some cases even erasure.

RC08-176.5

FOURNIER, MARCEL* (Université de Montreal)

The Fondation Dela Maison DES Sciences De L’homme, 1963-2013

The Fondation de la Maison des sciences de l’homme (1963-2013). Founded, with the collaboration of Clemens Heller, by Fernand Braudel in 1963, the Fondation de la Maison des sciences de l’homme-Paris has played an important role in the development of the human and social sciences in France. In this paper, we will present 1) the history of this very original and dynamic institution: its main orientations (interdisciplinary, support to emergent research projects), 2) the special place of the sociology in this institution: collaboration of French sociologists from other countries, 3) the history of the Foundation’s international cooperation etc. at the national and international levels and 2) the organisation: its main orientations (interdisciplinary, support to emergent research projects) seeking to facilitate and standardize TCAM curriculum in undergraduate medical education.

This preliminary study suggests that there are ontological parallels to the colonial era conversion of Indigenous medicine evoked in the contemporary integration of TCAM into biomedical education, elicited through a call for the surveillanced standardization and regulation of TCAM within a biomedical paradigm. Within a post-colonial framework the integration of TCAM practices into biomedical settings, such as undergraduate medical curriculum, may be viewed as part of an entrenched pattern of indigenous knowledge and worldview expatriation, homogenization, and in some cases even erasure.

RC44-747.4

FOX-HODESS, CAITLIN* (UC Berkeley)

Challenges and Opportunities for South-South Labor Internationalism in Latin America: The Case of the International Dockworkers Council

While scholars of the new labor internationalism have identified the need for increased collaboration among trade unions in the Global South, few examples are available for study. What are the challenges that workers outside of the Global North face in building global unionism with one another and how might these challenges be overcome? This paper responds to this question by drawing on participant-observation and delivering more long-term projects. Finally, while the rank-and-file internationalism solves a number of specific problems plaguing more bureaucratic forms of labour internationalism, it does not solve problems stemming from differing national contexts, namely, a lack of agreement among unions on campaign tools and an uneven ability to engage in various forms of industrial action. In other words, changing the organisational form of labour internationalism – from a professionalized bureaucratic model to a rank-and-file networked model – addresses a number of problems stemming from within the labour movement, while problems emerging from outside the labour movement, in the broader polities in which labour unions find themselves embedded, remain.

RC35-634.1

FRAGA, EUGENIA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires)
TROVERO, JUAN (Universidad de Buenos Aires)
FRRITTAONI, SEBASTIÁN (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

El Problema De Las Masas En La Teoria Social Argentina: Ramos Mejía, Ingenieros y Germani

El problema de las masas, fundamental para la teoría social europea desde mediados de siglo XIX, se convierte, desde el siglo XX, en central también para la teoría social argentina. En este trabajo, rastrearemos cómo fueron conceptualizadas las masas en tres autores clave: José María Ramos Mejía, José Ingenieros, y Gino Germani, abordando las corrientes de poder con respecto a estos pensadores. Así, Ramos Mejía suele ser considerado como un integrante de la elite gobernante preocupada por la irrupción de las nuevas multitudes urbanas producto de la inmigración. Sin embargo, a partir de un estudio pormenorizado de su libro Los multitudes argentinas, pretendemos complejar la idea anterior ya que para éste autor las multitudes argentinas si bien pueden llevar a la anarquía también pueden constituirse en un actor social fundamental para la constitución de un ideal de nación.

Respecto a Ingenieros, su propuesta en El hombre mediocre fue leída como la de un escritor elitista que deseaba toda masa de seres sumisos, rutinarios y prejuiciosos. Pero intentaremos mostrar que éste no busca distanciarse de los hombres mediocres, sino acercárselos, convencéndolos de la necesidad de transformar la sociedad, por medio de valores como innovación, singularidad y crítica. Así, Ingenieros pretende que cada hombre mediocre se convierta en un idealista, y que la masa mute en vanguardia moral de la sociedad.

Finalmente, Germani se ocupa de estudiar el rol que cumplieron las masas en los regímenes autoritarios, específicamente, en el peronismo argentino. El mayor...
Evidence from many developed economies shows that transitions from education to employment are becoming longer, more difficult and more precarious (Shilbrack et al. 2013; Standing 2011), and the need to unemploy multiple and diverse labour market activities seems increasingly characteristic of initial entry into the labour market (Roberts 2012; Bradley and Devadason 2008). Spells of involuntary unpaid, casual, short-term, part-time and fixed-term working now seem more prevalent amongst both lower and higher qualified young workers. These phenomena are not especially new (Mizen 2004) and a substantial amount of theoretical analysis and research has been undertaken on irregular, casual and flexible forms of payment employment, but the growing significance of precarious employment – whether unpaid, part-time or temporary working – has been relatively investigated in the transition from education to employment. This neglect is particularly significant given that their incidence appears to be increasing (Ainley and Allen 2010). In this paper we explore why, how and where young workers engage in these practices and what the costs and benefits of these processes are. We then argue by drawing on the work of Bourdieu that while there has been significant changes in young people’s trajectories into work, education and training, social class still remains significant in reproducing young people’s pathways towards adulthood. While precarious work is impacting on both working and the middle class young people those with the power, resources and networks are able to build resilience and avoid the worst ravages of the new political economy of work. In this context class still matters.

The Criminal Justice System as a tool to Prevent Femicide in Brazil-Goiás : Deficiencies and Possibilities.

This paper aims to discuss the potential role of the Criminal Justice system in the prevention of femicide in Goiás, state of Brazil. According to the UN, Brazil has the 5th highest index of that crime in the world, and Goiás’ rates are the second in the country. Although since 2006 Brazil had implemented important Laws to prevent and punish gender based violence, thirteen women are killed each day in this country. It is known that femicide generally is the apex of a cycle of violence previously perpetrated by the aggressor, mainly in the context of domestic violence. Regarding to domestic violence, the main Law in Brazil is the nº 11.340/2006 “ Maria da Penha Law”, which defines domestic and family violence and also creates mechanisms to restrain and prevent crimes of that gender. One of the most important mechanisms implemented by the law are the protective measures that the police department chief is entitled to ask the judge in case of serious threat. To this sense, the research here exposed, analysed the administrative feminine data collected by the Public Security Secretary where the cases of the crime above are reported. The research encompassed all narratives collected by the police of Goiânia, capital of Goiás, between 2012 and 2017. These documents are supposed to provide the circumstances of femicide, the victim’s characteristics, and her relation with the murder. Here we intend, in addition to understanding the aetiology of the problem, to evaluate if these mentioned protective measures were conveniently applied to women who died as victims of femicide. It’s, therefore, a prevention intervention research conducted for the purpose of evaluate public policies to decrease the worrisome level of this hideous crime in Brazil.

Distance Caregiving (DiCa): Care Potential across National Distances and International Boundaries

Background: In most European countries labour market mobility and changing family patterns are increasing while the number of family carers of elders in close proximity decreases. These trends result in a rising demand of insights on „distance caregiving“. So far, there is limited research on a) characteristics of distance carers and health differences compared to caregivers living close by, b) concepts on communication structures and behaviour in the social network around the care arrangement, and c) challenges for wellbeing when distant caregivers try to reconcile work and care. 

Objectives: The binational „DiCa“ project (BMBF-SILQUA, 2016-19) with an interdisciplinary German and Swiss research team aims to explore challenges for distance carers and implications for family relationships, social networks and wellbeing of distance caregivers. It also aims to identify strategies for the labour market, social and health care systems in order to foster carers’ workplace continuity. Therefore, research questions refer to triple actors: employers, health care system, and family and friend carers.

Methods: In order to establish a strong empirical data basis, the applied project is embedded in a framework of primary and secondary data analysis. (SHARE and the German Ageing Survey). This paper presents the results from N=30 qualitative interviews with distance carers with specific focus on health dynamics and support from network partners around the care arrangement.

Results: At the conference, results will highlight challenges of distance caregiving with a focus on the ambivalence of support from far away. The findings also highlight the social embeddedness of these care arrangements and how the research design contributes to evidence-based interventions and implementation.

Stratification within the Middle Class: Is it Only about Income?

Classical sociological theories posit that economic conditions are the basis for people’s subjective class identities However, the amount of mismatch between subjective and objective measures of class is non-trivial. Within Canadian society, the majority identify as middle class and there is a tendency to discuss this group as if it were homogeneous. Few surveys ask respondents about their subjective social class and those that do rarely distinguish between different strata within the middle class. A new data set that links the Canadian General Social Survey with income tax data provides an opportunity to investigate differences among those who identify as middle class. This paper will examine whether there are socio-demographic, occupational status, and income variations among individuals who self-identify as upper-middle, middle, or lower-middle class. In addition to presenting a profile of individuals who self-identify as middle class, results will provide insight into whether objective measures such as income and occupational status account for distinctions within the middle class.
**Mature Entrepreneurs in Germany and Poland – A Life Course Perspective on Self-Employment**

The phenomenon of increasing entrepreneurship rates among older adults can be observed in many industrialized capitalist countries, but also in the societies in Central and Eastern Europe, where the free market economy has a shorter and more turbulent history, even though the general rates of latent entrepreneurs are much lower in CEE countries. The topic has been studied empirically for over three decades revealing many facets of this type of activity (e.g., motivations, different push and pull factors, opportunities and barriers of starting an enterprise, types of enterprises or entry strategies). However, little is known about the construction of life courses of mature entrepreneurs, their future perspectives, or the influence of institutional factors. This paper presents first findings from the binational research project MOMENT “Making of mature entrepreneurship”, which compares the life courses of older entrepreneurs’ 50plus in East and West Germany and Poland. The project takes on a dynamic perspective on the process of becoming an entrepreneur. The empirical material includes qualitative interviews with mature entrepreneurs and experts as well as some findings from a secondary data analysis (incl. SHARE). The paper will compare similarities and differences in the socio-cultural backgrounds and their impact on the path to self-employment. The analysis includes identification and interpretation of the most significant transitions, trajectories and turning points on the path to self-employment.

**Urban Commons As Emancipatory Spatial Practice? Challenges and Potentials in the Post-Democratic Era**

In the context of the economic and financial crisis, which has profoundly reshaped cities and regions around the globe, alternative forms of social and economic organisation are increasingly discussed in urban and regional research and practice. Particularly commons (are again) hotly debated as an alternative way to organize the production, distribution and consumption of certain resources. We interpret urban commons as relational processes (not a product); as socio-spatial and socio-political practices of actors collectively producing and appropriating, maintaining, distributing and consuming certain urban resources. Commons are produced by actors with the aim to satisfy basic needs beyond state and market. However, an understanding of neoliberal urbanization helps to contextualize the potential, as well as the challenges, of urban commons. The practice of commoning may have potential to emancipate various social groups from hegemonic structures in the post-democratic city, hence the potential of changing power structures in urban development. Emancipation and the related approaches of ‘emancipatory city’ help us to define urban commons in the context of the neoliberal city: emancipation means active political and social self-liberation from paternalistic and hegemonic structures, and a democratization of social and political orders by citizens (e.g., through self-organization), a political process often hindered by the political order and its institutional and spatial structures.

Based on two case studies of urban food commons in Vienna, these questions are answered: how can urban commoning as a relational practice unfold its emancipatory potential? How can urban commoning cope with challenges as the instrumentalization by neoliberal rhetoric, as well as the risk of becoming socially exclusive through institutionalization and defining concepts of ‘us’ versus ‘a them’ and thus reproducing inequalities in the production of urban space?

**Claiming Place: Race, Land, and Spatial Justice**

In 1973, Robert Browne wrote “Only Six Million Acres”, a seminal report on the rapid land dispossession among African American farmers, mostly in the rural South. Today, African American farmers own an estimated 3.6 million acres (NASS, 2012). This rapid decline has not only stripped African American communities of a primary wealth asset, it has affected the place-making strategies of those that live on and near these landholdings. This project departs from simply viewing land as an asset in order to explore how African American farmers make places, in spite of or in addition to land ownership.

The goal of this project is to present a *visceral geography* (Hayes-Conroy, 2010) of African American rural landscapes by displaying the intersection of spatial construction, movement, and emplaced stories. In order to do so, this project combines different types of materials: video tours of African American farms, oral histories, maps, statistical information, and written context. These materials are combined within an interactive website in which viewers can move between them. Within the website, viewers can also select more curated forms of engaging with the materials through guided “tours” that construct narratives with the material. This presentation will offer a brief overview of the website.

This format offers a number of advantages over standard textual or video formats. First, within the digital platform, the films are presented in a non-linear format through which meaning is derived from the relational patterns that emerge among and between pieces. Second, the interaction of materials provides a means to visually display the dialectical interplay between material structures, social relations, and human agency within the multi-faceted production of space. Third, by showcasing emplaced stories, this project contends that more than land rights, people claim spatial rights – the right to make, name, reside on, and value places.
La tradicional dependencia de los militares de sus familias fue desafiada en la última década tanto por los cambios en la vida familiar como por la redefinición de la institución. Esto se observa en la Figura 1, donde se muestra el cambio en las expectativas de los militares. Los datos muestran que la demanda de divorcio y la desconexión de la institución aumentaron de manera significativa. Sin embargo, la Figura 2 muestra que la institución respondió a esta demanda con políticas de transición, lo que a su vez ha conducido a una reducción en la dependencia familiar. Estos hallazgos son importantes para entender el papel de la institución en la vida familiar y el cambio social.
RC17-332.2
FREDRIKSSON, CECILIA* (Stockholm School of Economics)

(In)Dependence in Meta-Organisations: The Dynamics of Independence within the European Accreditation Infrastructure

Independence and independent auditing is seen as the ruling ideal within accreditation, described as the process by which an authoritative organisation gives a formal recognition that a certifier is competent, and the audit society as a whole. When reading regulations and strategies which auditing organisations are required to follow; an independent and objective activity is central. In 2008, the European Commission (EC) established a European accreditation infrastructure to assure the quality and safety of goods within the internal market and a harmonized European accreditation service, which changed the European audit society and the roles of accreditation organisations within Europe. A meta-organisation – European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) – was established with the national accreditation bodies as its members. The notion of independence becomes interesting in this context, as the national accreditation bodies are obliged to be members of the EA and follow certain requirements according to the Regulation 765/2008. Thus, the membership of the EA can be seen as a form of dependence. Earlier studies show that difficulties with independence in accreditation can be managed through the involvement of, and dependence on, additional organisations and audits in terms of escalating control structures (Brunsson et al., 2015; Gustafsson & Tamm Hallström, 2013; Tamm Hallström & Gustafsson, 2014).

The aim of the paper is to add to the understanding of independent auditing in a European perspective, by studying the membership as a possible way of organising the difficult task of being ‘an independent auditor’. Analytical questions raised in the paper touches how a membership in the EA may affect the experienced independence in the national accreditation bodies; the dynamics of autonomy in meta-organisations; and the membership in the EA as a possible providing factor of legitimacy for independent auditing.

RC09-185.5
FREER, COURTNEY* (London School of Economics)
SABBAN, RIMA (Zayed University)

Identit(ies) and Heritage in the UAE: Examining the Roles of Kinship, Family and the State

Since their independence, governments of states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have devoted considerable resources to the preservation of heritage and perpetuation of national identity. We take the case of the UAE as a prime example of state promotion of heritage and identity. Nowhere have efforts to provide a ruling myth and national culture been more broad-based and ambitious than in the UAE, which has worked determinedly to foster a sense of shared identity and values among its citizenry. This is no coincidence. Indeed, the union of the seven emirates forming the UAE was famously contested, with Ras al-Khaimah, agreeing to the union months after its creation and with national armed forces only armed unity in 1996. Benefiting from substantial hydrocarbon wealth, the Emirati government is able to devote considerable funds to a variety of heritage projects, which foster shared identity in a state where citizens compose less than 15 percent of the total population. Many of these efforts emphasise a shared tribal past unique to the Emirati population. The UAE houses an impressive variety of government-linked bodies with authority over heritage preservation. This paper in particular will focus on the roles of the state in advancing messages about national identity and values, particularly how these have shifted since Emirati independence as different political ideologies have come to influence the region. Because both scholars have conducted previous research on identity, society, and politics of the UAE from different disciplinary backgrounds, Dr. Sabban is a sociologist; Dr. Freer is a political scientist; this paper will include an extensive literature review to aid further, multidisciplinary discussion of the topic of state promotion of heritage and shared identity, in addition to providing an extensive review of past Emirati policies on identity formation and heritage.

RC26-JS-23.1
FREGIDOU-MALAMA, MARIA* (University of GAVLE, Department of Business and Business Studies)

Why Microfinance in RICH Developed Countries?

This research deals with microfinance. Microcredit means giving people access to financial resources to borrow a small amount of money to invest in income generating context related to business activities. The study analyzes how microfinance is structured and its influence on business development in Sweden. A multiple case study is applied for data collection. Qualitative data have been collected in form of semi-structured interviews. Direct observation and documents have also been used as data source. The study shows that microfinance contributes to development of sustainable enterprises and innovative product and services development. It is argued that microfinance leads to sharing risk and financing projects in social enterprises, cooperative businesses and associations. It provides people with social networks, enhances their independence, empowers them and improves the quality of their life by generating economic resources. We suggest future comparative studies on the influence of microfinance on business development and women empowerment in emerging economies and developed countries.

RC33-608.1
FREHILL, LISA* (George Mason University)

Measuring the “Light Touch” of Library Programs in the United States

U.S. public libraries have faced many challenges in the past decade. The increase in digital information has resulted in realignment of collections and efforts at libraries towards digital content and away from print collections. Additionally, U.S. libraries are increasingly offering educational programming. Concerns about accountability for public expenditures have resulted in calls to evaluate the efficacy of this programming. The U.S. Commission on Evidence-based Policymaking (CEP) recently completed its work, which focuses on accountability for public expenditures. The CEP’s recent final report emphasized the need for Federal agencies to increase use of administrative data and to more effectively link various data sets. Increasingly, U.S. public-funded institutions are being held accountable for producing impactful results. Recent examples, such as the corporatization of prisons and privatization of schools, suggest these are not empty threats.

Within the changing environment for libraries, the “Measures that Matter” project seeks to develop indicators of the impact of public library programming upon the communities they serve (e.g., see a recent working paper associated with this effort). However, as will be shown in this paper, careful attention to the macro-micro link is critical in the assertion of impact when the associated programming is best characterized as a “light touch.” That is, library programs, unlike formal educational programs, tend to be incidental and of short-duration, presenting a significant threat to causal assertions due to spuriousness, especially when aggregating measurements of different programs.

This paper will use administrative data along with 51 states’ evaluation reports about the use of federal grants funds for the past five years, and data on public libraries available in two longitudinal establishment-level surveys to explore the linkages between projects and outcomes and the issues associated with aggregation from the micro to the macro level. The paper’s focus is on measurement and cross-level linkage challenges.

RC52-867.4
FREHILL, LISA* (George Mason University)

The Struggle for Professional Control in a Time of Financial Crisis: Librarians’ Credentials in the United States

There are 9,000 public libraries with 17,000 outlets in the United States. Library agencies in each state certify librarians. The main credential, the Master of Library Science (MLS) is a postgraduate tertiary program accredited by the American Library Association. The economic crisis of 2008 merely intensified the pre-existing struggle for professional control – and, survival, itself – of public libraries and librarians.

The financial crisis occurred along with significant social forces impacting U.S. professional librarians. The internet and digital information revolution resulted in the rise of “information science” programs, sometimes within, but sometimes outside established MLS-conferring library science schools. Complicating these changes are status differences across libraries and gender differences of these fields; i.e., library science remains heavily female, while information science, especially those in computer science tertiary organizations, are proportionately more male. Such programs reflect the changes occurring in the technical content of librarians’ work.

This paper draws upon data from two major, longitudinal surveys. The U.S. Public Libraries Survey (PLS) has been collected annually since 1988 with response rates of 95%+, provides rich information on activities and programs of public libraries and about its workforce. A second collection, the State Library Administrative Agency (SLAA) survey, has been collected annually since 1994 (biennially since 2010) with 100% response from the U.S. states and District of Columbia (51 reporting units). The SLAA provides information about state trends in programing and services to libraries of all types and how states govern libraries. These datasets show the extent to which the 2008 financial crisis impacted libraries differently, with significant differences across the 51 reporting units. They, along with policy documentation, provide insights about how the U.S. library profession has attempted to mitigate challenges to the profession.
Since the end of the 1970’s, practices of punishment and incarceration have grown in modern states all over the world; in Brazil, only in the 21st century, prison population has tripled. In parallel to this fact, some television shows are approaching police themes using a discourse that demands longer and more harsh penal sentences. The goal of this paper is to comprehend, through the analysis of these shows, how they can be perceived in relation to the transformations of current capitalism. As empirical data, is presented the analysis of “Cidade Alerta” and “Brasil Urgente”, to television programs on that matter with nationwide exhibition. Thinking the transformation in capitalism and in the labor force, we can reach the conclusion that each laborer is becoming an entrepreneur of his or her own self, in a way that the worker has to build a trajectory that allows him or her to be able to obtain income, even as an employee. Hence, ideas such as subjective engagement and individual responsibility have grown, and thus that the motivation to work and the perfect labor force should come individually from each laborer. Nonetheless, some possibilities of obtaining income are forbidden due to their criminalization, like theft or drug trafficking. We present, as a working hypothesis, the idea that these criminalizations generate new forms of social control over the poorest extract of the population. Moreover, these criminalizations, and its subsequent mass incarceration, are only possible due to a strong moral reaction against the practices that are criminalized, and this moral reaction is largely potentiated by the television programs that are analyzed here. Thus, there programs articulate themselves with new forms of social control provoked in the wave of mass incarceration of the 21st century.

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**FREITAS, MONICA* (Federal University of São João do Rey CAPES/UFSJ)
CAVALCANTE, RICARDO (Federal University of São João do Rey)

**Sociology, Technology and Primary Healthcare – the Dilemmas of a New Paradigm**

These notes outline the theoretical review chapter of a post doctor project about the information systems applied to the primary healthcare. The concepts and paradigms discussed in this chapter were the work of Bruno Latour, Boltanski and Thévenot.

The work show how key social science concepts and paradigms can be applied by researchers on studies about complexities generated by the introduction of the technologies of communication and information in healthcare. Some studies highlighted the introduction of these technologies provoked deeply changes on professional identities, doctor-patient relationships as well as on human-machine relationships.

The key contributions of this work is considering social system as one dynamic process in which humans and non-humans are two constantly changing, negotiating their interests and according new rules and behaviors. In these theoretical frameworks, humans and non-humans have similar capacity in terms of agency and of influence.

The authors believe that all individuals have the capacity to formulate the theories to support their choices. In this way, it is the responsibility of the analysts to follow them and to take them into account.

It has led to a lot of applications, some which will be exemplified in these notes: 1. Innovative conceptualization about role of humans and non-humans in social systems (both of them can change social systems through negotiation processes); 2. Actors are self-motivated; 3. Actors and objects can occupy positions of representation; 4. Actors have discordant voices (an actor can serve for that network, he is occupying representative position); (when an actor influences another one in solving problems situation, he is occupying influence position); (when an actor’s claim provoke changes in network structure, he is occupying discordant positions); 4. The disputes show how the power is distributed between actors and what the tools of control used by them.

#### RC46-776.1

**FREITAS, MONICA* (Federal University of São João do Rey CAPES/UFSJ)
SANTOS, MARIA JOAO (High Institute of Economics and Management, University of Lisbon)
MENEUZZO, MARCO (University of Tor Vergata)
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**The Concept of Social Responsibility Applied to the Health Care Sector: The Case of Portugal.**

This paper aims to show that the concept of Social Responsibility (SR) has been fundamental to consolidating, reformulating and implementing the changes of socio-economic rules of hospitals in a period of social controversy around health care. For instance, elaboration and divulgence of sustainability reports, communication on social responsibility programs through hospital’s websites, implementation of certification ISO 9001 and ISO 14001, application of internal and external systems and stakeholder’s management models.

The research shows that SR practices grew up when Portuguese healthcare sector was undergoing a period of intense criticism from the public-private partners consolidate with the Portuguese State. The study showed that at the same time the period of controversy has been fruitful to implementation of SR in healthcare because it generated “social immunities” so that the hospitals could adopt behavior, symbols and languages to legitimate the new public management (NPM) models in healthcare.

The concept of Social Responsibility seemed to be a new way through which healthcare organizations and professionals could achieve the social license that they needed to operate their NPM systems.

One of the motives that also contributed to hospital mobilization was the necessity to achieve the equilibrium between the demands of universal access to healthcare and the demands of economic efficiency within the new public management decisions taken by managers and clinicians. Undoubtedly, SR contributed to this equilibrium. But Social Responsibility found institutional and cognitive barriers that difficult its introduction and expansion. To overcome these barriers, hospitals developed a network of partnerships and negotiation models in very different modes as well as creating new social regimes, for instance, increasing transparency and democratic participation within decision process. Case studies (of public, public-private, and private hospitals) provide empirical support for the analyses and conclusions presented in the paper.

**TG04-978.4

**FRENCH, MARTIN* (Concordia University, Sociology & Anthropology)

**Playing with Risk: Video Games, Virtual Goods, and Volatility in Markets**

**Abstract**

Theorizing the nature of derivatives in late capitalism, Benjamin Lee and Randy Martin (2016) argue that their volatility plays a key role in economic risk management and risk-taking. Derivatives can be thought of as “contingent claims”, and as “contracts among counterparties with a payout that depends upon some uncertain future event” (Lee and Martin 2016: 8). And volatility “is the randomness in things that is felt as the intensity of change,” as we approach this uncertain future event (Lee and Martin 2016: 4). With reference to derivatives and their volatility, this paper explores everyday practices that play with risk in markets. Instead of foregrounding the markets of finance capitalism, however, key cases considered will be the representation of markets in video games (e.g. the stock market in Grand Theft Auto V), and the real-money market in virtual goods associated with games (e.g. Valve Corporation’s Steam Marketplace). In these markets, users learn to play with risk in interesting ways, inviting a re-thinking not only of the role of play in the types of edgework and risk-taking characteristic of economic life, but also of the (derivative) linkages between markets of all kinds in late capitalism.

**Reference**


**RC38-668.4

**FREUDHOFMAYER, SABINE* (University of Vienna)

**Students’ Educational Biographies within a Changing Higher Education System in Austria**

Societal shifts towards knowledge economies and the globalisation of markets have caused significant institutional change within European universities. One central aspect of universities’ transformation process is the Bologna Process which has been implemented in order to meet the demands of a global economy. In particular in German speaking countries, the Bologna Process and the introduction of a new two-tiered study structure, consisting of Bachelor and Master programmes, has affected students’ educational trajectories. This structure has increased both rigid regulations (such as the successive achievements of credit points) and flexibility (as students can more easily change study subjects and study across European countries) and thereby reconfigured individual biographies. However, the interrelation between individual biographies and a modified higher education system has not yet been examined. Therefore, this paper focuses on the question of how students shape their educational biographies and experience higher education under changing institutional environments. Biographical-narrative interviews with former students of educational science at two Austrian university sites have been carried out to explore how they construct their educational biographies within a specific study environment. To assess the impact of the new study structures students are sampled into two groups: one that graduated before and one that finished their Master degree after the implementation of the Bologna Process. Students’ narratives are analysed abductively following principles of reconstructive methodology. The results highlight differences and continuities among the two groups. In both cases, they form their educational biographies. It is outlined that individuals’ constructions of their educational biographies are clearly embedded within institutional imperatives and the given study context. However, the analysis also highlights that individuals used biographical meanings as reflective spaces to influence regulations and to shape their educational environments.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
FREY, PHILIPP* (ITAS-Karlsruhe Institute of Technology)

Concrete Utopian Thinking As Socio-Epistemic Practice. the Case of the Automation and the Maker Movements

In our talk, we want to show that an analysis of the generation of alternative futures can draw inspiration from Ernst Bloch’s notion of concrete-utopian thinking. Bloch analyzed the social embeddedness of utopian thinking and promoted the conscious mediation of (scientific) investigations of present social tendencies and the normativity of classical utopian visions. Consequently, we propose that concrete-utopian thinking can be understood as a socio-epistemic practice that facilitates the generation of alternative futures. Instead of reifying these ideas, we will show that their development takes place in contested fields of practice with divergent interests and complex (power) dynamics involved. Precisely because of this, the focus of ‘concrete utopias’ on developing and imperfect forms of experimentation in a dynamic and unfolding present enables us to trace emancipatory potentials without romanticising the realities of social development. Rather, we will argue that precisely in these opalescent fields of practice lies potential for novelty that might not yet be expressed in public discourse. Our case studies will be two major emancipatory visions that have received increased attention in the past years: the emancipation from socially necessary labour propagated by progressive commentators in light of the accelerating wave of automation on the one hand and the self-determination of creative work due to highly adaptable, individualized and decentralised technology on the other hand. In the first example, progressive actors aim to push a new emancipatory discourse into politics. In the maker movement, novel digital platforms for knowledge sharing and production (e.g. 3D-printers) have spurred a wave of experimentation with novel organisational forms and emancipatory visions. Providing insights from both participatory action research and discourse analysis, we will shed light on the question how these ideas are embedded in social context and practices and how particular actors combine ‘imagination’ and ‘practice’ to push towards their alternative futures.

In order to respond to this mandate, these institutions carried out a reflection on traditional university practices and generated innovations in institutional structures, student orientation and support dispositives and in teacher training. They also intended to build a close link with the communities where they are located, in terms of knowledge transfer and technological linkage. In this paper we intend to critically analyze these strategies in two of these new universities of Greater Buenos Aires, to identify their achievements and their deficiencies regarding democratization of higher education.

To do this, we do not only resort to institutional documents and in-depth interviews with university authorities in charge of different institutional areas, but we also seek to put this institutional perspective in counterpoint with the perspectives of students from disadvantaged groups. The latter allow us to explore the challenges these students encounter in accessing university and developing their career. We also analyze how the institutional strategies implemented respond to students’ needs, and which challenges remain disregarded.

In order to grasp students’ perspective, we have collected life stories from junior and advanced students of Social Sciences and Health Sciences. The reconstruction of educational, family and labor trajectories has allowed us to understand the university experience in the context of their whole life experience.

FRISINA, ANNALISA* (University of Padova)

(De)Racializing Italians. a Visual Essay on the Conflict about the Reform of the Citizenship Law 91/1992

My paper discusses the role played by the images in the reproduction of racial hierarchy and in its criticism. Visuality is part of the history of European capitalist modernity (Mizroff 2011) and its visual oppositions between “us” and “them” still have dramatic material effects, in Italy too. Visuality classifies and divides social groups, then legitimates these divisions through an “aesthetics of status quo” (Fanon 1961). I will show the research example of the long campaign against and in favour of the reform of the Italian citizenship law 91/1992, focusing on the “right to look” (as a visual claim to a political subjectivity) of children of migrants (the so called “second generation”) and of young people self-defined as “Afro-Italians” and “Italians without Citizenship”.

A visual essay will be screened in order to facilitate a debate on the reproduction of white supremacy in the neo-fascist propaganda and on the celebration of Black Italians in the alternative public sphere created by social media (Nakamura 2007).

FRISINA, ANNALISA* (University of Padova)

Unlearning Everyday Racism (and sexism) in Italy. a Photovoice Research with Young People

The first part of my paper introduces the theoretical framework (a dialogue between Post/de-colonial sociology, Critical Race Theory and Visual Studies) and offers a reflexive account of a participatory visual research with young people from the North East of Italy. They were invited to take pictures on three themes: “Self-portraits of a new generation”; “People/places in the city I live in that make me feel (in)secure”; “Feeling a citizen, feeling a foreigner”. Thanks to photovoice method, children of migrants claimed citizenship through images and challenged everyday racism/sexfism lived in their cities (Padova and Verona) and in their schools (two technical upper secondary school, one vocational school and two scientific lycées).

The second part of my paper is devoted to discuss methodological issues. Drawing from critical reflections on the limits of participatory visual research (Luttrell and Chalfen 2010; Guillemin and Drew 2010), I will propose to “unpack photovoice” in three methods (subjective image making; serial focus groups with photo-elicitation; participant observation, for understanding the audience’s reception of the research visual representations). The paper will thus underline the relevance of focus groups with photo-elicitation for negotiating Otherness, questioning the whiteness of Italians and offering a transformative safe space for racialized young people.
Recent contributions (Koch & Fritz 2014; Fritz 2016; Jakobsson, Muttarak & Schoyen-Nuremberg) uncover the extensive and unequal distribution of environmental and social policies between social classes and countries. There is a 'triple injustice' (Gough 2013): the brunt (Buchs et al. 2011) and pay the bill. Tackling these problems requires a comprehensive approach to environmental and social policy efforts within an integrated 'eco-social policy' framework (Gough 2013). The adoption of the SDGs was a first important step but more need to follow. Based on the analytical distinction of the three Rs (Deacon 2007), this paper tracks the latest developments in the emerging field of global eco-social policy and discusses to what extent major projects, actors and institutions refer to unified eco-social strategies in the fight against social and environmental injustice. Theoretically, the paper follows Gough's suggestion that there are three stages of integrating social with environmental policy. It critically assesses whether instruments and strategies are designed as compensation, co-benefit, or unified eco-social policy. The paper argues that despite the current political roll-back trends in many world regions, there is a growing global awareness of ecological risks such as climate change and the massive social consequences they entail.

**RC20-JS-78.2**

FRITSCH, NINA-SOPHIE* (Vienna University of Economics and Business)

**EBENSPERGER, SABINE** (Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg)

**European Perspectives on Occupational Gender Segregation**

Occupational gender segregation is prevalent across Europe and has been a remarkably persistent characteristic of the labor markets in Western industrialized countries. There have been few changes with respect to the extent of gender segregation over the last decades, even though the female participation in the labour force is steadily increasing and levels of qualification are converging. The majority of studies concentrates on various outcomes of occupational gender segregation – particularly by referring to the gender wage gap. But in order to intensify our understanding of this research topic, it is necessary to take a closer look on the actual causes and backgrounds by applying a detailed analysis of the occupational level itself. Therefore, the main research questions of this paper are: How has gender composition developed in different occupational groups in Europe over the last 10 years? And which occupational preferences and working conditions help to explain occupational gender segregation? Drawing on secondary data from the LFS (2005-2015) and the EWCS (2000, 2010, 2015), in the first step of the analysis a descriptive overview is established using various index measurements determining gender segregation and gender concentration. In the second step exploratory factor analyses are applied in order to detect intrinsic and extrinsic professional values. The factorial values are subsequently integrated into an OLS regression model, whereas the share of women resp. men in different occupations are serving as regressands in this context. In a final step, we examine in greater detail if occupation specific working conditions regarding work-life-balance (e.g. part-time work) can contribute to explain occupational gender segregation. We focus on Germany and generate an occupational panel dataset which is based on individual information from the German Microcensuses (1996-2011). Results of this case study will show if changes in working conditions lead to changes of occupations’ gender composition.

**RC42-JS-66.3**

FRITZ, JAN MARIE* (University of Cincinnati)

**Cities for CEDAW: Notes on Effective Intervention**

The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on December 18, 1979. The treaty has thirty articles and covers topics such as educational opportunities; sex trafficking; women’s rights in political and public life; access to health care; rural women; economic and social rights; and equality in marriage and family life.

The United States (US) is one of the few UN Member States that has not ratified CEDAW. In the US, there has been a movement to have cities declare themselves as CEDAW cities. This initiative has the support of the United States Conference of Mayors (2014). This kind of effort raises awareness about CEDAW, provides a framework for community action and calls attention to the fact that the US has not ratified the treaty.

Cincinnati, Ohio is now considered a City for CEDAW. Based on my experience as a founder of the Cincinnati for CEDAW Community Coalition, a number of points may be made about effective intervention: identify needed community partners; do not underestimate the importance of political will; provide adequate financing; develop ‘right-sized’ basic documents (e.g., resolution, ordinance); help set priorities and timelines; discuss girls as well as women; look for opportunities to use the different levels of intervention to support the initiative; and make plans for community monitoring.

**RC19-366.1**

FRITZ, MARTIN* (Bielefeld University)

**Towards Global Eco-Social Policy: Combining Social Justice and Environmental Sustainability**

The idea of environmental sustainability always had a hard time against firm economic interests and the powerful games of political actors. Nature cannot speak for itself and the people mostly affected by ecological damage were not heard in political debates for a long time. Green issues gained major political influence only as an attachment to the more popular concept of socio-economic modernization. Environmental concerns were used for greening business interests and promoting visions of ‘sustainable development’ and ‘green growth’.

While these ideas are still predominant today, a new political alliance is forged: Global social policy more and more is concerned with the problem that the causes, costs and consequences of ecological degradation are distributed unequally between social classes and countries. There is a ‘triple injustice’ (Gough 2013): the brunt (Buchs et al. 2011) and pay the bill. Tackling these problems requires a comprehensive approach to environmental and social policy efforts within an integrated ‘eco-social policy’ approach (Gough 2013). The adoption of the SDGs was a first important step but more need to follow. Based on the analytical distinction of the three Rs (Deacon 2007), this paper tracks the latest developments in the emerging field of global eco-social policy and discusses to what extent major projects, actors and institutions refer to unified eco-social strategies in the fight against social and environmental injustice. Theoretically, the paper follows Gough’s suggestion that there are three stages of integrating social with environmental policy. It critically assesses whether instruments and strategies are designed as compensation, co-benefit, or unified eco-social policy. The paper argues that despite the current political roll-back trends in many world regions, there is a growing global awareness of ecological risks such as climate change and the massive social consequences they entail.

**RC49-824.3**

FRIZZERA, MARIANA* (Faculdade de Direito de Vitória)

PAZÓ, CRISTINA (Estácio de Sá de Vitória)

**The Effectiveness of the Sexual and Reproductive Rights of the Women with Mental Desorder and Intellectual Disability in Brazil**

This article has the aim to reflect about the discriminatory treatment given to women with intellectual disability and mental disorder, who had their sexual and reproductive rights, historically, violated. We attempt with this study to understand these rights as human rights and as formateurs of identity, representing an important dimension in life of people with mental disorder and intellectual disability, who must be protected. Therefore, we can see urgency in carrying out these rights, since they involve study of gender, hypervulnerability, exclusion and social stigmatization of woman, besides violence suffered by them due to lack of information and sexual education. Women with mental disorder and intellectual disability face a double vulnerability which is related to both question of gender and cognitive impedment that exist in relation with social-environment. The disorder and the disability arise as a collective health problem and also as the health of the own woman during her life since the actions addressed to the attendance of her necessities are almost inexistent, mainly concerning her sex and reproductive rights. In light of this context, the law 13.146 (Brazilian Law of Inclusion of Person with Disability), is in force since January 2016. Among changes made by it, there is the reform of the Disability theory, since people with disability became fully capable after it. So, is pertinent to make the following question: how do sexual and reproductive rights of women with mental disorder and intellectual disability, who are conferred by Law 13.146, can be affected? The purpose is to demonstrate the importance and necessity, not only of the statement of the laws, as the Statute of People with Disability, which recognized several rights to people with mental disorder and intellectual disability, but also the adoption of public policies that effectively promote these rights in a fully way.

**RC47-799.4**

FROELICH, JOHANNA* (University of Oldenburg, Germany)

**Expectations of the Future As Motivation in New Rightist Movements**

This paper seeks to increase such knowledge and investigates how attitudes towards eco-social and welfare policies are related to each other. Building on recent contributions (Koch & Fritz 2014; Fritz 2016; Jakobsson, Muttarak & Schoyen 2017) it analyses new data from the European Social Survey 2016 which contains two thematic modules: questions about welfare policies and climate change attitudes. This unique set-up allows for comparative and multidimensional analyses exploring the latent eco-social patterns within public opinion. In the analyses the relations, tensions and interdependencies between social and ecological issues will be discovered and compared among welfare regimes, countries and classes. The results will contribute to a better understanding of cross-country, welfare state and class differences in society-nature relations and provide useful information about the public support that eco-social policies may get or not get from these actors.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Social movement research focused for quite a long time on movements aiming at progressive and democratic social change. However, there has been little to no sociological interest for rightist movements and their aspirations, even though certain similarities are obvious: the struggle for an alternative future through the medium of protest. The major distinction lies in the assessment of past, present and future. In contrast to many left-wing movements, right wing movements rate present and especially the past as rather positive -- the future however as fundamentally threatening. Thus, the struggle for an alternative future is focused on preserving the past against the perceived threats. In my contribution I analyze to what extent the perception of the threatening future motivates new-rightist-activists in Germany to commit specific actions. My analysis is based on Gesa Lindemann’s concept of care. According to Lindemann the motivation to act is always connected to the specific reference to the subjective relevant future, which the self expects. The person gets confronted with the potential failure and gets motivated to act in order to prevent the future failure. This present motivation is called to care. The concept of care rests on the subjectively perceived relevancy of the future: if the potential failure of the future does not affect the person, he or she will not care. This implies that for my analysis I need to investigate how individual activists perceive themselves as affected by the threatening future. Therefore, I conducted an ethnographic field research for several months. I observed four new-rightist-groups at informal gatherings, training and political actions like demonstrations. Furthermore, I interviewed key participants and evaluated public self-representations. The qualitative data were coded based on the grounded theory method.

**The Immediate Dimension of Violence in the Communication of German New-Rightists**
In the Neue Rechte, a new-rightist movement in Germany, the participants proclaim themselves in public as strictly non-violent. This non-violent attitude seems to be a strategic way to distance themselves from the “Old right” Nazis, who have a poor reputation in Germany and are antagonized. The strategic dimension of the non-violence becomes evident considering that the participants are presenting themselves to each other as having the potential to commit acts of violence. This provokes the question whether the communication about potential violence does in fact serve to replace immediate violence in far-right groups. In the sociological discussion the term ‘violence’ is not neutral. Colloquially, to call something ‘violent’ means to delegitimize it. Nonetheless, in order to understand violent phenomena, it is necessary to have an analytic concept that incorporates the social specifics of violence. Thus, I adopt the violence concept of Gesa Lindemann, who describes violence as ‘mediated immediacy’ according to Helmut Plessner. This concept allows to describe the immediate dimension of violence, in the sense of violence as an immediate embodied interaction in the Here-Now. Furthermore, this immediate act is mediated through the reference to mediating third parties. These third parties are important to understand the morality of violence: the existence of violence indicates breached normative expectations. In committing violence the perpetrators state, that their expectations are valid, even if they are breached. To study the communication about potential violence as violence means in fact to study to what extent the immediate dimension of violence can be found in the verbally mediated violence. In my contribution I try to answer the question based upon ethnographic field research consisting of participatory observations over several different groups, interviews with key actors and public self-representations in the Neue Rechte. The qualitative data were coded based on the grounded theory methodology.

**Parents’ Attitudes Matters: A Research on Parents’ Attitudes Towards Homosexuality in China**
LGBTQ rights fighting has experienced hardship with no public support, and this is what China LGBTQ groups are encountering. Gaining parents’ acceptance usually taken as the first and most important cornerstone for pushing LGBTQ rights forward. So, in this research, we aim to explore the parents’ attitudes towards homosexuality in China: what features parents’ attitudes and what changes parents’ attitudes to homosexuality in the past decades? Based on three theories of values change – Learning theories, Social judgment theories, Functional theories, this article explores how parents’ attitudes towards homosexuality are formed and changed. We use longitudinal regression analysis on samples from CGSS (Chinese General Social Survey) from 2003 to 2015 to explore the multilevel factors’ effects on the parents’ attitudes.

RC52-861.1

**Conceptual Modeling of the System of Symbolic Construction of Doctors Professional Identity in Russian Media Space.**
A large number of different factors influence the process of constructing professional identity of the individual (personal circumstances, family, education, community, economic situation, labour market, etc.). In the modern world, in the era of information society media has very meaningful role in the process of forming a professional identity modern doctor.

Media, on the one hand, are the product of social relations, on the other hand, they determine those relations and processes. Modern media are key factors of formation of professional identity of the modern Russian doctor, reflecting such important components of his professional identity, as the prestige of the profession in society and the attitude of the public towards the representatives of this branch of labor. Also by means of different sources of mass information (TV and radio, broadcasting, print media, Internet) is the formation of the so-called portrait of a modern doctor.

This article provides approbation of conceptual modeling methodology in the context of constructing professional identity of doctors in Russian media-space. Conceptual modeling makes it possible to study static structure of the system in the context of goal-achievement in transition. The authors proceed from the premise that dominant forms of media determine identity matrices through various instruments, be they traditional media, social networks, blogs, films, advertising, television or TV series. All these forms of communication transmit certain symbolic codes perceived by individuals, that are built into multi-level identification matrix.

This paper is written within framework of the interdisciplinary paradigm and implements the method of social modeling, in particular conceptual modeling. Conceptual modeling makes it possible to study the static structure of the system in the context of the its goal-achievement while in transition.

The article was written with the support of the Russian Science Foundation project No. 16-18-10306.
Facebook contact records from about 800 respondents, we plan to extract and construct various features at individual, tie, and contact levels, and examine how different online contact patterns help differentiate the respondents' network resources and social capital. The information about resources and social capital will be derived from both position generator and resource generator in the survey data. This is expected to reveal key connections between recorded data on social media and self-reported survey results, both from identical individuals in a nationally representative sample.

RC16-297.3
FUCHS, STEPHAN* (university of virginia)
Observing Facts and Values
Observing Facts and Values: A Brief Theory and History Abstract
Not acknowledging the history and metaphysics of the fact/value distinction has led to confusion about the difference between the normative and the cognitive, and disputes on whether there are ways to move from one side, facts, to the other, values. One solution is to recognize values as more “objective” than facts, and thus blur the common way of drawing this distinction. The origin of the distinction between facts and values appears in the space between them, when and where it is uncertain whether an observation becomes fact or value. Once values turn into subjective beliefs, the entire distinction collapses, and modernity begins to end.

RC09-179.3
FUCHS-SAWERT, LUCIA* (Free University of Berlin)
Non-Governmental Volunteer Receiving Organisations in Ecuador: Disciplining Global Citizens
International development volunteering (IDV) has become a popular practice of development in the last decades: Young people from the Global North go to the Global South to contribute to development – whatever this might mean in the specific context, IDV is actively supported by Governments in the North, like in the German programme weltwärts, which has sent more than 26,000 volunteers to the South in the past 10 years. Most of the practical work with the volunteers is managed by (IN)GOs that cooperate with the programmes. While the Government provides funding, programmatic guidelines, and the public representation, (I)NGOs take over the practical tasks. Especially (IN)NGOs in the South are the ones that work with the volunteers during their placements. Therefore, they shape the way IDV is performed in situ, and which meanings and identities are (re-)produced through it.

With a discourse ethnographic approach, and through a postcolonial lens, I investigate how IDV is interpreted from the perspective of non-governmental volunteer receiving organisations in Ecuador. How do they conceptualise the role of the volunteers and their own role? What does development mean for them? Which are the discourses that structure IDV on the ground? First results indicate that the concept of development does not figure prominently in the imaginary of the people involved in the receiving organisations. They were mostly concerned with keeping the volunteers safe and happy, and disciplining them sufficiently so that they would not be too much of a hindrance to the projects’ work flow. However, their lack of experience and discipline was tolerated, because, based on their origin from the North, they were associated with positive values like modernity and cosmopolitanism that the locals supposedly lacked. This shows that IDV, in the way it is currently organised, carries the risk of reproducing traditional North/South hierarchies.

RC33-610.3
FUCHS-SAWERT, LUCIA* (Free University of Berlin)
The Construction of Space in International Volunteering and the Global/Local-Split
International volunteering is an increasingly popular practice in the field of development: Young people from the Global North go to the Global South to work in social projects there. While the North/South divide includes more than geographic locations, international volunteering depends upon a material movement in geographic space: The volunteer has to go to a specific place, which automatically acquires a symbolic meaning through that. Even though the North/South distinction is downplayed in most programmes, this place is necessarily located in the Global South. Without this location, and what is associated with it on a symbolic and discursive level, the practice would not be possible.

Examining the websites of volunteer sending organisations with a discourse analytical approach, I analyse how the global space is separated in volunteer sending and receiving places. I argue that a part of this construction is the dissolution of the significance of space for some, while it becomes very important for others. This leads to a global/local-split: Global people, who are detached from a specific location, go to a fixed point in time and space to perform their role as volunteers there. Those who receive their services, on the other hand, are closely associated with their local place. These results will be complemented with an analysis of the perception of space of people involved in international volunteering in Ecuador, based on both interviews and blog entries.

On a methodological level, I focus on the question how, with the means of discourse analysis, the spatial dimension can be analysed in a practice where it is, at the same time, very present and very absent. For this purpose, I will follow traces of space in a mixed sample of materials, including blog entries, photographs, websites, and interviews.

RC04-81.20
FUENTES, SEBASTIAN* (CONICET/PLACSO-Argentina)
The “Secondarization” of Higher Education in Argentina: Recruitment and Distinction in Institutional and Pedagogical Formats
The purpose of this paper is to analyze the process by which private universities in Buenos Aires develop strategies to recruit students from upper-middle and upper classes families. The universities implement pedagogical and institutional actions that allowed them to “hold” students during their courses, fostering students’ belongings and well-being at the institutions. I call this process as the “secondarization” of private universities: an adaptation of the format and organization of high schools (“escuelas secundarias”). This designate a set of practices that make the university more “friendly” and “close” to the students: tutoring, participation in student centers and “pastoral-catholic” activities, new students mentored by advanced students, closer relationship between teachers and students, small groups in classroom, and green campuses and technological infrastructure which reminds students the spatial experience they had in private and wealthy secondary schools. The trajectory between secondary and the higher education level is perceived as a continuum. These are instances to preserve the distinction of upper and upper middle class families, because they assure the graduation and attachment to institution and family values, reinforcing social selection in a context of higher education expansion, locally and globally. At the same time, I signal a tension in this continuum and social selection: young students experience university as if they were high schools students which may also mean being teenagers, people who still need to be tutored and controlled. This representation appears as a risk in front of young people who study in crowded universities and develop self-autonomy as a sign of their maturity as future adults. Social selection challenges social representations of age that still are common to different social classes in Argentina.

RC28-514.15
FUERSICH, LAURA* (FAU Erlangen Nurnberg)
Educational Standardization within Occupations: Explaining Inequality in Sweden
The role of educational attainment in labour market outcomes is a widely reported phenomenon, though there remains a residual, unexplained part of this inequality. However, the interplay between micro and macro levels still lacks important investigations, since wage setting mechanisms at the individual level cannot be considered as independent from the context in which they arise. Therefore, we examine the role of heterogeneity in educational backgrounds within occupations as factor in explaining income inequality in the Swedish labour market. The Swedish registered microdata provides a unique opportunity to investigate the interrelation of heterogeneity in educational attainment and inequality. By building on theories of social closure, functionalism, and human capital; we can bridge the gap between the micro and macro analyses of inequality in the labour market.

We demonstrate patterns of standardization using the tSNE visualization algorithm, and subsequently, we apply the Theil index to estimate inequality and to calculate the effect of heterogeneity on inequality from 2002 to 2012. In particular, we distinguish between inequality within and between occupations by looking at the variance of wages within occupations and between them. The above noted heterogeneity of educational backgrounds is measured on the occupational level, whereas we calculate an entropy index on the basis of marginal attainment within educational categories to operationalize heterogeneity. Calculating descriptive correlations, we observe a positive correlation between the entropy index, which represents homogeneity of educational backgrounds within occupations, and occupational inequalities within as well as between occupations. The preliminary result is that standardization expands over the study period. Furthermore, higher standardization leads to an increase in inequality between occupations, while inequality within occupations declines. A specific line of inquiry arising is the restriction of access to more standardized occupations for vulnerable population subgroups.
We examine the trends observed in Japan with respect to the three pairs of associations involving class origin (O), education (E), and class destination (D), which is the OED triangle. The association between class origin and education refers to educational inequality, and the association between education and class destination pertains to returns to education. The association between origin and destination relates to intergenerational mobility and the openness in class structure. Recent studies on social mobility in some European nations report a trend of educational expansion weakening, implying greater social fluidity and openness, and suggest the role of education in increasing social fluidity over time.

To examine the long-term trends in Japan, we use data from the Social Stratification and Social Mobility Surveys (SSM), which are nationally representative surveys that have been conducted every ten years since 1955 in Japan. We restrict our analysis to men between the ages of 30 and 64 because earlier SSM did not include women respondents.

We find that the pairs of associations (OE, ED, and OD) are remarkably stable in post-war Japan. Despite the expansion of the educational system during this period, the extent of inequality of educational opportunities (OE association) remained the same over time, as did the extent of returns to education (ED association). We confirm the earlier finding that Japan does not exhibit any clear trend toward greater openness in the OD association. Furthermore, we find that the OD association does not vary by the level of education in Japan, in contrast to some European countries where the OD association is weak or absent among the highly educated, class origin continues to affect class destination even among those who attended the institutions of higher education in Japan. We discuss the implications of these empirical findings.

Environmental Justice and Addressing Radioactive Contamination: Fukushima Nuclear Accident in Japan and the Withdrawal of Evacuation Orders in 2017

In the aftermath of the Fukushima nuclear power plant disaster, the Japanese government and Tokyo Electric Power Company, the owner and operator of the plant, were criticized for that they concealed crucial information about the disaster. News of more violations has begun to surface since rehabilitation and revitalization efforts began at the areas contaminated by radioactive emissions. In this report, we seek to examine the new claims from the standpoint of a fieldworker in Fukushima.

The Japanese government repealed evacuation orders in 2017. However, while it was estimated that over 32,000 residents could return to their homes, only about 1,000 residents have returned to these areas. The government insists that these areas are habitable as the annual cumulative radioactive dose is estimated to be lower than 20 millisieverts. On the other hand, many Japanese believe that only an annual cumulative dose of lower than 1 millisievert is safe. There is also a notable lack of communication between the government and people who claim the latter. The lack of communication has led to problems related to social and environmental justice.

While the sustainability and resilience of these communities have been threatened because of decline of population and aging, in the name of revitalization, forests and farms are replaced by factories and solar panels; some are even converted into radioactive waste storage areas. Some residents have expressed their concerns against the conversion of farm lands and forests. However, it is difficult to facilitate a democratic conversation to chart long-term plans for these areas because large numbers of ex-residents have not returned. For, democratic decision-making is an important component of justice.

Japanese nuclear energy policies have long been criticized for the exclusion and displacement they engender; the Fukushima incident does not challenge this allegation.

The results of this study suggest that watching television exerts a significant effect on either the anxiety or behavior of consumers. Secondly, as consumers afford less and less credibility to the government, the more anxious they are likely to become and they will consume less food produced near Fukushima. The objectives of this study are, first, to determine whether watching television affects the consciousness and behavior of consumers in relation to radioactive material. Secondly, it is important to assess how opinions on government credibility influence the consciousness and behavior of consumers. The data utilized in this study are derived from a postal survey carried out in the city of Tokyo and surrounding areas in 2015. As these data comprised a two-stage stratified random sample (n = 1,529), multiple regression analysis was used to investigate the effects of television watching and the credibility of the Government.

The results of this study suggest that watching television exerts no significant effect on either the anxiety or behavior of consumers. Secondly, as consumers afford less and less credibility to the government, the more anxious they are likely to become and they will consume less food produced near Fukushima.
tion is not provided, consumers are likely to search for alternative information to avoid anxiety about food risks.

RC03-76.4
FUJITANI, TADAAKI* (Soai University)
Creating the Unity of a Community through Collective Memory

This study shows the way in which collective memory is used as a constituent part of community cohesion, especially after the occurrence of a disruptive event. For this, the works of Bergson (1896) and Hallwachs (1925) on memory have been explored. The results of the study are obtained through fieldwork in Miyakojima, a remote island of Okinawa, Japan. Miyakojima is an island, one from the group of Japanese Southwestern islands. The government plans to deploy the ground arm of the Self-Defense Forces in this island. Nobaru where the construction of facilities is planned is a rural settlement in which about 300 households live. During the Second World War, a Japanese fortress was built on the hills above this settlement, and the inhabitants were at war. After the war, it was handed over to the US military for use as a base station, and the air branch of the Self-Defense Force was deployed here, even after the island was returned to Japan in 1972. The pros and cons of accepting further facilities were discussed throughout the region, and a refusal of acceptance was declared at a briefing session with the government. The rejection came about because the reasoning of the government in favor of the base was inadequate, and residents were already struggling with noise from the existing air base. Though regional history has been published, and traditional festivals are also popular, due to the island’s declining population, the collective memory of the area is diluted. The collective memory, which had been gradually fading, has clearly revived due to the prompting from the outside in the form of the planned Self-Defense Forces base.

Thus, the community keeps its unity in various ways. However, the key element is collective memory. It can clearly revive, given the stimulus of an external force.

RC25-476.1
FUJIIYOSHI, KEIJI* (Ottemon Gakuin University)
Respecting and Considering Others: How Democracy Is Inactivated in Japan?

It is important to respect and consider others in everyday life. It could be true in almost considerability. But what “respect” and “consider” mean should vary from a society to another. How you respect and consider others depends on what kind of society you live in. In some societies, respecting and considering others could mean controlling and suppressing others’ will and Japan is one of the good examples of such societies. Respecting others often means respecting others’ status and role in Japan. It has tendency to neglect what they really want. But this neglect doesn’t necessarily mean disrespecting or destroying their dignity. If you breathe an atmosphere of a society where people are basically supposed to behave according to their status, respecting status of others is directly respecting them for you. It is the case especially when they identify themselves with their status and want to perform its role. They may sometimes appear an automatic and emotionless humanoid that don’t have their own will.

Accepting an assigned status and performing its role as perfectly as possible is one of the most important things that Japanese children are taught and trained. There they have almost no time to think about what they really want. They are led to think that their hope is to meet others’ expectations, which means they identify others’ expectation as their own wish.

RC24-449.4
FUKUNAGA, MAYUMI* (University of Tokyo)
Negotiating ‘Generativity’ Among Human and Non-Human Actors: Re-Organizing Aquaculture in Social-Ecological Restoration of the Contaminated and Devastated Coastal Spaces in the Post-War Japan

This paper examines socio-cultural assumptions underlying to what White (1998) has framed the ‘organic machine model’ and contrasts it with the so-called ‘adaptive ecosystem management model’ as they are implicated as dichotomous forces in notions of ‘productivity’ in redevelopment of lands and waters polluted and devastated as an externalized consequence of economic modernization. Through a case study of historical processes of re-organizing coastal aquaculture in postwar Japan, we can decipher that this dichotomy has undermined governmental and capitalist actors in their efforts to optimize ‘productivity’. Use of discourse analysis, along with ethnographic and archival materials, elucidates that such disparate policy interventions have functioned as an ordered, hegemonic, and disciplined system amidst these two sets of contradictory forces: On the one hand, the ‘organic machine model’ promotes supplanting natural population stocks and biophysical ecosystem processes with artificial and simplified ecosystems, underlain by naive instrumentality and focused on maximizing short-term sustained, commodified quantities, as seen in postwar monoculture cultivation of fish. In contrast, the adaptive ecosystem management model promotes participatory governance among relevant human-community stakeholders, in service to (re-)establishing ecosystem resilience and sustaining replenishable populations of desired resources, as witnessed in recent efforts to organic oyster farming in Seto Inland Sea. A case study highlights how these two sets of contradictory systems can interact dialectically, including through biodiversity-oriented political framings, market and consumers trends, and changes in local livelihood strategies by local producers seeking to (re-)make good rationalized and improved practices. As such, practice, re-organization of aquaculture regenerates natural forces and adaptive networks among humans and non-humans, while tactically using scientific-engineering coupled with adaptive governance of social-ecological dynamics. The paper concludes that human efforts to negotiate ‘generativity’ among human and non-human beings, which originally differentiates among species, arise as an essential pillar of creating local governance for socio-ecological resilience in the Anthropocene.

RC35-642.2
FUKUOKA, KAZUYA* (Saint Joseph’s University)
TAKITA-ISHI, SACHIKO* (Yokohama City University)
Memory, Others, and Intergenerational Responsibility Among the Japanese Youth

Memory wars in Asia still revolve around Japan. It has been seventy years since the end of the last war and Japan has never fully reconciled with its Asian neighbors, especially China and South Korea. Japanese society is still haunted by the question of how to commemorate Japan’s past wrongs and atone for the physical as well as the psychological wounds it caused in Asia. In this context, also respecting and considering others depends on what “respect” and “consider” mean should vary from society to another.

RC37-665.2
FULLER, MARTIN* (Department of Sociology, Technische Universität Berlin)
Art World Urbanism: On Iconic Cities and Urban Myths

This paper seeks to answer the questions: What kind of cities does the art world mobilize in and pay attention to? How do cities shape the careers of artists? Looking at iconic cities within the art world of contemporary visual art, I suggest that the concepts of iconicity and myth help us answer these questions. Drawing upon research on early career artists who are seeking to establish themselves as visual artists in Berlin and New York, this paper traces how these iconic cities are imbued with myths that are collectively shared and widely recognized. These myths, such as the central importance of New York’s galleries and institutions or Berlin as a mecca for up-and-coming artists, resonate beyond the city and into the global art world. Early career artists who are ‘based in Berlin’ or ‘live and work in New York’ benefit from the symbolic resonance of myths. This resonance on an international scale is important for early career artists, especially in an increasingly ‘global’ art world. But on a more local scale, within both cities, artists learn to embody, perform and confront myths that circulate differently in New York and Berlin. The myths of these and other iconic cities take on a deep and sustained power, even when the specific urban conditions of a city change.

RC12-245.11
FULLIN, CARMEN* (Derecho FGV-SP, Brésil/UOttawa)
Les Peines En Milieu Ouvert Destinées Aux Femmes: En Quoi Sont-Elles Différentes?

Face au phénomène de la massification des peines de travail communautaire (PTC) que l’on constate, au cours des dernières années, au Brésil, nous cherchons à savoir s’il est possible d’identifier, dans les pratiques et représentations des acteurs sociaux qui participent de la mise en œuvre de cette peine des innovations sémantiques qui tendent à la décire et à la justifier comme une forme de punition. À partir de l’observation des interactions quotidiennes entre les condamnées et la Maison de Peines et Mesures Alternatives-Femmes/SP, qui s’occupe de l’exécution de PTCs, nous avons analysées les significations que l’on attache à la punition en liberté, par le travail communautaire, dans ce milieu institutionnel spécialisé dans la gestion des peines destinées exclusivement aux femmes.
La bibliographie sur le thème des peines alternatives souligne l'incapacité, de cette forme de sanction pénale, de réduire de manière significative les taux d'incarcération. Cette constatation faite, on doit bien admettre qu'un certain nombre de questions, qui pourraient sans doute écarter une partie au moins des raisons de cet échec, demeurent encore sans réponse. Elles constituent le noyau principal de l'objet de notre recherche.

Qui sont-elles ces femmes qui portent une PTC ? Est-il possible d'identifier, dans les interactions quotidiennes qui ont lieu entre les opérateurs institutionnels chargés de l'application de la PTC, des schèmes de représentations différenciés sur la manière de traiter cette forme de pénalité, lorsqu'on l'applique à des femmes ? Enfin, l'«obstacle cognitif», dont nous parlons Alvaro Pires, qui empêche le droit pénal de se renouveler par le refus d'incorporer à son arsenal punitif des modalités des sanctions propres à d'autres systèmes normatifs se constate-t-il également dans l'exécution des peines alternatives aux femmes ou, au contraire, peut-on y voir de nouvelles significations de l'acte de punir ?

**RC15-289.8**

**FUNDYTUS, KATRINA** (University of Calgary)

**STONES, CHEYANNE** (University of British Columbia)

**GODLEY, JENNY** (University of Calgary)

**PELLER, PETER** (University of Calgary)

**MCLAREN, LINDSAY** (University of Calgary)

**Social Class and Health in Canada: Can Sociological Theory Inform Data Collection?**

**Background.** Recent theoretical developments in sociology emphasize cultural and relational aspects of social class. Although many quantitative health studies support the positive association between social class and health, much of this research does not have an explicit theoretical grounding. Existing data sources may not permit quantitative research on social class and health that takes into account modern theories of social class. **Objective and Methods.** Our objective was to examine the extent to which Canadian national data sources permit theoretically-informed quantitative research on social class and health. We first compiled a list of all population-based Statistics Canada data sources available to Canadian academic researchers. Next, drawing from various sociological theories of social class (ranging from Marx to Bourdieu), we developed a full list of potential quantitative indicators of social class, including economic, social, cultural, and relational indicators. We systematically searched each data source's questionnaire or codebook and documented the presence or absence of variables which could be used to operationalize each indicator. Simultaneously, we assessed whether health measures were also included in the data source, and examined the data source for additional measures of intersectionality (including gender, race and ethnicity, and immigrant status). **Findings.** We identified a total of 397 population-based survey cycles which were accessible and had complete documentation, with collection dates from 1965 to 2016. Data extraction and analysis are still in progress, but to date our findings suggest that 1) indicators of economic capital are the most frequently mentioned indicators of social class, and 2) it is common to have rich theoretical indicators of social class, and indicators of health, in the same survey. We conclude with recommendations for future quantitative data collection efforts that would enable researchers to include cultural and relational aspects of social class in their analyses of the effects of social class on health.

**RC11-229.3**

**FUNK, LAURA** (University of Manitoba)

**The Emotional Landscape of Accessing Formal Supports: How Social Contexts Shape the Stress of Caring**

Family members often engage in considerable navigational work and for older adults serving at the interface between informal and formal care. This work is more extensive and more challenging in the context of fragmented, uncoordinated and often under-resourced formal systems. As such, systemic features of formal care contexts can generate structural burden. Although in-depth knowledge of how the structural features of formal care contexts play a central role. Stemming primarily from interpretive and thematic analysis of interviews with 32 family carers of older adults, I explicate the emotional dynamics of, and emotional work involved, in navigating a range of health and social services. For instance, carers’ fears of retribution invoked a need for emotional self-control to maintain good relationships with providers. Self-control was also necessitated when carers might otherwise give up on particular services in frustration. When navigation was slow or unsuccessful, carers grappled with guilt and worry. In other cases, navigation required ‘becoming angry,’ and for some carers this was difficult to reconcile with their identity. In addition, although the imperative of adopting a carer identity to access some services might shift feelings of isolation towards feelings of belonging, it may also generate other more problematic emotional outcomes. There were important temporal elements to emotions; as their caring experiences progressed, carer emotions generally shifted from feelings of being lost or confused, to surprise/shock, anger and frustration, and in some cases expanded to simultaneously include elements of pride and confidence. In discussion, I summarize how a sociological understanding of emotions can help in understanding how broader contextual features shape the emotional dynamics of carers’ navigational experiences, indirectly contributing to carer stress and burden.

**RC53-879.3**

**FUNK, LAURA** (University of Manitoba)

**HERRON, RAHCEL** (Brandon University)

**SPENCER, DALE** (Carleton University)

**Violence in Relations of Care: Older Adults with Cognitive Impairment**

Elder abuse dominates much of the existing literature on the topic of violence and older adults. However, there has been growing attention in recent years to aggressive behavior in older adult care recipients with cognitive impairment, particularly in institutional settings. In this paper, we draw on findings from a multi-faceted, qualitative inquiry to examine how aggressive actions from older adults with cognitive impairment are framed: by paid care workers, facility representatives, family carers, tenant neighbours, and in the media. Data include in-person interviews, diaries, and print and online news sources. The intersections that influence public perception and understanding of science and technology to justify the need for continuous and growing investments in research and development. Studies implemented within the framework of so called “deficit model” showed that the perception of science by lay people is not limited with their literacy. Moreover, the growing awareness of the economic and social effects of scientific and technological development eliminated the need for a dialogue between science and society and to provide public control over R&D activities and public engagement in S&T policymaking. Finally, a series of studies has shown that consumers themselves can act as innovators developing new products or their own use, solutions for common social problems and new behavioral patterns. Thus, there is a need for revision of dominating conceptual model that consider innovation as one of the expected and desirable outcomes of scientific development in order to explain if there is a fundamental difference between public understanding of science and public understanding of innovation. The paper suggests a brief review of recent studies in the area and proposes an approach to operational definition and sociological interpretation of innovative behavior of population.

**RC23-425.18**

**FURSOV, KONSTANTIN** (National Research University Higher School of Economics)

**From Public Understanding of Science and Technology Towards Innovation Behavior of Population**

Waken up in the era of European Enlightenment the dragon of science consciousness into the deeper passions of the mind. Moreover, the growing awareness of the economic and social effects of scientific and technological development eliminated the need for a dialogue between science and society and to provide public control over R&D activities and public engagement in S&T policymaking. Finally, a series of studies has shown that consumers themselves can act as innovators developing new products or their own use, solutions for common social problems and new behavioral patterns. Thus, there is a need for revision of dominating conceptual model that consider innovation as one of the expected and desirable outcomes of scientific development in order to explain if there is a fundamental difference between public understanding of science and public understanding of innovation. The paper suggests a brief review of recent studies in the area and proposes an approach to operational definition and sociological interpretation of innovative behavior of population.
with young people living in St. James Town—to document the extent to which
sport/recreation is interwoven within urban imaginaries of (re)development to
influence the manner in which (newcomer) youth interact with, and reinvent the
urban.

RC34-621.1

FUSCO, DANA* (York College)
TIERNEY, HILARY* (MAYNOOTH UNIVERSITY)

Youth Work Education in the US and Ireland

The education of youth workers within diverse global higher education settings
is a scattering of ideology, curriculum, ethos, and learning goals. Yet, one can
often find attention to matters of social justice within the curriculum. The extent to
which higher education can be site for addressing issues of power and challenging
injustice is taken up here. The authors have decades of experience teaching and
research in youth work education (YWE) settings in the United States and the
Republic of Ireland. They will use this body of knowledge to review and compare
the types of social justice content inherent in two YWE programs in the US and
Ireland. Beyond a curriculum analysis will be an interrogation of the pedagogical
experiences that students are immersed in and how such experiences reinforce
or challenge structural inequalities in diverse contexts.

RC30-544.6

FUSULIER, BERNARD* (Université catholique de Louvain)

Coping with Intensive Scientific and Academic Careers: A Gendered
Work/Family Interference

Men and women remain in unequal positions in coping with their very
intensive scientific and academic careers. Several of the mechanisms dissuading
or preventing women from pursuing scientific careers have already been
described in the literature: women getting stuck with paltry, undervalued tasks,
thus manufacturing a “sticky floor”; structuring the scientific field around a
masculine habitus; the “Matilda” effect for women... An additional cause of these
inequalities is observed in the relationship between the private and professional
aspects of the individuals’ lives. The university transmits a “gendered order” in its
organisational structures, principles, customs and habits, in short in the practice of
scientific work. That is due in particular to the ancient structuring of the University
around a male figure: the “university professor” or “scientist” entirely invested in
his work, freed from domestic necessities by an invisible carer (he or she who
‘cares’ for him), so he can devote himself to science. Hence the university was
constructed on a “greedy” model expecting a total, voluntary and impassioned
engagement in work, coupled with a model of work/family dissociation. Based
on a research programme dealing with post-doctoral researchers and recently
tenured researchers, this proposal analyses the role of private life and how it
relates to the professional sphere in their experience of scientific work. In this
respect, it provides some explanatory elements on both the greater vulnerability
of researchers-mothers in the university game and on the configurational
supports (configurations of professional life and private life) needed to offset that
vulnerability.

RC34-619.5

FYFE, IAN* (University of Edinburgh)

Learning to Keep the Faith: Investigating Young People’s
Participation in Multi-Generational Dance Music Culture

Social researchers have been studying youth culture in the UK for over five
decades. The seminal work of the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies
at University of Birmingham highlighted the potential subversive and counter-
hegemonic objectives of youth ‘sub’ and ‘counter’ cultures as forms of resistance
against structural social order. Subsequent academic work heralded a post-
subcultural epoch with emphasis on young people’s use of stylistic resources,
artistic creativity, cultural consumption and the incorporation of images, music,
dance and contemporary forms of art, such as graffiti in shaping the cultural
identity of modern-day youth.
Emergent research evidence is increasingly concerned with the intergenera-
tional influences on youth culture as ageing adults participate in long-standing
music and dance scenes alongside younger peers. The Northern Soul Scene (NSS)
typifies such a multi-generational cultural context. The origins of the NSS are the
industrial towns in North West of England during the 1960s and 1970s. The scene
was built around the celebration and showcase of often-obscure 1960s North
American soul music. Unlike many contemporary music and dance club cultures,
NSS straddles age boundaries due in part to the longevity of the music and mutual
engagement across generations.
Drawing on findings from a small-scale study conducted in the contemporary
NSS, this paper presents and discusses aspects of participation and learning in
a multi-generational cultural setting. The project utilises the notion of situated
learning in the context of the NSS, which in turn is conceived as a community
of practice. (Lave 1991 & Wenger 1998). The enquiry focuses on the respective
learning experiences of both seasoned NSS participants (adult ‘old-timers’) and
more recent joiners (young ‘newcomers’). What can we learn about contemporary
youth culture and identity from this multi-generational community of practice?
prominent in some parts of the world in recent years, sharing certain features with more conventional social movements. Many movements maintain the memory of significant events in social movement history, or those commemorating martyrs for a cause. In such cases, commemoration lends greater emotional salience to that cause. In other cases, commemoration itself becomes a movement's central cause. Migration, caused by events ranging from the Armenian genocide through repression in e.g. Latin American or Middle Eastern countries to the Soviet collapse, has created transnational commemorative movements and post-migrant societies with different cultures of commemoration mix and clash. Drawing on several years of fieldwork, this paper looks at a case study from Berlin: a small initiative that campaigns to transform the famous Soviet war memorial in Treptower Park by individualizing soldiers who were deliberately buried in an anonymous mass grave, as well as renovating other war graves in the region. The initiative was created by a blue collar worker born in Tajikistan and involves both local and international participants, recruited either through family and friendship networks or through contacts with the massive volunteer search and reburial movement that looks for the remains of World War II soldiers in former Soviet countries. In the process, the initiative has developed both conflictual and collaborative relationships with state institutions ranging from municipal administrations to embassies of post-Soviet countries. The paper analyzes the Berlin initiative itself and embeds it in a broader reflection on transnational commemorative movements. In addition to local fieldwork, it draws on data from a multi-year, multi-sided collaborative study of war commemoration in eleven post-socialist countries.

The empirical results obtained so far make us believe that our approach could open new avenues in opinion dynamics research. Mercier's experimental results showed that good arguments can change people's minds on intellective tasks. Our agents engage in dyadic dialogues, with a typical turn-taking structure, up to a point when they stop because: they agree in the intuitive but wrong answer, or they agree on the correct answer, or they agree on the correct answer, but without having really understood the problem. The results of our simulations agree with what observed in Mercier's experiment. Circa 50% of our initially wrong agents change their mind when compelled with arguments favoring the right answers. A/BM models in Sociology rarely explicit the level of actor's reasoning: actors either adopt some conclusions or they don't, because of some sort of "pressure" that somehow wins their resistance (many mechanisms have been proposed in the literature). Our research instead puts an emphasis on reasoning. The empirical results obtained so far make us believe that our approach could open new avenues in opinion dynamics research.

It is often assumed that social movements can be conceptualised solely in terms of agendas, strategies and outcomes. The only alternative sometimes appears to be a rather undifferentiated realm of culture and emotions. This paper attempts to go beyond such assumptions and to specify the ways in which strategic behaviour and emotional attachments are articulated in collective action. We describe our model and experiments with one of these logical problem, defined as: "A bat and a ball cost $1.10 in total. The bat costs $1.00 more than the ball. How much does the ball cost?"

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G ABBRIELLINI, SIMONE* (GECs - Research Group on Experimental and Computational Sociology)  
LORETI, DANIELA (University of Bologna)  
MERCIER, HUGO (Institut des Sciences Cognitives)  
TORRONI, PAOLO (University of Bologna)

**Argumentative Agents with an Empirical Test**

Gabbriellini and Torroni (2014) proposed an agent-based model for social simulation with a micro-model inspired by the argumentative theory of reasoning (Mercier and Sperber 2011) and a computational underpinning based on abstract argumentation. Such model highlighted some limitations of abstract argumentation that motivated us to further our investigation by consider structured argumentation. We defined a new, cognitively-aware computational argument model. These models reflect patterns of reasoning and communication observed in a number of works in empirical psychology. We consider the set of experiments done by Hugo Mercier (Trouche, Sander & Mercier, 2014) aimed at measuring the effect of a single argument on intellective tasks. We describe our model and experiments with one of these logical problem, defined as: "A bat and a ball cost $1.10 in total. The bat costs $1.00 more than the ball. How much does the ball cost?"

Mercier's experimental results showed that good arguments can change people's minds on intellective tasks. Our agents engage in dyadic dialogues, with a typical turn-taking structure, up to a point when they stop because: they agree in the intuitive but wrong answer, or they agree on the correct answer, or they agree on the correct answer, but without having really understood the problem. The results of our simulations agree with what observed in Mercier's experiment. Circa 50% of our initially wrong agents change their mind when compelled with arguments favoring the right answers. A/BM models in Sociology rarely explicit the level of actor's reasoning: actors either adopt some conclusions or they don't, because of some sort of "pressure" that somehow wins their resistance (many mechanisms have been proposed in the literature). Our research instead puts an emphasis on reasoning. The empirical results obtained so far make us believe that our approach could open new avenues in opinion dynamics research.
statistical analysis conducted by us (logistic regressions, multiple correspondence analysis and cluster), explains the processes and drivers by which society adopt and express particular opinions in this crucial issue. In this respect, exploring public opinion by introducing more innovative variables such as the level of awareness an problematization of health and disease (concerns projections), spiral of silence (no responses / neutrality), emotions (comfort versus distress), post-thrathness perceptions and self-preventive representation inter alia, has allowed us to discover new complex interrelations with these variables. This study is an advance of the results of the first study on "public health" held in Poland and methodology (N=2000). Our findings suggest revisiting the instruments of measure of population health. This approach further shows the utility to change current instruments in order to identify crucial population targets, inequalities in health and new directions in risk that appear "invisibilized" in standard health surveys.

RC52-867.5

GABRIELE, GIOVANNA** (Health Inequalities Research Group (GREDS-Emonet), JHU-UPE Public Policy Center, Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona; FocusHealth Research Institute, Barcelona, Spain)


High variability in clinical research and recruitment in clinical trials in oncology has generated a growing interest in the scientific literature. There are limited studies on factors affecting the performance of professionals involved and how they perceive their work. This is especially important to enable behavior patterns improvement. This study assesses Spanish multidisciplinary health professionals' perception on clinical and translational research based on a new combination of theoretical frameworks focused on identifying variables which play a significant role on trial management and professionalism. A mixed multicenter study which included in-depth interviews (n=11), four discussion groups (n=33) and an individualized questionnaire with validated scales associated with the theoretical corpus: situation awareness, sensemaking, professional self-perception and resource scarcity. The participants, selected by theoretical sampling carried out all over Spain, included: oncologists, radiotherapists, radiologists, surgeons, pathologists, study coordinators, nurses, monitors, pharmacists, IEC members and managers. The overall items analyzed were: current and professional participation in clinical trials; breast oncology training; hours dedicated to study; beliefs associated with oneself (professional self-image, personality, control and self-efficacy, social status); work beliefs (mindfulness, attitude, effort/satisfaction balance, burnout; workflow and recruitment; workflow and team coordination and cooperation; training and learning; resolution and readjusting of problems and decision making). The results of the questionnaire were compared with the participants’ narrative discourse. The psychosocial factors that impacted the most on job performance were multidimensional. Interdependent variables with a greater influence for achieving professionalism were the self-perception on personality, professional identity and full attention to work performance were negatively affected by the number of work stressors, emotional vulnerability, resource scarcity and job dissatisfaction. This work was especially recurrent in coordinators, monitors and pharmacists. These results will allow designing transformative strategies to improve more target-oriented professional performance and the creation, more dynamic and effective teams and organizations in research and recruitment.

RC23-435.3

GADECKI, JACEK* (National Institute for Spatial Policy and Housing) AFELTOWICZ, ŁUKASZ (Nicolaus Copernicus University)

Mapping Clusters of Innovative Companies in Polish Cities: Naturally Occurring Innovation ‘Districts’ Vs the Top Down Model.

Social sciences offer a number of alluring formulas for increasing creativity and innovativeness through architectural and urban interventions (T-triad by Florida). These models often present a bird’s eye view and focus on the macro indicators. On the other hand, we see the multiplicity of case studies whose potential ends in the listing of ‘innovation districts’ (The Brave Heart, Springboard, etc). As part of our project entitled ‘Innovation Districts? Creative Industries and Urban Changes’, we are looking at the practices of generating ideas and implementing innovations from a field perspective and attempt to compare several models, simultaneously. Our analysis focus on urban clusters of entities that can be classified as creative companies. The research is conducted in three Polish cities (Cracow, Łódź and Poznań); our sample consists of 3 bottom-up (grass root) clusters of innovative companies that have emerged as a result of the spatial re-location of freelancers and businesses and 3 top-down clusters established by municipal authorities or urban planners. The paper presents the results of the first stage of the longitudinal observation (first measurement out of six). We analyze how and why clusters came to be/ have been settled up, and map how they fit into the broader urban fabric (GIS mapping). We are focusing not only on urban dimension, but also on the space and organizational culture of selected enterprises located in 6 clusters: we apply multi-sited intensive ethnography approach focusing i.e. on spatial organization of work spaces and organizational cultures (3 companies per cluster). The urban and spatial dimension is supplemented by perspective of employees and free-lancers operating with these spaces (11 interviews per cluster).

Generally, we are interested in whether there is a strong link between cultures of innovation and the urban form. Moreover, we want to address the problem of how important solutions work in post-transformations and post-socialist urban realities.

This paper will explore visual representations of violence in contemporary movies as “good guys’ versus ‘the bad guys’, ‘us’ versus ‘them’, ‘the civilized people’ versus ‘the barbarian people’. The film industry is producing a huge number of violent scenes that remain in viewers’ minds, and may afterwards affect their behavior, either through negative impulses. Through decrypting discourse mechanisms in several cinematographic examples, the research aims to explore the impact of such representations on the “civilizing process”, for a better understanding of “civilization” as a notion.

RC16-303.6

GAFICZUK, DARIUSZ* (Newcastle University)

Community - a Classic Revisited

After the partial disappearance from the analytical inventory of sociological inquiry, the concept of community has returned full force. This recovery and reassessment of community is taking place in academic sociology, as well as wider, everyday political and cultural fields. It is hardly a coincidence that the theme of
the recent British Sociological Association’s 2018 annual meeting was precisely 'Identity, Community and Social Solidarity'. Just as it is not just a slip in expression that recently Facebook, whose ambition has grown exponentially with its size, changed its mission statement: 'Making the world more open and connected' was replaced with giving ‘people the power to build community and bring the world closer together’. The aim of this paper is to reconsider the notion of community as presented in Ferdinand Tönnies’s seminal argument from 1887 — his famous Gemeinschaft/Gesellschaft (community/society) dichotomy. As is often the case with classical statements, Tönnies’s text has not been read in its entirety, as an analytical and historical statement that strikes at the heart of modern life, for quite a while. The paper seeks a way of updating Tönnies’s classical take in a way that could renew or at least re-direct our sense and definition of a community as type of ‘ready-made’ space of inclusion or exclusion. Tönnies’s classical statement, as I argue, holds the key to one that can break through the standard inclusion-exclusion understanding of how communities are bound and defined. That promise is based on the notion of ‘enfoldment’ and entwinement of modern individuals in each other’s fates. The crucial shift occurs by replacing responsibility at the level of traditional community, with public opinion/responsiveness that defines mass society. The fundamental question here, one that we need to consider anew, is the nature of the social bond at the core of contemporary life.

GAGNÉ, DIANE* (UQTR)
Constitutionnalisation Du Droit Et Conceptualisation Polymorphique De La Discrimination : Impacts Sur La Démocratie Syndicale
Au Québec, les protections contre la discrimination au travail se sont accrues au cours des dernières décennies et prennent maintenant assises dans une multiplicité de sources juridiques. Par une analyse comportant des dimensions socio-juridiques et empiriques nous cherchons à mieux saisir les défis auxquels sont confrontés les syndicats dans l’application de la norme d’égalité. Cette communication veut examiner comment les syndicats traitent certains problèmes de discrimination au travail à la lumière de la norme d’égalité introduite par la Charte des droits et libertés de la personne. L’intérêt est de comprendre pourquoi ils ignorent ou sous-estiment les processus de discrimination systémique (Legault, 2005, 2006) qui contribuent non seulement à redessiner les frontières de la relation de travail, mais également à fragiliser l’acteur syndical en ébranlant certains de ses fondements, comme la démocratie syndicale.

Dans les deux cas à l’étude, les travailleuses et les travailleurs ayant un statut d’emploi précaire ont déposé une plainte de discrimination à la Commission des droits de la personne et des droits de la personne. Cependant, les plaintes ont échoué dans les deux cas, pour des raisons qui laissent présager la prééminence des droits de gestion sur la norme d’égalité légitimée par la Charte. Cette situation soulève des questionnements sur l’effectivité du droit en matière de lutte contre la discrimination dans les milieux de travail syndiqué.

Les cas mobilisés montrent aussi qu’un ensemble d’acteurs contribue à la réproduction et à la régulation des arrangements institutionnels qui maintiennent les processus de discrimination systémique. Les syndicats apparaissent comme des acteurs de contrainte par le cadre juridique actuel et les représentations dominantes, cependant, ils participent directement à la création de normes discriminatoires et à la reproduction de ces arrangements institutionnels parce qu’ils donnent la priorité à la défense d’une forme institutionnelle de représentation collective associée à la hiérarchisation des conventions collectives.

GAIASCHI, CAMILLA* (University of Milan)
The Gender Gap in Promotion Among Academics: Are We Doing Any Better?
The paper investigates gender inequalities in promotions among academics in a longitudinal perspective. Most of the studies on women and academia are based on cross-sectional data or qualitative methods. This contribution analyzes data on 2000 professors and researchers at the University of Milan (UMIL) through event history analysis and by comparing cross-sectional datasets in time. The aim of the research is twofold. First, it aims at investigating time differences in women and men’s career promotion. Second, it aims at analyzing the variation of women’s rate of promotion in time. Both issues are of great importance to understand whether the vertical segregation in Academia is due to demographic dynamics or to gender discrimination. Longitudinal data on demographic, work and family characteristics have been collected from three different UMIL institutional databases and merged. From a first analysis of the 2016 data, UMIL outperforms the lower proportion both in terms of vertical (29% and 40% of women are full and associate professors) and horizontal segregation (the percentage of women is higher than the national average in seven disciplines among which six STEMMS). On the other hand, two aspects remains problematic. First, the proportion of women among fixed-term researchers (a recently introduced position which has substituted open-ended researchers) is much lower, both at UMIL and at the national level, than the traditional proportion of female open-ended researchers. This may be due to an “anticipation” of the gender gap in promotion from the B grade, as it was before the reform, to the C grade. Second, women are promoted in lower proportions than men at each stage of the ladder and, for those in A grade, in lower proportions than the stock of women at the same level. This suggests that discrimination occurs. Analyzing promotion data through time will allow to test this hypothesis.

GAIZAUSKAITE, INGA* (Institute of Sociology at Lithuanian Social Research Centre)
Dealing with (Un)Expected in Qualitative Research Field-Work
Qualitative research aims at delving deeply into subjective perspectives of research participants, their life practices, biographies, and surrounding social contexts. Therefore, in qualitative field-work a researcher needs developing ability to build rapport with research participants, keeping balance between scientific aims and human sensitivity, and being able to open up for realities of participants. Field-work is probably the most interesting and challenging step within qualitative research process due to its unpredictability, regardless of the level of methodological preparedness. Indeed, there is a vast methodological literature and teaching about the philosophical and methodological grounds of qualitative research as well as guidelines how to properly conduct it to best correspond to the core presumptions of qualitative approach. However, it is also clear that often things do not happen “by a book” in qualitative field-work and there is always an element of unexpected (when even a well thought-of plan is hindered by strange circumstances). Moreover, such experiences are rarely reflected in methodology literature as well as in descriptions of researches in articles or research reports. Though this to be an area in research practice that should be more often revealed and discussed.

The presentation attempts making development in this regard. Based on experiences in field-work of qualitative interviewing authors present unexpected situations which corrected initial research plans and which caused consideration of solutions or dilemmas not reflected in the literature. What happens extra when collecting data? How far can the reality get away from the scheduled plan? How to negotiate recruitment when prepared reasoning does not work on potential participants? How to deal with psychologically intense situations, which could not be foreseen? How much improvisation may be required to conduct interview of high quality? What safety of researcher issues may emerge? The presentation provides real-experience based cases and urgent solutions made in the field.
The state's degeneration since 2009, is rooted in the PM Netanyahu's admi-
ration and deep identification with the neoliberalism's "Founding Father", Noble
Laureate Milton Friedman and the US "Tea-Party" Republican ideology. While
from 2016, Netanyahu enthusiastically adopting the illiberal governing Trump's pres-
idency form - both supported by the same 1% US tycoons funding – of inciting
intellectuals, "leftists", liberals, LGTBQs, Muslims, refuges, breaking democracy
rules, allegedly meddling and concealing private and family interests
with state's and citizens interests, allegedly interfere in state's investigations
and allegations of corruption and allegations of possible endangering state security:
Judah and Samaria“ (West Bank occupation). PM Netanyahu promised that: […]
the welfare state was mostly analysed from the perspective of childcare and employment of parents
(2003; Reingarde, 2009) whereas the issue of working grandparents is
underdeveloped.
It is reasonable to ask what possible new tensions appear when trying to rec-
once the roles of labor-market-participants and grandparents? Is the traditional
 provision of intensive grandparent childcare in danger? If and how the extended
 working life changes the perception of grandparenthood as well as perceptions
 of “good” grandmother and grandfather? How it affects intergenerational relations,
family and personal life?
Original qualitative research is conducted aiming to answer the above ques-
tions. Research participants have been purposely selected: a participant must be
currently employed; must currently have at least one grandchild of “dependent”
age (under 10); and both a grandparent and a grandchild (grandchildren) must
live in the same city. Also, recruitment follows principle of diversity seeking to
involve both grandfathers and grandmothers, different forms of family arrange-
ments, different types of employment statuses and positions. Whenever possible,
research seeks to capture dyad of two generations: a grandparent and a grand-
child. In-depth semi-structured individual interviews are being conducted with
each participant.

The welfare state has multiple roles in developed countries. Welfare programs
redistribute income among overlapping generations in order to finance human
capital investment and consumption of people in the inactive phases of their
lifecycle from contributions of those in working age. Also, the welfare state allevi-
ates poverty and mitigates inequality by transferring income from the
relatively well-to-do to the poor. In this study we propose a cross-sectional
framework to analyze redistribution by age and income simultaneously and
assess the relative importance of these two variables in explaining the access
and contribution to public benefits. Our data from 2010 (based on EU-SILC
and Household Budget Surveys) covers government transfers (cash and in-kind)
and both direct and indirect taxes in selected countries representing different
welfare regimes (Sweden, France, Spain, Hungary and the UK). First, we describe
graphically concentration of transfers and taxes by age-income groups. Then we
compare the importance of age and income in explaining government transfers
and taxes in a regression-analysis framework. We assess both causal importance
(via comparison of coefficients) and dispersion importance (using the Shapley-
value decomposition) of age and income in explaining transfers and taxes.
Our preliminary results show that redistribution between age-groups is more
important than redistribution by income position. The welfare state dominantly
finances benefits for age groups in inactive age from resources collected from
the well-to-do in working age. Our results call for a revision of the image of the
welfare state in general and questions traditional approaches to the analysis
of welfare state efficiency.

The welfare, parliamentary “Jewish democratic State of Israel” (established
1948), based on pre-state Labour Movement apparatuses since 1920, deteriorated
following 1967 Six Day War conquest and occupation of the West Bank, Gaza
and Golan Heights, to a capitalistic state, and since 1977, the Likud right wing
governments expanded neoliberal nationalist political-economy policies. Following
the PM Rabin assassination by an extremist right student (1995), Israel became to be a militaristic, authoritarian, nationalist, illiberal democracy.
When knowing that religious leaders may have experienced psychological disorders, it may provide patients of such disorders and their families a positive perspective of such altered or psychotic states. It is the level of intelligence that differentiates between those who are in highly creative states to those who are in psychotic states. However, the neuropsychological and chemical interactions that are causing the mind to enter such states are perhaps indistinctly. Humanity progressed due to these genes.

RC22-422.1

GALADARI, ABDULLA* (Khalifa University)
The Qur'an and the Corruption of Other Scriptures

One of the reasons of some Islamic views of exclusivism of its message is the Qur'anic concept of "tāhif" that other scriptures, mainly the Bible, has undergone. The interpretation of the term "yuharrinān" in the Qur'an has caught the attention of past and modern scholars alike. The interpretation of the term ranges from the distortion of text (tāhif al-lafz) to the distortion of meaning (tāhif al-ma'na). It is argued that the Qur'anic use of the term "yuharrinān" neither describes the distortion of text nor meaning, but simply is defined by the root meaning of "yuharrinān," which is to turn away or to bend (tundīf). The Qur'an accuses the Jews of "yuharrinān" in Q. 5:41, but two verses later in Q. 5:43, it describes how the Jews already have the Torah with God's laws in it. If the Qur'anic use of the term "yuharrinān" is an accusation that the Jews distorted the text in Q. 5:41, then it would not have almost immediately after state that they have the Torah with God's laws. On the contrary, it is argued that within the same chapter, the Qur'an requires the People of the Book to stand upon their scriptures, using the term "tuqīmū" (i.e. Q. 5:56, 5:68). The root of the term "tuqīmū" means "istaqīma," which is to straighten. It is contrasted with the Qur'anic use of the term "yuharrinān," which means to bend (tundīf). If that be the case, the Qur'an cannot be viewed to be exclusivist, but asking the followers of the Bible (People of the Book) not to turn away from the Bible.

RC14-261.4

GALANTINO, MARIA GRAZIA* (Sapienza University of Rome)
From Villains to Victims and Back. the Oscillating Image of Migrants' Risks in Germany and Italy

Risk is a constitutive part of migration, both at individual level, in terms of biographical risks, and at collective level, in terms of risks for families, groups and societies. Due to the growing concern of European (and Western) societies over incoming migration flows, however, the framing of migration discourses has focused mainly on risk posed by migrants rather than on risks taken by migrants. Using the sociological approach on risk and uncertainty, the author discusses the relation between migration and risk by examining the framing of migration in the major newspapers in Italy (2011-16) and Germany (2015-16). The analysis revealed a narrative centered on our societies as the main object at risk, particularly in the sphere of public security, thus confirming a tendency to securing migration in the media discourse. However, evidence of continuous frame changes due to events unfolding at international level are also visible. Ultimately, migrants’ image in the media seem to oscillate between two poles: from people generating risk to people at risk, from ‘villains’ to ‘victims’ and back to villains again. If the lifeless body of the three-year-old Alan on the Turkish beach became the emblem of migrants’ tragedy, terrorist attacks in Europe impressed an opposite turn in political and media discourse, amplifying once again the potential threat posed by migrants. Today, as populistic leaders all over Europe turn away from the Bible, the ‘villains’ to ‘victims’ and back to villains again again.

T604-974.1

GALANTINO, MARIA GRAZIA* (Sapienza University of Rome)
The Terrorism-Migration Nexus: A Comparative Analysis of Media Discourse in Two European Countries.

The recurrence of terrorist attacks in European countries together with the surge of mass migration and the associated increase of refugee numbers have ignited a debate over causal links between the two phenomena. The assumed nexus between terrorism and migration is part of a wider discourse portraying international migration as a risk for hosting societies in multiple social domains – health, work, welfare, public order. At the same time, it is worthy of particular attention as it changes the meaning of migration from a risk to a serious threat to national security. This paper examines how a link between terrorism and migration is constructed through media discourse by analyzing the content of major newspapers in Italy (2011-16) and Germany (2015-16). Our analysis reveals not only how and when discourse on terrorist threats conflates with migration discourse, but also how media are particularly concerned with one direction of the assumed causality: migrants as potential terrorists or susceptible of radicalisation. Our results also show the performative power of language in mobilizing resources, institutions and people against the perceived threat. Ultimately, migration control - if not rejection - are the most discussed courses of action for countering terrorism, while discourses and measures on community or individual resilience do not seem to gain media attention and rise a broad public debate.

RC14-JS-16.1

GALBO, JOSEPH* (University of New Brunswick, Saint John)
Renovating the Colosseum: Heritage Preservation in Neoliberal Times

Rooted in cultural studies, this paper examines on-going debates about the rejuvenation of the Roman Colosseum in order to better understand how heritage protection in Italy has been transformed by the demands of neo-liberal politics. The public discussions about the modernization of the Colosseum (2012-2015) offer a case study of how the “protection” and “valorisation” of heritage have been shaped, first, by the national policies of Silvio Berlusconi and subsequently, by the centre-left policies of Matteo Renzi. These debates constitute part of an ongoing national public conversation about the pressures of global tourism and the consequences for national heritage of the neoliberal orientation of the market. Italy’s leading archaeologists and public intellectuals themselves remain divided. This paper examines these debates within a broad historical and political context and concludes with critical observations about the importance of the preservation of historic urban centres and monuments to a democratic society, and to our constructed sense of historical memory.

TG04-976.2

GALINDO, JORGE* (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana - Cuajimalpa)
Riesgo y Reducción Social De La Contingencia En México

La presente ponencia tiene por objetivo central llevar a cabo una aproximación al tema del riesgo y la incertidumbre desde la teoría de la reducción social de la contingencia (TRSC). Para poder hacerlo se abordan diversas manifestaciones del riesgo y la incertidumbre en México: desastres naturales (sismos, inundaciones, riesgos ecológicos), inseguridad (crimen organizado), etc. Para la TRSC la estabilidad relativa de la realidad social es el resultado de la reducción de la contingencia inherente a las relaciones sociales mediante el accionar de tres operadores sociales reductores de contingencia (OSRC), a saber: la comunicación, las disposiciones prácticas y la materialidad tecnológica. El concepto de contingencia con el que se trabaja en esta teoría refiere a aquello que no es ni necesario, ni posible. En este sentido, lo que hay en una determinada sociedad (sistemas funcionales, ciudades, etc.), existe justamente porque la contingencia fue reducida mediante comunicación, disposiciones y materialidad. Si bien es cierto que la reducción de la contingencia no implica la desaparición de la misma, no puede negarse que hay ocasiones en que las estructuras sociales (simbólicas y materiales) adquieren una mayor estabilidad y parecen absolutamente sólidas e inamovibles. Sin embargo, esta aparente solidez puede ser puesta a prueba por eventos socio-naturales. Justo esto es lo que hemos experimentado en México en los últimos años. Así, por ejemplo, el Estado se muestra hoy en día incapaz de brindar seguridad a los ciudadanos ante los desafíos del crimen organizado y desastres como los recientes sismos ponen a la población en un estado de indefensión. Sociológicamente lo interesante es que estos casos pueden verse como déficits en los procesos de reducción social de la contingencia. En muchas ocasiones estos déficits generan crisis de confianza.
GALLAGHER, JEANINE* (Queensland University of Technology)
SPINA, NERIDA (Queensland University of Technology)

The Responsibilisation of Teachers: Defining and Reporting on “Educational Adjustments” for Students with a Disability

In Australia, a new system of collecting data on school-aged students with disability is currently being rolled out. The Nationally Consistent Collection of Data on Students with Disability (NCCD) establishes a mandatory data collection process in which teachers are required to categorise and report on individual students’ level of educational support needs in the classroom. The NCCD will facilitate funding for students with disability, with the stated policy goal being to facilitate student access to, and participation in the curriculum and schooling. We argue that this policy can be seen as part of a growing shift towards the responsibilisation of teachers. In this case, teachers are positioned as personally responsible not only for assessing student needs, but also for reporting on their own practice. Yet, while teachers are tasked with this responsibility as part of their everyday work, the undefined nature of “educational adjustments” means it is difficult for educators to understand their reporting responsibilities, even though they are made personally responsible for defining their responsibility with the NCCD as a ruling text. This paper reports on an institutional ethnography that is seeking to reveal how this policy is being experienced by teachers. A key aim of the research is to find out how the responsibilisation of teachers is hooked up with the coordination of teachers’ work via textually coordinated ruling relations.

GALLAGHER, KATHLEEN* (OISE/University of Toronto)
STARKMAN, REBECCA (OISE/University of Toronto)
RODRICKS, DIRK J. (OISE/University of Toronto)

Leaning in with Theatre: Global Youth Holding Space for an Imagined Tomorrow

Youth, Theatre, Radical Hope and the Ethical Imaginary (2014-2019), uses a socially-engaged, collaborative model of research to examine how theatre can become a forum for the creative exploration of civic engagement- who am I, relative to others, and what compels me to act upon my world. The mixed methods ethnography, and the cycle of plays which has been created from it, offer a theoretically rich and empirically grounded account of the ways in which the concepts of hope and care function in the lives of young people today and in turn how participation in artistic practices and local-global social relations provoke forms of engaged citizenship worth considering in times of increasing youth social unrest.

The five sites offer very particular micro-ecologies with distinct aspects of socio-political unrest: i) Lowest caste girls in Lucknow (India) learning how to transgress the gendered limits imposed on them; ii) disenfranchised youth in Coventry (England) creating a counter-narrative to Brexit; iii) young people in Tainan (Taiwan) struggling to marry in tradition with modernity; iv) youth in Athens (Greece), searching for ways to thrive within economic and refugee crises and; v) Toronto (Canada) youth making sense of their imagined futures in a rapidly gentrifying and socio-economically polarized city. Using Hannah Arendt’s (1979) ‘thinking without a banister’, we employ storytelling through theatre as a way to think the present moment otherwise.

Now four years into the study, this paper will offer a set of early findings on how the affective intimacies of applied theatre mobilise civic engagement, youth activism, and work across differences of social location; how youth in diverse urban spaces offer a barometer to check on the thinking global democracies; and how arts-based methodologies can begin to respond to Appiah’s (2006, p. xxii) central question: “What do we owe strangers by virtue of our shared humanity?”

GALLANT, NICOLE* (INRS Urbanisation Culture Société)
LONGO, MARIA EUGENIA* (INRS)

Sociology of Youth in French Canada: Nourished and Deepened By Multiple Academic Traditions

This presentation showcases interdisciplinary research on youth at the Observatoire Jeunes et Société (OJS), an international, mostly French-speaking research network based in Québec. A variety of national academic traditions (North American, French, Latin American) permeate our research approaches and conceptualisations (e.g., sociological transitions paradigm; precarity in work). We illustrate this with recent findings in four fields of research: work, education, culture, and marginalised youth. We conclude with an innovative ethical design for large-scale sharing of qualitative data, intended for a new, interdisciplinary project on youth engagement in various areas of life.

GALLANT, SARAH* (University of Prince Edward Island)
BELL, BRANDI (University of Prince Edward Island)

Mothers’ Care-Seeking Journeys for Daughters with Depression

The objectives were to explore Atlantic Canadian mothers’ experiences seeking mental health care and support for their adolescent daughters’ depression, to illustrate the power dynamics that mothers face in the system while seeking care, and to understand how support for mothers of youth with depression can be improved. The depression care-seeking journeys were depicted through the narratives of seven mothers whose eight daughters accessed their provincial mental health system and obtained a diagnosis of depression. Qualitative semi-structured interviews and semi-structured patient journey mapping methods guided data collection and analysis to assist in understanding mothers’ and daughters’ experiences in the mental health system, education system, and family life. Examples of marginalization and loss of control included receiving blame, being ignored, and lacking support and guidance. Examples of becoming empowered included questioning professional treatment, educating and advocating for daughters, and understanding daughters’ mental health needs through experience. The final theme of hope for the future consisted of mothers’ main recommendations for improving and facilitating depression care-seeking journeys through the mental health system.

The depression care-seeking journeys of mothers and daughters in Atlantic Canada could be improved by enhancing the continuity of mental health care, increasing collaborative team-based supports within and between systems, and strategizing quality mental health education and accessible service navigation resources for parents, educators, and health providers.
RC04-97.1

GALLEGOS FERNÁNDEZ, DINA* (Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco)

AQUINO ZÚÑIGA, SILVIA (UNIVERSIDAD JUAREZ AUTÓNOMA DE TABASCO)

PALMERO S Y AVILA, GUADALUPE (Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco)

Supporting Teacher Professional Development through Learning Communities to Improve Classroom Teaching Practices.

In Mexico, the Escuelas Normales (EN) are teacher training institutions at kinder garden and primary level for public and private schools. Every year, the average of graduated teachers is 60. These graduated teachers present a preliminary examination to be employed as a permanent or provisional contract in public schools. Teachers are evaluated in their basic competencies (intellectual skills, basic education knowledge, and teaching competencies). In Tabasco, the results of this examination have fluctuated between 60% to 40% of suitability. On the other hand, the TALIS 2013 Mexico reports that 24% of teachers feel less prepared to do their work.

In September 2017, the government-within the framework of the Educational Reform—implemented an educational policy creating a national network called RCREE (Community Network for the Renewal of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education).

This educational policy was designed to be implemented within a period of four years, from four stage. The first stage consists on a pilot study, based on action research, supported by Morin's complex thinking theory and the ICTs, as a result of this stage, a formal methodology to be implemented in the following stages, to create communities of practice.

The presentation is focused on the methodology retrieved from the experiences of implementing the strategies used in the seven networks formed throughout the country, with the aim of improving the process in the initial training of teachers.

This study is funded by PRODEP (Professional Development Programme) and SEP (Secretary of Public Education)

RC11-217.2

GALLISTL, VERA* (University of Vienna)

Artistic Practices in Later Life – Creativity and the Practices of Growing Old

In the cultural field of the third age, cultural expression, creativity and artistic practices gain importance in the doings of age in everyday life. Findings so far have supported the notion of creativity and ageing as processes of individual expression, underestimating the role of symbolic power that is inherent in artistic practices in later life. Drawing on the notion of creative assemblages (Fox, 2013) and Pierre Bourdieu’s (2014) concept of cultural fields, this paper aims to analyze how ageing becomes relevant in artistic practices and how the meanings of age in artistic production differ due to different positions older adults have in their cultural fields.

Drawing on data from 10 qualitative case studies with older adults regularly involved in artistic practices, this paper analyses the different actors of ageing that shape processes of doing age in artistic practices of older adults. Results identify three main narratives through which ageing was made relevant in the analyzed case studies: The artistic biography, the ageing body and productive subjectivity, all of which differ in their meaning depending on the social position the artists had in their cultural fields. Narratives around the legitimacy of artistic production reveal a hegemonic age-less ‘artistic habitus’, which holds the power of consecration (Bourdieu, 2015) in the analyzed cultural fields.

The paper emphasizes the role of symbolic power in artistic practices of older adults - creativity in later life cannot be understood without taking into consideration different positions in the cultural field from which art in later life is being produced. Hence, future research on late-life creativity should focus more closely on the mechanisms of age-related social inequalities that are involved in artistic practices in later life.

RC11-215.1

GALLISTL, VERA* (University of Vienna)

NIMROD, GALIT* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)

Online Leisure and Wellbeing in Later Life

Research has shown considerable evidence demonstrating positive associations between Internet use and subjective wellbeing (SWB) in later life (cf. Damant et al., 2016; Fosman & Nordmeyr, 2015), arguing that Internet use may play a central role in successful ageing. Existing research, however, also includes conflicting findings that demonstrate no association or even negative associations between Internet use and SWB (cf. Berner et al., 2012; Matthews & Nazroo, 2015), which calls for a differentiated approach to the analysis of older adults’ Internet use and wellbeing.

Relying on recent research emphasizing the significance of online leisure (Ulfhiet et al., 2016), this paper suggests three pathways towards a better understanding of the roles online leisure plays in older adults’ SWB: Simultaneous exploration of various online leisure activities, concurrent examination of both online and offline leisure activities; and differentiation among discrete subsegments of older Internet users.

To demonstrate the effectiveness of these three paths, we examine data collected in an online survey of media use among 814 Internet users aged 60 years and over. Results indicate that there are six factors of media-based leisure activities, two of which associate positively with users’ life satisfaction (online updates and offline content) and one negatively (offline radio). Analysis also identifies three groups of Internet users, based on the activities they engage in: Onlineers, Offliners and Lighter Users. Despite differences in leisure involvement, these groups report similar life satisfaction. The groups’ background characteristics reflect a balancing mechanism wherein participation in certain online and offline activities compensates for distressing conditions to some extent.

Overall, this study suggests that the association between Internet use and SWB in later life depends on the mechanisms the Internet serves for older users, its role in their overall media and leisure repertoire and various background variables affecting access to and competence in media use.

RC24-450.16

GALVIN, MARY* (University of Johannesburg, Centre for Social Change)

Transforming Local Socio-Political Relations through Citizen Science in South Africa

South Africa, the most unequal country in the world, has experienced a rapid rise in service delivery protests over the last decade. When municipal engagement through existing channels fails, water users often use protest to gain attention to their water and sanitation problems. However a creative form of engagement that includes elements of protest merits greater attention: citizen science. People exert their agency by gathering data, which gives them power to challenge environmental injustices. While the literature on citizen science focuses on its potential to observe systems of pollution, this research explores how the practice of citizen science can—like the solutions of citizen science—promote socio-political transformation at the local level. It examines this issue in the context of citizen monitoring of water quality of the Vaal River, one of South Africa’s largest rivers that is in crisis due to pollution from waste water works, acid mine drainage and industry. Here two non-profit organisations gather data that they then use in a variety of ways to hold polluters to account. Based on key informant interviews with citizens from both organisations, this paper seeks to understand how the dramatically different class and racial backgrounds and interests of the two groups interact and transform each other as they work together around a common aim—to protect their water resources.

RC14-269.12

GAMBA, FIORENZA* (University of Geneva)

Rituels Urbains Comme Espace d’Inclusion: Une Signification De L’Espace Public

Une ville ouverte est un espace ouvert d’inclusion qui de même permet à la ville de survivre. D’un côté cette ouverture augmente les contrastes et les confrontations entre de différents styles de vie; d’un autre côté, favorise les
contacts, the respect for the others also being that the conception of differences as
value. Parmi les différentes modalités d'activité cet espace d'inclusion, à côté des activités formalisées telles que les politiques d'intégrations ou le marketing ou branding de la ville, l'on retrouve aussi des activités informelles et auto-organisées qui se déroulent dans les espaces urbains publics en mesure d'améliorer et de coordination d'appartenance et de coexistence pacifique entre les résidents et les nouveaux arrivants. Il s'agit d'une expression culturelle importante pour la ville : les rituels urbains. Avec cette expression l'on entend de nouveaux rituels, inventés ou re-inventés, n'appartenant pas nécessairement à la tradition, dans le style de la simple répétition des rituels existants. Ainsi, par l'invention d'un rituel, l'individu et la collectivité créent une histoire, qui met en relation le passé avec le futur, la vie passée personnelle, mais aussi le passé du territoire, de l'espace urbain en lien avec le futur du territoire. Et dans ce cas là aussi le rituel acquiert une haute valeur symbolique en ce qui concerne les dimensions de l'identité, de l'appartenance, de l'inclusion qui se jouent au moyen d'un espace public.

L'intervention vise à souligner les aspects incluants des rituels urbains à partir des observations menées dans les villes de Turin et de Genève.

GAMUZZA, AUGUSTO* (University of Catania)
LEONORA, ANNA MARIA (University of Catania)

Hyperlink Analysis As a Tool for Collecting Collective Action

New forms of collective action, even before they assume the dimension (and relevance) of a movement, are very describers and vehicles of the global transformations our world is facing. As a prism of growing social change, contemporary forms of collective action capitalize the relevance of differences for a relational milieu as the virtual dimension. The aim of this presentation is to critically discuss the potential of hyperlink network analysis as a feasible tool - in a multi-method research design - for the investigation of contemporary forms of collective action. Hyperlink networks can be (or not) related to other forms of collective action; nevertheless, the systematic analysis of hyperlink networks unveils interesting elements to be taken into account in collective action/social movement research. The network perspective - through hyperlink analysis - will be presented and discussed as methodological option to merge in concrete exploration of critique that eschews reconstruction of categories in face of a social reality's recalcitrance, the dual-form of which is obfuscated in ways that explain away available non-refied spaces of hope.

RC48-814.3

RC48-814.3

GAMUZZA, AUGUSTO* (University of Catania)
LEONORA, ANNA MARIA (University of Catania)

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RC48-814.3

**RC36-646.3**

GANGAS, SPYROS* (DEREE-The American College of Greece)

The Ladder of Hope: From “Orthopedia” to the Antinomies of Social Systems and Back.

To hope for a regeneration of Bloch’s ‘principles of hope’ is a task today both urgent and taxing. Contemporary forms of suffering in conjunction with the fact that capital’s crises do not automatically translate into coordinated resistance call for a reconstruction of the problem of hope. This reconstruction is founded not only on value-claims (e.g. orthopedia, human dignity) of the dispossessed but also on moral values which are held to be represented by the critical social scientist. Yet, Adorno, for example, deferred the problem of the value-constitution of society solely to the domain of reflection. This error is not committed by all Critical Theorists. Marcuse’s “The Concept of Essence” is a notable exception. I shall argue, first, that the shape of a refied moral constitution of the institutional totality under capitalism requires rethinking the problem of hope at the level of dialectical mediations (the ‘ladder’) in a complex network of societies (e.g. Hegel, N.Hartmann, Honneth). It thus presupposes conceiving the social totality in terms of its antinomic features, namely, as a double society marked not only by alienation but also by social shapes of its appeasement. It is at this juncture that Critical Theory risks jettisoning a ‘determinate negation’ of society opting instead to a refied ‘total negation’. Second, Critical Theory ought to consider broadening Bloch’s ‘warm streams’ to include other normative projects against alienation (e.g. Durhamen, Sen). Thus, to reclaim Bloch axiological kernel of “orthopedia” requires exiting Critical Theory’s moral isolationism and guarding oneself from a refication of critique that eschews reconstruction of categories in face of a social reality’s recalcitrance, the dual-form of which is obfuscated in ways that explain away available non-refied spaces of hope.

**RC35-643.1**

GANGAS, SPYROS* (DEREE-The American College of Greece)

’Simmelian Marxism: A Radical Project of a Relational Modern’Life?’

Canonical interpretations of Simmel's work place his sociology and philosophy strictly under the neo-Kantian epistemological paradigm; it is often assumed that Simmel's work operates solely at some unbridgeable distance from Marx and the latter's Hegelian heritage. Simmel’s ‘Hegelianism’ is all too often held to oppose synthesis in favor of ‘tragedy’. At best, Simmel's metaphysics is seen as a philosophical opening of the Spirit to individuated forms of authentic ethical valuations. In this paper I shall argue instead that Simmel's prolific, and often contradictory, writings invite affinities to the “Kant-Hegel-Marx” constellation of normativity. I will thus: a) briefly discuss Simmel's relationalism through a normative lens, with emphasis on the notion of ‘reciprocity’ (e.g. Papilloud in modernity); b) consider Simmel's critique of normativity not as an outright rejection of ‘universalism’ but, rather, as a claim to differentiate ‘universalism’, mediating it with ‘individuality’ - a project tied to modern life's disjunctive logic; c) argue that reclaiming the Marxian project of a emancipated ‘life’ as an anthropological and normative project requires a reconsideration of a relational process of life that corrects Marx’s ‘Hegelianism’ on the ‘openess’ of a differentiated modernity; at the same time it recovers the ‘undifferentiated a priori of a life free of (surplus) alienation, a core which sustains the normative force of Marx’s ‘universalism’. Thus, Simmel's ‘practical idealism’ (Leck) can potentially inform Marx’s emancipatory vision. This normative bridge can be further accentuated by similar attempts to think ‘Marxist’ in modern terms (i.e. early Marcuse). So whilst it may still be premature to identify a systematic ‘Simmelian Marxism’, the roots of such a program lie not in debunking Simmel's metaphysics of life but in critically recuperating the ‘regulative ideal’ of life’s modern movement, ‘free’ of coercion, alienation and moral fundamentalists of sorts.

**RC49-832.1**

GANSEL, YANNIS* (Hospices Civils de Lyon)

Disruptive Behavior and Difficult Adolescents in the Emergency Department : Contribution to a Comparison between France and Canada

**Background:**

For the last two decades, mental health related visits for adolescents in the Emergency Department (ED) have been a developing issue in North America as well as in Europe. When emerging, this issue met two opposite apprehensions in the medical community. If all authors agreed that this trend reflected unmet mental health needs and was connected to certain clinical and social characteristics of the patients, they were opposed on the legitimacy of these demands.

**Objective:**

We focused on the political and institutional background against which this trend occurred and we analyzed how it was detected as an issue by these actors at hospital.
A critical review of medical literature on the topic was performed, comparing its approach in France and in Canada. This review was compared to institutional and policy making reports. Data were analyzed with conceptual tools from the pragmatist sociology on public issues.

Results:
ED patients more often received social welfare benefits, had a social or correctional follow-up and belonged to ethnic minorities. Self-harm and violence represented the two main complaints. However, gender played a role. Female adolescents more frequently reported depression symptoms or self-injuries while male were admitted for violence. The population of disruptive behavior and violent adolescents is at higher risk of returning to the ED. Recent researches have shown that making contact with outpatient care did not prevent ED readmission and even facilitated it. With rare exceptions, no specific intervention has proven efficient in preventing readmissions to the ED. Standards of care and evidence-based references for practice are lacking. Ethical issues regarding the use of constraint (seclusion, physical and or chemical restraint) to treat these adolescents add to the trouble of professional caregivers.

We propose a future ethnographic fieldwork in the ED.

To Investigate Union Work: Between Professionalization Processes and Vocation, Union Organizations and Their Members at the Origin for Redressing Inequalities or of Their (re)Production?

Trade Unions in most of democratic countries are at the origin social processes of “democratization” in employment conditions. In which conditions and how unionists can cook up at the origin of social change? What are they doing to shape social spaces? In which conditions and how could they reduce social inequalities? Through a socio-historical and ethnographic work on collective bargaining studied as a social activity and from actors’ point of view and social situations locally and geographically situated, Gantois demonstrated that collective bargaining constitutes an institutional device at the origin of the reproduction of socio-economic inequalities in working establishments. It also constitutes a tool used by unionists and employers to change their positions and to shape claims in union and political fields. Through an anthropological work, the question is: do these processes focus on childhood, Boone showed how state devices shape forms of political socialization for citizens in “democratic countries”. After works on collective bargaining and on political socialization processes, we studied union work inside and outside unions during one year to better understand social conditions and forms of politicization of the making of union claim for social change. Our survey in one of the most important French union (Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail, CFDT) mobilised tools of sociology and ethnography to investigate the making of union claim from working and social situations identified by unionists as “unequal” or “unfair”. We will describe work for the making of – or for the reduction of – others’ claims in working establishments in front of employers and, more broadly, in public and political spaces in relationships with association members and politician makers. This proposal will shed light on conditions and constraints of the work of unionists to identify social situations as “unequal” until to (or not) transform them to reduce social inequalities.

Democracy of Collective Will (DCW) in Info-Communication Globalization: Digital Democracy, Citizenship and Public Interest

Representative democracy has been seriously challenged by the domination of digital technology, internet and social media. A digital democracy has at least two plausible meanings: (1) a democracy that is being transformed or re-oriented through digital technology and (2) a digital representation or reflection of some aspects of representative democracy in info-commutation globalization. In the first case, that of the democracy becoming more digitally-orientated, the traditional attributes of the representative democracy itself are changing to new type of democracy i.e. the Democracy of Collective Will (DCW). It is true that the representative democracy is undergoing change due to the domination of digital information and digital communication in free market economy. This paper focuses on the digital democracy, public interest theory and info-communication citizenship, particular the type of democratic presence typified by the idea of ‘digital citizen’, for it is primarily through the work of this democratic system that democracy problems get address and democracy ‘progress’ is furthered. Digital citizenship and info-communication culture are setting up a new democratic ecosystem to cultural, social and economic development both locally and globally. Finally, we recommend the 'Democracy of Collective Will (DCW) as a new democratic system in info-communication globalization.

Fake News in Info-Communication Public Sphere: Control of Resistance in Digital Ecosystem

Digital democracy and fake news are changing our democratic systems. Fake news is a reality in our representative democracy. The digital media together with internet web sites are making money by producing fake news i.e. stories that have the flavor and style of faithful journalism but are written in bad faith and without care for accuracy. According to Stanford University researchers, across the US, many students can’t tell the difference between a reported news article, a persuasive opinion piece, and a corporate advertisement. This lack of media literacy makes young people vulnerable to getting duped by “fake news” — which can have real consequences. This paper examines the role of fake news in our representative democracy, the info-communication public sphere and digital democracy. It points out that ‘fake news’ is a deeper socio-democratic shift. Firstly, it examines and analyzes fake news’ and News Algorithm (DRFNA), the blockchain model for monitor monitor and evaluating real and fake news in our democratic ecosystem both locally and globally.

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We propose a future ethnographic fieldwork in the ED.
and class struggle, was deeply entrenched in the Sino-Soviet relationship and Cold War competition. In both academic debate and pedagogical practice, Chinese educators and psychologists alternated between, on the one hand, borrowing knowledge from America and the Soviet Union, and, on the other, treating the two competing super powers as ideological tokens to legitimize particular knowledge in relation to China’s socialist revolution.

RC25-470.2

GAO, ZHIPENG* (York University)
BISCHOPING, KATHERINE (York University)

The Geopolitics of Authenticating and Denaturalizing a Communist Hero

In 1963, Lei Feng, an ordinary soldier of socialist China, was acclaimed by Chairman Mao as a national hero for having done numerous selfless deeds. Skeptical readers in western countries denaturalize Lei Feng’s heroic status, regarding the copious photographs and diaries of Lei Feng as ridiculously adulterated evidence that erases a façade of propaganda. However, our interviews with 41 Chinese reveal an alternative conception of such materials and the associated project of “xuan chuan” (their term for “propaganda”). Many of our Chinese respondents saw xuan chuan, including particular forms of the curation and display of historical records, to be a legitimate means of governance for the sake of societal good. Further, by focusing on the earliest reception in China of a Lei Feng-related April Fool’s joke, supposedly invented by a western news agency, we trace the history of authenticity in China’s socialist political culture. By taking advantage of the mutual unfamiliarity of the Chinese and the western populations, we argue that authentication and denaturalization are indexical practices, pointing to geopolitics more than to the truth or falsehood of the Lei Feng stories.

RC52-JS-26.1

GARABIGE, ALEXANDRA* (Institut national d’études démographiques)
TRABUT, LOIC (National Institute of Demographic Studies)

At the Social and Cure Border: Redefining the Balance of Power in the Field of Elderly Care

The field of dependent elderly care has changed over the last 20 years in France around a double direction. On the one hand, at home professional care has been structured and professionalized (extension of the scope of legal competences, professionalisation through training) but faces financing problems. On the other hand, the public authorities are pushing for a rapprochement between the cure and social sectors in order to promote a comprehensive approach for dependent elderly care. This is particularly the case with the setting up of a system on ‘care pathways for the elderly at risk of loss of autonomy’, which aims to improve coordination between these two sectors and reinforces the role of medical doctors.

In this paper, we examine the effects of these changes on the division of work in the system of care/cure for elderly. We will show that if the role of the health sector is strengthened, they are struggling to engage in a logic of cooperation with social actors and remain driven by a medical logic. At the same time, at home professional care has been strengthened, they are struggling to engage in a logic of cooperation with social actors and remain driven by a medical logic. At the same time, at home professional care has been strengthened, they are struggling to engage in a logic of cooperation with social actors and remain driven by a medical logic. In this paper, we examine the effects of these changes on the division of work in the system of care/cure for elderly. We will show that if the role of the health sector is strengthened, they are struggling to engage in a logic of cooperation with social actors and remain driven by a medical logic. In this paper, we examine the effects of these changes on the division of work in the system of care/cure for elderly. We will show that if the role of the health sector is strengthened, they are struggling to engage in a logic of cooperation with social actors and remain driven by a medical logic.

This paper is based on two field surveys carried out in France over the last four years with policy makers, health and social actors at different territorial levels, as well as home helpers and trade union representatives.

RC11-220.2

GARABIGE, ALEXANDRA (Institut national d'études démographiques)
TRABUT, LOIC* (National Institute of Demographic Studies)

Evaluating the Evolution of the Ways of Taking Care of the Elderly: An Approach Based on the Trajectories of the Territories

Dependency, or the management of the loss of autonomy of the elderly is today a major issue for the public policies in Western countries and in particular European countries. In France, one of the main trends is home care rather than institutional care. However, beyond this national trend, it can be observed that at the subnational levels, forms of support for the elderly are very heterogeneous (public, associative, family). In this paper, we try to understand the explanatory factors of these territorial disparities.

This paper argues that the history and trajectories of local environments, taking into account both population structures and the socio-economic contexts of the territories, help to structure the supply of services and explain current disparities in the forms of help (family/professional/mixed).

To demonstrate this, this paper is based on varied material. First of all, we will analyze a series of contextual data from the large databases available in order to characterize the territories. Then, we propose a monographic analysis of 4 contrasting territories (in two French departments) chosen because can be assigned to different types of public policies. This study is based on interviews with different actors of public policies (about ten in each territory) in relation to the elderly people losing their autonomy, the strengths and weaknesses of the provisions put in place, their capacity to meet the needs of the elderly and to meet the needs of the elderly and more generally on their flexibility, their logics of action and their capacity for innovation. They will help to trace the decision-making processes at the origin of policies or specific instruments linked or not with local demographic and socio-economic changes.

RC01-48.3

GARB, MAJA* (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana)

The Causes of Trust in the Military: The Case of Slovenia

Measuring of public trust in the military has been an important part of a social research; especially the researchers of defence sector and military organization are prone to make it and analyse the data and also the broader social environment that could influence the data and trust itself. There has been the decades of such research in Slovenia (some publications: Grizold & Jelušič 1992; Grizold 1995; Grizold & Prezželj 2000; Malešič & Jelušič 2006; Garb 2008; Malešič & Vegot 2009; Malešič 2011; Garb 2013; Malešič 2014; Malešič & Vuga Beršnak 2014, Malešič et al 2016). The data has been followed by domestic and international science, the Slovenian defence ministry and the military, and the public as well. Since 2013 there an attempt was made to deepen the knowledge on trust in the military. Therefore a theoretical study of the causes of the trust into institutions was made as well as some empirical research to reveal the actual/ current reasons why the people trust the Slovenian Army and why they do not trust it. The survey indicated that the prevailing cause was connected with the perception of the activity of the military. The future research will focus on confirming the thesis, that the activity/performance is the main source of the public trust in the Slovenian military.

RC44-751.3

GARBA MUHAMMED, FAISAL* (University of Cape Town)

Organization As Solidarity: African Migrant Workers in Germany

This paper looks at the experience of a group of African workers that established and lead a workers’ council in a firm based in Frankfurt, Germany. It is ordinary for shop stewards of the works council to extend (informal) solidarity to other workplaces by passing on ideas and lessons onto African workers in the various work places in the city of Frankfurt. The paper looks at what form of direct worker-to-worker-experience-sharing means for labour organizing in a setting where the working class is deeply racially segregated in a climate of constant threats of retrenchment faced by migrant workers as firms close down or downsizes. The paper traces the strategies, social formations and vision of
alternatives that the workers construct within the works council and in places they frequent such as mosques, churches and African shops.

The paper will probe beyond the media and popular image of African migration as headlined by rickety, ever-ready-to-drown boats ferrying desperate women, children and men across high-seas with the ominous consequence of swelling and worsening the plight of a crisis-ridden Europe. It will show that the constant desperation that defines the reality of African workers occupying the margins of European society is muted by this outlook. Neither is it grasped by the celebratory tone of glocalization, pluralism and globalization from below. Also not revealed, in spite of waves of the demographic description of African migrants in Europe, is the implication that the determination to seek an alternative livelihood and life, and for their resistance in the workplace and in the larger society against narrow, self-contained notions of territoriality and belonging prevalent in Europe.

GARCÍA, ELISA* (CU Villanueva)
“Pseudo-Feminization” of the Journalistic Profession in Spain: The Case of Women War Correspondents

Although the profession of war correspondent has traditionally been considered a man’s job, in the last decades, several women have joined the profession in Spain. Today, there are dozens of women working for the Spanish media, covering armed conflicts, violent crises and jihad terrorism. On the other hand, despite the apparent feminization of the journalistic profession in Spain, defended by many authors since the early 2,000 years, one can speak of a pseudofeminization or a false feminization of the job. To this end, the author has made a case study of the women’s professional group of war correspondents. This research is aimed at dismantling the triumphalist theses that state that the journalistic profession is today a feminized profession. To this end, the author has carried out a multitemethod research, based on the triangulation between the qualitative method through in-depth interviews and audiovisual analysis. She has discovered that the profession is still a male profession, from different fronts in there is a high abandonment of the profession throughout the trajectory, there are persistent phenomena such as glass-ceilings and there is an understudied wage gap. The qualitative results show that in addition to the gender gap that limits their careers, these women face harassment practices ranging from harassment to sexual assault.

GARCIA, MARISOL* (University of Barcelona)
Social Innovation and Governance in Chicago and Barcelona: The Strength of Social Agency and the Challenge of Building Inclusive Cities

Since the Global Economic Crisis of 2008 local governments have suffered financial constraints caused by national austerity policies which have jeopardized the delivery of responses to citizens’ social needs. At the same time bottom-up claims have emerged from citizens concerned about their basic social needs (housing and employment) and about the preservation of their neighbourhoods. In Chicago and Barcelona residents organized claiming affordable housing and income opportunities at neighbourhood and city levels. Moreover, citizens developed socially innovative strategies that resulted in changing the local government orientation (Barcelona) or in changing urban regulations (Chicago). The two contrasting city governance trajectories with different private and public actors and partnerships between them provide the context to explain the shades of social innovation in Chicago and in Barcelona. In both cities civil-society organizations and social movements have been active in responding to immediate social needs. In addition, they established “bottom-linked” governance relations with local institutions to adopt innovative programs. The paper also discusses how the use of the concept of urban citizenship and the global idea of ‘right to the city’ help explain these social innovative programs. The paper also discusses how the use of the concept of urban citizenship and the global idea of ‘right to the city’ help explain these social innovative programs. In addition, they have been active in responding to immediate social needs. In addition, they established “bottom-linked” governance relations with local institutions to adopt innovative programs. The paper also discusses how the use of the concept of urban citizenship and the global idea of ‘right to the city’ help explain these social innovative programs.

GARCÍA CASTRO, JORGE* (Universidad de Guadalajara)
Complexity, Contradiction and Conflict: Inherent Parties of Mexican Political Behavior in Decision-Making Process

The socio-political conditions of today’s Mexico reflect an environment in conflict that has completely permeated the relationship between the State and citizens. Through at least three generations of structural reforms over the last twenty years, political operability has been characterized by imbalance of decision-making processes and significant changes in the links between political actors - syndicates, parties, entrepreneurs and a few groups of civil society, detonating with it scenarios of conflict, complexity and possible contradiction in political operations.

The core interest of this work lies in the political behavior within the framework of decision processes with legislative implications, shown an effort to understand a kind of inner rules that establish a set of actions in all political actors, and that moves the political exercise, that according to the systemic contradiction in these interactions and in the rest of the society. This way, the emphasis is not on isolated practices, but on patterns of behavior in political operations that express a recurring phenomenon of power, injustice and violence in Mexico.

So on, in order to understand the operations of the political system in certain frameworks, it is imperative to focus on the reproduction and construction of the guidelines that moves the political exercise, that according to the systemic contributions of Niklas Luhmann, it’s about to study the structures of the political system and the important role of its self-reference.
muchas ocasiones son los determinantes o detonantes del verdadero desarrollo y de la exclusión social.

RC22-410.3

GARCÍA SOMOZA, MARI SOL* (Université Paris Descartes / Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Involvement Spaces and Religious Sociabilities of Muslim Women in Argentina

Current academic output addressing the gender and religious issues surrounding Argentina's Muslim community is still very thin on the ground. In what is, therefore, relatively virgin territory, this paper deepens and develops the discourses, practices, memberships, identity constructions and modes of socialization among Muslim women in contemporary Argentinian society.

This investigation demonstrates that the current forms of religious sociability of Muslim women in Argentina are developing within the dynamics of a framework of 'syntony/asynctony'-transformation in response to the discursive output generated within and without the membership group. A process of identity building is activated, driven by the dynamics of the discursive and counter-discursive development of the narratives emerging among the actors (state-institutions - individual). This production of gender identities and identities is not isolated; rather, it enters into dialogue with memories and other discursive fabrics at the community institutional, national and transnational levels.

Finally, this paper involves intersectionality and permanent dialogue across anthropology, sociology and gender studies when addressing the complexity of identity recompositions pervaded by gender issues.

RC14-265.1

GARCÍA VILLAMIZAR, CLARA* (Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana)
CELIS, ELIANA ALEXANDRA (Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana Seccional Bucaramanga)

Aporte De La Comunicación a La Sostenibilidad Organizacional Y SU Impacto EN La Reducción De La Violencia. Estudio De Casa EN Colombia

ARROPE DE LA COMUNICACIÓN A LA SOSTENIBILIDAD ORGANIZACIONAL Y SU IMPACTO EN LA REDUCCIÓN DE LA VIOLENCIA. ESTUDIO DE CASO EN COLOMBIA

En la construcción de un país menos violento, luego de que Colombia firma un acuerdo de paz con la guerrilla de las FARC, las organizaciones deben re-plantear su aporte a una nueva sociedad, a partir de la generación de desarrollo sostenible, que incluye la creación de valor tanto individual (de cada entidad) como colectivo (bienestar de la comunidad). La gestión estratégica de la comunicación debe contribuir a la sostenibilidad pero poco se ha estudiado sobre su impacto. Conocer el nivel de incidencia de la comunicación en los procesos asociados a la sostenibilidad organizacional en la dimensión económica, es el objetivo de la investigación realizada en dos entidades, referentes en el país. La comprensión a profundidad de este fenómeno, poco explorado, se propicia desde el enfoque metodológico cualitativo, a partir del diseño "estudio de caso". Se procede a una ponderación de las variables identificadas en el análisis documental y en las entrevistas de personas clave de la organización. Los resultados a la fecha muestran que las entidades estudiadas realizan proyectos e inversiones que favorecen el desarrollo sostenible en las regiones de influencia, lo cual permite advertir que se aporta igualmente a la paz. Además, se evidencia un sistema de comunicación e información para relacionarse con los stakeholders y una clara postura del aporte del Departamento de Comunicación al logro de los objetivos corporativos. El análisis cruzado de lo declarado por la compañía, frente a la percepción de los directivos, resulta clave para describir la relación comunicación y sostenibilidad, en pro de identificar el aporte de grandes organizaciones al desarrollo integral, a los propósitos de paz del país, para evitar a la vez la formación de nuevos focos de violencia.

RC34-623.3

GARCIA-MONTES, MARIEL* (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

No Pueden Desaparecer La Esperanza: Utopia in the Creative Tactical Repertoires of Mexico’s Ayotzinapa Movement

The forced disappearance of 43 education students in Ayotzinapa, Mexico, and the ensuing opaque investigation and conflict between the families of victims and the current levels of authority involved in the case, ignited an international movement that saw a proliferation of creative tactics. Through the analysis of the media practices of a youth collective of protest artists, as well as a visual analysis of their creative works, this paper argues that, in a cause with no straightforward solutions, youth activists rely on creative tactics to promote utopian visions of Mexico as an identity-building outcome.

RC48-806.1

GAROFALO GEYMONAT, GIULIA* (Ca’ Foscari University of Venice, Italy)

MARCHETTI, SABRINA* (Ca’ Foscari University of Venice)

A Transnational View on Domestic Workers’ Organising Against Violence

In correspondence to the ILO Convention 189 (2011) coming into force, scholars and activists have increasingly turned their attention to domestic workers’ groups, investigating the original forms of organising that this traditionally ‘unorganisable’ workforce managed to develop in the last decades.

The transnational domestic workers’ movement arguably represents a unique case to study the ways in which social change in the field of gender violence may be produced intersectionally. Evidence suggests that, while domestic workers globally articulate their claims in the labour rights field, their struggles keep at the center the issue of violence - symbolic and material - that they are subjected to, at work and outside, also on the basis of their intersectional subordinated social positions - as migrant women, ethnicised women, or women of lower classes and caste. Labour organising in this case appears to go hand in hand with self-help work around self-image and identity, and domestic workers mobilise deep emotions related to stigmatisation, shame and silence.

The present paper addresses these questions by taking a comparative look at domestic workers’ organising in the nine countries involved in the DomEqual project: India, Philippines, Taiwan, Italy, Germany, Spain, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil. We focus on how transnational relations were and still are played out in these movements around the ILO C189, and how they are relevant to their current involvement in the ILO roadmap towards a Convention on Violence and Harassment at Work. We try to assess the encounters, tensions and collaborations taking place at the regional and international levels on issues of violence against domestic workers, both among domestic workers’ groups and between these groups and other governmental and non-governmental organisations working in the same field or in close-by fields, namely in relation to race and caste, migration and trafficking, women’s rights, labour rights, and disability.

RC07-156.9

GARDINER, SENAN* (University of Vechta)

Embodying Transformative Futures: The Relationship of Agency and Anticipatory Competence.

For universities engaged in sustainability research, there exist two major streams of inquiry, the descriptive/analysis stream where sustainability problems are mapped and evaluated, and the transformative stream where the aim is to develop “evidence-supported solution options to solve these problems” (Wiek & Lang, 2016 pp31). Anticipatory competence is described as the ability to craft, evaluate and analyse rich images of the future and is seen as a key component in educating for sustainability change agents (Wiek et al. 2011; de Haan, 2010). However, many scholars see a more descriptive than solutions-oriented component in comparison to other competencies (ASU report, 2017). Indeed many graduates may fail to see the practicality in post-third level use of formal future studies methodologies, e.g. backcasting (Robinson, 2003) or scenario development (Schwartz, 1996).

As universities are at the heart of the transition to a more sustainable society (Fadewa and Mochizuki, 2010; Wals et al, 2016 ) and indeed many can be seen as microcosms of a more sustainable society, formally and informally educating students through engagement and a “pedagogy of place” (Sterling, 2001; Tillery, 2016), this researcher explores the role that informal learning has in the development of anticipatory competence in the university setting (Barth et al. 2007).

Specifically this work will cover the engagement of student members of sustainability initiatives in the University of Vechta and through focus groups, seek to understand the role that active student engagement with the future can have in higher education.

Selected References:


RC47-782.3

GARRETON MERINO, MANUEL ANTONIO* (University of Chile)

Social Movement in a Changing Sociopolitical Matrix: Chilean Case in the Latin American Context

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name. 

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Taking ground on the concept of socio political matrix, that is the relations between State, representation system, socio economic basis and cultural orientations all them mediated by political regime, we will examine the role that social movements in Chile, specially student movement, have played in the transformation of the post dictatorship matrix. For this we will describe the classic matrix of movement and the role that movements played in describing what we call the imbrication between social movement and politics. After a long period of incomplete democracy, Chile is combining this incomplete democracy with the emergence of a democratic situation, where social processes take predominance over the institutional aspects of regime, which can be called continuous democracy, and this led to the rupture of the imbrication between politics and social actors and movements. In 2011-2012 the social movements took the classical role of political parties defining a new socio historical project that was to end with the post authoritarian society and the political process that followed were oriented in that sense during the presidency of Bachelet in the antem, but after five years of the movements it seems that this change has been stopped. The paper will examine how the components of socio political matrix has evolved and how the relations between social movements and politics are redefining themselves. And this will be made in comparison with the general trends of a possible Latin American new socio political matrix of what has been called the recent waves of social movements in the world.

RC57-929.3
GARRETT, DANIEL* (Independent Researcher)
Researching China's Visual Securitization of Color Revolution, Peaceful Evolution and the Hong Kong Democracy and Independence Movements

Drawing on the Copenhagen School's Securitization Theory and others' foundational work in developing Visual Securitization studies, this paper discusses interdisciplinary methodologies employed and developed and challenges encountered in interrogating the political aesthetics and culture of communist China's visual securitization of dissident Hong Kong. Hongkongers and "One Country, Two Systems" (OCS) as manifested through an integrated process of pictorial enemification, moral panic and political warfare. This ocular dimension of a OCS Securitization process, as briefly proffered and described by the author in his recent work, is the author's five-year, on-line and off-line ethnographic visual studies of the China-Hong Kong conflict. Taking key hegemonic visual claims of color revolution, peaceful evolution, democracy and Hong Kong identity and independence threats as Chinese national security crises, scares and warfare, it discusses multimodal methodologies and sources for collecting, analyzing and triangulating physical and virtual visual artefacts and visual culture connected to state and non-state actor United Front (denunciation) and Three Warfare (public opinion, legal and psychological warfare) operations against dissident Hong Kong and Hongkongers and the Hongkonger identity.

RC15-83.5
GARTSHORE, EMILY* (University of Nottingham)
TIMMONS, STEPHEN (University of Nottingham)
Governing Healthcare Safety at the Margins: The Challenges of Good Governance in the Care Home 'Hinterlands'

Safety is a priority concern for all health and social care systems. To date, research and policy has tended to focus on the governance of safety within primary and secondary care settings, with corresponding calls for the implementation of safety management systems more commonly found in other high-risk industries. There is growing recognition, however, that patient safety is equally, if not more, at risk in more marginal care settings where notions of 'good governance' seem especially problematic. In many developed nations, care homes have become a major site for patient (elderly) care, but where funders, regulatory and public scrutiny is often lacking. Care homes typically have low status within the wider care system, employing predominately low-skilled staff, and with limited regulatory oversight. Yet, they care for some of the most vulnerable people with complex care needs, and where emerging evidence suggests safety issues are significant. Drawing on qualitative research within the UK care home sector, the paper explores the challenges of good governance in care homes, mapping the regulatory environment for care homes, and exploring staff and manager perceptions of patients safety and its day-to-day management. Taking both a micro and macro approach, the paper reflects on the limited readiness for regulatory oversight of care homes, rendering care homes a type of hinterland for variable, and often poor practice.

RC15-282.1
GASPAR, MARK* (University of Toronto)
GRACE, DANIEL (University of Toronto)
A Critique on Progress: The Sociology of Gay Men's Mental Health in a Period of Social Acceptance and Biomedical Advancement

Research has long indicated that gay men face an excessive burden of mental illness, including anxiety, depression, body dysmorphia, sexual compulsivity, suicidal ideation and addiction. In this paper, we critically review and expand on two theories explaining this health disparity. Minority stress (Meyer, 1995) argues that poor mental health among gay men results from experiencing homophobia. Syndemics (Stall, Friedman, and Catania, 2008) positions mental illness along with HIV and poly-drug use as one of several mutually reinforcing epidemics. However, recently we have seen significant advances in the mainstream acceptance of gay men and with biomedical advancements in HIV prevention and care. So are gay men any healthier? Drawing on original findings from several gay men's qualitative health projects in Canada, we argue that (1) gay men continue to face a substantial mental health burden; (2) that we need to be critical of discourses of 'progress' in this story; and (3) research must better account for the socio-structural stressors gay men face. Progress discourses of overcoming homophobia and HIV—propagated in research and the media—can minimize the harms gay men continue to experience (e.g. HIV stigma, treatment side-effects and access, violence, intimacy struggles). Some progress can produce new social opportunities that increase stress, as gay men are expected to easily advance in a 'tolerant' society (e.g. marriage) and manage/prevent HIV 'successfully.' Research based on the above two theories has focused heavily on quantitatively examining sexual risk behaviour at the detriment of critically investigating neoliberal socio-structural features corrosive to mental well-being, like precarious work, debt, unaffordable housing and limited social and mental health services. We need to understand how gay men can heal from the psychosocial trauma results from homophobia and HIV stigma, in a society determined by socio-economic uncertainty, individualistic models of risk management and 'self-care', and inaccessible health services.

RC57-932.3
GAUBINGER, ADAM* (Smith College School of Social Work)
CRATH, RORY (Smith College - Faculty of Social Work)
RANGEL, JAIME (University of Toronto)
Animating the Sexuality-Health-Technology Nexus

Our project investigates hook-up apps targeting gay men and men who have sex with men (GM) as important socio-cultural contexts for researching how new biomedical HIV prevention technologies — their imperatives, messaging and uptake - resonate in GM's virtual, cultural, erotic and systemically mediated worlds. These biomedical and social/sexual technologies act on GM's bodies — in the feeling of excitement when cruising on an app, as a pill swallowed, as a condom on the skin, and as sexual acts that confound boundaries between virtual and non-virtual worlds. They are also aesthetic and visual — app users trade pictures, style their bodies, and view campaigns for PrEP's little blue pill. The visual research methodology of body mapping is, at first glance, a promising tool to address these limitations, we subjected body mapping to a theoretical intervention and then piloted the instrument. Drawing explicitly from emerging debates in trans-feminist, new materialism and queer of colour scholarship, our new methodology accounts for how a subject’s embodied sense of self, accessibility, violence, intimacy struggles) . Some progress can produce new social opportunities that increase stress, as gay men are expected to easily advance in a 'tolerant' society (e.g. marriage) and manage/prevent HIV 'successfully.' Research based on the above two theories has focused heavily on quantitatively examining sexual risk behaviour at the detriment of critically investigating neoliberal socio-structural features corrosive to mental well-being, like precarious work, debt, unaffordable housing and limited social and mental health services. We need to understand how gay men can heal from the psychosocial trauma results from homophobia and HIV stigma, in a society determined by socio-economic uncertainty, individualistic models of risk management and 'self-care', and inaccessible health services.

RC48-803.2
GAUDET, STEPHANIE* (Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Citizenship and Minorities)
FRIGNON, ESTHER (University of Ottawa)
How Does Montreal 'fabricate' Involved Youth?

The social involvement of young Quebecers differs from that of other Canadian provinces in its different modes of social participation. It is not surprising that...
Montreal is the first city in the South to host the World Social Forum since its creation in 2001 in Porto Allegre. We note that several spontaneous initiatives are emerging: collective gardens, public benches to promote solidarity; artistic expressions of citizenship (Ferraris, 2014a, b, c, Folie-Bovin, 2014). Quebec society has “fabricated”, as Gagné and Neveu (2009) put it, a generation of young people capable of thinking of certain common goods (Katz 2015) and who play they are paradoxically political orphans (St-Pierre Plamondon 2014). How has this social and political citizenship been fabricated? Our experience as observers during Citizen summer school of the Institut du Nouveau Monde (New world institute) a non-profit institution based in Montreal has shown that you, great many people attend many types of organizations through their social participation paths and that they allow them to engage in different process of political subjectivization. In this paper, we will analyze the narratives of young people who have attended a citizenship school. We will analyze the life events and organizations that influence their social practices and on the other hand, analyze how this trajectory articulates or not with a process of political subjectivization and social change.

GAUPP, LISA* (Leuphana University Lueneburg)  
“It’s Irie!” a Post-Postcolonial Approach to Diversity at „World Music“ Festivals

The planned paper analyzes how diversity is being standardized through conventions in music. It takes a look at how different notions of diversity are curated at renowned international music festivals while analyzing the respective meanings of diversity. The focus will be set on so called ‘world music’ or ‘non-European performances’ and on the figure of the ‘festival curator’ understood as a cultural leader as well as a gatekeeper. Here, the performances including their socio-cultural settings are often assigned with certain meanings, and the players of these global art worlds are often labeled as possessing certain stable (ethnic) identities. It will be shown through which mechanism both individuals and aesthetic expressions are constructed as belonging to a certain place. Likewise, it will be discussed how diversity changes its meaning and how alternative spaces develop when these ascriptions are being challenged, contested, deconstructed or rewritten through the breaking of established socio-cultural conventions. Curatorial strategies are seen as a discursive social practice, which (de)construct identities, symbols and relations, or, put differently, the ‘curatorial’ is understood as a complex field of different intermingling practices, persons and institutions where dominant ideologies, terminologies, habits etc. are (re)produced, but where the curator also embodies a special role when it comes to defining (social) conventions in the respective field: Festival curators, in directing, administering and mediating music performances, work at the interface of the production, mediation and consumption of these aesthetic expressions. In doing so, they contribute to how the terms and conditions for diversity are set.

Therefore, the paper deals with how conventions in music develop and takes a look at the interdependencies between diversity, music, space and place, thereby combining performance, cultural and postcolonial studies with sociological and ethnomusicological theoretical and methodological approaches.

GAVRILYUK, VERA* (Industrial University of Tyumen)  
MALENKOV, VYACHESLAV (Tyumen State University)  
“the Generation of Stability”: Russia’s Vectors of Development in the Youth’ Consciousness.

The results of the research demonstrate the growth of traditionalist tendency moods in all allocated groups. It is paradoxical that some basic parameters “the stability generation” covers the youth of 1994-2000 year of birth) show more traits of 1978-1984 generation. It seems that ‘post-Soviet culture’ from the utopian romanticism directed to the achievement of class solidarity towards the total distortion of basic humanistic ideals in favor of fixing of the developed hierarchies of power.

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RC07-158.1

GAVRILYUK, VERA* (Industrial University of Tyumen)  
MALENKOV, VYACHESLAV (Tyumen State University)  
“the Generation of Stability”: Russia’s Vectors of Development in the Youth’ Consciousness.

The results of the research demonstrate the growth of traditionalist tendency moods in all allocated groups. It is paradoxical that some basic parameters “the stability generation” covers the youth of 1994-2000 year of birth) show more traits of 1978-1984 generation. It seems that ‘post-Soviet culture’ from the utopian romanticism directed to the achievement of class solidarity towards the total distortion of basic humanistic ideals in favor of fixing of the developed hierarchies of power.

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RC09-182.8

GAUTAM, TIKA* (Tribhuvan University, Nepal)  
Development and Disparities in Nepal: Deconstructing the Myth of Equality

Development has become an important global agenda for all countries in the world. It is claimed that development aims to create equality among citizens and societies in the country as well as in the world. In the context, this paper raises a question whether this modern development process ongoing all over the world including Nepal really creating equality among people and societies or not. Based on large scale survey data available in Nepal this paper examines what the modern development has actually done during the last 5-6 decade period of modern development in Nepal. While doing so this paper identifies 70 different indicators of modern development on education, health, employment, transportation, communication and so on and argues that the modern development has created at least 70 different forms of inequalities among Nepali people rather than equality. This paper further argues that this modern development has not only transforming traditional Nepali society into modern society but also continuously creating multiple forms of inequalities stratifying people into different social categories. We can easily observe these new forms of inequalities, such as illiterate-literate, poor-non-poor, skilled-unskilled, rural-urban, and so on and so forth. Moreover, new forms of inequalities will be also be invited in future as well. It can be observed together with the efforts put on achieving sustainable development goals. Within the next 10-15 years, there will be at least 100 different forms of inequalities in Nepali society. This is how development has constructed new social categories in Nepali society. Finally, the paper highlights the fact that the global agenda of modern development process does not only create equality among people and societies but also creates disparities. Therefore, the global development agenda as creating equality among people is just a myth rather than reality.
In Indian society women occupy a vital position and also a vulnerable place. Today they are the most vulnerable section as far as their safety and security are concerned. Although the constitution of the country has the largest number of laws ostensibly for the benefit of Indian women but their conditions is still far from satisfactory. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 was passed by the parliament and gives special protection to women- being aware of their work position. This Act helps in protecting women and also provides safety to economically, physically mentally challenged women. There are many organizations which conducted welfare awareness and help program campaigns to stop domestic violence. This research has also been an acute look at the role of Domestic Violence Act (2005) and its social implications. The study has been conducted in Madhya Pradesh state of India. This paper is based upon descriptive design of research, besides interpretation of data. The research objectives on this study were as follow: 1) To know the Domestic Violence Act as understood by Indian women; 2) To find out the role of this act in protection, security and empowerment of Indian women; 3) To find out its reflections on Indian women's status, social change and justice. The findings of the study suggest that Domestics Violence Act (2005) has been found to be more than effective for the protection of the rights of Indian women guaranteed under the Indian constitution.

RC52-868.4

GAVSHINDHE, MAMTA* (Department of Sociology/Social Work, Saffia Arts and Commerce College)

MISHRA, GAJANAN (MAHATMA GANDHI COLLEGE KARELI)

Women in Profession: Case Studies of Doctors in Central India

The problems and challenges of the women doctors in India have been discussed in an historical perspective. The first Indian woman 'Anandibai Joshi' graduated in 1886, 131 years earlier. Currently, Indian women started to outnumber men in admissions to medical colleges and the trend still continues. For the last five years India has produced 4,500 more female doctors than male ones. This research paper is based upon three case-studies conducted in the city of Bhopal in India. There is still an acute shortage of female doctors in Indian society. The very problems and challenges faced by women doctors in government and non-government hospitals & clinics have been identified and discussed in this paper. Additionally, the problems arising out of the dual role between professional life and household work and its mechanisms for resolution have also been discussed in this paper. Some of the important findings are discussed towards the end of the research paper like: The role conflict emerges out for female doctors at both the levels-higher and lower.(i) the professional life consumes a lot of available time with them (ii) specifically at the time of night-duty they have the fear of sexual-harassment, violence and (iii) women doctors and their services are appreciated by the society in general and have acquired a higher status.

RC11-214.1

GAWRON, GRZEZORZ* (University of Silesia in Katowice

Seniors for Democracy - Social Activation of Seniors in the Prospect of Ukraine

Demographic studies confirm the aging of the Ukrainian society. The elderly aged 65+ are in the Ukraine 21.4% (according to НАСЕЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНИ: ІМПЕРТИВ ДЕМОГРАФІЧНОГО СТАРИННЯ, Київ, 2014) and in 2025 is expected rate of 25%. In Ukraine, seniors are a social group perceived as passive, weak physically, economically unattractive, unskilled, which is a burden for the public systems of social welfare. According to the Global Age Watch Index 2013 Ukraine took the 86 place out of 91 countries in terms of quality of life of seniors. These data justify the need for action to improve cooperation with the administration and enforcement of the civil rights of seniors. Social activity in Ukraine is low (83.6% of Ukrainians do not belong to any NGO - Ukraine Analysen No. 114, 03.12.2013). An important task is therefore to enable seniors to build a democratic society and their participation in the creation of public programs for the elderly. Worth to discuss seem to be an initiative taken in cooperation of polish and ukrainian partners. The project titled "Seniors for democracy - activation, participation, volunteering" was implemented in 2016. and funded under The RITA - Region in Transition Program (an initiative of the Polish-American Freedom Foundation). Its main objective was to strengthen public and social participation of seniors in Ukraine. This was achieved by activate seniors involved in the Universities of the Third Age (UTA) in 6 Ukrainian cities (Lviv, Lutsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Uzhgorod, Chernivtsi and Stryi). In this project UTAs were partners for social dialogue with local authorities on the issues of the local community (including the matter of health and social care policies for seniors). The long-term goal was the establishment of Councils of Elders and improve the quality of life of Ukrainian senior in six local communities.
My analysis reveals that when addiction intersects with poverty, participants’ practices often fall outside the hegemonic models and norms of working and family life associated with conventional family relations (i.e. nuclear families), sobriety, and consistent connections with the labour market. And yet, participants’ experiences of juggling paid and unpaid work vary greatly depending on marital and family status, employability, and whether they are actively using substances (i.e. alcohol or drugs). For example, some single participants actively use substances and engage in under-the-table paid work but this income supports caregiving relations. Mothers in recovery with children in the care of guardians (e.g. extended family, child welfare services) may have their employability efforts and caregiving regulated by social welfare institutions but this does not mean that attempts at balance are not sought.

Thus, despite challenges posed by economic and social marginalization, to argue that attempts to achieve work-family balance are elusive for individuals living with low income and addiction is an opaque and dubious conclusion. Ultimately, the findings suggest a need to move past conventional understandings of family and work in order to create inclusive scholarship and policy.

RC39-685.1
GE, YI* (State Key Laboratory of Pollution Control & Resource Re-use, School of the Environment, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093)
DOU, WEN* (School of Transportation, Southeast University, Nanjing 210096)
Resilient or Vulnerable Livelihoods? Assessing Urban Social Vulnerability from a Network Perspective

Over the last three decades, urban growth has been exponential in China: its urbanization rate has soared from 19.35% in 1980 to 57.35% in 2016. Such rapid urbanization has not only promoted economic development, but also led urban residents to be more vulnerable. Crowded cities have incurred a heavy price at home and increasingly inequalities in the physical or social infrastructures, such as housing quality, accessible green spaces and medical services. Meanwhile, accelerating urbanization has exposed a host of environmental and fragile problems of cities. This situation would be exacerbated by climate change. As we known, China's urbanization is characterized by concentrating a large share of population and wealth along the coast, especially in three large urban agglomerations: Yangtze River Delta (YRD), Capital Region (CR) and Pearl River Delta (PRD). These areas are extremely vulnerable to climate change due to their flat and low landscape. In a word, China's cities have been threatened by multiple stresses from physical and social inequalities, environmental problems and climate change. In order to build resilient livelihoods, it's imperative to develop the ability of assessing urban social vulnerability. Therefore, this paper explored a methodology of social vulnerability assessment for urban agglomeration from a network perspective. Yangtze River Delta (YRD), Capital Region (CR) and Pearl River Delta (PRD) were used as case studies. Combined with attribute data collected from the statistical Yearbooks and relational data retrieved from the Baidu search index, an integrated social vulnerability index was evaluated for urban agglomeration. The social vulnerability profiles of urban agglomerations were displayed through GIS mapping. Based on the results, a conclusion was drawn that the network connectivity had an influence on social vulnerability of urban agglomeration. Hence, promoting the connectivity among cities can help urban agglomeration buffer risks and plan a sustainable future.

RC38-670.6
GEHRINGER, NATALIE* (University of Augsburg)
GULOWSKI, REBECCA (University of Augsburg)
Doing Memory of Violent Experience, Performative Approach

As studies on conflict and war societies show, the way of dealing with violent experiences and trauma depends on the (in-)stability of social order and objective circumstances of living, besides one’s own psychological resilience. Especially with regard to violence and sexual violence, we argue that the institutions of conflict transformation a society provides (‘help-system’) for dealing with these kind of issues, e.g. concrete assistance for the victims and persons who are affected, the police, social workers or the law, reveal that violent experiences and traumas have more than their individual dimension; rather they are tied to social and political conditions. Based on the analysis of the narrations of victims, perpetrators and representatives of institutions, this paper wants to shed light on the way how the relationship between institutions in the German "help-system" structures the interwoven dimensions of our experience and the doing memory processes of violent experiences. We particularly focus on the narrations of offenders and how they memorize and legitimate their actions and experiences. Methodologically, we want to discuss the approach of the personal kind of the "link between experience, social metaphors, narratives and political institutions and apply embodied methods (e.g. active listening, theatre and collage technique) of research on (sexualized) violence, in order to demonstrate that the “doing memory process” of violent experiences oscillates between speechlessness and a language-dependency and that the societal and political discourses are responsible for the self-positioning and integration of violent experience in the own biography. We want to give first answers to the question how an institutional setting should be arranged to offer an open space for people who have experienced violence (as victims and/or offenders) and to provide an opportunity to process their memories.

RC32-577.4
GEHRINGER, NATALIE* (University of Augsburg)
GULOWSKI, REBECCA (University of Augsburg)
Making the invisible Visible. the Intersectional Discrimination in Law Governing Sexual Offenses

By analyzing the discourses of sexualized discrimination and sexualized violence, we show how the racist, sexist and classist notions of sexuality and violence in the German law lead to a highly moralized way of dealing with such issues and how this maintains female victimization and male offending processes. Prominent cases (e.g. Brock Turner) demonstrate that the US law treats white, middle-class men differently than PoC, relating to the degree of penalty. Women instead who suffered sexualized violence are often confronted with a treatment that blames or shames them as doing something wrong by police officers, attorneys or judges. Even this context is already well researched, particularly in the USA (“rape culture”), we expanded our focus by analyzing interviews of male and female offenders and victims of sexualized violence regarding the question of how they legitimate and integrate their own violent actions and experiences in Germany. In these interviews we identified the impact of discursive narratives (e.g. victim blaming, hegemonic/toxic masculinity) in order to understand the related invisible forces which structure the pretended blind jurisprudence and jurisdiction. For example, in 1997, the German law included sexual violence within marriage with the term “marital rape” as statutory offence. Also gendered agents e.g. “male offender” and “female victim” were replaced by gender-neutral ones. Before this reformation, male victims of sexual assaults and victims of marital rape were not included in law and therefore these persons were made invisible and even their existence were questioned. The same applies in the attempt to understand the complexity of cases of domestic and family violence, which often remained invisible as a private affair.

RC27-493.3
GEMAR, ADAM* (Durham University)
Sport As Culture: Sports Participation and Styles of Cultural Consumption in Canada

Despite the prevalence of sport in contemporary societies, academics know little about how sports participation fits into broader cultural lifestyles. We know much more about other cultural domains, such as music. While Bourdieu’s social theories are most frequently applied to sports participation, other theories of
From Defeats to Polarization: The Dynamics of Right-Wing Chauvinism in Germany

From a historical-materialist perspective, the recent upsurge of right-wing populists across the globe is often explained as a reactionary, even proto-fascist counter-movement to the multiple crises of global capitalism, among them crises of accumulation, wage labour, democracy, care, food, ecology and climate. Critical analysis, however, must move beyond such broad assertions. To do this, the paper will explore the dynamics of chauvinist forces in Germany in the 2010s. It will argue that this wave of protest movements are more highly critical of the capitalist system, at least far more than previous generation. Furthermore, they have often been accused of being politically apathetic and lacking in social empathy. The movements that have emerged in the aftermath of the 2008 have been strongly supported by the millennial generation, those born between 1982 and 2003. This is a generation whose character has been widely debated. Until a few years ago, it was deemed to be a politically apathetic generation, a “selfie generation” or a “me me me generation” far more concerned with celebrity news than with politics. Furthermore, they have often been accused of being politically apathetic and lacking in social empathy. Yet, millennials have surprised analysts by taking the lead in a number of recent political mobilisations, from protest movements, to social assistance programs underestimates political factors, and demographic factors. Nevertheless, this dominant approach to explain political unrest experience in emerging market economies. This paper contributes to the welfare literature by improving our understanding about the political determinants of welfare expansion experienced in emerging market economies.

Politics of Social Assistance in South Africa: Containing Racial Political Unrest

In emerging market economies, social assistance programs have considerably increased over the past two decades and South Africa is one of good examples. In the existing literature, social policy expansion in South Africa has mostly been explained by structuralist theories that put emphasis on socio-economic and demographic factors. Nevertheless, this dominant approach to explain the expansion of social assistance programs underestimates political factors, especially that of containing racial unrest. Based on Fox Piven and Cloward’s theory of social assistance as a counter insurgency strategy, this article shows that social assistance has a similar function in South Africa of containing racial political unrest. Through a cross-sectional dataset obtained by a random sample survey conducted in South Africa, this article shows that race is a statistically significant determinant in access to social programs, after controlled for socio-economic, political, and demographic variables. This paper contributes to the welfare literature by improving our understanding about the political determinants of welfare expansion experienced in emerging market economies.

Knowledge and Attitudes about Breast Cancer Among Women: A Wake-up Call in Nigeria

Preventable deaths resulting from the scourge of breast cancer has become alarming and worrisome in many societies in developing countries including Nigeria. Of much concern is the fact that breast cancer has continued to claim the precious lives of young, middle aged, old, educated and non-educated women irrespective of their religion, socio-economic background and socio-demographic characteristics. This study attempts to ascertain the knowledge and attitudes of women to breast cancer in South-western Nigeria. The study adopts both primary and secondary data and relevant sociological theories to examine the level of knowledge and attitudes of women towards breast cancer with the view of suggesting probable solutions and recommendations for policy.

From a historical-materialist perspective, the recent upsurge of right-wing populists across the globe is often explained as a reactionary, even proto-fascist counter-movement to the multiple crises of global capitalism, among them crises of accumulation, wage labour, democracy, care, food, ecology and climate. Critical analysis, however, must move beyond such broad assertions. To do this, the paper will explore the dynamics of chauvinist forces in Germany in the 2010s. Its main argument is that the growing visibility of right-wing forces – densified in the electoral successes of the new party Alternative for Germany (AfD) – is the result of a post-neoliberal society in Germany, giving greater recognition and representation to People of Colour; (2) an uneasy migration policy alliance between progressive liberals and the liberal left; and (3) the partial opening of the German border for refugees in 2015/2016. However, for now the proto-fascist potential of right-wing actors in Germany is checked by the strength of liberal and leftist forces. The paper closes with a discussion of three counter-strategies, namely anti-racist activism and practical anti-fascism, a new class politics, centred around the collective aspirations of different sections of the working class, and, most important, the building of real progressive alternatives to the neoliberal dogma of austerity forever.
While quality criteria are well established and discussed in quantitative and qualitative empirical social research (e.g. Aeara 2006, Flick 2011, Bortz 2015, Mayring 2016), it remains an open question, how quality in scientific futures research could be assessed. This contribution presents a set of standards and quality criteria in futures research, developed and published by German professionals from academia and practice (Gerholt et al. 2015). The quality standards are organized in three groups that correspond with three principles of quality in futures research: First, there are standards of futures adequacy that focus on the intricacies that originate from dealing with future developments, i.e. developments and events that are not (yet) a fact. Second, there are standards that are derived from the scientific nature of futures research and which mark a fundamental difference to other non-scientific ways of dealing with future-related questions. Third, there are practice-oriented standards of effectiveness that ensure that futures studies serve the purposes they were launched for in the first place.

Inspired by the Standards for Educational Evaluation (Sanders 2006) all of the proposed quality standards are described according to a common structure consisting of an abstract, an overview text, specific guidelines, common mistakes, and a case example that illustrates the consequences of applying or ignoring the standards. Within the contribution, we will present the rationale of the general approach and describe how the standards could be used in research as well as in teaching futures studies by drawing on the authors’ experiences in teaching in the master’s degree programme on futures studies at Freie Universität Berlin.

**RC55-901.5**

GERLICH, REGINA* (Careum Foundation - Careum Research)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

**RC48-816.4**

GEUDER, JACOB* (University of Basel)

Videoactivism in Rio De Janeiro and Cape Town

“Anywhere, where something is happening in the world, there is a cellphone. Almost everywhere, there is 3G”, answered the filmmaker during our interview in Cape Town. Moving images of mass protests, burning cars and barricades or clashes shot through cameras of smartphones and distributed via social media have become part of global media consumption latest since the Arab spring 2010/2011. Since then, news production by citizens through smartphones and social media potentially creates viral videos everywhere at any point. Videoactivism – sometimes also labelled as media-activism (mediactivismo in Brasil) or citizen-journalism – signifies the appropriation of video production and distribution by activists, together with witness-videos made by amateurs. By re-embedding the practices of videoactivism in their specific urban contexts, I research how online videos and distributed via social media transform it simultaneously transforms. Theoretically drawing on Henri Lefebvre’s work of “The Production of Space” (1974) and “The Right to the City” (1968) my goal is to describe the mutual infiltrations between the “streets” and the “net”.

This research looks at Rio de Janeiro and Cape Town’s videoactivism(s) to illustrate current developments in two metropolises from the Global South. Methodologically, I research online-videos through an ethnographic approach which allows in depth descriptions of the practices of videoactivism and hereby focuses on the perspectives of videoactivists themselves. Based on an excellent field access I generated a rich set of qualitative data. The goal of my presentation at ISA is to show some insights from the resulting thick description of the practices of videoactivism in both cities. With my contribution I wish to offer a detailed account of videoactivism to substantiate politicized discussions about “digital revolutions”: Certainly these debates about digital revolutions are of high social and academic importance, especially in regards to the rapid urban transformations in the Global South.

**RC23-438.6**

GEWINNER, IRINA* (Leibniz University of Hanover)

Does Digitalization Contribute to Career Advancement of Early Career Researchers?

While most studies focus on social networks in the private sector of economy, the importance of social resources for academia, in general, and for early career researchers, in particular, is less addressed. In fact, it is postulated that networking and accumulation of social resources can also yield success in their scientific career in terms of obtaining professorship or demonstrating academic achievement (Bozeman & Corley 2003, Besio 2011, Heinze 2012, Sagebiel 2014, Gewinner 2017). Yet, the issue of spatial location of social actors in creating academic networks has not enjoyed much attention so far. To this end, this contribution aims at reducing the existing research gap and seeks to explore, to what extent
spatial location of early career academics affects establishment of their scientific networks and, more broadly, contributes to career advancement in academia. Do digital modes of communication and hence, diminishment of spatial distance constraints, make it less difficult to shape scientific networks and benefit from them in terms of career promotions?

This contribution exemplifies publication related networking activities of young German researchers at the early career stage. German highly competitive academic labour market incorporates the scarcity of resources and a lack of employment opportunities. For this reason, the qualification phase is becoming increasingly important for a career progression. For junior scientists, this research message is usually the key to further career advancement and professional success.

This paper extends our knowledge by investigating the effects of different types of PhD, since it takes into account individual doctorate and graduate schools. Drawing upon an interpretative research perspective, the contribution rests upon a series of telephone interviews with early career researchers in social sciences and the humanities. Additionally, it thematises gender related differences in publication strategies of young researchers.

**RC23-426.4**

**GEWINNER, IRINA** *(Leibniz University of Hanover)*

**SCHENK, ANETT** *(School of Social Work, Lund University)*

**Gender, Networks and Career in Academia: Rerevaluating Evidence from Germany and Sweden**

The issue of gender and career advancement in academia has been raised in a number of European studies and publications. Although research has enhanced our understanding of inequalities faced by women who pursue academic careers, they have only to a very little extent highlighted the role female academics play in career advancement, social networks and their role in dynamics of inequalities for further career trajectories. In contrast, the intensification of meritocracy related discussions shapes the current notion of academic performance and eclipses the meaning and importance of personal connections and networks for career progression and scientific excellence.

This contribution aims at extending and systematising more thoroughly the relationship between social networks and females’ academic careers by reviewing the scope of pertinent literature on networks and academic labour market. Specifically, it seeks to identify the dominant patterns and intersections of gender, social networks and progress in academia. By doing so, this contribution challenges the significance of the idea of excellence for career success, measured by obtaining a professorship or demonstrating academic achievement. Moreover, it emphasises the process of career advancement from early career stage to professorship and exemplifies evidence from Germany and Sweden. German academia has historically large proportion of junior staff in contrast to a dramatically small amount of senior scholars at tenure positions. In Sweden, increasing focus on excellence combined with management reforms and cut-backs in teaching begin to undermine the country's previous reforms aiming at equal changes and levels in academia – at the same time affecting academic identities, in particular for women (Berg, 2010).

At this juncture, special attention is paid to interactions between networks effects and expectations towards social actors, family formation of academics and different fields of study.

**RC22-419.7**

**GHAFIARY, RASSA** *(University of Milano Bicocca)*

**What Alternatives to Secularisation? Analysis of Islam and Modernity between West and East**

Religion constitutes one of the social phenomena that has changed and evolved most over time, influencing the course of human civilisation. Following the post-Enlightenment thought, the gradual decline of the public role of religion in modern industrial societies has been foretold in the last centuries, defining modernity as the product of a structural dissociation of religion from other spheres, its progressive privatisation and the decline of its public functions.

A brief overview of contexts other than West, however, seems to question this consolidated tradition of thought and the illusory inexorability of the secularisation process. Islam provides a cause for reflection on alternative analyses of modernisation and secularisation; the recent news reports about the apparent revival of fundamentalism and the creation of a self-appointed Islamic State at the gates of Europe, to name a few-exhort us to wonder whether these phenomena reappear anomalies which requires innovative analytical tools, and if sociology is able, today, to provide them.

This work will explore the main reflections on secularisation and the relationship between Islam and modernity. I will present the responses and criticism of thinkers, from the Islamic world and beyond, to the above-mentioned concepts. The 1979 Islamic Revolution, which led to the fall of the Pahlavi monarchy and the birth of the Islamic Republic of Iran, will be exposed as an emblematic case; a revolution regarded often as a confirmation of the dichotomy between a modern and secular West and an East that “has gone through no process of secularisation, of modernity as the product of a structural dissociation of religion from other sciences and the humanities. Additionally, it thematises gender related differences in publication strategies of young researchers.

Finally, I will discuss one of the most illustrious figures of the Iranian history, Ali Shariati, and the interpretation he gave of the great phenomena of the last century, in an original and worthy of effort to combine Islam, sociology and modernity.

**RC03-79.5**

**GHAFIARY, Gholamreza** *(University of Tehran)*

**FAGHII KHRORASANI, Abbas** *(University of Tehran)*

**The Analysis of Particularized and Generalized Social Trust in Iran**

Social trust as one of the crucial indices of social capital has a key role in the process of development. Trust is an important dimension of both civic culture and urban life in which ties strictly to the quality of life and mental health. Radius of trust is being seen as a dimensional of social trust and social trust is being mentioned in the sociology literature. For us in this paper the concept of trust falls into 2 major groups: “Particularized trust” and “generalized trust”.

Generalized trust which stands at a higher level of particularized trust means the trust between intimate ones, relates to the wider and more abstract facts like social guilds that occupy positions beyond boundaries of family, neighborhood and ethnicity and should be defined in a national scale. Although the particularized trust is less risky it doesn’t lead to a success above a local community while the generalized trust arisen through democracies brings about the sustainable development. Furthermore, particularized trust reinforces the social segments for it hinders the constitution of “social we” which is the main basis of consensus, consistency and dynamic social order. As a matter of fact, a society with generalized trust has a more tolerance to deal with issues of collective actions which is mentioned in the game theory and rational choice of act.

In this paper, according to our definition of trust and its categories we’ve made a comparison between particularized and generalized trust in Iran through secondary analysis of the results of a national survey conducted in 2015 in Iran. Our findings indicate that the social trust in Iran doesn’t have a vast radius. On the other hand, trust has strength in a limited sector in Iran and this fact can slow down the process of development in the country.

**RC06-125.6**

**GHAFOURNIA, Nafiseh** *(The University of Sydney)*

**Pushing Back Against Stereotypes: Muslim Immigrant Women’s Experiences of Domestic Violence**

This paper explores implications for service provision, social work education and policy regarding domestic violence among Muslim immigrant women. It provides some practical strategies and recommendations for service providers, on how to work with this group of marginalised women who experienced domestic violence. These strategies are based on the study capturing the vignette of 14 Muslim immigrant women in Australia with respect to their perceptions and experiences of, and responses to, domestic violence, while applying a feministintersectional approach. While the literature that reflects the complexity of domestic violence situations for immigrant women from different ethnic backgrounds is growing, much remains unknown about Muslim women, their lived experiences of abuse and the challenges they confront in dealing with domestic violence in Australia. This lack of knowledge may contribute to the perpetuation of stereotypes or generalisations about these groups of women, their cultures and their religions. This paper contributes to knowledge about the specificities of Muslim immigrant women’s experiences in Australia. It explores the intersections of gender, culture, religion and immigration, and the ways in which different social locations interact in Muslim immigrant women’s experiences of abuse.

**RC22-418.3**

**Ghanbar Pour Dizboni, Ali** *(Royal Military College of Canada)*

**Comparative Content Analysis of Online Cyber Salafism and Jihadism**

Mainstream literature on radicalization in Europe and North America has long passed the point of ignoring religion. Indeed today, such work increasingly converges on methodological considerations of religion in the study of violent extremism. In the case of Islamist violent radicalization, one of the key debates concerns the issue of the “radicalization of Islam” versus the “Islamization of radicals.” The former contends that the standard Wahhabi Salafist literature matters less in the process of violent radicalization because extremists instrumentalize Islam to serve their political or nihilist motivations. The latter meanwhile, advocates a more correlationist or linked approach between the faith and the extremism. This presentation will enter into a dialogue with these controversies. More specifically, it will examine and discuss current research in French, English, Arabic and Persian languages on the weight of online exposure to jihadist extremist literature perceived but represented differently by Islamist violent radicals. It will offer a comparative examination of online content of selected Wahhabi/Salafist media and violent extremist cyber outlets. The analysis will touch upon variables such as...
RC03-69.1

GHANI, BILQUIS* (University of Technology Sydney)

Reconceptualising Gender in Afghanistan: Cultural Production Among Contemporary Afghan Youth.

This paper focuses on the movement among young Afghan men and women in Kabul who utilise cultural production for self-expression, cultural critique and to build networks beyond their immediate locales through which knowledges are shared. I argue that, in doing so, contemporary Afghan youth are using creative expression to shape their society and explore new constructs of gender which disrupt perceptions outside and cultural tropes inside the country. This movement reflects more broadly the role of cultural production in forming civil society which, rather than exist in a vacuum, is in global dialogue. Through music, visual art and poetry, progressive young Afghans are creating space for subaltern voices. Participation in dissident/progressive cultural production is particularly significant by young Afghan women who are operating under highly regulated patriarchal customs and through post-war political instability. This paper draws on interviews with graffiti artists, poets, musicians, and other artists, providing insights into the richness and complexity of the intimate thoughts, feelings and modes of self-identification among Afghan women, in dialogue with their male counterparts.

Interviews conducted with young artists will offer insights into the aspirations of Afghan youth for their country in terms of gender, modernity, sexuality and civic engagement, providing a novel entry point into contemporary Afghan society. Through the works and words of young Afghans, this paper unsettles many stereotypes about Afghanistan, questions the applicability of western liberal feminist theory to understand Afghan women's experiences and seeks to understand young Afghan's social, political and creative strategies from within.

RC10-209.8

GHIMIRE, DIPESH* (Tribhuvan University)

Social Causes of Rise of Democracy

Democracy neither rises nor falls spontaneously. The rise and fall of democracy does not solely depend on the desire of some actors, parties and leaders. The construction, destruction and reconstruction of the social relation and structure in the society play a crucial role for the rise and fall of democracy. Democracy gets birth, and grows in a type of socio-economic structure while it falls on the other. Similarly, the international structure also affects to democracy. The bourgeoisie or the middle class is the main question behind democratization process. The working class mobilization in developing countries often immediately precedes a regime change. So, the working class plays a major role in pushing forward democratic regime. In this paper I shall attempt a quick and preliminary discussion of the major factors for the rise of democracy.

In 2006 an important democratic movement took place in Nepal. This movement raised democracy by abolishing the autocratic regime of King and controlling Maoists' faith on Peoples' republican system. The strong bourgeoisie did play an important role for the rise of democracy in 2006. The alliance between urban middle class and peasants is also important for it. The expanding facade of capitalism helps for the rise of decision making and dominant structure in the movement. At that time, globalization made democracy unavoidable. Individual choice of middle class, peasants, working class, elites, businessmen and other people has also played an important role for the rise of democracy in Nepal in 2006.

RC18-336.4

GHARTI MAGAR, JHAKENDRA* (Tribhuvan University, Saraswati Multiple Campus)

Why Ethnic Parties Form? the Social Bases of Politics in Multicultural Society of Nepal

This paper investigates the social bases of ethnic politics in the multicultural society of Nepal in general and explores the causes and conditions of ethnic party formation. The study assumes that the ethnic parties, like other kinds of political parties, are one of the manifest products of the social, political and economic structure of society and their social foundation of formation is different than non-ethnic parties. The study shows that despite having a number of national political parties, the formation of ethnic parties in Nepal have been growing in number with democratic practices after 1990 and intensifying after the political transformation of 2006. Therefore, the paper deals with a key question: why ethnic parties form? To answer the question, the paper argues that there are multiple factors like multi-ethnic society and non-inclusive ideas of education – formal and informal – as paramount in conceiving of and constructing of existing political parties to address the ethnic concern; rise of new issues such as identity, federalism and proportional representation; and legal-structural changes with international factors are responsible for the ethnic party formation. The paper concludes that ethnic politics and ethnic parties, as a manifest product of democracy, are contributing to the process of democratization in Nepal. In that sense, the rise of ethnic parties is essentially a social phenomenon rooted in the multicultural society of Nepal. The analysis is based on qualitative and quantitative data collected through keen observations, in-depth interview with purposefully selected key informants and other secondary sources.

RC21-386.5

GHEZZI, SIMONE* (Università di Milano Bicocca)


In Fragmented Societies Enzo Mingione was one of the first sociologists to critically revisit the Polanyian concept of embeddedness after Granovetter’s seminal essays of the 1980s. He called for an attentive analysis of the market and the reconceptualization of the term embeddedness in order to deconstruct the influential idea of the market as a separate system from social conditioning, as well as the perception of the market as a dominant force in society. This was not only an ethnocentric conception of the market paradigm, widely accepted in sociological tradition, but also fictitious. To begin with, the market, constrained by its own logic of competitiveness, cannot endure self-regulating patterns and atomized individuals without causing social tensions; moreover, within alleged competitive social relations we continuously observe the formation of market exchange relations concealing non-economic behaviour (friendship, affinity, reciprocity and so forth) which contradicts both the idea of competitiveness and that of atomized decision making. This theoretical debate about the abstractness of the economy fits perfectly with the anthropological inclination of calling into question the refication of the market, through empirical research. Polanyi’s perspective, for example, was influential in shaping economic anthropological thinking several decades ago (i.e. the substantive and formalist debate), but most of the research was carried out in marginal or non-Western societies. The renewed interest in the concept of embeddedness among current economic sociologists, as I will argue, has contributed to resuscitate such anthropological debate, this time with reference to global capitalism and post-Fordist societies. Thus, my argument constructed through ethnography and preliminary investigation may collaborate fruitfully with sociology to provide a ‘thick’ description of the social embeddedness of the economy by bringing into the framework the importance of culture and of the production of meaning stemming not from innate market behaviour but from power struggles.

RC04-94.1

GHOLAMI, REZA* (University of Birmingham)

Cosmopolitanism As Transformative Experience: Education, Extremisms and a New Social Ethic in the Post-Truth Era

Arguably more pertinent now than ever before, this paper calls for a serious commitment to cosmopolitanism, not as an abstract idea(s) or linked in any way to a hegemonic elite culture, but as a new social ethic. I argue that secular and religious ethics are no longer the appropriate pillars for social relations – nor are nationalism or neo-liberal globalism. Rather, we need a post-universalist cosmopolitanism that offers a framework for critical discourse as well as concrete strategies for daily living. I attempt to operationalise this argument through what I call ‘every-day flexible transformation’. Furthermore, my argument implicates ideas of education – formal and informal – as paramount in conceiving of and constructing of existing political parties to address the ethnic concern; rise of new issues such as identity, federalism and dominant structure in the movement. At that time, globalization made democracy unavoidable. Individual choice of middle class, peasants, working class, elites, businessmen and other people has also played an important role for the rise of democracy in Nepal in 2006.

RC16-317.5

GHOSH, APOORVA* (University of California, Irvine)

Understanding Transnational Sexuality in India: Globalization and Institutional Schemas

Through in-depth interviews of middle class, English-speaking, metropolitan dwelling, self-identified gay men, lesbians, and queer individuals in India, I explicate several transnational pathways through which my respondents appropriated Western notions of sexuality. Consistent with the schematic cognition view in institutional theory, I find that these pathways make the sexual schema of moral ambivalence in India intersect the sexual schemas from the North, such as, sexual exuberation, leading to a configuration of differential congruence, wherein the local and global schemas coexist in an individual’s life, but in different spheres. In addition to foregrounding the generalizability of schemas across cases, my...
findings suggest a demarcation of my respondents’ family lives being occupied largely by the schema of moral ambivalence on sexuality whereas parts of their non-family lives (e.g. personal, work, or non-work social) being influenced more by the Western schemas.

RC20-379.2

GHOSH, APOORVA* (University of California, Irvine)

When the Local Meets Global: A Take on LGBTQ+ Social Movement Organizations in India

Considering the queer political, cultural, and religious traditions in India, I argue that the working of LGBTQ+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and others) social movement organizations in India cannot be understood through the dichotomies of assimilationist versus differentiating forms of activism. These binaries have quite accurately distinguished the activism of queer organizations, like ACT-UP, from that of corporatized HIV/AIDS focused gay organizations in the United States. But I argue that the Indian context needs to be understood in light of the flux that LGBTQ+ organizations often experience—the interaction between their allegiance to the causes of sexual fluidity embraced by the Indian queer forces and the forces of global LGBTQ political economy. Thus, I show that the working of LGBTQ+ activist organizations in India offers a compelling case wherein we find that the normalizing and differentiating forces can synchronize with each other to achieve movement goals. Considering the queer political, cultural, and religious traditions in India, I argue that the working of LGBTQ+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and others) social movement organizations in India cannot be understood through the dichotomies of assimilationist versus differentiating forms of activism. These binaries have quite accurately distinguished the activism of queer organizations, like ACT-UP, from that of corporatized HIV/AIDS focused gay organizations in the United States. But I argue that the Indian context needs to be understood in light of the flux that LGBTQ+ organizations often experience—the interaction between their allegiance to the causes of sexual fluidity embraced by the Indian queer forces and the forces of global LGBTQ political economy. Thus, I show that the working of LGBTQ+ activist organizations in India offers a compelling case wherein we find that the normalizing and differentiating forces can synchronize with each other to achieve movement goals.

RC25-481.1

GIACOMINI, TERRAN* (University of Toronto/OISE)

Commoning Against ‘Resource’ Extractivism: Indigenous and Feminist Complementarity and Alliances in the Fight Against Extractivism and for a Life-Centred World

This paper reflects on my research and activism as a non-Indigenous woman from North America/Turtle Island seeking to understand how the world’s people are moving beyond capitalist and patriarchal forms of value creation and redistribution embodied in the neoliberal critique. I am, like ACT-UP, from that of corporatized HIV/AIDS focused gay organizations in the United States. But I argue that the Indian context needs to be understood in light of the flux that LGBTQ+ organizations often experience—the interaction between their allegiance to the causes of sexual fluidity embraced by the Indian queer forces and the forces of global LGBTQ political economy. Thus, I show that the working of LGBTQ+ activist organizations in India offers a compelling case wherein we find that the normalizing and differentiating forces can synchronize with each other to achieve movement goals.

Experts Describe Debtors in Sight of the Public

The Good Shepherd and the Black Sheep? How IMF’s Economic Experts Describe Debtors in Sight of the Public

The media coverage about government debt crisis in Greece mostly lacks of a differentiated view on the involved parties. Apparently, according to mass media there are on the one hand self-inflicted, heavily indebted national states – the most recent example is Greece– and on the other hand the altruistic triad – the IMF, World Bank, and WTO with their mutual task to help insolvent countries stabilizing their solvency. However, in daily press it is much less common that sticking to credit terms, namely implementing the structural adjustment programs, has profound effects on societies, which is increasingly and critically debated. Thus, concessional facilities shall not be considered as neighbourly help but rather as a sell-off of former state property for profit maximizing purposes of banks only. And IMF is attributed to play the role of a debt-collection agency. In short, these two examples of black and white thinking raise awareness of the author’s perspective. Therefore, the paper focuses on the IMFs description of debtors that is accessible by broad non-specialist public.

Inconsistencies of these linguistic framings and in particular neoclassical pre-disposition of legitimate debtors are of peculiar interest. Which behavioural requirement does a state debtor have to meet, being regarded as credit-worthy? The heuristics, which guides analysing the relationship between creditor and debtor via the picture the IMF draws of Greece, is based on linguistic analysis and conceptual debates about the role of third parties in competitive relationships in market sociology. The particular of the present case is that IMF acts as ‘lender of last resort’. IMF, more precisely the banks IMF represents, is practically unrevealed. In fact, a rejection of IMFs offer equals an outrage, which IMF tries to prevent by appealing to the ‘mysterious third party’, the non-specialised audience.
The aim of the present comparative study is to examine legal, institutional but also cultural preconditions of political corruption in Germany and Japan against the backdrop of the legal framework for party financing. The study derives from research carried out in an EU-founded project within the Framework Programmes of the European Commission. By focusing on severe party financing scandals in the most recent history of both countries we shall show the extent to which institutions matter in understanding and patterns of perceiving corruption in general and political corruption, in particular, play a role in the violation of legal rules and thus lead to ‘deviant political conduct’. Both countries demonstrate marked similarities when it comes to their historical, economic, and political development, in particular after Second World War and their standing as western, democratic nations. Nevertheless, they are two countries with different cultural traditions, which add a special dimension to the comparison. This dimension consists in identifying the relationship between the institutionalised fight against corruption and patterns of perceiving corruption and the influence of the latter on corruption prevention. Accordingly, the main objective of the proposed paper is to complement the structural analysis on the causes and effects of political corruption with the everyday cultural understanding of corruption of involved political actors. This is a crucial analytical prerequisite, in view of the assumption that not only systematic imperatives and socio-political scope conditions, but also mentality-related perceptions as well as action- and value-orientations can have a structuring impact when it comes to corrupt conduct. Methodologically seen, the empirical study is based on a computerised content analysis of different types of documents including parliamentary debates on party financing scandals, print media reporting on major scandals and semi-structured interviews with politicians representing both political parties in power as well as those in opposition.

Concerned with the visual tools of post-socialist neoliberal urban development, in particular after Second World War and their standing as western, democratic nations. Nevertheless, they are two countries with different cultural traditions, which add a special dimension to the comparison. This dimension consists in identifying the relationship between the institutionalised fight against corruption and patterns of perceiving corruption and the influence of the latter on corruption prevention. Accordingly, the main objective of the proposed paper is to complement the structural analysis on the causes and effects of political corruption with the everyday cultural understanding of corruption of involved political actors. This is a crucial analytical prerequisite, in view of the assumption that not only systematic imperatives and socio-political scope conditions, but also mentality-related perceptions as well as action- and value-orientations can have a structuring impact when it comes to corrupt conduct. Methodologically seen, the empirical study is based on a computerised content analysis of different types of documents including parliamentary debates on party financing scandals, print media reporting on major scandals and semi-structured interviews with politicians representing both political parties in power as well as those in opposition.

The sensescape of this type of urban nature and traces the links between sensory experience, bodily activities and emerging sense of attachment and belonging of the gardeners to their gardens. The sensescape of the spaces of urban gardening is profoundly different from the purified sensescape of the common spaces of urban nature features in land-use plans to profound changes in terms of urban planning and its understanding of urban nature. Based on the (visual) analysis, we argue that after the fall of socialism land-use plans became tools to represent and introduce particular ideas about urban space heavily influenced by neoliberalism and led to a production of a highly unjust and uneven cityscape by means of massive displacement and remodelling of spaces of urban nature.

This paper considers the sensory aspects of urban nature and their role in establishing the spaces of belonging in a post-socialist metropolis. In particular, it concentrates on spaces of urban gardening in Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic. Based on semi-structured interviews, go-along research strategies and (participant) observation in allotments and community gardens, it explores the sensescape of urban nature and traces the links between sensory experience, bodily activities and emerging sense of attachment and belonging of the gardeners to their gardens. The sensescape of the spaces of urban gardening is profoundly different from the purified sensescape of the common spaces of urban nature features in land-use plans to profound changes in terms of urban planning and its understanding of urban nature. Based on the (visual) analysis, we argue that after the fall of socialism land-use plans became tools to represent and introduce particular ideas about urban space heavily influenced by neoliberalism and led to a production of a highly unjust and uneven cityscape by means of massive displacement and remodelling of spaces of urban nature.
field-sites, botanical gardens, zoos, museums, observatories of all kinds and classrooms. These sites of science are “truth-spots,” places that lend credibility to claims that come from there. The challenge is to figure out how each of these places makes people believe—given that they are dramatically different in their geographic locations, natural landscapes, built environments and in the stories we tell that give meaning and value to each. For example, laboratories trade on their material disengagement from immediate physical contexts while field-sites celebrate the contingencies and particulars of natural surrounds—yet both manage to produce credible scientific claims. To figure out how these truth-spots work, I help to examine other places where knowledge is made (or contested), other places where beliefs are affirmed (or denied)—places that are not ordinarily thought of as sites of science: pilgrimage destinations; courthouses; commemorated sites of history, memory and identity; even oracles. Perhaps new sociological insights into the workings of science will result from comparative analyses of other culture-producing institutions and practices—with a focus on the places where such activities occur.

**RC23-JS-80.1**

GIESECKE, SUSANNE* (Austrian Institute of Technology)
WEBER, MATTHIAS* (Austrian Institute of Technology)

**The Content, Context and Future of STI-Policy:Towards a New Framing?**

The world seems to get more complex and unpredictable. Yet universal values as they are shared by the UN Sustainable Development Goals sketch a direction for policy making and for a better life for all. In the context of European STI policy making, the question is: What will be Europe’s role in the world and can European STI-policy making make a difference? Looking at the future, the junction of the SDGs with megatrends presents a framework for identifying key transitions for the future, and challenges and opportunities associated with such transitions. Presently we seem to enter a new era of innovation policy that is directed toward transformative change, overcoming the old paradigms of “growth” and “competitiveness”. Using this new framework, our paper covers future scenarios (2030) from a European project on “Beyond the Horizon”. Looking at the transitions towards the SDGs the following general observations can be made:

- Inclusiveness and fairness are key principles of transition processes and key objectives of transitions.
- Coordinated action between European, national and regional level is essential.
- There are strong interconnections between the scenario areas.
- Governance is key for innovation and value creation.
- The city emerges as a key level of governance and social and economic organization.
- Experimentation, rapid prototyping and testing solutions need to become an important part of policy making.

The aim of developing these scenarios is to explore strategic options for Europe in a world where there are major shifts in political and economic structures taking place. The key perspective underpinning the scenario approach is that the EU has the potential to magnify the importance of its citizens and its Member States in a world, in which economic globalization advances, the global weight of the EU decreases. The EU will be a smaller part of the world economy, population, emissions and so on.

**RC10-202.3**

GIESECKE, SUSANNE* (Austrian Institute of Technology)

**The Magic of the Circle. Sociocratic Models of Self-Organisation and the Transformation of Democracy in European Cities**

Western European cities are under a lot of pressure for growth in terms of migration, economy, infrastructure, educational opportunities, etc. At the same time value sets among citizens are changing and certain citizens demand more participation. One promising phenomenon against this background is the self-organisation with regard to food supply, housing and mobility. As part of the non-profit sharing economy groups of people organize their daily matters in coops and have a significant effect on urban life. Especially the sociocratic circle model that is practiced in some of these organization points towards a new era of democracy in our future lives and cities.

**Sociocracy** is an approach for transparent and democratic decision making within any kind of social organisation. Other than the conventional norm, a sociocratic organization makes decisions not by majority rule but by consent. Consent is given when no-one in the circle has an objection with regard to the proposed decision.

The individual is the smallest unit of the organization and several individuals are organized in a circle in order to achieve a certain goal. The sociocratic principle acknowledges that conventional democratic decision-making by majority rule has the disadvantage of leaving those people behind who are in opposition of the decision. Thus, it can evoke the same reactions as authoritarian decisions. The minority is defeated, not convinced. In an era where a lot of voters are frustrated with majority-rule democracy, sociocracy may point to an alternative and attract people for civic engagement at least in their neighborhood. This approach of decision making gives every member responsibility to ensure the realization of the objectives in a productive way.

The paper explores how kind of bottom-up organisations and to what degree sociocracy is implemented and how its democratic practice is spreading over and changing the urban way of life.

**RC51-848.1**

GIGLIEITO, FABIO* (Università di Urbino Carlo Bo)
MAZZOLI, LElla (Università di Urbino Carlo Bo)
CARABINI, FRANCESCA (Università di Urbino Carlo Bo)
MARINO, GIADA (Università di Urbino Carlo Bo)

**“You Are Fake News”**

The problem of "fake news", intended as an umbrella term that includes misinformation, disinformation, gaslighting and propaganda, prompted a broad debate about the role of information in contemporary society and the ability of online consumers to verify the veracity of news. To better understand this phenomenon in the Italian context, News-Italia observatory conducted a survey (June 2017) on a representative sample of adults citizens (N=1007). The study aims at measuring the level of trust toward the Italian news ecosystem and consequently the news consumers perception over the problem of “fake news” as well as the self-awareness of digital literacy skills. The survey results point out that 53% of respondents often encountered partially false or entirely fabricated news online; furthermore, the “fake news” phenomenon is perceived as a relevant problem with more than 90% of online user declaring that the phenomenon contributes to sow confusion among follow citizens. On the other hand, the vast majority of respondents shows confidence in being able to recognize unreliable information and claims they do not share false news online, neither deliberately nor by mistake. Despite being aware of these issues, the majority of respondents tend to trust online sources more than legacy media. On the backdrop of this complex and apparently contradictory picture - in which Italians admit to encounter "fake news" but still believe in their role in the process - the paper adopts a second-order observation framework (Luhmann 2012, Von Foerster 1984) to make sense of the data and address its paradoxes. In doing so, it points out the eminently self-referential nature of the epistemological relationship between news consumers and information and the role played by the "informativeness of misinformation" in the persistence and reach of so called "fake news".

**TG04-970.1**

GIL, MAGDALENA* (P. Universidad Católica de Chile)

**Constructing Risk and Responsibility: Lessons from Chile’s Seismic History**

People have tried for centuries to understand, explain and, hopefully, predict earthquakes. Pre-modern societies did this through religion, producing semantics of punishment and Providence. Modern societies, however, seek to comprehend decisions to be made at present. In order to make informed decisions, thought, we need to be able to understand risk, to measure it. Following Niklas Luhmann, we can understand this process as the transformation of danger into risk; what was once wild and uncontrollable becomes something that can be calculated. The only "sin" now, is the omission of prevention. In this paper, I trace this cultural development in one specific and highly seismic country: Chile. Using newspapers and public records as the principal historical sources, I trace the social and cultural life of seismic risk from early 19th century to the present. I focus my analysis in two areas. First, I take into account public discourses on earthquakes to understand how ordinary citizens interpret their causes and cope with the consequences. And second, I analyze the recovery plans of major events in order to question when, and how, risk management was included in the designs for reconstruction. As a conclusion, I argue that the more scientific ideas are incorporated to public discourses of earthquakes, the highest people's expectations about risk management and earthquake-damage prevention. In other words, we learn that danger is politically safer than risk. If disasters depend on decisions made by people, then who is responsible when things go wrong? As my case shows, with the advancement of the twentieth century the answer will increasingly be: the state.

**RC31-560.7**

GIL-GARCIA, OSCAR* (Binghamton University)

**Indigenous and Refugee: Pageantry, International Migration, and the Reconstruction of Mayan Cosmology**

My paper will explore how international migration serves as an important catalyst to redefine the “traditional” within indigenous Mayan cultural frameworks
– along racial and gender lines – and the power relationship between indigenous communities and the Mexican secular state. Specifically, I examine how an annual pageant in Chiapas, Mexico serves as a site to perform gendered and indigenous Mayan identities that reference a “traditional” past, displacement from military conflict in Guatemala, and cultural survival in Mexico. Ethnographic observations of two public performances: 1) the coronation of the Miguelaulea Princess, and 2) a military raid on a village will be examined. Findings reveal how the pageant serves as a public site where racial and gendered hierarchies are contested. The recreation of a military raid will also illustrate divergent perspectives regarding the participation of mestico “outsiders” during the pageant as either denigrating or affirming of indigenous customs and beliefs. As a whole, both performances serve as sites where indigenous Mayan community members test the limits of public discourse for the purpose of reproducing the past, resisting the present, and redefining claims for national belonging and membership to a larger transnational Mayan diaspora.

RC08-175.1

GIL-RIAÑO, SEBASTIÁN* (University of Pennsylvania)

From Racial to Social Typologies: Area Studies and Race Relations in the Work of Charles Wagley after WWII

In his 1947 report on the “study of world areas”, the Columbia-based anthropologist and Brazilian specialist Charles Wagley marvelled at the fact that the “area approach” was being touted as a wartime innovation. While the study of other regions such as “Southeast Asia” and the “Near East” by US scholars was just in its infancy, Wagley argued that because of the “relatively long history of area study in Latin America”, scholars of the region could feel confident that they had solved many of the basic problems facing specialists in other areas and could instead limit their discussions to “field research problems.” Recent histories of “area studies” have confirmed Wagley’s account. Instead of treating area studies as a response to World War II and the Cold War, Timothy Mitchell and Ricardo Salvatore have recently located its beginnings in the context of Oriental studies and Latin American studies in the US during the interwar period. In doing so they have sought to highlight “area studies” entanglements with US imperialism. In this paper, I build on these recent histories and track the early stages of Charles Wagley’s career in Brazil. My paper argues that the formation of area studies was also important for post-WWII attempts to reorient the study of racial difference away from the study of rigid Mendelian typologies and towards the sociological study of race relations. In addition to his work in advocating for the area studies approach, Wagley was an important figure in UNESCO’s post-WWII campaign against scientific racism and participated in UNESCO’s landmark studies of Brazilian race relations. In his UNESCO research, Wagley combined the sociological study of race with an anthropological approach to area studies that sought to understand the inter-relationship between social groups, their culture, and their environment.

RC42-JS-49.1

GILGEN, SANDRA* (University of Bern)


When deciding on how to divide resources fairly, individuals can rely on different justice principles, the most prominent of them being 1. equity (or deservingness/merit), 2. equality and 3. needs. The reasons for choosing one principle over another can lie in rather time-constant individual (e.g. class) (Robinson and Bell 1978; Shepelak 1989) or contextual factors (place of residence) (Arts and Gelissen 2001; Henrich, Fehr, and Gintis 2004) or time-variant situational logics (e.g. family vs. workplace context – Deutsch 1975). While there is a long line of research focusing on single aspects of attitudes towards distributive justice, a comprehensive overview on who opts for which principle, in which situations, and how context influences the mechanisms behind the preferences, is missing. Focusing on mechanism-based explanations, the research project “Justice: an Individual, Contextual or Situational Affair?” (JInCS) tackles these questions using a mixed-mode design (PAPI and online) with a national sample of individuals 18 years and older in Switzerland. In order to address the problem of social desirability bias, which is especially salient for research on attitudes, a modified version of a factorial survey / choice experiment is developed. Instead of applying the most prevalent approach of capturing justice principles by presenting respondents with descriptions of people and stating their income and then asking for an evaluation thereof (vignette experiment – Alves and Rossi 1978; Jasso and Ross 1999, Liebig et al. 2009), the respondents are asked to actively distribute different amounts of money among people characterized in vignettes, according to their preferences in regard to distributive justice. This modified version of a factorial survey / choice experiment has the advantages of capturing the trade-offs between the different distributive principles – which often stand in contradiction to one another – more directly and delivering richer information.

RC01-49.1

GILL, RITU* (Defence R&D Canada - Toronto Research Center)

Social Media Networks and Influence in the Military

In the defence milieu, social media has been defined as “Internet connected platforms and software used to collect, store, aggregate, share, process, discuss, or deliver user-generated and general media content, that can influence knowledge and perceptions and thereby directly or indirectly prompt behavior as a result of social interaction within networks” (Nissen, 2015, p. 40). Indeed, social media networks have become a critical player in the information environment, representing a platform for sharing and collecting information, as well as influencing and persuading members of the target audience in the area of operations. Social media networks have become powerful tools in information warfare, and in order for social media networks to be employed as an effective operational and/or tactical tool, it should not only be used for communication, but also engagement and interaction with the target audience. Focusing on specifically, social media networks are being employed by non-state and state actors in modern day warfare; as a result, there is a strong rationale and need for government defence organizations and military to also operate in the same space in order to effectively optimize operational success. This presentation explores the best practices and recommendations for armed forces across the world to employ social media networks as an effective tool or resource for influence and information.

RC01-48.1

GILL, RITU* (Defence R&D Canada - Toronto Research Center)
THOMPSON, MEGAN (DefC, Toronto)

Trust and Information Sharing in Diverse Teams

International responses to complex humanitarian disasters, terrorism, criminal activities, and pandemics have increasingly involved integrated multiagency civil-military teams – teams whose success is largely tied to their ability to effectively share information. Trust has been called “the single most important precondition for knowledge exchange” (Lolland & Chaubel, 2000, p. 239) and has been critical to effective collaboration and information sharing in civilian, military, and multiagency teams. Yet the dynamics of trust are often a poorly understood dimension of information sharing. This issue is addressed by defining trust and its essential characteristics, and then specifying the variety of ways in which trust can be measured. This presentation explores the best practices and recommendations for diverse teams that can incorporate multiagency teams that can understand the trust-information-sharing relationship. We conclude by outlining principles that promote trust and some ways in which trust may be developed and maintained in the demanding context of multinationa–multiagency missions.

RC48-JS-42.1

GILLAN, KEVIN* (University of Manchester)

From Peterloo to Occupy: What Difference Does Two Centuries Make to Pro-Democracy Movements? (Work In progress)

On 16th August 1819 60-80,000 people gathered in St. Peter’s Field, Manchester, ‘To consider the propriety of adopting the most LEGAL and EFFECTUAL means of obtaining a REFORM in the Commons House of Parliament’. It was brutally suppressed with 15 known deaths and 4-500 injuries, and soon dubbed the Peterloo Massacre (Heron, 2006, p.28, 41). Peterloo occurred in a context of a sweeping economic crisis and protesters argued that Parliament, despite its democratic pretensions, was irretrievably wed to landed interests and would never therefore tackle the causes of crisis.

While it would be glib to draw too many parallels between newly industrialising England and the most recent wave of protest, this central idea that deepening democracy was necessary to address economic crisis was central too in the movements of the streets and the squares from 2010 onwards. This paper offers a hermeneutic frame analysis (cf. Gillan 2008) of the pro-democracy movement signalled by Peterloo, which is suitable for comparison with what we already know from empirical studies of the Occupy wave. Through analysis of original pamphlets and flyers, eye-witness testimonies and journalistic reports I will detail the character of democracy demanded by the Peterloo protesters, as well as their justifications for it. I then address the questions of why the two groups think they are consistent with more contemporary pro-democracy movements? Second, how do they think democracy is needed and political environments of these movements (or timescapes, Gillan forthcoming) affect the nature of demands and justifications. The latter will particularly allow us to consider how past pro-democracy movement successes, ossified in institutional representative structures, might provide constraints or opportunities affecting the discursive features of movements today. In sum, this allows a very long-term analysis of shifts in the ways radical democrats envision alternative futures.
GILLAN, KEVIN* (University of Manchester)

Time and Social Movements

On 16th August 1819 60-80,000 people gathered in St. Peter's Field, Manchester, ‘To consider the propriety of adopting the most LEGAL and EFFECTUAL means of obtaining a REFORM in the Commons House of Parliament’. It was brutally suppressed with 15 known deaths and 4-500 injuries, and soon dubbed the Peterloo Massacre (Hernon, 2006, p.28, 41). Peterloo occurred in a context of a sweeping economic crisis and protesters argued that Parliament, despite its democratic credentials, was reluctant to lend cash to interests and would never therefore tackle the causes of crisis.

While it would be glib to draw too many parallels between newly industrialising England and the most recent wave of protest, this central idea that deepening democracy was necessary to address economic crisis was central too in the movements of the streets and the squares from 2010 onwards. This paper offers a hermeneutic frame analysis (c.f. Gillan 2008) of the pro-democracy movement signalled by Peterloo, which is suitable for comparison with what we already know of the professional sector of social intervention.

The Work of Cabin Crew: The Relation between Work and Family (or personal) Life and the Working Conditions

Our communication is based on our research carried out in the aviation sector (civil aviation), with the largest or most well-known airlines in Europe (France, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Italy, Spain) and Canada (with scheduled, charter, low cost flights). It focuses on the work of the Cabin Crew (flight attendant, steward, chief of cabin). We advance scientific knowledge of the work of the Cabin Crew which develops in specific terms of occupations and working conditions, with important safety rules and particular constraints (sometimes in “extreme context”): atypical working hours (night shift, staggered working hours) and jet-lag, work / life balance, material, physical and technical conditions of work, turnover of short-lived crews, etc. Moreover, the activities take place in a national and international context increasingly subject to stress, crises and risks (political and military insecurity in some countries, diseases in certain countries, terrorism, etc.). In this communication, we will focus on the relation between work and family (or personal) life, which is important for understanding how working conditions and their recent degradation are experienced.

Our research is in the field of sociology of work and organizations as well as of the sociology of professions. Our communication is based on some 80 qualitative interviews (between 1h30 and 3h each) conducted with Cabin crew from large legacy and low cost companies. As a backdrop for comparison, we might use some elements from the over 1400 responses to a questionnaire distributed to the cabin crew in these same companies but also in many more throughout Europe, as well as some elements from direct observations of the work of cabin crew. Therefore, the research investigates working situations, professional realities of the flight crew.

The Work of First-Line Management (supervisor): A Managerial Function or a Profession?

This communication relates the results of researches on the work of the supervisory framework of first-line management (or supervisor), in France, with some comparisons with Quebec/Canada and with Europe, in different companies (public transportation, nuclear sector, civil airline companies) and in the professional sector of social intervention.

These professionals are “first-line managers”, or “supervisors”. This terminology refers to the first level of supervision in work organizations, those exercising a responsibility between the second-level manager (with associate status) and the technician or operator. In permanent contact with the field and in direct relationship with higher management, their functions are at the operational centre of the business. In proximity with the workers and other managers, the role of the supervisors is to guarantee the smooth daily running of the workplace at the social, organizational and technical levels. In France and in most countries, the supervisors are often neglected in social and professional current events and are rarely the focus of in-depth scientific research. Complex sociological variables reveal the different action logics used by supervisors, and their professional dynamics, drawn from a diversity of professional activities, modalities to accomplish the work and representations of work. We have constructed an analysis with different theoretical bases: sociology, sociology of work and organization (Becker, 1963; Goffmann, 1968; Sainsaulieu, 1977; Sennett et al., 1979; Alter, 2000). To analyze the work and socioprofessional transformations of first-line management, we also used the theories of the sociology of the occupations professions (Elliott, 1972; Chapoulie, 1973, 1984; Dubar, Trippier 1998...) and the theories of the sociology of careers (Shilling 1993) which participate in the research work on professional groups (career of an occupation) Hughes, 1996; Bucher, Strauss, 1992; Strauss, 1992). We also used part of the managerial literature and we participate in the construction of a sociology of management.
In this presentation, our aim is to explore how the interplay between risk and inequality can be understood from four different angles: (1) as a pure structural and/or systemic process as governance and normalization of risk. (2) How the subject behaves through structure, for example through internalization and normalization. (3) How the subject as an actor negotiate and navigate among and between different discourses of risk and finally (4) as a pure lifeworld based experience where we ask if it is possible to find conjunction between risk, power and inequality and hegemonic and hegemonic structures. At least, this is played out in contemporary theorizing. We want to highlight the importance of both the external constraints on human beings often conceived of as ‘social structures’, for example collective habits formalized as legal rules, policy, norms, moral obligations etc., and on the other hand the often contrasting/opposite concept of ‘action’ or ‘agency’, for the understanding risk and inequality. We will put together a jigsaw puzzle that at first glance might seem to fit well together in its familiar division of concepts: Social theorists have batted structure and agency to and fro for generations, and as such it is a known picture (Connel 2004). However, by mixing pieces from different puzzles and carving the intersectional approach of inequality and violence into the picture, the result is flawed and ambiguous. We will not use violence to make the pieces fit together, or try to hide the misfit, instead we will do our best to tell a story that convince the audience that the pieces do not necessarily need to fit. Because it is only in a broken mirror we can find ways to understand and put our own time in perspectives.

**RC33-610.4**

**GIUGLIANO, ROGERIO** (Federal University for Latin American Integration)

**Global Flows, a Spatial Approach Towards Global Development**

Throughout a seven-year research about the diffusion of cash transfer poverty-reduction programs across the global south, several challenging political/epistemological issues had to be addressed in order to make such investigation possible. This paper's main objective is to share one of these critical discussions. To address a global matter that is traditionally connected to a linear, chronocentric and Universalist narrative a spatial methodological approach was implemented in order to acknowledge: a) the diversity of coexists in the global south; b) the heterogeneous affects that global formulas have in these societies and, at the same time, c) expose the movements, directions and relations in global space that underlie this issue. In a sociological incorporation of the thought of the Brazilian geographer Milton Santos, we will present development and the global diffusion of cash transfers using the author's perception of “global space” and “theatre of flows”. The paper will discuss in which way this perspective was incorporated to the research methodology and it's connections to contemporary sociological approaches to global issues. Within this framework, this paper will argue: a) that issues of global development such as poverty reduction schemes can be perceived as flows in global space; b) this approach opens way to a clear perception of the inequality of the global development dialog through the characterization of the flows as hegemonizing, hegemonized and counter-hegemonic, and c) this paper will contend that this theory of spatial analysis provides a clear cartography of the political space among origins (agents and territories) and targets of global development policies exposing the main directions that the flows assume in global space.
GLOVER, TROY* (University of Waterloo)
The Symbolic Violence of Leisure Lifestyle in the Production of Urban Space

This presentation focuses on the contemporary role(s) of leisure lifestyle in legitimizing and normalizing existing social orders in city life. In so doing, it draws on Bourdieu’s notion of symbolic violence, a form of violence “...exercised upon a social agent with his or her complicity” (Bourdieu and Wacquant 2002, p. 167), yet to his or her detriment. Though often perceived as trivial, leisure lifestyle functions effectively as an everyday instrument of social control and exercises symbolic violence on marginalized groups by imposing a subtle, yet powerful division of social division among urban inhabitants, divided on basis of leisure tastes and preferences. Specifically, the presentation will explore how leisure lifestyle and its associated amenities/practices are leveraged intentionally to attract affluent individuals (i.e., tourists, residents) to urban spaces, to facilitate the division of those spaces, and to displace those with leisure tastes that differ. By presenting social division on leisure lifestyle rather than on social class, gender, ethnicity, or race, the covert process of producing “vibrant urban space” is deemed generally palatable so that its consequential displacement comes to be regarded as unfortunate collateral damage and nothing more. To contrast this, the presentation will offer counter examples of transformative acts of resistance aimed at exposing symbolic violence through the production of “spaces of hope” in which urban inhabitants on the margins assert their “right to the city” and appropriate public space for alternative leisure use.

GODAZGAR, HOSSEIN* (Al-Maktoum College of Higher Education)
VELAYATI, SHIVA (Nabi Akram University)

From ‘Islamism’ to ‘Spiritualism’? The Individualisation of ‘Religion’ in Iran

In the first four centuries of Islam in Iran, Mosques were arguably the only sacred places for Islamic Muslims to pray. It was only after the invasion of the Mongolians and the resulting threat of expansion of Shi’ism and Sufism in the 13th century that the tombs of some sacred figures (Maqbarahs) became shrines and important sites for pilgrims. It is interesting that pilgrimage to both Imams’ shrines and Maqbarahs and its associated expressions and perceptions lie at the centre of Shi’ite experience of ‘religion’, although they are rarely mentioned in the relevant core sources of Shi’ism.

During the Islamic revolution of 1979, Mosques became the main ‘vehicles’ for the religio-political ideology of the revolution. Unlike Maqbarahs, they embraced disidents from a variety of social classes ranged from emigrants from rural areas to educated liberals and intellectuals. Approaching the fortieth anniversary of the revolution now, the findings of our three-year research project illustrates that whilst the religious status of Mosques is decreasing, Maqbarahs as well as other apolitical venues are increasingly becoming the main ‘vehicles’ for the expression of more individualistic and spiritual sensations, rather than the manifestation of an established and institutionalised religio-political ideology.

Taking inspiration from a social constructionist approach, participant observation and thirty semi-structured interviews in three Maqbarahs in north-west Iran, this paper aims to partly report the findings of this project by focusing on the meanings of ‘religion’ (and of course ‘non-religion’) attached to Maqbarahs and their material culture as well as the changes our informants have experienced through time and space, particularly during the last thirty years.
intrinsic and personal value as well as a social constructionist approach to ‘Islam’ and referring to eight arguably major exegeses, this paper addresses the case of (physician assisted) suicide and will examine the question: ‘How far do Qur’anic exegeses address the diverse understanding of the end of life issues in tackling the view that life can be “valuable to” or “not valuable to” a person?’

GODLEY, JENNY* (University of Calgary)

Everyday Discrimination in Canada: Prevalence and Patterns

Using nationally representative data from the 2013 Canadian Community Health Survey, this paper examines the prevalence and patterning of everyday discrimination in Canada. Almost twenty-three percent of Canadians report experiencing at least one form of everyday discrimination, with many experiencing more than one. The most common types of discrimination are gender, age, and race, followed by discrimination based on physical characteristics such as weight. Sex, age, and race are the most common reasons indicated by respondents to individuals’ experiences of discrimination, while indicators of social class have smaller effects. Gay men are particularly at risk for discrimination based on sexual orientation, Blacks, Asians and Aboriginals are particularly at risk for racial discrimination, and Arabs, South and West Asians and Aboriginals are particularly at risk for religious discrimination. There is strong evidence of the persistence of everyday discrimination in Canada, despite over thirty years of federal human rights legislation.

GODRIE, BAPTISTE* (Montreal Research Center on Social Inequalities and Discriminations)

Epistemic Injustices and Mental Health: Can Peer Support Workers Help Bridging the Hermeneutical Gap between Service Users and Health Practitioners?

This paper presents the first results of a research funded by the Social Science and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) on experiential and professional knowledge in mental health. The reflection takes place within the theoretical framework of epistemic injustices borrowed from constructivist feminist and postcolonial epistemologies. For these epistemologies, as conceptualized among others by Miranda Fricker, Nancy Tuana and Boaventura de Sousa Santos, the recognition and production of knowledge are the product of the systemic inequalities and oppressions that structure social relations.

The concepts of testimonial and hermeneutic injustice seem relevant in the context of oppressive psychiatric treatment. People with mental health problems (PWMPH) are vulnerable to testimonial injustice through the presumptively attribution of characteristics like cognitive unreliability and emotional instability. The lack of first-hand knowledge from the majority of health practitioners also creates a gap in collective hermeneutical resources. These epistemic injustices affect the quality of the care.

By providing a better understanding of mental health problems, peer support workers employed in intensive case management teams (ICM) and assertive community treatment (ACT), can help reducing these kind of injustices between health practitioners and PWMPH. In some teams, however, peer support workers’ knowledge is kept at the margin, which contributes to maintain epistemic injustices and professional boundaries. The qualitative data presented are based on a field work (2017) combining direct observations of peer support workers’ employed in various ICM and ACT teams in Montreal and Grenoble (France) and 40 semi-directed individual interviews with PWMPH and health practitioners.

GOHN, TAEKYEONG* (Sogang University)

The Paradox of Green Consumption: Is It for Social Justice?

What is the ground of environmental justice? Can anything green get a green light in the line of environmental movement? Previous studies of green consumption indicated the behavior of green consumer impacted by the environmental attitude, knowledge, beliefs and norms. However, this paper explores the paradox of green consumption, in that the environmental-friendly market and purchasers worsen the social polarization, particularly in the organic food market in the USA. In other words, the “green” product is used as a tool for social differentiation (Elliott, 2013) which contradicts with social justice; the organic food purchasers consequently distinguish themselves from people who can’t afford it; the market promotes the organic products by publicizing a good image of “green” and increasing its price.

In this paper, there are three main objectives. First, it aims to highlight how people spend their money differently on organic food related to several aspects, such as their socioeconomic status, age, sex and race. That is, it seeks to scrutinize how green consumption could differ depending on the consumer’s demographics. Second, it aims to analyze why the purchaser choose to buy organic food and to go to organic food market. That is, it seeks to explore the complicated reasons affecting environmental-friendly decision-making. At last, it aims to reveal not only the side of demand, but also one of supply. It seeks to highlight how the market has manipulated the image of “green” with their marketing strategies. The data will be collected by doing document analysis (investigation reports, news articles, and other primary source materials) for the market analysis and conducting online survey of local people in SLC, Utah in order to analyze who purchases organic food more and which factors make people buy it. In conclusion, this paper will be a theoretical and empirical on green consumption.

GOHN, MARIA DA GLORIA* (University of Campinas)

Participación Social De Los Colectivos, Movimientos y Grupos Sociales En Las Protestas En Las Calles y En Las Políticas Públicas
Del Estado Brasileño: 2013-2017

El objetivo de este trabajo es discutir temas centrales en los procesos contemporáneos de la democracia en Brasil, centrándose en dos áreas: primero, las protestas y manifestaciones en las calles de movimientos sociales y colectivos organizados, entre el 2013-2017; y, segundo, las formas de participación institucional en las políticas públicas del estado, antes y después de los cambios en la escena política nacional en el año 2016 (elecciones del Presidente). El documento hace un mapeo de los movimientos y grupos civiles organizados bajo diferentes corrientes políticas y culturales, comparando sus pautas y actuaciones con la participación institucional de los individuos y grupos en el Consejo, cámaras, etc. en las políticas públicas del estado brasileño. ¿La gran pregunta es: hay relación o sintonía entre las prácticas, objetivos e la cultura de estas dos formas de participación?

GÖKALP, EMRE* (Anadolu University)

The Local Belongings, National Identities and Global Flows in Turkish Football: The Case of Eskişehirspor Fans

Industrial football, which has been neo-liberalized and increasingly articulated to consumption culture, seems to be a field on which almost all features of globalization are apparent. Historically, the increasing cultural complexity of football as a substantial agent of local/national identity reflects the globalization more. Inevitable consequences of the globalisation from global football trade and the fan culture to the economical organisations of the football clubs are also seen in football extraordinarily.

Does the globalization process weaken the position of football as a fundamentalseource of local and national belongings or does the globalization in football also make localization possible concurrently with homogenization at global level? To what extent do the earlier boundaries between local, national and global become vague as football increasingly becomes globalized? In the light of these questions, this paper aims to discuss how and in which way do the global and local dynamics transform the world of meaning of supporters along with industri-
alization and globalization of football. Based on a sociological fieldwork conducted on Eskişehirspor [Turkish football club located in the middle Anatolian city of Eskişehir] fans (1,117 questionnaires were used and 40 in-depth interviews were conducted in the research) this paper argues that the dialectic between the globalization of football, local belongings and nationalism preserves its importance in the case of Eskişehirspor, although it seems to be complicated and contradictory. A high degree of sentimental attachment to the team, a strong feeling of a sense of a loyalty not only to the city's identity but also to Turkish nationalism have always been regarded as the one of the distinctiveness of the Eskişehirspor fans in Turkey. The paper maintains that the simultaneous coexistence of the globalizing football culture and the nationalisms will continue to widespread in the Turkish case as seen around the globe.

RC01-46.1

GOLDBERG, IRINA* (Department of National Defence Canada)
Military and Civilian Personnel Integration and Collaboration in Defence Organizations - Introduction

Defence organisations consist of military and civilian personnel working in partnership while governed by different personnel management systems and reflecting distinct cultures – all of which may affect military-civilian collaboration, personnel outcomes, and organisational effectiveness.

Although the issue of civilian-military personnel integration has not received much empirical attention to date, Defence organisations are increasingly recognizing the importance of optimizing collaboration between their military and civilian workforces, with many adopting organizational terms implying that the military and civilian workforces form a cohesive whole: the Defence Team (Canada), the Whole Force Concept (United Kingdom), One Defence Team (Sweden), and Total Defence Workforce (New Zealand). This presentation provides an introduction of this domain as it pertains to military and security establishments in order to set the stage for the subsequent panel presentations. The panel invited proposals examining conceptual, theoretical, and empirical analysis of military-civilian personnel integration and collaboration in defence organizations, including topics such as intergroup leadership and supervision, organizational identity, organisational culture, civilianization of military occupations, aspects surrounding fairness and perceptions of fairness for service members and civilian employees, civilians on operations, and the analysis of policies, procedures, and best practices relating to civilian and military personnel management.

RC31-554.2

GOLDRING, LUIN* (York University)
The Chutes and Ladders of Precarious Non-Citizen Legal Status Trajectories and Incorporation in Toronto.

This paper identifies and analyzes impromptu, unofficial and contingent approaches to gaining permanent status undertaken by Latin American and Caribbean migrant workers in the City of Toronto. In the absence of official regularization programs, migrants navigate the chutes and ladders of immigration in an effort to extend their stay, acquire a work permit, and make their presence secure rather than precarious. We draw on data from a mixed-method survey of 190 migrant workers who entered Canada with precarious legal status. Our analysis shows that approaches to improving legal status and security are embedded in distinct historical and networked models of migration and different types of Toronto-specific institutional practices with variable opportunities for discretionary and predatory practices. The case study demonstrates the importance of conceptualizing legal status trajectories towards precariousness and security as contingent and institutionally-embedded chutes and ladders of incorporation.

TG08-1013.4

GOLDSTRAW, KATY* (Edge Hill University)
Operationalising Love within Austerity. Can Love Become an Organisational Asset?

This paper considers the emotion of love as a response by small voluntary and community organisations to austerity, whilst also recognising the symbolic violence implicit in a requirement of staff and volunteers to offer such an emotional attachment. In the context of this paper austerity is considered as the consequence of funding to public and civil society organisations, by successive governments since the 2008 financial crash, in order to address the national deficit of the United Kingdom.

In considering the negotiation of love and power within a British small voluntary and community organisation (VCS), this paper argues that in order to offer a distinct, innovative and alternative response to austerity, the VCS needs to address its strengths, to utilise the love that exists within an organisation and to embrace the emotional. To build love as a response to austerity.

This paper considers the emotion of love, as key to a small VCS organisations' response to austerity policy. This love was evidenced in the solidarity of the organisations' staff, its collective values and mutual support. The research with this small VCS organisation revealed that key charismatic, committed and passionate individuals within the wider local VCS and within the organisation were integral to its organisational response to austerity. Research findings identified the role of key individuals in building the organisational environment and responding to the challenges posed by austerity. Within this organisation these key individuals operated using what this paper argues to be a key organisational capital, love. In responding to the negotiation of love and power within the organisation, this paper argues that it was able to offer a distinct, innovative and alternative response to austerity. This paper argues for love as an organisational asset.
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**RC20-377.1**

GOLUB, TEA* (School of Advanced Social Studies, Nova Gorica, Slovenia) MAKAROVIC, MATJE* (School of Advanced Social Studies)

*Autonomy of Politics and Economy As a Challenge for the Former Communist Countries: A Comparative Perspective*

The paper addresses the significance of autonomous self-organisation of the functional subsystems as one of the key challenges of post-communist transformation in Eastern Europe and Asia. Particular emphasis is placed on the autonomy of the political subsystem, which is supposed to be produced by the processes of democratisation, and the autonomy of the economic subsystem, which is supposed to be produced by marketization. While the initial challenge has been establishing the autonomy of various subsystems from the domination of the political subsystem (typical for the communist regimes), more contemporary challenges also include the problem of maintaining the autonomy of politics and other functional subsystems from the (neoliberal) market principles typical for the economic subsystem.

In theoretical terms, the paper draws from Niklas Luhmann's social systems theory. Methodologically, it applies quantitative (path analysis) and mixed methods (fuzzy sets based qualitative comparative analysis). It demonstrates that a radical break with the former communist regime is sufficient for the self-organisation of the political subsystem and necessary for the radical market reforms. The latter, on the other hand, are sufficient but not necessary for the self-organisation of the economic subsystem, indicating a variety of ways into market economy. Moreover, though this is far from typical, a democratic self-organised political subsystem can also be established without a radical break with the past, as demonstrated in the case of Slovenia. Due to its specifics, this case is thus more properly analysed, connecting the changes in social and political contexts with the reproduction of the political and economic imaginaries through the dominant discourses.

**RC19-367.5**

GOMES, CARLOS ANDRE* (Federal University of Minas Gerais)

*The Public Schools for Poorer Brazilians: Unequal Educational Policies in Brazil*

In the course of the last governments, public policies have been implemented, which have resulted in the reduction of the social inequality in Brazil. Nevertheless, the literature available on the subject shows that the public policies developed in the country lack equity. This paper discusses the relationship between the federative organization of Brazil and the offer of unequal opportunities in education in the different states of the country. More specifically, it analyzes how the difference in the investment capacity in education of each state affects the infrastructure conditions of its schools. It also investigates the hypothesis that in the states with a lower budget for education, students have worse school opportunities, assessed from the infrastructure conditions of the public schools. In methodological terms, this paper uses information related to the public budget in education to compare the investment capacity of the federated entities or states in the country. The characterization of the school infrastructure is based on data from the 2013 School Census, submitted to a latent class analysis. The results of this study show that there is an association between the unequal investment capacity in education existing among the states in Brazil and the infrastructure conditions of their schools. Overall, in the states with the lowest financial resources, schools have worse material conditions, confirming the hypothesis presented in this research. Thus, the reduction of the inequality in Brazil also requires federative changes that enable more equitable public policies and the provision of more similar educational opportunities among states.

**RC14-268.1**

GOMES, CHRISTIANNE* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, CNPq, FAPEMIG, CAPES, Brazil)

*Las Mujeres En El Cine Latinoamericano Contemporáneo: Entre La Violencia Simbólica Y El Empoderamiento Femenino*

La experiencia de ver una película para disfrutar el ocio permite que los espectadores establezcan contacto auditivo y un vínculo emocional con los personajes, situaciones, tiempos, espacios y contextos. En este proceso, son los espectadores quienes establezcan contacto audiovisual y un vínculo emocional con las mujeres plasmadas en las películas. Atenta a estas cuestiones, la presente investigación tuvo como objetivo comprender de qué manera las mujeres son representadas en películas latinoamericanas contemporáneas, con el fin de identificar la existencia de situaciones de violencia ejercidas por personajes masculinos sobre los femeninos, y las posibilidades de empoderamiento para ellas. De enfoque cualitativo, la metodología involucró investigación bibliográfica, entrevistas con 54 espectadores y análisis filmico de 15 películas latinoamericanas que cumplieron los criterios previamente establecidos. Estas fueron organizadas en tres grupos: películas construidas bajo una mirada masculina (10), que traen personajes femeninos en posición de dominio/poder (2) y películas que empoderan a personajes femeninos (3). La violencia física no fue identificada, pero la violencia simbólica de los hombres hacia las mujeres está presente en casi todas las películas analizadas. Se constató la naturalización de la violencia simbólica, lo que produce efectos en los comportamientos y en la forma en que cada espectador se reconoce y se posiciona en el mundo. Solamente 3 películas presentan mujeres viviendo situaciones complejas, con voz y visibilidad en la narrativa, enunciando diálogos contextualizados y bien elaborados que desafían valores estereotipados y establecen nuevas narrativas. El empoderamiento femenino fue representado de formas diferentes: por la inversión de papeles atribuidos a mujeres y hombres, en contextos profesionales y en el despertar de la conciencia sobre las desigualdades sociales. Apoyo: CNPq/FAPEMIG/CAPES.

**RC19-357.2**

GOMES, CRISTINA* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO Mexico)

*Economic Principles, Implementation and Results of Universalist and Focused Social Policies in Latin America.*

Under neoliberal policies, social programs, social security and labor rights, should be suspended in order to reduce labor costs and promote international competition. However, in the 1990s, financial liberalization has demanded increases in social expenditures, based on higher unplanned state indebtedness (Avellino et al., 2005). Keynesian economics proposes different compensatory responses at each stage of the economic cycle. In times of crisis, it suggests that the State should stimulate consumption; in times of boom, it suggests that the State should maintain or increase its expenditures on education, health, and works (Stiglitz, 2010; Avellino et al., 2005). This paper describes the predominant economic thoughts, the evolution of social spending and the implementation of different types of social policies, adopted, universalist and focused in the last decades in Latin America (LA). Since the 1990s, a new period of European welfare states, have been implemented. However, contributory pension schemes cover only formal wage earners, while more than 50% of the workers are not wage earners and make up a broad informal sector. Universalism has never existed in LA. The 1980s are seen as a “lost” decade, with recurrent crises, rising poverty and inequality. During the 1990s, commercial and financial liberalization policies and privatizations of public enterprises were implemented, with increased unemployment, de-financing and privatizing traditional social security systems (Levy, 2013). Since the beginning of the 2000s, Keynesian measures were adopted to protect employment and stimulate consumption, high investment in social policies, including non-contributory pensions, health insurance and monetary transfers aimed at the poor, which increased social spending since 1990, but with positive results on poverty reduction (from 26.8% to 13.3%) and on inequality (around 6 to 3 percentage points), achieving higher levels of inclusion, not universalism.

**RC06-138.10**

GOMES, CRISTINA* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO Mexico)

*Partnerhood and Parenthood Among Poor Families and Social Policies in Salvador, Brazil*

In Brazil, most social policies deliver benefits to women with children (Lagard et al., 2007; Handa et al., 2006, Rasela et al., 2013; Rawlings & Rubio, 2005). In addition to material goods, such as money or home, there are goods that depend on the interpersonal or relational ties and relationships which the market can not offer. Relational goods are identity and motivation dependents, such as conjugal, parental, peer and mutual support, and self-reliance (Bruni, 2008; Becchetti et al., 2008, 2011); protection and care, which are largely provided by families, primarily by women, according to the patriarchal tradition. Some authors assume that surrendering resources to women to promote children education and health could reinforce the domestic role of women and create marital conflicts such as gender-based violence. This research evaluates how social policies promote relational changes and modify women perceptions and aspirations, experiences and behaviours in domestic roles, conjugal and mater- nal. In the last year 2013, a qualitative methodology was adopted, applying ten interviews with women who are beneficiaries of policies, and three focus groups of men and women who are relatives, neighbours or friends of beneficiaries; the results are interpreted using discursive analysis. The results of interviews with women indicate that, in addition to the reduction of monetary poverty, these policies promote positive changes in marital and parental relationships, such as increased self-esteem and empowerment of women in financial decision-making, greater dialogue among partners and with children, negotiation skills and planning in relationships among spouses and children. However, the woman does not feel independent at all. Men who participated in focus groups coincide with women and indicated greater satisfaction with changes in women's self-esteem and
Emigration is a chronic structural process of the Portuguese society. The discussion and key arguments raised in this chapter are mainly focused on data from a research project (Bradramo) on Portuguese skilled emigration; based on the outcomes of the Bradramo project it can be suggested that recent phenomena in general, and the crisis that began around 2008 in particular, profoundly transformed the patterns of Portuguese emigration. Nowadays, the country faces a brain drain dynamic that is dramatically altering the profiles of national emigrants, emigration destinations, self-identity, and the strategies of those who leave the country. Academic mobility, mainly that promoted by the European Union (through grants from the Erasmus Programme), created and fostered mobility flows that reinforced a latent mobility phenomenon. Once engaged in academic mobility programmes, Portuguese higher education students tend to stay in the country of destination or, upon returning temporarily to Portugal, to evince a very strong predisposition to move to a country of the European Union. The profile of Portuguese high-skilled emigrants reveals a trend towards a permanent and a long-term (as opposed to a temporary or transitory) mobility, an insertion in the primary segment of the labour market of the destination countries, a predominance of professionals connected to the academic/scientific system and to professions requiring high skills, and a latent mobility (after a period of study in the country of destination) rather than direct mobility flows (after having entered in the employment system of the sending country).

Popular self-organization following natural or social catastrophes. The 2017-09-19 earthquake in Mexico

It appears that, under certain circumstances, in capitalist society it is possible for people to manage and govern society directly, without the mediation of a special political class of officials organized to perform those functions. In many instances, those circumstances arise from natural or social catastrophes that continually affect the social organization. People are driven to spontaneously organize themselves in order to take over, partially or completely, administrative and governing tasks, at first those directly related to the catastrophe itself, due to the disorganization or disability of the central political power, but then extending to other areas as organization dexterity grows, and the situation affords itself.

However, during and in the aftermath of these catastrophes, the centralized political power of capitalist societies confronts these self-organizing attempts by the population. Measures taken by government forces can exhibit a greater or lesser ability, be more or less violent, all to quell the spontaneous self-organization by the people in whatever attempt to take over the management and governing powers of society. The result of this confrontation will depend, naturally, on the correlation of forces between the two, but above all, on the organizational capacity and the level of consciousness achieved by the self-organized masses on the move.

During the recent earthquake in Mexico, thousands of people went to the affected areas and spontaneously organized themselves in all sorts of rescue tasks. The government acted late, inefficiently, and many times in conflict with the self-organized volunteers.

Field work will be undertaken in Mexico City and surroundings to document these events and to try and describe possible outcomes.
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RC24-461.3
GONCALVES, LEANDRA (Unicamp)
TORRES, PEDRO HENRIQUE* (University of Sao Paulo)
GOMES, MARCELA (Federal University of Santa Catarina)
KLUGE, BRUNA (Federal University of Santa Catarina)

Smoky Boundaries: Greenpeace Brazil, NGOs and the Social Movements

The study of social movements and of third sector organizations are still present and strong in academic debate, especially because of the changing character of the very essence of this political sphere. With the increasing intensity of environmental problems in the contemporary world, on the other hand, organized groups are emerging seeking to “save the planet.”

One of the main organizations that proclaims itself in defense of the environment, is Greenpeace, which emerged in the 1970s. Through the classic and contemporary bibliographic review on NGOs and Social Movements, the present work has demonstrated the nebulous frontier to fit Greenpeace Brazil within these milestones, complementing the methodological part of the research with key actors, members and ex-members of the organization, to analyze how they perceive - and if they perceive - the demarcation of this border.

The objective of this work is to test the hypothesis that Greenpeace, unlike other environmental NGOs, has distinct characteristics of a Third Sector organization in its theoretical definition, approaching and, in a dialectical way, confusing and being confused by the actors and collective subjects with which it interacts, in relation to being an NGO or a Social Movement. In addition, it was assumed that the environmental movements have a heterogeneous character, being formed by distinct groups and interests, from foundations and organizations with market bias to community groups in defense of the preservation of natural resources as a means of subsistence. Preliminary results indicate that the material served in a complementary way to our theoretical approach, validating and exposing perceptions that confirm the border nebula to locate, socially and politically, Greenpeace Brazil and its performance in the country.

RC40-704.5
GONZALEZ, JORGE A.* (CEIICH-UNAM)
GRAVANTE, TOMMASO (CEIICH-UNAM)

Prosumers and Alternative Food Practices in Mexico: Between Pre-Hispanic Tradition and Social Innovation

The nutrition transition and neoliberal policies that Mexico has seen over the last three decades have driven the country to (among other things) a sovereignty and food autonomy crisis on the one hand and an epidemic of obesity and illnesses connected to malnutrition on the other. This loss or gain of knowledge is intimately linked to incapacity or capacity for organization and to the generation, provision and analysis of information or its opposite, disinformation. As a result of this widespread loss of nutrition knowledge, a new type of consumer has emerged in recent years that is not only more attentive to what he/she consumes but also to the way in which food is produced and the people who produce it.

This process is creating a series of collective experiences that, on the one hand, recover some pre-Hispanic traditions of production (milpa or polyculture directed towards value in use), distribution (tangis, as a way of selling immersed in traditional relationships) and the consumption of foodstuffs (recovering plants called quelites, which have a high nutritional and symbolic value). At the same time, they deploy a series of innovative social practices within the socio-cultural context of the country, characterized by a collective culture focused on resilience.

Taking our ethnographic work as a starting point, in this presentation we will show a range of experiences in different areas of Mexico (Altiplano Potosino, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Oaxaca) to identify the actors and the different conditions that form these emerging processes to build some levels of food sovereignty which involve developing an information culture, a communication/organization culture and a knowledge as a way of facing up to the world processes disabling food sovereignty.

RC47-JS-76.5
GONZALEZ, JORGE A.* (CEIICH-UNAM)
GRAVANTE, TOMMASO (CEIICH-UNAM)

We Are Kneading Another World. Alternative Food Practices and Futures in Mexico City

The nutrition transition and neoliberal policies that Mexico has seen over the last three decades have driven the country to (among other things) a sovereignty and food autonomy crisis on the one hand and an epidemic of obesity and illnesses connected to malnutrition on the other.

This process of disabling food knowledge is impossible to achieve except as the integrated effect of food disinformation and both, in turn, are framed by disorganization and disconnection regarding specific decisions to do with antropometric production at all scales. As a social response to this widespread loss of nutrition...
knowledge, Mexico has seen the formation of different social movements for food sovereignty. In Mexico City, in particular, recent years have seen these classic collective action experiences joined by others characterized by attention not only on food production but on how they are distributed and consumed, thereby redefining an alternative to the recovery and/or enhancement of food production traditions – milpa – distribution traditions – tanguis – food consumption – and the recovery of quotients. The alternative lifestyle is also marked by a series of innovative social practices such as vegetarianism/veganism, the recovery of ties to nature as a basis for sustainable living, solidary economic models, community participation and organization, development of appropriate technology, the emergence of a collective resilient culture.

In this presentation we will analyze some experiences in Mexico City and see how their alternative food practice and network experiences are shaping values, visions, projects, and strategies, and help transform one of the biggest cities in the world and open it to alternative futures.

RC19-359.1
GONZALEZ BENSON, ODESSA* (University of Michigan)
STEPHENS, ANDRE (University of Washington Department of Sociology)

Governance from below: Examining How Grassroots Refugee Groups Expand the "Who, When, Where and How" of Welfare Services in the Resettlement Policy Domain

The top-down arrangements of governance that conjoin the welfare state with the private and nonprofit sector are increasingly challenged by heightened migration and advanced urbanism. Scholars focus on the "dark side" to public-private partnerships (O'Toole & Meier 2004), the "shadow of hierarchy" (Whitehead 2007) and "partnership crisis" (Bristow et al 2009) in ways that call into question the promise of community-inclusion envisioned in public-private partnerships. Scholars of multiscale governance point to the 'lower scales' for renewed visions of participatory policy approaches (Sommerville 2011). In the US refugee resettlement domain of social welfare provision, grassroots Refugee Community Organizations (RCOs), formed and run by refugees themselves, operate alongside state-funded NGOs but are marginalized in official policy processes. Our study applies a critical perspective in re-examining RCOs within resettlement policy and the scope of services they provide vis-a-vis their state-funded counterparts. We draw on interviews with organizational leaders of RCOs in Bhutanese communities in 35 US cities, using directed content analysis. We find that the scope of RCO-provided services are wider— in terms of the "who, when, where, and how" of service provision — than those of state-funded organizations which are dictated by the regulatory and fiscal limits of federal policy. Who and where: Findings show that RCOs extend assistance well beyond the eligibility requirements and time limits of policy and target assistance to those neglected by work-oriented policies. Where and how: Whereas mainstream social welfare organizations have difficulty reaching marginalized communities, our findings show that grassroots RCOs are closer to the needs of refugee communities in terms of proximity and service delivery. In our final analysis, we argue that multiscale governance has not gone long enough. In the resettlement domain of social welfare, these most peripheral levels — at the grassroots — constitute the core and sustain multi-level governance.

RC24-463.2
GONZALEZ VEGA, ALBA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Unidad Azcapotzalco)

Re-Thinking Social Responsibility and Business Ethics. a Review of the Thinking of Gilles Lipovetsky.

Re-pensando la responsabilidad social y ética empresarial. Una revisión del pensamiento de Gilles Lipovetsky.

Alba María del Carmen González Vega

El presente trabajo constituye una reflexión crítica desde el pensamiento de Gilles Lipovetsky sobre la responsabilidad social y la ética empresarial. Se exhibe la visión del autor sobre la naturaleza de la empresa y la función por la cual ha sido creada y su inserción en el mundo de la sociedad hipermoderna y posmodernista, la cual exigiría ciertas prácticas para los negocios y los individuos. Se cuestiona la comprensión de la responsabilidad como un recurso moral imprescindible para mantener la legitimidad y credibilidad de la empresa. El centro de la reflexión presenta la instrumentalización utilitarista de la responsabilidad social a partir de sus antecedentes y el renacimiento del nuevo marketing que nutre la imagen con una vocación digna, un objetivo noble que supera la exclusiva ganancia (Lipovetsky, 1994).

This paper is a critical reflection from the thinking of Gilles Lipovetsky on social responsibility and business ethics. It shows the author's vision of the nature of the company and the function by which it was created and its insertion in the world of hypermodern and postmodernist society, which directs certain practices for business and individuals. It questions the understanding of responsibility as an essential moral resource to maintain the legitimacy and credibility of the company.

The center of the reflection presents the utilitarian instrumentalization of social responsibility from its antecedents and the renovation of the new marketing that nourishes the image with a dignified vocation, a noble objective that surpasses the exclusive profit (Lipovetsky, 1994).

RC35-633.1
GONZÁLEZ-MARTÍÑEZ, ESTHER* (University of Fribourg)
MLYNÁR, JAKUB (University of Fribourg)

Practical TRUST

Our paper provides an outline of a praxeological approach to the sociological investigation of trust as a ground for social action. We aim to respell the issue of trust by anchoring it at the level of the routine and practical accomplishment of the governed and intelligible order of our social action as a local phenomenon. To do this, we propose the concept of "practical trust".

Practical trust requires neither a specific act or relationship nor a particular cognitive basis, but is inextricably bound to the situated production and accountability of social action. We put forward that members of society act in trust by producing, for themselves and their partners, the observability of the courses of action they engage in. Practical trust is grounded in the features of the course of action that are available only in the here-and-now as produced in situ by the members. It is closely tied to the concerted production of joint action on the spot, containing and whatever is at hand. This trust is not fixed, once and forever, as a precondition for action, but rather enabled and sustained methodically and continuously by the participants, as the course of action develops.

In terms of empirical work, we suggest engaging in detailed investigation of the organization of talk-in-interaction, considered as the main resource for participants to grasp and display what they are doing together and how they can move forward. We thus stress the close link between trust and participants’ concrete involvement in joint action, as well as the observability of social phenomena as they happen to be produced on the spot and in real time.

RC19-360.2
GOOD GINGRICH, LUANN* (York University)
LIGHTMAN, NAOMI (University of Calgary)

Interrogating Social Exclusion and Inclusion among Syrian Refugee Youth in Ontario

Definitions and measures of “integration” in Global North societies often presume a binary relationship between exclusion and inclusion, choice and force, and apply an individual categorical point of view to evaluate social participation and entitlement. Yet the social defiance of binaries belies such commonplace assumptions. This paper explores the “methodology paradox” of cognitive structures and legal categories organizing refugee research and policy, in an analysis of how beyond binary exclusion/inclusion frameworks and reconfigure the focus to the analysis of social systems. Drawing on focus group data with Syrian refugee newcomer youth recently resettled in Canada, we conceptually map “symbolic economies” (Bourdieu) in which they engage, including school, work, and social networks. We also examine expressed fears, hopes and dislocations in resettlement. Their narratives speak of “unfavourable inclusion”, citizenship capital, and double binds, offering an unusual opportunity to study the intersecting global and local forces of social exclusion within a fused market-state-social field (Good Gingrich, 2016) and their paradoxical outcomes.

TG04-969.4
GOODE, LUKE* (University of Auckland)

Emancipatory Catastrophism and the Speculative Imagination

This paper explores Ulrich Beck’s (2016) theory of emancipatory catastrophism by attending to the role of popular media in reframing environmental risk. Building on Beck’s claim that disasters pose potentially catastrophic risks generate new normative horizons, specifically the emergence of ‘global justice frames’. The ‘anthropological shock’ of the risk society may be politically debilitating in the first instance but also leads to a new reflexivity. Beck argues. One significant result, he claims, is an emergent ‘global environmental justice frame’. This frame, informed by a cosmopolitan ethic, also denatures climate change causes and consequences by connecting them to issues of racism, imperialism and social justice. For Beck, this new frame does not emerge automatically but as a result of ‘cultural work’ on the part of activists, media and others ‘carrier groups’. The move from shock to engagement, does not restore modernity’s faith in progress or technocratic solutionism. Rather, citizens of the risk society must grapple with ceaseless social metamorphosis (Verwandlung), provisionality and unanticipated consequences of intervention. This helps explain why the work involved in generating new emancipatory frames is symbolic and imaginative, and not merely evidence and solution-based (echoed also in Monbiot, 2017 and Klein, 2017). Beck points to the importance of popular culture as an agent of emancipatory reframing in the face of environmental risk. This paper discusses whether, and to what extent, * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
popular culture may serve as a vehicle for reframing climate change in terms of
global justice and emancipation in the way that Beck envisages. Specifically, it
explores two media genres, both geared to future-oriented speculations on the
challenges of climate change: non-fiction coverage of emerging ‘green’ tech, and
environmental science fiction (cli-fi). While adding detail (and complexity) to the
theory of emancipatory catastrophism, the paper also juxtaposes significant
counter-frames of ‘elite catastrophism’ and ‘technological solutionism’.

**RC48-812.4**

GOODMAN, JAMES* (University of Technology Sydney)

Developmentalism and Climate Movements

Social movements make a normative claim on society. They seek to define
future possibilities, and do so with or against the prevailing development
trajectory. Their projects propose development futures, whether neo-, anti-, alter-
or post-, and can be especially powerful where existing development models
implode and fail. In the face of deepened climate crisis, social antagonisms
are increasing and contrary to received wisdom, ‘green’ economies proliferate,
creating new subjectivities, constituencies and blocs, articulating
new forms of social possibilities. For this, developmental processes are
engaged with state and formal political processes, and in the institutions of the state,
especially between the dominant fossil fuel sector and emerging ‘climate’
movements. A new and dynamic relationship of democratising forces emerges. The paper explores this changing relationship
in terms of these developmentalist claims, addressing their existential extent,
space and temporal urgency, and in terms of the trajectories they pose. It focuses especially on examples from India,
Germany and Australia, across development divides and types of fossil-fuel
dependence.

**RC48-800.6**

GOODMAN, JAMES* (University of Technology Sydney)

From Climate Crisis to Climate Democracy?

Continuing climate crisis politicises socio-ecological relations, and creates new
fields of socio-political contention. In the first instance, energy becomes a key site
of political advocacy, controversy and claim-making. As the crisis forces emission
reduction into the political process, state structures are disrupted, and a cascade of
democratising forces emerges. The paper explores this changing relationship
between climate and democracy. First, at one level, climate change is immedi-
ately de-democratising, both in terms of neglecting living environments and invit-
ing ‘emergency’ and exclusion. Against securitisation there is a politicization of
impacts, notably through labour unions and also, especially, indigenous peoples
organisations. Second, failing policy exposes the limits of political institutions,
as public authorities display a structural incapacity to act in the general interest,
against the dominant fossil fuel sector. Deep contradictions erupt at the centre of
the formal political process, and in the institutions of the state, especially between climate
and energy policy. Third, and more dialectically, failing policy politicizes
the carbon cycle, across extraction, burning, impacts and sinks. Social mobilisa-
tions proliferate, creating new subjectivities, constituencies and blocs, articulating
new demands and normative visions. These find traction for instance in the social
relations of energy transition, around concepts of ‘just transition’, ‘energy justice’
and ‘energy democracy’. Fourth, the persistent and intensifying crisis politicizes
capital itself, as a social product. Here a wider agenda for ecological democracy
comes into view. The exercise of intentional climate agency, made necessary by
climate change, politicizes social relations with climate. A new and dynamic
of contentions for control: new forms of bio-civilisation and living well
against the received wisdom of the ‘green economy’, ‘global resource manage-
ment’ and ‘earth systems governance’. The paper surveys developments across
these four levels of climate democracy, reflecting on its distinct character and
implications for broader dynamics of socio-political change.

**RC30-JS-36.6**

GOODS, CALEB* (University of Western Australia)
VEEN, ALEX (University of Sydney)
BARRATT, TOM (University of Western Australia)

Management and Control Via Apps: A Qualitative Study of Australian Gig Worker Experiences across Two Platform-Based Apps

The rise of the ‘gig’ economy has been enabled by advancements in online
communication and mobile technology and fuelled by venture capital. Despite the
exploitative rise in ‘gig’ work, limited research exists on workers’ lived
experiences in the sector. This paper explores questions of control and power
in the labour process of the emerging ‘gig’ economy. More particularly, we
focus upon the ‘platform-based app’ food-delivery sector of the Australian ‘gig’
economy, assessing how power and control is experienced and exercised by
workers in these ‘novel’ organisational forms. The paper draws upon 40 semi-
structured interviews and focus-group discussions conducted with food-delivery
workers across several Australian capital cities. The findings reveal how workers
experience and challenge different forms of control, as well as seek to exert forms
of agency. They further highlight the marginally or contingently attached nature of
food-delivery workers in the Australian labour market, who seek out ‘gig’ jobs
because of low entry barriers and limited alternative employment opportunities.
Despite widespread cited issues around vulnerability and feelings of exploitation, the
described behaviour by workers suggest they do not necessarily acquiesce
in forms of ‘normative’ and ‘computer’ control that are employed by the two
investigated gig platforms.

**RC43-734.5**

GORDILHO SOUZA, ANGELA* (Federal University of Bahia)

Living in favelas, home after all: An experience to make it more appropriate

The global south metropolises have grown into an accelerated and
concentrated urbanization process, in a great inequality context that includes lack
of social opportunities such as income, education, supply of land and housing,
based on inadequate urban environment and infrastructure conditions. The results

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
configure an intense socio-spatial segregation and urban exclusion. In this context, many poor neighborhoods were raised on the city's outskirts and in the interstices of the old central areas, without appropriate parameters and public policies. They constitute a huge universe of slums, villages, invasions, tenements houses and other improvised housing provision, although gradually accumulating significant individual investments, which will persist for a long time ahead, as home to many people, after all. In Brazil, the case study to be presented, among the total of 212 million inhabitants nowadays, over 85% are urban population and almost half of that lives in major cities, where the slums population ranges from 20% to 60%. Urban and housing policies developed in the last decades have not contributed to the transformation for better cities, although there were attempts for inclusive policies, with advances and setbacks towards the right to the city. People living in this condition keep building their places by themselves to make their home more appropriate. What are the design features that make a dwelling place “home-like” to its inhabitants? Having described this phenomenon, authors present a discussion about the possibilities that are being experienced currently by technical assistance participatory projects developed through a pilot university outreach program. The proposal focuses on a recent graduate experience of a Professional Residency in Architecture, Urbanism and Engineering at the Federal University of Bahia and its developments, already featuring its third edition, in network with other public universities in Brazil. (www.residencia-aue.ufba.br)

GORSKOV, MIKHAIL* (Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

Sociology of Youth in Russia: Historical Experience and Current Approaches

The focus of presentation will be two intertwined and critically important issues – to review historical and theoretical preconditions for youth studies in Russia and to analyze of the situation, problems and the livelihoods of youth in today’s Russian society. It is known that in modern society several discourses of youth exist. The author treats youth as an object of socialization and self-fulfillment and study its role in reproducing social structure of the society. The topic is considered to be relevant throughout time but it is becoming particularly urgent today – in a post-crisis situation, during a quickly evolving international political tension that results in the “struggle” for the minds of the young, and the rapid advances in information technology which are adopted by young people to the point that an information space becomes their immediate environment, unlike the older generations. Youth as a distinct social group is reviewed in a multidimensional way. At the same time, special attention is given to developing youth public consciousness, the way young people perceive social contradictions within modern Russian society, their civic engagement, social identity, ethnic tolerance, etc. Some words will be said about those young Russians displaying delinquent behavior (drug abuse, alcohol abuse, etc.). The presentation is based on findings supplied by numerous national sociological surveys conducted under the leadership and with the direct involvement of the authors since the late 1990s onwards. Building upon the results from these and several other studies they revise some conventional for classical sociology of youth ideas and principles, identify the new options for its future development, request to resist any attempts at unification of this complex social group reducing the nature of today’s youth environment’s transformations to only one, albeit significant, feature, call on to reevaluate the new role and status of youth in society.

GORSKI, PHILIP* (Yale University)

Sinks and Webs: From Axiological Neutrality to Critical Engagement

The central goal of this essay is to explain why the fact/value distinction does not hold water and to reflect on what this means for the scientific ethos. The essay has three parts. The first reviews and synthesizes various well-known criticisms of the fact/value distinction. The critique is two-pronged. It not only argues that facts are value-laden – a familiar point to many sociologists – but also that values are fact-laden – a point less commonly made outside philosophy. The second part explores the conditions of plausibility of the fact/value distinction, the fact that values are fact-laden – a point less commonly made outside philosophy. The critique is two-pronged. It not only argues that facts are value-laden – a familiar point to many sociologists – but also that values are fact-laden – a point less commonly made outside philosophy.

GOSSE, MEGHAN* (Dalhousie University)

In Pursuit of the “Designer Vagina”

This study provides insight into reasons women undergo female genital cosmetic surgery (FGCS) despite a lack of reliable information on the potential risks and long-term outcomes. Additionally, this project examines how FGCS is marketed and presented on cosmetic surgery clinic websites. The images of female genitals portrayed in pornography tend to present a very specific and homogenous image of strictly groomed genitals, with labia sometimes altered through surgical means into “normal” lengths. This increasingly specific and visible genital ideal results in more women wanting to, and feeling pressure to, alter their balance in order to conform to this specific idea of female genital “normality.”

The study was conducted between July 2014 and September 2014 and consisted of a comparative study using qualitative content media analysis to examine 30 posts on Canadian and American based online FGCS discussion boards, and 30 surgeons’ websites promoting FGCS.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Results show that the motives women describe for undergoing FGCS mirror the motives presented on the surgeons' websites. Clinic websites and women's posts present appearance and physical issues as the two most common rationales for surgery, followed by physical discomfort and sexual issues. Furthermore, I found that women's genitals were divided into "right" and "wrong" or "normal" and "abnormal" genital appearances are actively constructed and medicalized as well as the pathologization of female genital diversity through the promotion of one ideal genital aesthetic. Finally, I found that surgeons' websites advertise FGCS as a "low-risk" procedure, which acts as a reasonable solution for correcting an "abnormal" body part, and which women are increasingly becoming aware of in large part due to emerging normative standards of the vulva. Although genital distress is not a new phenomenon, women's genitals are now firmly a part of the self-surveillance and improvement imperatives of cosmetic surgery culture.

GOŚWAMI, HARIHDHAN* (Manchester Metropolitan University) KHALIL, M. IBRAHIM (Government Broomohman College)

Measuring Child Well-Being in Bangladesh: Are Self-Reported Measures of Well-Being Reliable and Valid?

The growing recognition of children and young people's rights for having a good childhood and good future life chances, coupled with the injunction from the New Sociology of Childhood to consult with children and young people as active agents have resulted in an increasing number of studies on children and young people's well-being at national and international levels. However, developing reliable and valid measures of well-being suitable for comparative study is still considered as one of the major challenges for research with children and young people from different countries. This paper discusses the limitations and advantages of some measures of well-being using data from a survey in Bangladesh—one of the developing countries in South Asia. This study in Bangladesh is administered as part of the 3rd Wave of the Children's Worlds International Survey on Children's Well-Being (ICSWWeb). In this paper, we will focus on the reliability and validity of both overall and domain specific measures of well-being.

Data for this paper are obtained from over 3000 primary and secondary school children (aged between 8 and 15 years) living in three large cities in Bangladesh. Exploratory factor analysis is carried out to examine the factor structure of the multiple-item measures of overall and domain specific well-being. Then Cronbach's Alpha is computed to examine the reliability of the scales. Finally, convergent, discriminant and criterion validity of the scales are assessed by testing the relations of these scales with other theoretically relevant variables e.g., age, gender, satisfaction with health, pro-social behaviour, emotional symptom, and self-esteem. These findings are discussed in the context of previous empirical studies on child well-being carried out in both developing and developed countries. Suggestions for future comparative research are also put forward.

GOŚWAMI, HARIHDHAN* (Manchester Metropolitan University)

Religiosity and Youth Subjective Well-Being: A Multilevel Analysis

There has been a growing interest among academics, policy makers and practitioners on youth subjective well-being over the past few decades. A large number of studies have been conducted in regional and national level to explain variations in well-being, influenced by bottom-up theories, most of these studies emphasised micro-level demographic factors, which were consistently found to be able to explain only a small amount of variation in well-being. To find better explanation, researchers are now focusing more on micro-social and contextual factors. Although these studies have provided useful insights into youth well-being, there is little systematic evidence on how religiosity is associated with youth well-being especially whether this relationship is mediated by youth self-perceived discrimination. This paper aims to fill this gap by examining the complex relationship between youth subjective well-being, religiosity, and self-perceived discrimination by controlling a range a psycho-social and demographic factors including age, gender, religious affiliation, social class, level of civic and political participation, youth unemployment.

Data for this paper are from a recent survey conducted over 17,000 young people aged 16 to 25 from 14 European countries. The survey received funding from the European Commission under its FP-7 call. A multi-level model is used to examine the interaction of self-perceived discrimination and religiosity on youth subjective well-being. Although religiosity is found to be associated positively with youth subjective well-being, the effect of religiosity on well-being appears to differ significantly by level of discrimination reported by the youth. These findings are discussed in the context of previous empirical studies and theories of well-being, religiosity, and discrimination. Finally, the policy relevance of these findings in improving youth well-being is highlighted and suggestions for future research are put forward.

GOTTREDSSEN, ANNE* (Epidemiology and Global Health Unit, Umeå University)
COE, ANNA-BRITT (Umeå University)
LANDSTEDT, EVELINA (Epidemiology and Global Health Unit, Umeå University)

"I Teach Them That Everything Is Possible" – Adult Leader's Perspectives on How Civic Engagement Shape Youth's Collectively Capacity to Influence Social Factors Related to Mental Health

Research and prevention targeting youth mental health typically focus on individual behavior even when this involves civic engagement, which is essentially a collective activity. In the study presented here, we draw attention to the collective strategies developed through civic engagement to respond to social factors affecting youth mental health. Specifically, the paper aims to explore how adult leaders perceive civic associations as shaping teenagers' collective capacity to influence social factors related to mental health. Previous research shows that leaders have a central role in promoting youth mental health through civic engagement, demonstrating the positive impact of sustained caring relationships between youth and non-familial adults. Interviews were conducted with adult leaders engaged in various civic associations in Northern Sweden that involve teenagers such as sport and culture. Using thematic analysis, we developed four themes from the transcribed material. In the first theme, creating a collective identity, adult leaders described building a sense of a "we" within the group. The second theme, commitment to a democratic structure, consisted of adult constructing opportunities where teenagers could participate and take responsibility. Thirdly, through being supportive to the group, adult leaders portrayed their efforts to respond to signs of social factors related to mental health, such as achievement pressure, by empowering the group. The fourth theme, providing an alternative, depicted the importance of civic associations for generating collective values to counteract the individualistic discourses in society that put pressure on teenagers. Nonetheless, they reported that their alternative was not accessible to all teenagers given multiple social hierarchies. Our findings contribute to existing knowledge on adult leaders' role in promoting youth mental health through civic engagement by highlighting their collective strategies to strengthen young people's capacity.

GOUDOT, ANNA* (Institut national de la recherche scientifique INRS)

Money within Immigrant Couples. The Influence of Transnational and Extended Families.

In my ongoing thesis, I explore the financial arrangements made within couples during the migration process to the province of Quebec. Lots of researches studied money circulations and significances within couples. Moreover, they have shown their heuristic scope to understand families' dynamics. The originality of my research is to apply this approach in the context of international migration. Aside from the novelty of the subject, money is particularly important for immigrant couples given the problematic of installation costs, immigrant's unemployment rate and remittances, amongst others.

This study's main objective is to examine the transformations of the immigrant couples’ financial situation and arrangements. This communication will focus on the preliminary analysis of the influence of transnational and extended families: have they financially contributed to the realization of the migration project? And which family: hers and/or his? Does the couple currently send remittances? And to which family, for what purpose, how many, etc.? What are the effects of these remittances on the couple's dynamics and on the financial situation of both partners? Are these remittances going to create mutual aid between partners to fulfill obligations to their parents or cause discord in the couple? This qualitative research is based on interviews conducted separately with qualified dual-income immigrant couples (having at least one child and living in the Montreal area).

GOUDOT, ANNA* (Institut national de la recherche scientifique INRS)

Parcours d'Insertion Professionnelle De Femmes Immigrantes: L'Enjeu De La Conciliation Famille-Travail Et D'Une Intervention Adequate

Cette présentation sera l'occasion d'offrir une partie inédite des résultats d'une recherche-action menée autour de l'expérience d'intervention professionnelle de femmes immigrantes installées dans la région de Montréal. Cette recherche, initiée par le Centre de recherche sociologique des migrations et de la déqualification professionnelle des femmes immigrantes, associe un Centre collégial de transfert de technologies en pratiques sociales novatrices (CCCT-PSN) et deux...
operations communautaires. Ce projet comporte deux objectifs principaux : la compréhension générale du processus de déqualification et les actions en vue de développer des stratégies efficaces pour aider les femmes immigrantes à accéder à des postes qui correspondent avec leurs compétences et leurs qualifications.

Qu’il s’agisse plutôt d’une ‘stratégie négociée’ ou conjoncture (Vatz Laaroussi 2008) ou intergénérationnelle persistante à l’égard des femmes (Chicha 2009), les femmes immigrantes connaissent un plus haut taux de déqualification professionnelle au Québec que leurs homologues masculins. Nous tâcherons, lors de cet événement, de présenter, à partir d’une analyse intersectionnelle, les trajectoires divergentes des femmes immigrantes et les enjeux sur l’un des obstacles majeurs qu’elles rencontrent : la conciliation famille/travail. Entre sentiment de sacrifice, priorité à la famille, emplois aux horaires variables, les femmes démontrent une capacité réelle à trouver un équilibre entre leur vie privée et professionnelle.

Notre présentation s’appuie sur des données provenant d’entretiens semi-directs réalisés auprès de 31 femmes immigrantes – dont 19 avaient au moins un enfant – et de 15 intervenant.e.s des milieux communautaire et institutionnel.

**RC15-JS72.3**

GOUDET, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER* (Avicenne Hospital, Bobigny)
BRETONNIERE, SANDRINE (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales)

**The Quest for a Good Death : (Re)Creating Natural Death in Hospital Settings**

In France, medicine is heavily involved in the care of dying patients, as 58% of individuals die in hospital (IGAS, 2009; Observatoire de la fin de vie, 2011). In a 2015 exploratory qualitative study among 12 hospital physicians belonging to different medical disciplines, a research team composed of a physician and a sociologist investigated the conditions of the dying process, starting from the hypothesis that doctors seek to stage a natural death (Harvey, 1997; Seymour, 2000), in response to health care professionals’ and lay people’s representations of a natural and good death. In this presentation, we will show that physicians across disciplines put in place an informal medical protocol for dying patients. They medically monitor the dying process, whilst letting the physiological process of death take its course. There is thus a subtle and permanent balance between medicalization and an emphasis on natural dimensions of the end of life process. In the ICU, physicians switch the oxygen supply to 21% (which is akin to ordinary air) when a decision to stop treatment has been made and death is imminent. « We seek to put them [the patients] back to natural conditions » says an ICU physician. This organization of death is underpinned by a paramount principle: medicine must not induce death. Health care professionals and family alike await the patient’s natural death. When it takes a few days, all involved face a disturbing wait and experience what we term performativity at a loss: they don’t know how to care for the patient. We will also show that the standardization of end of life is characterized by the deletion of pain and anxiety of the dying patient, through the use of medication. A calm, serene and (most often) unconscious patient corresponds to a contemporary ideal of death.

**RC09-191.2**

GOUGH, RICHARD* (Victoria University)
BALLARD, RUTH* (Charles Sturt University)
DOUGHEHY, JAMES* (Victoria University)

**Sectoral Wage Inequality in Australia: The Role of Trade Unions and the Industrial Relations Landscape.**

Rising wage inequality despite rising productivity is a feature of late capitalism in the West since the 1970’s. However the underlying causes of this decoupling are much disputed. While this is partly accounted for by an increased share of ICT on students. At one end students are accessing whole plethora of information which is required for their education and which is the expressed aim

**RC22-403.2**

Gould, Mark* (Haverford College)

Islam, Christianity and the Development of Machine Capitalism: The Weber Hypothesis Revisited

This paper analyzes the autonomous effects of religious commitments on the development of machine capitalism. I explicate the logic of Max Weber’s analysis in *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. This analysis provides both a characterization of the economic preconditions for the institutionalization of machine capitalism, and a reconceptualization of the nature of ascetic Protestantism. My characterization of Protestant religious commitments makes clear how they led to the rationalization of the first stage of manufacture (Marx’s formal subsumption of labor under capital), created the “spirit of capitalism,” and thus resulted in systematic capital accumulation leading to machine capitalism. I then characterize the nature of religious commitment in (Sunni) Islam, arguing that while the economic preconditions for the development of machine capitalism were sometimes present in Islamicate lands, Islamic religious commitments neither rationalized economic production, created a tendency towards capital accumulation, nor created the “spirit of capitalism.” Thus, Weber was correct both in assigning an autonomous role to ascetic Protestantism in the genesis of machine capitalism, and in denying a comparable role to Islam.

**RC14-279.4**

Gouraha, Manu* (Vikram University)
Upadhyay, Joti* (Vikram University)

**Information, Communication and Technology for Education-Some Issues and Concerns: With Reference to Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, India**

Reeling under shortage of teachers at one end and to impart quality education to many, the government of Madhya Pradesh, India has incentivized the use of Information Communication and Technology (ICT) in education as a tool to reach underprivileged students. The ICT employs hardware and software for extending the reach. Mobile, computer and internet are the basic requirements for this system of imparting education. The government of Madhya Pradesh distributed mobile phones with internet facility to students to access educational material. Close examination of the policy shows perpetuation of two layers of narrative to explain the effect of ICT on students. As one end students are accessing whole plethora of information which is required for their education and which is the expressed aim
of the government. At the other end, students are vulnerable to all the content that are not supposed to be viewed by people at tender age or are increasingly involved in interacting in social media. Study conducted on the students of Ujjain district shows they are thwarting the professed goals of promoting ICT in education. The impact of ICT on students is also seen in terms of behavioural change, wherein students at times become very violent and aggressive even in slightest provocation. The full paper deals in elaborate the issues and the concerns of usage of ICT in education.

RC09-182.5

GOUEVA, HOMERO* (Universidade Federal da Bahia)
ARAÚJO, LILIAN SANTOS (Universidade Federal da Bahia)
DA LUZ, LEANDRO MARIO (Universidade Federal da Bahia)
COSTA, LENO FALÇAO (Universidade Federal da Bahia)
REZENDE, MOIARA (Universidade Federal da Bahia)

The “Operação Lava-jato” and the Arendtian Antipolitics: The Brazilian Public REALM As a Spectacle of Impotence

The “Operação Lava-jato” is one of the most relevant political and social facts in recent history of Brazil and Latin America. Its developments profoundly affect the stability and organization of the Brazilian State, implying high-level personalities from current and past governments, and even from other Latin American countries. However, the “Operação Lava-jato” uses it and is used by massmedia groups as a field of contention and an instrument of action. It assumes a logic similar to soap operas - television genre very popular in this region of the globe. Presented by mass media by phases, plea bargaining, and creative titles, its narrative strcture reminds elements like episodes, seasons and plot-twists. Prosecutors, judges, police officers are treated as idols of pop culture. Seen as heroes who fight against enemies - the political and business class - “Operação Lava-jato” becomes itself a actor within the Brazilian social arena. As a result, an aura of legitimacy is created around the “Operation”, which authorizes it socially to supplant - not infrequently - certain instruments of democracy, such as public transparency, due process of law, procedural guarantees. The research investigates the novel logic, which imposes the political event as a spectacle for society, reinforcing the idea that civil society is powerless to promote the necessary transformations itselfs - and that they can only be made from the performance of the heroes of bureaucracy. This qualitative research uses documental and imagery sources. The conceptual application were considered sensitive. They also described the process and any dent confusion and subsequent reporting error. CSM conducted more than 100 - asked to review and test the USDA application to identify specific examples of protected and used for the purpose it was intended.

RC46-775.3

GOVENDER, JAYANATHAN* (University of KwaZulu-Natal)

Sociological Practice in Brics Countries

Sociological practice, and related sub-disciplines, doing sociology; everyday sociology; class sociology; pragmatist sociology, and so on, are focused at the experiential realm. Sociological practice may be viewed independently from sociological theory and sociological research (methods). However, sociological practice is best known for drawing from theory and research methods to propose real, everyday solutions to social problems; propose social policy; and develop social programmes.

Given that sociology originated and developed differently across the world, the same is true for sociological practice in the BRICS countries. The BRICS countries are cooperating economically and politically, providing the international sociological community with wide-ranging opportunities for studying similar and divergent concepts, phenomena and social issues.

Sociological practice is therefore located within different experiences and stages of development in the respective countries: China and Russia have moved away from communist to post-communist economies; Brazil has experienced regime change and rapid economic growth, and acute poverty; and South Africa is building a developmental state. Accordingly, the goal of the paper is to chart sociological practice in BRICS towards identifying best practices.

RC23-437.4

GOVIND, MODHO* (Jawaharlal Nehru University)

Promoting University- Industry Linkages in India and Its Impact on the ‘Ethos of Science’

In the knowledge based economy universities have become the central source of knowledge and Innovation and their engagement with industries are seen as critical for the success of universities or the third academic revolution. The policy makers are promoting such revolution by encouraging collaboration between university and industry through incentives to universities by granting them ownership of intellectual property arising from their research and creating supporting organizations like Science Parks, Incubator Centres and Technology Transfer Organizations. However, universities’ relationship with industry has been shaped by the historical and cultural factors of their host country and the institutions governing the university-industry relations have varied from country to country.

India has also taken several initiatives such as formulation of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013, and the establishment of Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs) and the enactment of new intellectual property rights rules (IPR Act,2005,2015) in academic and public research institutes for commercialization of knowledge. However, the impact of these new initiatives on transfer of knowledge as well as on the production of knowledge has not been understood properly. On the basis of structured interviews of university researchers, technology transfer officers and IP managers paper seeks to analyze the different processes of transfer of knowledge and technology from universities to industries and how this interaction is affecting the production of knowledge in Indian academia. The study shows that despite the strong apprehensions among the academicians on the dilution of ‘ethos of science’, the importance of university-industry linkages is growing in terms of joint patenting, collaborative and sponsored research, consultancy and formation of spinoff companies and thus giving rise to the new ethos of science.

RC30-JS-36.3

GOYAL, JULIA* (University of Waterloo)
MACEACHEN, ELLEN (University of Waterloo)

Occupational Health and Safety Situations of Airbnb Hosts in Ontario

Introduction: This study focuses on Airbnb, the world’s largest shared accommodation provider. The economic impact of Airbnb on the hotel and tourism industries as well as the housing market has been well-studied, fueling current discussions on the need for tighter regulations for Airbnb. In particular, various occupational health and safety (OHS)implications need to be considered, especially as Airbnb hosts are self-employed workers and the protections under the Employment Standards Act do not apply to them. Airbnb appears to have adopted a rather laissez-faire attitude in relation to ensuring OHS, and there is scant literature on the OHS in Airbnbs. The closest comparator to Airbnb is hotels, and numerous studies speak to the OHS risks faced by hotel workers. This study explores the OHS situations of hosts, to inform the gap between policy and practice.

Objectives: To explore the OHS experiences of Airbnb hosts, and identify challenges and possible changes in Airbnb’s practices to improve the OHS.

Methods: A critical realistic study on shared accommodation with Airbnb hosts will be conducted in Ontario, Canada. Drawing on document analysis of online forum posts as well as in-depth semi-structured interviews with Airbnb hosts, this study will explore how hosts identify, experience, and perceive OHS risks within the system. Documenting these experiences will position the OHS risks in the day-to-day contexts within which hosts live. In addition, a gender critical lens will help recognize differential experiences of OHS.

Implications: This study is the first of its kind, to the best of our knowledge, to study the OHS considered by Airbnb hosts, and the OHS implications for Airbnb. It is important for us to consider the implications of Airbnb hosts’ OHS. These OHS considerations will help inform policymaking and practice for housing, hotels, and short-term rental companies.

RC33-601.3

GRABER, JESSICA* (U.S. Census Bureau)

Resident Perceptions of Sensitive Items on a Self-Administered Application Form

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), along with state agencies, administers the National School Lunch Program, which is then operated by local school districts or other organizations. Families requesting free or low-cost school meals are required to complete an application that collects detailed information on who lives in the applicant’s household and all income received. USDA develops and makes available to States a prototype application with required data items. States and local school districts may choose to use this or develop their own forms, as long as the required elements are included. While not provided informed consent, applicants typically have expectations that their data will be protected and used for the purpose it was intended.

The Center for Survey Measurement (CSM) at the U.S. Census Bureau was asked to review and test the USDA application to identify specific examples of question items, concepts, terminology, or form design that might lead to respondent confusion and subsequent reporting error. CSM conducted more than 100 cognitive interviews with English and Spanish-speaking respondents in five states and the District of Columbia. As part of this effort, respondents were asked directly if any items on the application were considered sensitive. They also described the process and any
Concerns with receiving, completing, and returning the application. Some results were predictable; for example, respondents consider income or partial Social Security Number to be highly sensitive. However, our interviews also captured unexpected reactions. Respondents questioned the need for specific information being collected and how it pertained to the school meals program. This lack of understanding led to intentional misreporting by respondents. It was clear that some data items, while perhaps not necessarily considered sensitive in a different context, became so in this one as their need was not well communicated.

This paper begins with a brief review of research on the political economy and ecology of fossil capitalism, which has examined the potentials for and social and political obstacles to a rapid and just energy transition. This provides the context for an investigation into the relationship between the carbon extractive sector in Canada and renewable energy development. Specifically, I examine the strategies employed by carbon capital to shape and control alternative energy and consider if we are witnessing signs of “transition capture,” with some oil and gas producers investing in a gradual transition to climate capitalism. I investigate first, investments by fossil fuel companies in renewable energy; second, interlocking directorate relations between the fossil fuel sector and the renewables industry; and third, intercorporate shareholding and ownership relations surrounding Canadian renewable energy companies. The findings inform a discussion of competing post-carbon imaginaries, visions or projects.

RC34-630.3

GRABOWSKA, IZABELA* (SWPS University)
SARNOWSKA, JUSTYNA (SWPS University)

Peer Groups and Migration: The Sequences of Transitions from Education to Domestic and Foreign Labour Markets in a Longitudinal Perspective

School-to-work-transition is an increasingly dynamic and time-consuming process (Hodkinson 1997). This makes it the phase (Hillmert 2002) of the life-course which impacts on the later career trajectories (Korpi et al. 2003). People transit from education to employment in differentiated ways, experiencing external structural influences (Brzinsky-Fay 2007). Based on the definition of ILO (2009), full transition is observed when an individual's situation on the labour market is stable or subjectively satisfying. This makes the school-to-work transition subject to the interplay of opportunity structure with an individual agency. The first job abroad might be a result of accumulate enrolment in the foreign labour market. This approach brings in some comparability problems which will arise when we add these groups as proxy for bridging social capital. It is possible that more bridging social capital groups produce more favorable economic and social capital has a positive outward-oriented impact on strangers. Societies bring together different people and alleviates economic transactions. Bridging nations’ or a regions’ wealth . One major argument is that bridging social capital is potentially Weberian.

The aim of this paper is to present the longitudinal sequence analysis approach to transitions from education to domestic and international labour market of young people from the same peer-group (similar sociological background, potentially Weberian equal / life chances) in three local communities in Poland (middle-towns). We are looking for similarities and differences between school-to-work transition of movers and stayers, depending on both types of peer-groups migration types in a longitudinal perspective.

The main research questions are: What is the role of international migration in the school-to-work transition over time? Who are the educational and occupational trajectories of young movers and stayers nested in peer groups?

Methodology: The paper is based on two waves of the Qualitative Longitudinal Research (Neale, Flowerdew 2003, Bocciani 2015). We conducted 130 semi-structured interviews (Wave 1) and estimated follow-up 95 interviews (Wave 2) with people aged 19-34 and their friends from adolescence in three local communities in Poland. We mapped 25 peer groups and we walk with them across time (longitudinal study). Snowball sampling began from a migrant as an ego contact and we mapped his/her high-school peer-group. The project is funded by the National Science Center Poland, Sonata Bis 5.

RC33-608.2

GRAEFF, PETER* (Christian-Albrechts University Kiel)
NEUMANN, ROBERT (Technische Universität Dresden)
FUCHS, SASKIA (University of Kiel)

Singing and Socializing: Applying Contemporary and Historical Data of Choirs As Proxy for Social Capital and Its Beneficial Impact on Wealth

In a lot of recent studies, social capital has turned out as a stable predictor of a nations´ or a regions’ wealth. One major argument is that bridging social capital brings together different people and alleviates economic transactions. Bridging social capital has a positive outward-oriented impact on strangers. Societies with more bridging social capital groups produce more favorable economic and societal outcomes.

In this study, I attempt to generalize the evidence from modern social capital researchers about bridging social capital to historical times. The number of choirs and members in German regions are applied as proxy for bridging social capital groups. This approach brings in some comparability problems which will be explicitly addressed in the analysis. In the recent 200 years, German regions and choir structures have changed. Since a stable unit of analysis is required structurally those choirs and regions enter the analysis which are comparable across time. Despite this drawback, there is some evidence that German historical regions with a higher amount of bridging social capital are wealthier.

This result adds to the findings of the beneficial impact of bridging social capital groups in modern societies. It suggests that social capital has historical roots. It also suggests that modern societies are still driven by the same positive forces as societies before. Since the data must be considered as rather weak, these results are tentative only and could be approved by qualitative historical studies.

RC02-65.4

GRAHAM, NICOLAS* (University of Victoria)

Canadian Fossil Capital and Post-Carbon Futures

The aim of this paper is to present the longitudinal sequence analysis approach to transitions from education to domestic and international labour market of young people from the same peer-group (similar sociological background, potentially Weberian equal / life chances) in three local communities in Poland (middle-towns). We are looking for similarities and differences between school-to-work transition of movers and stayers, depending on both types of peer-groups migration types in a longitudinal perspective.

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RC06-140.3

GRAHAME, KAMINI* (Pennsylvania State University - Harrisburg)
GRAHAME, PETER (Pennsylvania State University - Schuylkill)

Transnational Family Ties and Community Bonds: Indo-Caribbean Migrants in the U.K.

European colonization left in its wake a global displacement of people and rupturing of families. As subjects of these processes, Indo-Trinidadians were brought as indentured laborers from India to the Caribbean after slavery ended in the mid-1800s. Decolonization and the opening up of migration to the U.S. and Canada in the 1960s and 70s resulted in more disruptions in the lives of Indo-Trinidadian families (Grahame 2003, 2006, 2014). In a series of field studies, we have been mapping these changes and the transnational practices in which these families engage. Transnational families are conceived as those that “live some of their time separated in their structurally engendered and yet hold together and create something that can be seen as a feeling of collective welfare and unity . . . across national borders” (Bryceson and Vuorela 2002, p.3). Drawing on work underway since 2016, this paper examines the experiences of Indo-Caribbean immigrants in the United Kingdom, focusing on their integration into U.K. society and their attempts to sustain family ties transnationally. Our prior research involved fieldwork on such families in Trinidad, the U.S., and Canada. The present research extends the international scope of this fieldwork. The U.K. became a major destination for Indo-Caribbean migrants following WWII, when the U.K. tapped its colonies for much needed labor. The U.K. case provides insight into the ways in which longer-term migrants (those who have resided in the U.K. for more than 40 years) have been able to sustain transnational ties based on extended family forms and the challenges of forging communities anew in the U.K., their host society. We also look at how in the U.K. Indo-Caribbean peoples are a minority within a minority (a sub-set of South-Asians), an aspect of their lives which creates complex issues of identity and belonging (Grahame and Grahame, 2014).

TG06-991.1

GRAHAME, KAMINI* (Pennsylvania State University - Harrisburg)

Transnational Fieldwork: Problems and Possibilities

I completed one of the early institutional ethnographies under Dorothy Smith's supervision. The research focused on how immigrant Asian women in the U.S. came to be organized into the labor market via the employment training programs in which they were screened for. In a subsequent study I also discovered how it is that women of color in the U.S. were deemed “unorganized” in a mainstream feminist organization’s attempt to become inclusive—discourses of diversity and inclusion came to be essential conceptual currency in the organization’s attempt to garner funding for its work. Much of the work I do draws inspiration from a central tenet of Smith’s that we begin from experience to disclose the social relations of ruling, even when my studies do not turn into “classic IE.” Completing the first IE project led me to reflect on the ways in which my own life has been transformed in and through processes that have unfolded over the course of the latter part of the 20th century. Projects undertaken have interrogated transformations in family life for Indo-Trinidadians across three generations and though the research has not been classic IE work, nevertheless it has been informed by it. My more recent work is concerned with “transnational families,” focusing on Indo-Trinidadians who are dispersed across the U.S., Canada, the U.K. Basically, I seek to understand whether and how people manage and sustain “family” across borders. I have been working in 4 different national contexts (the U.S., U.K., Trinidad and Canada), tracing the processes which make it feasible for some but not for others. Citizenship, class, documented/undocumented status, and religious background, for example, shape families’ experiences in what can be sustained and what is potentially lost.

TG07-1005.2

GRAHAME, PETER* (Pennsylvania State University - Schuylkill)

Good Looks and Guaranteed Sightings: Notes on the Sociology of Seeing

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
In reviewing the scope of visual sociology, Grady (1996) pointed out that a sociology of seeing would be concerned with seeing in its own right—practices of seeing such as glancing, gazing, scanning, and so on. A sociology of seeing, conceived along these lines, would form part of a sociology of the senses—a focus on seeing as sensory experience rather than on objectified visual materials. The sociology of seeing is a particularly good point of departure for considering how a sociology of seeing might be developed by focusing on the interactional details of different kinds of seeing practices. This paper draws on a decade of fieldwork on nature tourism. When encountering wildlife, tourists are particularly concerned to get a “good look,” but good looks are defined and achieved in different ways in different tour contexts. In addition, certain kinds of wildlife tours advertise “guaranteed sightings.” Good looks and guaranteed sightings are part of a complex social organization of seeing embodied in the tour context. In this paper, I address interactional dimensions of how looking is done and how sights are produced and made accountable in whale watching and bird watching tours.


RC34-625.1

GRANER, ELVIRA* (Heidelberg University and ICAS:MP New Delhi)

(Dis-)Connected Youth. Political Dimensions of the Digital Divide in South Asia

with Siri Hettige (Colombo Univ.) and Sanjay Kumar (CSDS, Delhi)

At a global level, communication policies and e-governance regularly address young people worldwide as the ‘digital generation’. On the other hand, many countries in the ‘Global South’ still find it difficult to translate these ideas into national policies, and even more so to implement these at the local level. Some of these debates have been captured in discourses such as ‘digital divide’. Our paper aims at providing analyses of countries in South Asia (India, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh) where on the one hand digital policies and information technology are quite advanced. At the same time, these countries have been, and have remained until today, characterised by vast social and regional disparities. Thus, India in particular can be seen as the epitome of a communication hub, with globally well-connected centres such as Bangalore and Hyderabad on the one hand, but vast rural (and urban) areas where communication has remained limited to privileged social groups. Empirical evidence of such selective inclusion mechanisms can be found, inter alia, in several Youth Surveys that have been conducted in recent years (for India in 2009 and 2016, for Bangladesh in 2011 and for Sri Lanka in 2009 and 2014). Thus, even the most recent of the Indian Youth Surveys confirms that half of Indian youth do not use social media (facebook or WhatsApp, and even more for twitter). Similar patterns have also been documented for Sri Lanka (2009 and 2013), as well as for Bangladesh, where the Youth Survey (2011) had shown that youth mainly used the mobile phone for giving each other missed calls, i.e. a no-cost utilization pattern.

RC09-JS-9.2

GRANER, ELVIRA* (Heidelberg University and ICAS:MP New Delhi)

Governing Child Marriage in India – Where Global Visions Meet Indian Realities

with Prof. Samita Sen (Kolkata)

A universal understanding of childhood defines children not only as a demographic group (until 14, 16 or 18, respectively) but also sets in place the core political directives. These, first of all are to safeguard their protection from any kind of harm, and to enhance their quality education. Besides playing a strong responsibility on parents this also asks for a comprehensive commitment from state bodies, often supported by international development partners. Yet, local “realities” often portray quite a different picture, and one matter which can be seen as the epitome of violating human rights of children are child marriages.

While common across the world, in India child marriages are of high political concern, due to the country’s particular demographic profile. Thus, when the UN engaged in assessing and reformulating the MDGs and drafted the SDGs, child marriage was addressed as a crucial obstacle for all other goals. The paper will address five core issues. Besides analysing the demographic profiles of children in India, it will secondly address the alarmingly low annual rates of decline of child marriages. Thirdly, it will portray the vast regional disparities, and showcase a few case studies from an ongoing project in West Bengal, where child marriage has gained a particular importance. Generally, these states are also characterised by significant gender disparities, in regard to core development indicators (health, education, or gender empowerment). Fourthly, the paper provides a brief overview about currently policies and legal reforms and debates at both the national and global levels (such as the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006). Along with this analysis, it, fifthly, aims at providing a wider analysis about the governance framework that guides child marriage, and the support that needs to be taken up by international development partners.

RC49-825.4

GRAUSGRUBER, ALFRED* (Linz)

MOOSBRUGGER, ROBERT* (Johannes Kepler University Linz)

Desired Outcomes of Drug Treatment Beyond Abstinence: Normative and Individual Meanings

Health care service providers are offering solutions to recognised problems. By setting treatment goals it is defined what “good outcome” is. Especially in Social Psychiatry – as drug treatment – success of an intervention goes beyond simple recovery and implies aspects of inclusion and empowerment. There is a certain set of beliefs on how inclusion and empowerment takes place and these meanings are implied by and on different actors using symbolic power and therefore contribute to the understanding of what is desirable (Bourdieu 1989).

In the context of a five-year-evaluation of an abstinence-oriented drug treatment facility in Austria available quantitative data from the patients at the beginning (n=129), at the end (n=56) and one year after the therapy was analysed (n=41). To gain a better insight on treatment processes, additionally, qualitative interviews (n=20) were conducted with patients (current and former – successful and not successful), professionals associated with the treatment facility and professionals associated with clients after or during treatment (Grausgruber & Moosbrugger 2017).

These data allows an approximation to the following questions from different viewpoints:

- How is desired outcome defined by different actors? What kind of inclusion do different stake-holders mean? To which extent are these definitions in accordance?
- Which processes within and outside the actual treatment are regarded as essential for reaching desired outcomes beyond recovery; which are regarded as hampering?
- How are these processes interrelated as well as related with the “official goals”?

Literature:


RC07-148.1

GRAZIOSI, MARIOLINA* (University of Milan)

Explosion of Violence, Anomic Condition and Regression to the Archaic Man: Three Featurues of Contemporary Society

Explosion of violence, anomic condition and regression to the archaic man: three features of contemporary society

The question about the reasons for the overwhelming spread of violence is becoming more and more crucial. We are witnessing an increase in violence in many different forms: terrorism, sexual abuse of women, which ever more frequently turn into feminicide; abuse of the homeless and in general toward every form of weakness.

In my paper, I would like to analyse this explosion of violence in the light of Durkheim’s theory of anomie, that is the weakening of the authority of norms and values and with it the weakening of social ties. Durkheim argues that such social conditions have a strong impact on the individual causing a loss of orientation that can easily lead to deviance, in different forms.

Even though Durkheim’s view explains the explosion of violence in contemporary society very well, it cannot be considered the only and last explanation. I believe that the condition of anomie, together associated with individual regression, both due to radical individualism and free market, well expressed in the ideology of the fittest, causes the emergence of the archaic instinctual man, as the other face of the rational man. In the former the ego is no longer fit to mediate but accepts the urge to kill the other, who is seen as the enemy rather than as his own kind. The main question I will explore is then the explosion of irrationality via a vis an increase of rationalization (for instance the diffusion of Mac-Donaldization) and what we can expect in the future. In particular, is it a momentary explosion or will it transform society making the idea of solidarity obsolete and substituting it with the idea of social struggle as an ordinary condition.

RC07-JS-34.4

GREALIS, EOIN* (Ludwigs-Maximilian-Universität (LMU))

RAU, HENRIKE (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich Tax ID DE811205325)

Revisiting the Rebound Effect: Practice Perspectives on Current and Future Energy Demand

Average household energy consumption levels across the European Union continue to remain stubbornly high despite the implementation of a
considerable number of legislative and public policy instruments in recent times. Measures designed to reduce energy demand through efficiency gains or other technological advancement, and to sustain these lower levels into the future are often frustrated by a phenomenon known as the rebound effect. This effect describes a set of medium- to long-term changes that imply that reductions in energy used in a particular area (e.g. home heating) are offset in and in some cases outstripped by increases in energy demand elsewhere (e.g. changes in the use of domestic appliances, new leisure practices requiring energy). While classical economic theory typically attributes these shifts in energy demand to basic income and substitution effects, this paper presents the rebound effect as a more complex, socio-cultural phenomenon, viewing changes in domestic energy use from a practice perspective. Drawing on insights from the EU-H2020 ENERGISE project, this framing offers a path to understanding changes in energy-dependent practices that potentially unfold over long periods of time. It is shown how these can result from diverse changes in the primary determinants of household energy consumption such as altered material conditions, skills or competences of its members and/or a shift in the meaning that householders attach to particular energy-dependent practices. By focusing explicitly on practices and their transformation, it is possible to make visible linkages between current efforts to reduce domestic energy use and future energy demand that have hitherto remained under-researched and poorly understood.

RC54-887.2
GREARSON, ADAM* (McMaster University)
The Abject Other
This paper engages Judith Butler's concept of bodies which are abject or illegitimate. Similar to the sociology of the body as a whole, the concept of the abject body is an 'absent presence'. I divide this paper into four sections. Section one describes what an abject body is, comparing this body to its opposite: subjects. Section two identifies the bodies which are considered illegitimate, using the broad identity of marginalized bodies to suggest that individuals such as sexual and racialized minorities are illegitimized. With the intent to suggest that performativity is more than Butler's notion of "doing" only gender, section three suggests how the concept of abjection can be taken up by these bodies through the lens of Erving Goffman and his analysis of stigma. Focusing on treatment, section four outlines how illegitimate bodies are "Othered" and further marginalized by the privileged individuals who share the status of subjects. Here I compare the abject "Other" to Georg Simmel's concept of the stranger. I conclude by highlighting future research. I suggest that it would be very useful to investigate specific categories and intersections of abject bodies, including how racialized bodies can intersect with gendered bodies, disabled bodies, and the bodies of sexual minorities.

RC15-288.19
GREARSON, ADAM* (McMaster University)
The Ladder of Wellness: Relating Happiness, Subjective Well-Being, and Flourishing
This paper investigates the various rungs on what I refer to as the "ladder of wellness". Using a eudaimonist foundation – while setting out key differences with Aristotle’s happiness – the concepts of happiness, subjective well-being (SWB), and flourishing are defined and contextualized. The highest and most desirable state on the wellness ladder is flourishing, followed by SWB, and finally happiness. Drawing on ethical philosophy, positive psychology, and sociology, I describe how there are basic objective requirements for achieving the above terms, conditions which are borrowed from Nussbaum’s "ten central human capabilities" and expanded upon to become time-, space-, and agent-neutral. While these requirements are objective, they can be met through subjective means that vary from person to person. The paper concludes by contextualizing wellness in relation to Butler's concept of abject or illegitimate bodies. I explain how marginalized groups such as women, racialized people, sexual minorities, and people with disabilities all share in being illegitimated by subjects (i.e. more powerful social groups). I close by describing why these marginalized bodies are much less likely to achieve the states on the ladder of wellness, and I use the example of a novel system to illustrate how the concept of luck relates to abjection and thus wellness.

RC80-162.3
GREEN, SARA* (University of South Florida)
BARNARTT, SHARON (Sociology, Gallaudet University, Washington, DC, USA 20002)
An Historical Overview of Conceptions of Disability in Sociological Theory
Disability is a socially constructed category, and sociological theories and theorists reflect this process. This paper examines how sociological theorists have—or, sometimes, have not—conceptualized disability throughout the years. Most early theoretical work tended to ignore disability (with a few exceptions, such as Martineau). When disability was discussed, in line with other disciplines of the time, American sociology applied a strong dose of eugenics to disability conceptualizations. Before World War II, despite its empirical presence, disability was mostly ignored in sociological theory. From the 1950's through 1970’s, disability tended to be viewed either as sickness (Parsons) or deviance (Goffman). Both saw disability as being undesirable and stigmatized; however, they differed in their moral attributions and therefore in their views of society’s indebtedness to the disabled. (Nagi)’s notion of disability as an interaction between person and environment, but his work was [and is] largely ignored. After 1970, newer conceptualization began to emerge in the US and the UK. Emphasizing a social rather than a medical or deviance model of disability, these conceptualizations emphasized the role of societies and social factors in producing disability and the lives of people with disabilities. They variously viewed people with disabilities as being in a role, being a minority group, being a cultural group, or (one subset—deaf people) being a linguistic group. Most recently, theorists have begun to use intersectional analyses, such as those applied to race, class, and gender, in order to view disability as similar to those characteristics although widely overlooked in those analyses.

RC43-732.2
GREENLEE, ANDREW* (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Moving to Opportunity?: A Longitudinal Analysis of Residential Mobility and Metropolitan Opportunity Structure
Research on the Geography of Opportunity provides insights into the ways in which neighborhood effects can potentially influence long-term outcomes for residents (Briggs, 2005; Galster and Killen, 1995). Recent research highlights the importance of neighborhood demographic and socioeconomic conditions to intergenerational transfer of stability and advantage (Chetty and Hendren, 2015). In this paper, I take a novel look at this geography of opportunity as it relates to patterns of residential mobility in the Chicago, Illinois metropolitan area of the United States. Chicago is salient for this discussion not only given its size, but also given the long history of research on social processes including residential mobility within the region.

Drawing from a novel source of household and address level longitudinal data, I analyze residential location histories for over 8.1 million households living in the Chicago Metropolitan Area during the period 2005 to 2016, and parse out patterns of residential mobility based on theorized access to the geography of opportunity. Specifically, for households who have moved within the region during this time period, I compare neighborhood conditions at origin and destination to examine changes in exposure to certain types of empirically described social and economic opportunities. As a point of comparison, I also analyze the characteristics of households who have not moved during the same time period. This work presents a novel means for identifying housing residential mobility pathways, and uses empirically described elements of the Geography of Opportunity as a way to explore differential outcomes for movers and nonmovers based upon their demographic characteristics. The implications of this work are substantial, and are particularly relevant for regional policy analysts and understanding emerging regional phenomena including population loss in the urban core, the suburbanization of poverty, and persistent patterns of regional racial and economic segregation.

RC27-496.5
GREEY, ALI* (University of Toronto)
Illegible Genders in the Change Room: Improving Transgender Inclusivity in Sporting Spaces
For lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer, transgendered and intersex (LGBTQII) bodies, the change room is often a space fraught with vulnerability. Scholarship suggests that discourse in the change room represents the most significant barrier to this community’s inclusion in sport (Hargie, 2017; Keogh, 2006; Whittle, 2007). While several scholars propose gender-neutral alternatives to men’s/ women’s change rooms (Cavanaugh, 2010; Sykes, 2011), little literature examines how this existing infrastructure can be adapted to improve accessibility for LGBTQII participants. My research examines the Change Room Project (CRP) as a model for mediating gender differentiated spaces to improve inclusivity for ambiguously gendered bodies (Fusco, forthcoming). My presentation draws on an autoethnographic account of my observations visiting change rooms around the world as an androgynous athlete competing for the Canadian women’s boxing team. I will illustrate the CRP, and the phenomenon that I observed in the change room where it was displayed in 2015. My presentation will designate significant time for interactive discussion. I am particularly interested in panel/ audience members’ explorations into how intersectional aspects of identity (e.g. masculinity/ femininity, sexuality, and racedness) affect experiences and capacity for claiming space in the change room.
GREGORY, DAVINIA* (University of Warwick)

Location and Digital Dislocation: Emerging Identities and the Legacy of The Drum

The lifespan of The Drum arts centre in Birmingham, UK (1995-2016), was the period in which the internet became increasingly integral to everyday life, and during which most elements of life became organized according to networks. This paper examines two ways in which space has become increasingly contested since The Drum opened. Firstly, with The Drum as prism, it considers how far digital space has changed the way that identities are constructed / contested. Secondly, it considers the contestation of physical urban spaces in the UK.

The paper considers a range of intersections between race and class in the UK. The Drum was built on a social solidarity based on political blackness. As it has been argued that blackness has become increasingly fragmented in Britain during the period in question, the paper considers the extent to which this had on The Drum's popularity. If the rise of The Drum was symptomatic of the emergence of a new global network, then the story of The Drum provides evidence of the possibilities and limitations of social space. Can "hashtag blackness" be used by physical, localized organizations to build and retain audiences? How far did The Drum fail in this regard? Next, how far can hashtag blackness be considered classless? What is the place of the Drum's former regular attendees, many locally bound by financial and class constraints, in this online world? Can online solutions or event series' replace The Drum's physical presence? If not, what does this mean for The Drum's new archive and its planned online presence?

GREGORY, DAVINIA* (University of Warwick)

Working Title: Towards a Self-Decolonizing Feminist Practice in Academic Collaboration

This paper uses collaboration as the subject of analysis and reflection, interrogating the potential of what we call a 'Self-decolonising feminist practice' as a means of feminist activism and self-preservation within academic institutions. The terminology 'Self-decolonising feminist practice' is influenced by Bourdieu's emphasis on reflexivity and practice which ‘sets out to make explicit the truth of primary experience of the social world' (Bourdieu, 1997: 3). Drawing from the postmodern turn within social sciences, the emphasis on praxis and embodiment in social theory, we argue that a reflexive feminist practice should also be decolonial in its ambit. We argue that this decolonization needs to begin with the individual researcher. As female researchers of colour with differing intersectional identities, we reflect on our own embodied practices of occupying the neoliberal academic space in the UK.

Additionally, the paper considers strategic essentialism as a tool for creating a view that treats humans as merely means to an end. Thus, by concealing the educational field where practices of "service-sector Taylorism" are emerging, we look at how the postmodern turn within social sciences and the emphasis on praxis and embodiment in social theory, asks: What is the role of strategic essentialism in enabling progress, and on what grounds can such unity be achieved in contemporary times? How far did local allegiances hold political blackness back and vice versa, in the case of The Drum? It examines the African diaspora online as a global network. Can "hashtag blackness" be used by physical, localized organizations to build and retain audiences? How far did The Drum fail in this regard? Next, how far can hashtag blackness be considered classless? What is the place of the Drum's former regular attendees, many locally bound by financial and class constraints, in this online world? Can online solutions or event series' replace The Drum's physical presence? If not, what does this mean for The Drum's new archive and its planned online presence?

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GREIGNI, ELENA* (University of Pisa)

The “Misère De l’Éducation” in the Age of Neoliberalism

Over twenty years after the publication of La misère du monde (Bourdieu 1993), Pierre Bourdieu's work is still highly relevant. The social order that has led to a proliferation of the “small miseries” of the world seems to have prevaled: Pierre Bourdieu's micro-sociological essay highlighted the symptoms of a disease that has gotten worse in the past few years, and prophesied many of its current consequences. This paper aims to analyse the consequences on the educational field where practices of "service-sector Taylorism" are emerging alongside the usual mechanisms of social reproduction. These practices are also inspired by meritocracy but a truly aimed at the utilitarian exploitation of human resources. The students' potential is thus trivialised, dummed down to a few measurable variables on which teaching and selecting are based, according to a view that treats humans as merely means to an end. Thus, by concealing the social fabric in which individuals are rooted, any failure can be surreptitiously blamed on individual responsibilities. Sociological research has the crucial task of revealing the peculiar logic of these kind of mechanisms, more and more common in several fields, and their ideological implications, typical of neoliberalism: because, as Bourdieu says, "what the social world has done, it can, armed with this knowledge, undo" (Bourdieu 1993: 629).
case of meditation encounters that are regularly organized in Barcelona's public spaces in order to promote local and global change, and the case of yoga courses taught by volunteers in penitentiary centers.

**RC22-414.1**

GRIERA, MAR* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

**Performing Religion in the Public SPACE: Visibility, Recognition and the Politics of Religious Diversity**

Theories of secularization predicted an unpromising future for religion. However, contemporary urban spaces are filled with a growing array of religious expressions that are indicative of the global revitalization of religious identities, and the religious pluralization of modern-day cities. The present paper takes open-air religious minority expressions as objects of study to look at how religious communities exteriorize their activities beyond the private space of their respective centers of worship. More specifically, the paper focuses on analyzing Sikh, Muslim and Buddhist religious events taking place in the Barcelona public space. The aim is to comparatively examine the impression management efforts of religious groups when organizing public events, and their 'efficacy' in producing public visibility and in gaining social and political recognition. Theoretically the paper is grounded on Erving Goffman dramaturgical approach (1971) combined with contemporary reflection on Derrida's ideas of recognition and otherness (Göle, Dean). The paper shows how minority groups strategically shape their public performances to challenge stigmatization processes, and adapt their public appearances to suit different audiences (global, national, local). The paper also reveals the structural limitations and spatial constraints that minorities face in obtaining public recognition.

**RC11-229.1**

GRIGOROVICH, ALISA* (Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto)

**KONTOS, PIA (Toronto Rehabilitation Institute - University Health Network)**

**A Critical Exploration of Unwanted Sexual Attention in Residential Long-Term Care Homes**

Female workers in residential long-term care homes frequently experience unwanted sexual attention from residents of these homes. These experiences can be difficult for workers to manage, and can negatively impact their health, occupational outcomes, and care relations. Despite these negative outcomes, limited research has explored these experiences of workers. This presentation reports on the preliminary results of an ethnographic study of unwanted sexual attention in the home. The study employed participant observation and in-depth interviews with 23 workers of diverse professions (e.g., personal support, nursing) and roles (e.g., direct care, management) as well as a discursive analysis of relevant documents (e.g., legislation, professional practice standards and guidelines, descriptions of educational curriculums). Document analysis suggests that current legislation, education and training privilege the boundaries and respond to sexual advances in the context of providing care. Analysis of interview and observation data confirms that workers have limited knowledge regarding how to respond to unwanted sexual advances from residents, and that organizational policies and practices centre on workers’ responsibilities to protect residents from sexual harassment. While workers report that sexual advances from residents were uncomfortable or offensive, they rarely reported these as they perceived these as unavoidable aspects of care work. To cope, workers normalized unwanted sexual attention by ascribing its occurrence to cognitive impairment, mental pathology, individual personality, or workers’ “unprofessional” appearance and/or practices. These findings suggest that unwanted sexual attention as treated in public policy and long-term care practices actively silences workers’ experiences and additionally restricts their abilities to resist such attention. Implications of these findings for policy and practice will be discussed.

**RC11-216.4**

GRIGOROVICH, ALISA* (Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto)

**KONTOS, PIA (Toronto Rehabilitation Institute - University Health Network)**

**Exploring Ethics, Relationality and Justice in the Context of Resident-to-Resident Aggression in Nursing Homes**

Beyond Narcissism: Holistic Spirituality, Political Engagement and Social Transformations

Holistic spirituality has traditionally been characterized as belonging to the individual private sphere, and anchored in the growth of narcissistic individualism. However, recent empirical evidence and theoretical developments point to go beyond the dualities individual versus collective, private versus public when approaching to holistic spirituality. The objective of this presentation is to explore expressions of the “engaged” dimension of holistic spirituality by paying special attention to the interplay between spirituality and social and political engagement. We aim to look at the development of an holistic theodicy that while makes implicit the origins and the nature of the social world, becomes a driving force for social action. The presentation draws on the results of a research on holistic spiritualities in Barcelona. Particularly, we focus on two case studies: the
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| RC15-JS-72.5 | GRILLO, CARMEN* (York University) | Euthanasia in the Canadian Context: How Experience of Death Shapes Moral Views of Medically-Assisted Dying in Canada |

In the past few decades, forms of voluntary euthanasia (physician-assisted suicide, for example) have become legal in jurisdictions in Europe (Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland), the United States (Oregon) and more recently, in Canada. Concomitant with this legal change, and perhaps preceding it, moral support for the practice has increased, both within jurisdictions where it remains legal, and those in which it remains prohibited. Nevertheless, our understanding of the social processes through which people come to support voluntary euthanasia practices is limited. While scholars have hypothesized increased education, declining religiosity, and a culture focused on individual autonomy as explanations of why voluntary euthanasia has become more widely accepted in recent years, there is a lack of process-based, micro-level explanations of this support. Explanations of the processes behind why moral support of voluntary euthanasia is motivated directly by the loss of a loved one are missing. How does the experience of death and bereavement shape laypeople’s views of medically-assisted death? In this paper, the author presents preliminary findings of ongoing research on support for physician-assisted dying in the Canadian context. In Canada, medically-assisted death was legalized in 2016. The author presents findings of interviews with volunteers in a variety of pro-euthanasia organizations in Canada. The interviews suggest that in Canada, support for euthanasia is shaped by the experience of moral dilemmas over the course of care, particularly when close relatives and friends are asked to make critical decisions on behalf of a dying person. In terms of social processes, the author explores the idea that the experience of autonomy is shaped by the legal, institutional and relational contexts of death, contexts that individuals navigate as they try to ensure a dignified death for the people they care for.

| RC48-JS-57.1 | GRINBERG, LEV* (Ben Gurion University) | When the “Old” Social Movements Become Relevant in the New Wave of 2011 Occupy Protests |

The Tunisian General Trade Union (UGJT) won the 2016 Nobel prize for peace in recognition of its contribution to democracy in Tunisia. Indeed, the UGJT was one of the most salient trade unions supporting the Tunisian Jasmine revolution. The success of removal of the dictator ignited the imagination of protesters all over the world, and 2011 became the year of global protest against inequality, and against the structural corruption of political parties that facilitate the anti-democratic and neoliberal policies. However now, everywhere the trade unions declared general strikes, or actively supported the 2011 cycle of protest. Moreover, the full success of removing the ruling party from government was also an unusual outcome, despite the fact that in every case where occupy protests had massive impact in the public discourse it also reshaped the political arena. The paper will compare different levels of trade union participation during the new cycle of protests in 2011 and their impact in the political arena. It will argue that in cases of full integration of the trade unions in the struggle, including strikes, the government was removed in next elections by parties that supported the protests (Tunisia, Greece, Chile). In cases with weak support of trade unions, the reshaping of the political arena didn’t lead to the establishment of governments representing the protests, and in some cases it led to repressive Governments or stalemates (Spain, Egypt, Israel, the US, Turkey, Brazil). The paper suggests labels for the distinct degree of participation in the protests: a. the level of union embeddedness in political parties; and b. the reluctance of activists to build coalitions with too embedded unions, due to their interest to frame the protests as the “people” against the elites.
disinflation at the moment lies in the fact that the change in inflation and deflation over fairly long intervals is cyclical, its dynamics in long term has a shape of long waves (or cycles), which can be explained by the theory of long cycles of Nikolay Kondratief. Each long cycle has an upsizing phase and a downsizing one. For upsizing phases inflation trends are more typical. The deflationary and depressive tendencies decrease at the downsizing phases. According to our estimations after the 2008 global economic crisis the 5th K-wave downsizing began. It will continue till the mid-2020s, and the problem of deflation, apparently, will be quite serious till that time. There are also other reasons why European countries suffer from low inflation and deflation tendencies. The USA, albeit to a lesser extent, has signs of the disease as well. The present paper defines reasons of the problem, explains the peculiarities of the inflation-deflation processes in the world and also offers some forecasts on this basis. Based on our analysis of available resources and the theory of long cycles, we suppose that the new crisis will begin in 2018–2019. We also suppose that in the next 5–10 years, the global economy will continue being in the crisis-depression phase with rather sluggish and weak rises.

RC18-345.3

GRISA, CATIA* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul - Brazil)

Dissemination and Translation of Public Policies for Rural Development in Mercosur

This paper discuss the performance of the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming of Mercosur (REAF) – an instance of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), which includes the participation of government actors and representatives of rural social movements – as a public forum and collective actor that coordinates a process of construction and dissemination of rural development policies in this region. Policies transfer analyses have been an object of growing interest in social sciences, often focusing on the role of national governments and bilateral relations. Concurring with studies that seek to amplify these reflections, addressing the role of international organizations, social movements and civil society in the dissemination of ideas, this paper analyzes the convergence of instruments and public policies for family farming (ex. institutional markets, family farming registers and land governance), and discuss the origin of these ideas (prevalence of some country or social actor), the power relations involved (coercive, voluntary or mixed actions) and the processes of copying or translation in each country. The results highlight the importance of REAF in the institutionalization of family farming, and the role of Brazil as an exporter of policies in this region. At the same time, it questions the prospect of a unilateral transfer process, arguing that the success of the REAF is linked to the active role played by governments of other countries and, above all, the engagement of civil society.

RC53-879.5

GRISHINA, YULIYA* (Bergische Universität Wuppertal)

Does Domestic Violence Exist According to Russian Church and Television?

While 12 thousand women die from domestic violence in Russia every year, the State Duma recently approved a change reclassifying first-time battery against a female as a misdemeanor instead of a felony. Multiple questions were raised, including if the act can be viewed as normalizing violence and in what kind of social context it appears important to examine its repercussions. This paper aims to answer the following questions: i) What proportion of young people is overqualified? ii) What are the causes of overqualification? iii) Have the prevalence and causes of overqualification been stable over time? These questions were addressed using data from young people, recently completing education. Those overqualified have invested time and money in higher education acquiring knowledge and skills for young people, recently completing education. Those overqualified have invested time and money in higher education acquiring knowledge and skills for which they are unable to secure recognition. However, in Canada and elsewhere overqualification is unequally distributed across cohorts. These observations raise the following questions: i) What proportion of young people is overqualified? ii) What are the causes of overqualification? iii) Have the prevalence and causes of overqualification shifted over time? Using Canada’s National Graduate Survey we examine these issues using survey data on graduate cohorts in 2000, 2005, and 2010. Each of these cohorts was interviewed two or three years after graduation. This allows us to estimate early rates of overqualification and its determinants. It also allows estimates for distinct cohorts at three different periods.

RC14-JS-69.5

GRISHINA, YULIYA* (Bergische Universität Wuppertal)

Domestic Violence on Russian Television: A Sociological Perspective.

My work is dedicated to exploring the representation of domestic violence against women on Russian television and how these images are interpreted by different women. Despite the pervasive nature of this issue in modern Russian society, the topic of domestic abuse remains taboo on television, and I have discovered only two series that discuss it: Boiling Point (2010) and The Perfect Victim (2015). Such series as the Brazilian Mulheres indomáveis (2003), the English Broadchurch (2013–2016), and the American Big Little Lies (2017) successfully addressed the issue in the form of what is known as E-E, entertainment-education. Produced by a channel with significant possibilities for outreach, both Russian shows had an opportunity to offer constructive help in the same way. A preliminary critical analysis, however, has demonstrated that these shows offered highly unrealistic solutions to the victims’ problems and portrayed various forms of support as unhelpful and possibly dangerous, potentially discouraging victims from seeking help. Moreover, these shows have been found to objectify women and display examples of victim-blaming, alongside mythologizing the importance of family values. The second step of the research is collecting and analyzing data from Russian women to determine how they perceive the messages of these shows and if they are able to identify the characters’ abusive behavior. I’m looking at how these abilities correlate with religious beliefs, living in cities, towns or villages, being employed, having children, and personal experience of abuse.

RC06-133.4

GROEPLER, NICOLAI* (Chemnitz University of Technology)

Transitions during Early Adulthood and Their Impact on Life Satisfaction and Subjective Well-Being in Germany, Japan and the United States

The aim of this paper is to assess the impact of various transitions during adulthood on life satisfaction and subjective well-being in divergent cultural contexts. The comparison focused on Germany, Japan, and the United States, three countries which are among the economically most developed countries in the world, but nonetheless retain significant cultural and institutional peculiarities to this day. Cultural dimensions of great relevance in the context of the transition to adulthood and its relationship with life satisfaction and subjective well-being are the divide between more collectivist and more individualistic societies as well as cultural norms regarding family and kinship relations. These underlying cultural and social contexts seem to shape specific expectations regarding the importance of certain transitions as markers on the path to adulthood. From this perspective, complying with either these expectations or even one’s own internalized values can be understood as a source of satisfaction and emotional well-being, whereas failure to meet the culturally defined requirements during the transition to adulthood may be associated with dissatisfaction and emotional stress. Among the transitions of interest are leaving the parental home and establishment of an independent household, formation of a partnership and starting to live with one’s partner in a common household, marriage and childbearing. Beyond the substantive interest in the cross-cultural comparison, applying a panel approach whilst taking into account such diverse cultural contexts offers a unique opportunity to better assess the causal relationship between these transitions and changes in life satisfaction as well as subjective well-being.

For the empirical analysis, I use harmonized panel data from the German Family Panel (pairfam), the Japanese Life Course Panel Surveys (JLPS) and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youths (NLSSY).
GROSHeva, LYUBOv* (Yumen Higher Military Command School of Engineering (Military institute))

National Factor in the Formation of the Image of Peacekeeping in the Eurasian Space

The formation of a peacekeeping contingent seems to be a difficult task due to the multicultural composition of both the contingent and population of the country where the military contingent is deployed. One of the significant difficulties is the training of peacekeepers to work in the conditions of divergence of habitual traditions and way of life and the accepted rules and norms of the society of the population of the host country. The situation in Cambodia, Angola, Somalia, Sierra Leone and Yugoslavia has clearly reflected the main problems of interaction between peacekeepers and the local population. On the one hand, this fact is related to the specifics of the reflection of peacekeeping in the media, according to the author's content analysis up to 40% of the information from the Internet media contain negative connotations related to crimes both from the peacekeeping contingent and from the local population who abandoned previous commitments, connected with the peacekeeping operation.

This fact correlates with the data of the sociological survey (N = 583, representatives of Russia and the countries of Central Asia), according to which 49.6% of military personnel aged 22-27 consider peacekeeping to be a mostly political action and doubt in its effectiveness. While 51.2% of the respondents consider the language barrier and the difference in cultural aspects to be significant problems of effective interaction. It should be noted that 18.4% when choosing the opportunity to participate in a peacekeeping operation rely on the analysis of conditions in the host country related to national specifics. While more than half of respondents consider the knowledge of traditions and customs of the local population as a guarantee of effective work of peacekeepers. Thus, attention to information coverage of peacekeeping, as well as to the training of a multicultural contingent is quite important for ensuring peace-building.

RC01-40.6

GROSHEvA, LYUBov* (Yumen Higher Military Command School of Engineering (Military institute))

Coget and Keller, 2010; Maslen, 2012), this dimension is not studied, observed, and considered as a guarantee of effective work of peacekeepers. Thus, attention to information coverage of peacekeeping, as well as to the training of a multicultural contingent is quite important for ensuring peace-building.
also caution against inferring people’s partner preferences and social norms from aggregate-level mating patterns.

RC18-345.2
GRUBBAUER, MONIKA* (HafenCity University Hamburg)
HILBRANDT, HANNA* (HafenCity University Hamburg)

The Conflictive Travels of Green Municipal Bonds. Comparative Perspectives on the Expansion of Financial Markets to Southern Cities

This paper traces the work of travelling ideas in the globalization of financial markets and their effects on urban development in Southern cities. Particularly since the financial crisis of 2008, much has been written about the growing influence of finance in the urban development of Euro-American cities (Kalbers 2008; Christopher 2012). Today financial markets also appear to be expanding southwards, into the ‘rising’ cities of Asia, Africa or Latin America (David 2012; Soederberg 2015; Rouanet & Halbert 2016). Empirical research on the influence of global finance in Southern cities remains limited, though.

In this context, we contribute a comparative account of the conflict-ridden integration of Southern cities into global financial economies. More particularly, the paper examines the travels of a novel financial tool, Green Municipal Bonds (GMBs). GMBs are debt instruments that allow cities to raise capital through the issuance of bonds that is solely to be invested in certified sustainable projects. Since the World Bank started issuing GMBs in 2008, the use of this instrument has quickly gained momentum. First employed by European and North American cities, the paper examines its spread to Johannesburg, Mexico City and Delhi, the first Southern municipalities to issue (or prepare the issuance of) GMBs.

Based on the analysis of strategic and legal documents, government reports and preliminary interviews with international advocates, we inquire into the ways in which this travelling policy was introduced, altered and implemented through local policy, but in interactions with global actors in the three case study sites. In particular the paper highlights the role of international Standards Stetting Organisations that work with local governments to certify GMBs, thereby circulate knowledge, foster market transparency, minimize economic risk, and, more broadly transnationalize and privatize regulatory environments.

RC55-906.1
GRUBER, STEFAN* (Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy)
SAND, GREGOR (Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy)

Does Migration Pay Off in the Long Run? Income and Subjective Well-Being of Eastern European Migrants Aged 50+

Background
Most studies exploring the well-being of migrants are confined to their destination countries and use the native population as reference group. However, the classical comparison with the native reference group does not provide sufficient information on the consequences of migration itself. Stayers in the country of origin provide a potentially more fruitful comparison group for addressing the question of how migration influences migrants’ well-being.

Data and methods
Our research contributes to the existing literature by asking: Does migration from an Eastern European country (Czech Republic and Poland) to a wealthier Western European country (Austria, Germany and Sweden) pay off in the long run in respect to both income and well-being?

Applying propensity score matching with data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), the analytical strategy can be divided into two steps: First, we compare the income of older migrants to both stayers in the origin country and to natives in the destination country. Second, we relate this to our central outcome variable subjective well-being measured by the CASP-12 index, an abridged version of CASP-19.

Results
We observe an income gain of Eastern European migrants compared to stayers in all three destination countries. However, the relative income position of migrants compared to natives differs between the destination countries. Austria is the only country with a noticeable income position of migrants. It is also the only country in which a positive and statistically significant gain in well-being is observed. In the cases of Sweden and Germany, it can be seen that migration does not necessarily lead to gains in well-being. Our results indicate that in the long run, migrants tend to compare their economic situation more to similar natives in the destination country than to their native counterparts in the origin country.

RC31-558.4
GRUBER, STEFAN* (Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy)

The Long-Term Effect of Intra-European Migration on Cognitive Abilities in Later Life

Background
This project aims at contributing to the existing literature by comparing European migrants to stayers in the origin country instead of the classical comparison with the native reference group that does not allow for measuring the effect of migration itself.

Theory
On theoretical level the direction of the effect remains unclear. On the one hand, the need to navigate a new environment including language, habits, working conditions, etc. might have a positive long-term effect on cognition. On the other hand, acculturative stress associated with migration could undermine cognitive abilities. As shown by previous research, overexposure to stress hormones can be sufficient to disrupt or even damage the hippocampus, the region of the brain that regulates memory, orientation, and the rate of cognitive decline.

Data and Methods
Using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), the analytical strategy can be divided into two steps: In the first step, I analyze the effect of migration on the level of cognitive abilities. To deal with endogeneity, the exogenous variation in migration outflows between countries and across time is used as instrument for migration. In the second step, I make use of the panel data structure of SHARE to investigate differences in the process of cognitive ageing by applying individual fixed effect models (FE).

Results
The results of the IV regression indicate that migration within Europe has a negative effect on the level of cognitive abilities in the long run. This negative effect turns out to be larger for women. The second analytical step showed no statistically significant differences between migrants and stayers regarding the process of cognitive ageing. Here, other factors seem to be more relevant.

RC07-JS-33.3
GRUHLICH, JULIA* (Göttingen University)

Downshifting – a Silent Movement Towards Alternative Ways of Living and Working

In Germany, since the financial crises the discourse on downshifting attracted growing attention. The phenomenon is continuously visible especially in manager-magazines, coaching, and self-help literature. Here, the term downshifting stands for the individual’s voluntary decision against the growth imperative in the context of work and career and entails a reduction of work hours, income, spending, and job responsibilities. Looking at this discourse, the most popular impression is that downshifting is the preserve of a privileged set of wealthy middle-class people. However, considering that employment and a strong work ethic are the centerpiece of capitalist societies, I argue that downshifters may have a broader impact on society. Furthermore, the middle-class tends to be a major preservative force in society and their lifestyle serves as a normative model. Therefore, downshifter can be understood as part of a silent revolution for a radically different society.

The intent of this paper is twofold: First, I will shed light on downshifter lifestyles. I explore what makes this movement special. Second, I will highlight its formation conditions. I examine what are the driving forces of these downshifters. Based on an ongoing research project that comprises a document analysis of the downshifter discourse in Germany and 19 biographic interviews with downshifters, I show that downshifting is essentially individualistic, white, middle class, and middle aged. Downshifters do not identify themselves as a political or social movement. They are neither well-defined nor well-organized. However, they form a collective phenomenon by questioning the growth imperative in their daily life. Downshifting is a pragmatic kind of criticism and it refers to imbedded social pathologies of flexible capitalism, but even more: it offers concrete visions for alternative ways of living and working.

RC51-852.1
GRUIĆ, IGOR* (Faculty of Kinesiology University of Zagreb)

Sociocybernetics of Science Versus Science of Sociocybernetics: Language of Industry Revolution 4.0 As A Niche for and Against Future of Sociology

Social theories—beliefs about relations between variables in the social environment—are often used in making judgments, predictions, or decisions (Anderson&Sechler, 1986).

Sociological theoriesframeworks for testing different hypothesis are conservative Symbolic Interactionism, Conflict theory, Functionalism, and their contemporary constituents &branches i.e. Feminism, Critical theory, Labeling theory, * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Structural Strain theory, Rational Choice theory, Game theory, Sociology, Social Exchange theory, Chaos theory etc.

Common science-specific language used for interpretation of confirmed or rejected hypothesis within any theory, blanches before new cause-and-effect digital ‘language’ of Industry Revolution 4.0 which is closer to programming, AI, automata, and more distant from variability, analogue representations of the World.

Industry 4.0 is a collective term for technologies and concepts of value chain organization. Within the modular structured Smart Factories of Industry 4.0, Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS) monitor physical processes; create a virtual copy of the physical world and make decentralized decisions. Over the Internet of Things (IoT), CPS communicate and cooperate with each other and humans in real time. Via the Internet of Services (IoS), both internal and cross-organizational services are offered and utilized by participants of the value chain. (Hereman et al, 2015)

This informational ‘bouillon’ of revolutionizing theories forces sociologist of the future to conduct science, answering resistance or a reporter of effects of automated Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS), or a politician that ‘recycles’ everything sociology was.

Agents which supported conservative role of sociologist emanated from demands of global religious institutions, national self-determinations, educational frameworks, scientific cross-disciplinarity, from global United Nations to local non-government organizations and individual actors. Modern sociologist aspires toward synthesis of conceptual frameworks with modern digitized and automated cyber-physical systems. International market, global companies, entrepreneurs holds automation of successful business protocols as a niche for perpetuation and growth of profit – often out of scope, tools and methods of common definition of sociology.

RC32-587.1

GU, CHIEN-JUH* (Western Michigan University)
The Resilient Self: Gender, Immigration, and Taiwanese Americans

This book examines how international migration creates gendered work and family contexts for middle-class Taiwanese women, which significantly affects their perceptions of themselves, others, and their roles and behaviors in the family, workplace, and the larger society. I used life-history interviews with 45 women (ranging from 2 to 12 hours with each subject) and ethnographic observations over 7 years to collect data. This approach and the theme of the book align with RC32’s objective to “promote the development of theory, methods, and practice concerning women in society and the gendered nature of social institutions.”

Although women have studied immigrant women’s adaptation experiences, most focus on laborers. Previous studies also tend to examine only immigrant women’s family or work lives, thereby neglecting the interconnections of work, family, and gender. Based on a middle-class sample, this book discusses the profound influences of the multifaceted connections of gender, work, family, and gender (and other structural factors) and their influences on immigrant women’s selfhood and lived experiences. By bringing self into the study of gender and immigration, my book examines gendered immigration from women’s standpoints and understandings of themselves. This approach aligns with RC32’s goal to “encourage the critical evaluation of current sociological paradigms from the perspective of all subordinate groups, including women.”

In a global era, the topic of gender and immigration is extremely important, especially for gender scholars who conduct international research. My book discusses how gender, immigration, class, race and ethnicity, culture, family, and work intersect to shape women and understandings of others, their roles in different social domains, and their behaviors in various social contexts. This broad coverage of topics would be appealing to scholars of various subfields in sociology, such as family research, immigration research, gender research, social psychology, and race and ethnic studies.

RC30-549.1

GUEDES LADOSKY, MARIO HENRIQUE* (Universidade Federal de Campina Grande – UFCG)
PRADO, MARCOS LÁZARO (Faculdade Barretos)
RAMALHO MARTINS, FERNANDO (Unesp)
The Global Vehicle Assembly Industry and Its Periphery: A Comparative Study on the Work Reconfiguration in Brazil

Since its very beginning, the vehicle assembly industry has been known as leading-edge in terms of technological and organizational development. The incorporation of Taylor’s approach by Fordist assembly line has become a hallmark of modern factory, a paradigm which has spread for other industrial sectors, reaching even organizations from tertiary sector. On the second half of the 20th century, the vehicle assembly industry was once more in the forefront in terms of organizational changes: Toyota system has spread all over North-America and Europe as a novel way to organize work in factories, being grounded on ideas such as leanness, flexibility and just-in-time. Such innovations, supported by microelectronics, extrapolate industrial and productive changes within factories, opening room for industrial re-territorialization. In this process, big transnational corporations have been developing new organizational networks, rearranging their value chain, and, at same time, relocating automotive assembly lines from big industrial cities to small cities with weaker trade union tradition, known as greenfields, what have resulted in changes in many areas of social life in those places. Such is the research context of this paper. Our main aim is to analyze the insertion of two assembly factories in two new industrial areas – Itacarépolis (SP) and Goiana (PE), guided by the following questions: which model(s) of management of labor process and workforce are adopted in those units? To what extent toymodism has been in use? Are there traits of taylorism-fordism? What kind of hybridisms exist in those factories? To what extent the local culture penetrates establishment of productive space control? What are the differences between the two assembly factories? The research is in process and initial data shall be presented in this Congress.

RC29-532.4

GUDMUNSON, KATHRYN* (University of Leeds)
The Impact of Drug Decriminalization on Organized Crime in the Czech Republic

After gaining independence in 1989, the Czech Republic decriminalized possession of drugs as part of a range of judicial reforms rejecting the authoritarian nature of the previous Communist government. Unlike most nations that have experimented with this type of policy, there was no differentiation between hard and soft drugs, placing it among the most progressive drug policies in the world. However, there was a negative side to these socially progressive policies. The open borders that came with independence brought new drugs into the region, as well as new trafficking groups which took advantage of the government’s liberal stance on drugs. To combat these unintended consequences, the policy has been modified twice. The first shift was the criminalization of possession in amounts greater than small in 1999; the second, the setting of threshold limits for possession of each substance in 2010. These major changes were accompanied by variations in penalty severity for drug crimes. This study evaluated the impacts of the drug policy changes on drug-related organized crime.

Using official crime rate data, documentary analysis, and semi-structured interviews with key figures in Czech drug policy, a longitudinal study was undertaken to examine how organized and drug-related crime changed under each policy shift. Changes in the demographics of organized criminal groups and those convicted of trafficking crimes were also analyzed. Initial findings indicate that threshold limits on drug decriminalization lead to an increase in serious drug crime prosecutions, but not organized crime prosecutions. Yet, members of certain foreign populations associated with organized crime, notably the Vietnamese diaspora, do have increased rates of arrest and receive harsher sentencing than Czech nationals. While some reasons for this discrepancy have been suggested in interviews, analysis is ongoing and will be further elucidated prior to this presentation.

RC28-506.7

GU, XIAORONG* (National University of Singapore)
YEUNG, WEI-JUN JEAN (National University of Singapore)

“Half of the Morning Sky”: Exploring Gendered Patterns of Chinese Adolescents’ Educational Performance

Guided by theories of child development, gender and education, we report a mixed-method study on gendered patterns of Chinese adolescents, drawing on two waves of China Family Panel Studies data and a field research in Hunan and Guangdong during 2014-2015. The quantitative analysis reveals girls’ significantly higher test scores (especially in verbal skills). Moreover, this gender gap has widened across waves. That is, relative to the 2010 data, which indicated in 2014 not only have maintained strength in word test (p < 0.01 in both waves), but also gained an additional edge in math score (from p > 0.1 in 2010 to p < 0.05 in 2014). Regression analysis indicates that home environment and parenting variables as well as adolescents’ social and behavior skill variables are effective mediators between gender and test scores. In other words, Chinese parents’ considerable investment in girls’ cognitive development, higher aspirations and stricter involvement, together with girls’ better social and behavior skills, are boosting girls’ academic performance. Our qualitative analysis explores how gender and class intersect in shaping gendered (or gender-neutral) parenting strategies and how the educational system provides channels of gendered learning experience. These results should be interpreted in view of the broader social milieu in reform China: state-engineered low fertility, expansion of free compulsory education, changing patterns of old age support and normative ideas of gender roles. The current study bears significant academic and policy implications. It opens space for empirical and theoretical discussions of how the gender stratification system is intricately linked with family and educational systems in a rapidly changing society. On the policy front, if further research and evidence confirm these findings, for China’s educational policy-makers, a rising concern would be how to better accommodate male students in their educational experiences and improve their performance for more balanced social development.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The objective is to describe cultural activism strategies for resisting criminal and institutional violence (narco-cultura crime's culture of violence). This paper focuses on understanding how these hubris make them "sufferers" and lenders of therapeutic failure attempts, the 26.061 Law (of Integral Protection) was approved. Thus, different extreme situations of violation of rights became the subject of special and exceptional measures of protection, many of which require the control of judicial legal and family judges. In 2015, the new Civil and Commercial Code (CCC) containing innovations relevant to children and adolescent came into force. Combining the law of protection, the CCC with other laws with interference in the children and adolescent population (Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, Gender Identity Law, to name a few) has generated conflicts and tensions among the enforcement bodies, the institutions that make up the institutional framework and the intervening actors. Often, child and adolescent victims of severe rights violations are also perpetrators of disruptive behavior, and this activates criminal justice intervention, even though children and adolescent are not punishable. Also, many of these children and adolescent are habitual substance users, and their addict condition makes them "sufferers" and lenders of therapeutic measures under the aegis of the National Mental Health Law.

The purpose of this communication is to focus on the analysis of the laws that were put in place to consolidate protection networks of rights oriented towards children and adolescent. This objective will be carried out through the analysis of cases of children and adolescent that was intervened by the intervention system in the City of Buenos Aires. Through cases is intended to show the progress and setbacks achieved, and the conflicts and tensions at stake in each of the levels of intervention.

Migration Narratives of Refugees in Morocco: A Reading in Sub-Saharan Women's Stories of Home and Host Country in the North-East of Morocco

Stories are our daily bread to communicate with others, survive trials and tribulations, and express joys and sorrows. Migrants' stories help the actors share their experiences of the terrible journey and how they survive in the transit and/or destination countries. In this paper, I am going to discuss Sub-Saharan women migrants' stories including those narrated by actual women living in Oujda, North-East of Morocco, and those posted on some web pages; notably Facebook groups and online blogs. My target population includes women migrants who have crossed the great Sub-Saharan desert to reach Morocco and then try to reach the northern bank of the Mediterranean Sea for better economic and social opportunities, as well as those who have decided to take Morocco as a destination rather than a transit country. I am going to focus on stories in which women migrants share their migration experiences and aspirations for a better life. Women migrants' narratives may take the form of stories, songs, and/or dances. Through my reading of such narratives, I am going to consider women's lives in both public and private spheres as far as my informants allow, to identify the problems they endure, including violence, exclusion -or inclusion- based on their gender, marital statuses, cultural and religious backgrounds, and their capacity to transform oral stories into texts.

The Illusion of Art? Cultural Activism, Violence, and Symbolic Subversion

Most studies on activism and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Mexico have focused on their capacities for political advocacy, reforming government institutions, changing the role of government. Further, these NGOs have concentrated on understanding how NGOs are able to interconnect and mobilize in socio-political contexts of relative safety and democracy. However, few studies focus on activism in contexts of criminal violence and institutional fragility. Even less research is performed on NGO capacity to build cultural institutions and transform, through art, part of the symbolic network that sustains organized crime's culture of violence (narco-cultura). This paper focuses on activist culture in contexts of criminal violence and institutional fragility, and how artistic products emerge from a cultural field that is structurally connected to the criminal field. The objective is to describe cultural activism strategies for resisting criminal and institutional violence, understanding the mechanisms behind artistic production, and explaining how these are able to subvert the meanings behind drug trafficking culture. A case study is included following a qualitative method and Pierre Bourdieu's sociological perspective. The main methodological tools were ethnography, which allowed for the observation of cultural and artistic activist groups (synchronic perspective), and semi-structured interviews, which collected information directly from the actors, from their different positions within the field and the historical coordination of cultural activism (diachronic perspective). The results allow us to understand cultural activism as a series of collective actors immersed in a harsh competition for material and symbolic resources for their field. In the process, although they have been able to access main cultural institutions, they have also reproduced and legitimized structures of domination. Moreover, their proposed cultural products and artistic aesthetics play with and overlap cultural elements of the criminal violence they are trying to subvert.
Intergenerational Mobility in Relative Educational Attainment and Health-Related Behaviours in Europe

Research on intergenerational educational mobility and health-related behaviours yields mixed findings. Depending on the direction of mobility and the type of mobility measured, we can expect positive or negative association between the two. One of the reasons why past findings are inconclusive might be the inappropriate operationalisation of intergenerational educational mobility and inadequate modelling strategy of mobility effects. Recent social mobility scholarship increasingly recognises that, in order to understand the net effect of intergenerational educational mobility, individuals’ and their parents’ education has to be viewed and operationalised in relative rather than absolute terms, that is, as a positional good, taking into account the relative prevalence of qualifications in parental and offspring generations. In this study, we use data from the 7th round of the European Social Survey (ESS) conducted in 2014 which contains information on a wide array of health-related behaviours such as smoking, alcohol and drug consumption, dietary intake, physical activity levels, risky sexual behaviour, and health service usage. The main explanatory variable, intergenerational educational mobility is operationalised in terms of relative intergenerational educational mobility based on the prevalence of specified qualifications in parental and offspring generations in 22 European societies. In terms of modelling strategy, we build on diagonal reference models (DRMs) in which the estimates for the consequences of intergenerational mobility are derived by comparing the health-related behaviour of intergenerationally mobile individuals to the health-related consequences of intergenerationally immobile individuals located in the corresponding educational ladder of origins and destinations.

Leisure Conceptualizations in China and Canada

Little is known about leisure in China, or how leisure experiences are similar and different between China and the West (Ito et al., 2014). The purpose of this study is to understand meanings of leisure and a leisure-like term in China—xiuxian—from lay perspectives. In order not to impose Western perspectives (Wasaki et al., 2007), we modified Ito and Walker’s (2014) Leisure Ten Statements Test such that participants provided 10 answers to each of the following questions: “What is leisure/xiuxian for you?” and “What is not leisure/xiuxian for you?” A convenience sample of 162 Euro-Canadian undergraduate students and 188 Mainland Chinese undergraduate students were surveyed. We coded 3,163 statements from Euro-Canadians and 3,550 statements from Mainland Chinese in total, both inductively and deductively (Neuendorf, 2017). A preliminary coding scheme, applicable to xiuxian, leisure, and their antitheses, consists of 23 themes. Ratios of each theme were calculated according to the frequency of themes as well as the order of statements. Preliminary results indicate that Mainland Chinese conceptualize xiuxian mainly as mass media (17.5%), emotion (8.7%), outdoor and traveling (8.7%), relatedness (8.4%), and sport and fitness activities (7.2%), whereas Euro-Canadians associate leisure with emotion (20.8%), mass media (12.0%), sport and fitness activities (11.9%), relatedness (10.8%), and outdoor and traveling (6.6%). In terms of leisure/xiuxian’s opposites, most frequent responses among Mainland Chinese were study and school (34.4%), time constraints (9.4%), emotion (8.2%), thwarted relatedness (7.9%), and thwarted autonomy (5.6%), whereas most frequent responses among Euro-Canadians were study and school (5.8%), emotion (12.2%), household work (10.0%), work (10.2%), and time constraints (6.7%). Our results suggest that there are more cultural similarities than differences regarding themes of leisure in China and Canada; however, the prevalence of the themes is slightly different between the two cultures. The potential for a universal leisure definition is discussed.

Safety and Cooperation in Complex Organizations

Partiendo de una Etnografía institucional en proceso, se presentan los hallazgos encontrados en República Dominicana, en materia de garantía de derechos y protección a niños, niñas y adolescentes en condición de vulnerabilidad. Los datos preliminares forman parte de una investigación en proceso, en la cual participa junto a otros 6 países, sobre cultura y práctica de instituciones de protección infantil. Los datos están organizados en 5 componentes: Análisis de situaciones afectando a NNA, migraciones y las diferentes formas institucionales en respuesta a formas de violencia. Encontramos que como país hemos avanzado en regulaciones y diseño de derechos del niño y los convenios internacionales de los que somos signatarios; sin embargo, se observan en la práctica mecanismos de opresión y violencia en las instituciones por parte de los empleados encargados de su aplicación; lo cual contribuye a las desigualdades económicas y de género.

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Reliability Organizations (HRO), the social system contains these difficulties and makes organizations safe through decentralized expertise, learning or collective functioning. But these theories do not describe or finely understand these collective phenomena. Other approaches emphasize the a priori and optimized coordination and coordination of collective functioning (theories of coordination and negotiation, organizations governed by autonomous rules (Reynaud and Terras's theories of regulation), or collective comprehension in order to deal with serious and unknown events (Sensemaking by K. Weick). Meanwhile, between anticipation by coordination and reaction to unusual events thanks to the “solutions between them”, there is cooperation that needs to be detailed in order to understand the construction of safety and its culture. Cooperation is based on the intentional and coordinated participation of the members of a group in order to carry out a common action in which everyone derives a benefit whose gain is greater than that which each individual can secure. Cooperation partnerships do not determine a “natural” nature and can be found in other forms of cooperation (R&D, GROW) or the precise moments of their pooling. Therefore cooperation involves a process of donation that is not totally free. The personal investment is partly free because individuals hope that the collective project will be successful. The contributions are nonetheless unequal. In order to avoid a feeling of non-equivalence, contributors need that their contributions are publicly displayed. Moreover cooperation involves relationships of trust, recognition and collective comprehension, which can be organized around spaces of discussion. These points will be developed in this communication and will allow a theoretical lesson in order to understand the construction of the safety and performance in complex organizations.

**RC07-152.3**

**GUIMARAES, NADYA** *(University of Sao Paulo)*

**HIRATA, HELENA** *(GTM/CRESPPA,Universite de Paris 8 - Saint-Denis)*

**Care Work and Crisis in Brazil. New Inequalities?**

Since 2015 Brazil has been witnessing an intense shrinking in occupational opportunities as economic crisis intensifies. Surprisingly, care work maintains its continuous trajectory of growth. The presentation will explore the corollaries of this intriguing movement from different perspectives. Firstly, it will characterize the profile of those care-workers who achieved to preserve their jobs amidst the transition from intense growth to deep crisis; as we investigate characteristics like sex, race, age, family status, schooling and regional origin the paper will allow us to observe changes in the survivors profiles. Secondly, it will compare care-workers labor conditions (mainly their working hours) and their employment relations (mainly type and length of their contract, and their wages) before and after economic recession, in order to observe if any deterioration has been taking place. Thirdly, it will contrast tendencies observed in care work with changes in the profile of domestic employment in Brazil under the recent crisis; is it possible to assume that different “circuits of care” express different movements when recession intensifies? Since care work is considered a paradigm for the intersection of class, sex, and race, it is possible to consider that this consubstantiality change amidst situations of crisis? Do those changes differ when we observe various forms of work inside the care economy (as institutional care, home care, nannies, traditional domestic service)? To address those questions the paper will rely upon information gathered by the Brazilian National Household Annual Survey (PNAD-Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicilios), complemented with data from the Research on Employment and Unemployment (PED-Pesquisa de Emprego e Desemprego) conducted at the Metropolitan Region of Sao Paulo, the most important concentration of care-workers in Brazil.

**RC07-149.3**

**GUL KAYA, DUYGU** *(York University)*

**Memory Citizenship in Diaspora**

In this paper, I examine how memories of the Armenian genocide (1915-18) have reverberated among Armenian youth in Canada. I ask: How do young individuals representing the Armenian diaspora perceive their citizenship? How do they perceive their identity? I examine the identity and citizenship of twenty young individuals of Armenian descent in the Greater Toronto Area. Although the interview data is multi-faceted and quite extensive, in this paper I focus on a specific set of themes and patterns, discussing how these young individuals articulate their sense of belonging to Canada. I argue that Armenian youth redefine the meaning of citizenship with their memory activism. Instead of seeing citizenship simply as a formal category of identification, Armenian youth interpret it as a cultural category of (un) belonging and they practice it through particular acts of memory. Their involvement in public performances of memory and identity, particularly by commemorating the Armenian genocide and demanding Turkey’s recognition, has been kept to the formation of their political subjectivities; i.e., their identities not only as the youth of the Armenian nation, but also as active agents of memory who insert the particular history of Armenians into the national historical narrative of Canada. Therefore, I contend that memory is central not only to these youth’s constructions of ethnic identity in a diaspora group, but also to their interpretations and practices of citizenship, such as civic participation, claim making and public visibility.

**RC22-415.7**

**GULERCE, HAKAN** *(Istanbul Foundation for Science and Culture)*

**BOZKURT, VEYSEL** *(Istanbul University)*

**Religiosity, Values and Violence**

The relationship between religiosity and violence is one of the most controversial issues of our time. In particular, Muslims and violence are at constant agenda of the media. Religiosity affects both the values and violence attitudes. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the relationship between religiosity, values and approval of violence. Data was collected from university students in Turkey, who are 99 percent Muslim country. Schwartz Values Survey and Violence Culture Scales were used as data collection instrument. Our early findings are as follows: The relations of religiosity and values are consistent with the international academic literature. Practicing Muslims endorse conformity, tradition, sense of duty and responsibility more than non-practicing Muslims. On the other hand, skeptics/unbelievers value more universalism, self-direction and hedonism than practicing / non-practicing Muslims. However, there was no statistically significant relationship between religiosity and violence endorsement.

**RC41-719.1**

**GULIYEV, RUFA** *(Azerbaijan Academy Public Administration)*

**Intercultural Interaction As the Basis of the Population's Lifestyle of Azerbaijan**

The nature of the interaction of cultures under the conditions of a multiethnic society, which has always been and continues to be the Azerbaijani society, is of vital importance for its sustainable development. It is not just social stability that depends on how the relations between the bearers of certain cultural traditions are built, but also the success of the development of Azerbaijan as a single, integral state formation. Modern Azerbaijani multiculturalism is a unique symbiosis of cultures characterized by the polyethnic and poly-confessional population of Azerbaijan. Sociological analysis of the phenomenon of Azerbaijani multiculturalism is impossible without taking into account the unique geopolitical position of the local society, initially located at the juncture of European and Asian cultures. The correlation and dialectics of the European, Asian, Eurasian and local cultures are of decisive importance here. It is obvious that under no circumstances will the Azerbaijani society become a unified socio-cultural system, but it will represent a qualitative diversity of many cultural systems and social types. The processes of globalization not only do not hinder, but, on the contrary, create additional opportunities for the development of local cultures, especially existing in the country. The optimal model for the entry of a single culture into the global cultural continuum is managed intercultural interaction, in which not only the elites of society act as subjects of governance, but also broad masses representing the entire cultural palette of the Azerbaijani society. The cultural traditions existing in modern Azerbaijan are not considered public opinion as an opponent or further civilization development, they are not interrelated and negative connotations and do not serve as the basis for confrontational intentionality.
Tolentant attitude to these cultural traditions is recognized as a socially approved behavioral model and a stable life strategy.

**TG06-998.4**

**GUENES, ONDER** (Concordia University)

'Selling Mary Douglas' or 'Admiring Darth Vader': How Theoretical Knowledge is Commercialized in Market Research Projects in Turkey

In all over the world, corporations from various sectors increasingly tend to work together with market research companies or market researchers in order to increase the sales of their products in a competitive market conditions and try to determine the future of their companies. In that sense, market research companies have emerged as a response to a certain necessity and they produce "useful" and "effective" knowledge in accordance with this necessity. The main function of market research companies is to give a satisfying answer to "why" questions in order to explain the consumer behavior, predict the future actions and make projections to reduce uncertainty and unpredictability. Thus, the value of a market research depends on to what extend it provides, insights and workable solutions to the problems of the client corporations. Especially in ethnographic market researches, client companies demand "actionable insights" which should exceed the limitations of raw statistical data. Market researchers who conduct mostly qualitative methods, such as participant observations and in-depth interviews, push themselves to translate their findings into marketing language in order to "sell" the project. In this endeavor, what they often take advantage of is their "theoretical knowledge" in social sciences. In this presentation, I want to discuss how they use and "jazz up" their findings by the means of theoretical knowledge in researches. Based on a ten-month active participant observation in an ethnographic market research company in Istanbul/Turkey and in-depth interviews conducted with researchers who works in "qualitative departments" of various market research companies, this presentation will try to show 1) how social theory is transformed into a marketable and commercialized commodity in marketing research and 2) how market researchers, who are broadly graduates of social sciences, feel about this process.

**RC23-438.1**

**GÜNTÜRK-KULH, BETUL** (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)

**MARTIN, PHILIPP** (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB))

**Methods of Information Extraction in Job Advertisements**

We search for developments in qualification requirements, skills or occupational profiles by the analysis of job advertisements. Our current dataset contains all raw texts of job ads, which have been registered at the job pool of the Federal Employment Agency since 2011. Therefore, we have a broad database with nearly two and a half million advertisements for extensive research to yield useful insight on the structure and changes in aggregate labor demand by occupations and changes in the relevance of specific qualifications or competences.

We used methods of information extraction with the aid of rule-based machine learning. In this procedure first specific expressions or sentences are sorted into a behavioral model and a stable life strategy.

**RC20-374.4**

**GUPTA, ASHA** (Directorate of Hindi Medium Implementation)

**Conflict Resolution: The Gandhian Way**

Today, we find an escalation in the number of conflicts at the individual, national and supranational level. These conflicts can be diverse in form, such as, road rage, resistance of foreign universities; environmental degradation, climate change, deforestation, fight for the scarce resources, civil rights and peace movements, etc. Most of the conflicts remain unresolved despite best and sustained efforts.

My paper seeks to look beyond Gandhi to be able to explore the relevance of the Gandhian ways of satyagraha, civil disobedience, non-cooperation and adherence to non-violence towards world peace, democracy and conflict resolution in the 21st century.

To Gandhi, since all conflicts begin in human mind, it becomes absolutely necessary to make human mind the abode of peace. Unless and until there is spiritual growth, there cannot be peace at the individual level and without peace at the individual level, there cannot be democracy at the societal level. The discords and conflicts of modern complex societies cannot be resolved by brutal means of violence, social services and a higher standard of living. It requires certain valid means of conflict resolution based upon the principles of 'cooperation in lieu of confronta-
tion', 'convergence in lieu of conflict' and 'dialogue in lieu of monologue'.

Unlike the judicial system, the Gandhian ways aim at conflict resolution through reconciliation and arriving at a consensus by dealing with the basic insecurities and lack of trust as the root causes. They are based upon conversion, persuasion, self-suffering and compassion instead of hatred, ill-will, suspicion or vindictiveness. The Gandhian ways aim at peaceful and amicable settlement to the satisfaction of both the parties by arriving at the truth through non-violent means. These methods seem to be more relevant in today's scenario than ever before. The methodology adopted is analytical, comparative and empirical.

**RC20-377.10**

**GUPTA, DEEPIKAA** (Panjab University)

**KAUR, SWARNJIT** (Panjab University)

**Institutional Deliveries: A Study of a Slum in District Pathankot, Punjab**

The National Health Mission (NHM), a centrally sponsored programme started by the Government of India emphasizes Institutional Deliveries to reduce maternal mortality rate. It has many components and one of the main components of the Mission is Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) which aimed to provide safe motherhood and implement other interventions related to mothers and child under NHM. The main objective of JSY is to reduce maternal mortality and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional deliveries among the pregnant women, in particular the poor women. It also provides incentives and other related services for the beneficiaries and the facilitators.
RC19-361.7

GUREL, BURAK* (Koc University)
ROY, INDRAJIT (University of York)

The Politics of Social Assistance in Contemporary Asia: Comparative Analysis of China, India, and Turkey

This paper investigates the role of social assistance in the making and unmaking of political power in contemporary China, India, and Turkey. We argue that despite the variation of political regimes (communist versus multi-party regimes), social assistance (in-cash and in-kind assistance to the targeted poor populations through various types of programs) has emerged as a powerful tool to obtain poor people's consent to political regimes in all three countries. Effective provision of welfare through grassroots party and non-party organizations as well as local administrations has underlined the spectacular rise of political Hindutva in India and Islamism in Turkey during the last two decades. Capitalizing on their successful capturing of political power at the center, the Justice and Development Party (AKP) and Indian People's Party (BJP) have been attempting to use the massive financial resources under their control to expand the coverage and increase the quantity of social assistance to low-income groups and thereby consolidate their power. Although Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is, unlike the AKP and BJP, not under the pressure of electoral competition, perceiving a potential threat of low-income groups (such as migrant workers and poor villagers) to regime stability, it has taken a similar path of expanding social assistance to maintain its political power. Overall, there is an ongoing convergence among three countries in terms of the political significance of the poor and social assistance as an apparatus to manufacture their consent to political regimes.

RC29-537.7

GURINSKAYA, ANNA* (St.Petersburg State University)
NALLA, MAHESH* (Michigan State University)

The Expanding Boundaries of Crime Control: Governing Security through Regulation

The objective of this paper is to explore shifts in the rationale and logic of current crime control that have led to an expansion in regulatory practices. We review the trend lines of commonly used and available metrics with a focus on regulatory agencies and their discretionary role in defining violations and sanctioning behaviors as well as laws that are designed toward pre-crime prevention grounded in the assumptions of risk. We discuss findings in the context of debates relating to temporal, spatial, and sectoral dimensions of regulation and control within the broader framework of governance, risk, and preemptive crime prevention in today’s global capitalist society.

RC04-83.5

GUSTAVSSON, MARTIN* (Stockholm Centre for Organizational Research (Score))
MELLDAL, ANDREAS (Uppsala University, Dept. of Education)

The Economic Lives of Students. the Relation between Economic and Educational Capital at Different Places in the Landscape of Swedish Higher Education

At the same time as the number of students in Swedish higher education has dramatically increased during the last 25 years the economic inequalities in society at large has widened, thereby increasingly reaching into the life of the average student. Yet there is little knowledge on the economic lives of Swedish students: where in the educational landscape is the situation particularly dire and for which students are the financial means scarce – or abundant.

The Swedish student aid system is perceived to be generous: all students have access to it. As a consequence there is a widespread assumption in the public and scientific discourse that there are no real financial barriers surrounding higher education. However, the public debate has focused on questions like "what is the best way to finance higher education?". The paper suggests a more potent research question: how does variation in the financial means perceived and used by students influence their educational choice and performance in the long run?

The paper reviews the current state of the literature on economic resources and higher education and introduces a novel research framework that combines a focus on economic resources and student’s lifecycle. The paper concludes with a research agenda for future studies.
The conclusion of the binary logistic regression analysis is the balance between expulsion and attraction factors, with a certain advantage of the factors of attraction towards the labor context and a protagonism of the cohabitation aspects as expellers.
Are Youth Offenders Getting the “Worst of Both Worlds”? the Legitimate Construction of Youth Justice By the Superior Court of Justice

Authors from different countries have argued that youth offenders are being treated with the lack of procedural protection that has historically guided youth justice, while simultaneously being punished in a harsher fashion, as is the tendency today. One situation has been described as the “worst of both worlds”. This paper investigates how the Brazilian Superior Court of Justice (SCJ) ruled in 53 landmark youth justice cases. In these cases, the court dealt with the possibility of expanding or restricting incarceration and other forms of penal control and procedural protection. Unlike other studies on judicial behavior, this paper addresses both practices and discourse. It employs Bourdieu's sociology to frame judicial decisions as acts of state, which carry the monopoly of physical and symbolic violence. This construction emphasizes the role of the state in communicating the legitimate response to certain situations and the ways to address these situations linguistically. In order to account for the court's decision-making pattern, qualitative comparative analysis is employed. The SCJ institutes two youth justice models. In serious cases, it expands penal control and the use of incarceration, while restricting procedural protection. In non-serious cases, it behaves contrariwise. Thus, the court promotes a juxtaposition of different ideal types of justice: it is legitimate both to apply adult criminal law and to reject it, to focus on cases' seriousness and on offenders' characteristics, to protect offenders and society. This combination of discourses, usually seen as contradictory, expands the possibilities of penal intervention.

GUTIERREZ CORNELIUS, EDUARDO* (York University)
ALVAREZ, MARCOS (University of Sao Paulo)

Are Youth Offenders Getting the “Worst of Both Worlds”? the Legitimate Construction of Youth Justice By the Superior Court of Justice

RC29-528.6

Religion Diversity and Sociological Theories of Beliefs in Latin American

It will be showed through a big data about multirreligion in Latin American that the classical sociological theories of religion are not anymore useful to analyze the religious diversity today. The theories of secularization as well are not anymore pertinent to analyze the “homo creatus” process. That is why it will be analyze the root of collective beliefs not only in different traditions monothestic and polytheistic, but also in the all systems of beliefs. Finally will show that the theories of religion even the latest one, are involved in power theories of religion.

GUTIERREZ-MARTINEZ, DANIEL* (El Colegio Mexiquense AC)
GUEN, UGUR ZEYNEP* (Istanbul Medeniyet University)

Music as an Outlet for the Experience of Deterrioralization: The Trajectories of Refugee and Migrant Musicians in Turkey

Migration movements have long been a key factor in analyzing Turkey's sociocultural environment and transculural music scenes. In addition to being a country, which represents at the same time a space of transit and a place of destination, Turkey now hosts the world's largest Syrian community displaced by the war and ongoing conflict in their country. Due to the fact that new migratory flows and the dislocation of people are significantly occurring more than the last decade in the world, the experience of deterrioralization breaks out in different forms in the metropolises of Turkey, particularly in Istanbul. Music as an artistic way of expressing the self, is one those forms. Therefore, the main objective of this paper is to question the exclusion and precarity that the refugees and migrant people face throughout the evaluation of their public performances and concerts. This paper further aims to discover the exposition of an unresolved liminality and the consciousness of being the other at these concerts. In addition to the findings of the in-depth interviews realized with Arabic and African migrant musicians performing on the streets of Istanbul, this study presents a through analysis of the transcultural musical activities that took place within cultural projects and independent performances in 2016 and 2017 in Turkey. The main findings reveal that the refugees and immigrants use music as an outlet for their uprootedness, despair and wrathfulness. This study also highlights that the main purpose of these musicians is to find a temporary comfort and strength with their local tunes and to make some money for survival. This paper further discusses how the migrants use music to engage in public discourse and how they consider these performances as a way of enhancing a dialogue among non-migrant and migrant community and developing awareness within the larger society.

RC37-662.1

Do Women of Valor Feel More Self-Fulfilled? Gender, Religion and Work Among Ultra-Orthodox Jewish Women

We examine the concerted effect of gender and religion on self-fulfillment in the context of work-family balancing by looking at the case of ultra-orthodox Jewish women. This research is conducted on a large sample of married women in Israel, who were married by arranged marriage to be exemplary husbands and breadwinners so as to allow their husbands to immerse themselves in religious studies. Recently, many of these women are seeking employment in non-traditional jobs, including the high-tech industry. We first describe survey findings showing that ultra-orthodox women report the highest self-fulfillment while haredi men report the lowest. We then draw on interviews conducted with employed haredi women in order to examine the relationship between self-fulfillment and the ways in which these women experience work-family negotiations. Our findings focus on the haredi women's distinctive solution to the work/family conflict—the valuing of family life over the pursuit of career. In the context of ultra-orthodox women, a re-consideration of religiosity and self-fulfillment through the prism of gender, discussing how together with the potentially empowering effect of work on haredi women's subjective self-fulfillment, it is also important to consider more objectively, and from a broader social perspective, how empowering the new work arrangements actually are as they may also reproduce gender discrimination. Such a gender

RC32-588.1

GUY, ANAT* (Cloeoge of Management)
RAZ, AVIAD (Ben Guryon University)

Do women of Valor Feel More Self-Fulfilled? Gender, Religion and Work Among Ultra-Orthodox Jewish Women

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the leadership styles of basic education principals whose students have obtained protruding, regular or insufficient academic achievements? What is the influence that different contexts in the leadership styles of the principals has? What is the existing relation among the educational climate, academic achievements and the principal’s leadership? By means of a quantitative methodology, the results of the research aim at the direct influence that leadership skills of the principals have on the academic results of the students, which in itself influences on the school’s organizational climate and how this relationship is kept among the four educational contexts that were studied.

RC09-196.1
GYAN, SYLVIA* (University of Ghana) DZORGBO, DAN-BRIGHT (University of Ghana)
The Lived Experiences of Women in Ghana’s 7th Parliament

Globally, women’s participation and representation in governance has increased over the last decades. However, the statistics are not the same across the world, whereas some countries have witnessed an increase in women’s participation and representation in politics, others are either experiencing stagnation or no change. The differences can be attributed to several factors such as the political, social and religious environment women find themselves. In Ghana, many analysts and social commentators have suggested that women’s participation and representation in governance have stalled, although the results of the 2016 Presidential and Parliamentary elections have seen a slight increase in the number of women elected as parliamentarians. This paper seeks to explore the lived experiences of some female Ghanaian legislators in Ghana’s 7th Parliament to shed light on the political, social and religious factors they had to overcome to ‘make it’ to parliament. To achieve this, 12 in-depth interviews were conducted with female parliamentarians. In addition, content analysis of media reports from one national electronic media and two print media are analyzed. The findings of this paper have the potential to influence policy makers and other stakeholders to identify the struggles and resistance women go through to become representative in governance.

RC04-101.5
GUZMÁN CÁCERES, MARICELA* (Universidad Iberoamericana)
Scholar Leadership and Educational Achievement in Basic Education Principal in Mexico, a Comparative Study in Four Educational Contexts.

Scholar leadership and educational achievement in basic education principals in Mexico. A comparative study in four educational contexts.

Studies framed in educational Sociology made in different educational contexts around the world have proven the existing relation between de leadership style of the school principals and the academic results of the students. Here are presented the results of a research made in 32 schools in the state of Tabasco, Mexico, in which work was done with the same number of school principals. The sampling was stratified by quotas, according to the four educational modalities that are implemented for primary schools in Mexico: general primary schools; primary schools located in urban, suburban and rural regions; primary schools with private funding; indigenous primary schools and CONAFE schools located in high marginalization areas. The research sought to find answers to the following enquiries: what is the existing relation between the leadership of basic education principals and academic achievement? Are there differentiated characteristics in the skills and
Knowledge should be freely available to the public, and rather than restraining knowledge development by means of IPR clauses, basic research should be shared. A paradigm shift towards openness in basic research is currently being pushed for in an Open Science initiative from Denmark's second-largest comprehensive university.

The GS initiative puts aside the pursuit of patenting, and brings private companies and university researchers together in order to collaborate on basic research projects that are undertaken by students and come to form part of their learning. Since project initiation in January 2017, 19 students have been involved in the OS project along with a range of PhD students and postdocs.

Attempts are made to affect student culture and learning. A course is provided in order to qualify the interdisciplinary-problem-solving practices of the students and lay the foundation for new types of knowledge-creation and learning. Based on a comprehensive data collection harvested in a mixed-methods evaluation design, the paper presents results from an investigation focusing on how student knowledge acquisition, learning outcome and motivation are affected by this new type of HE structural framework that transgresses ordinary boundaries of discipline, organizational affiliation and methods. Mechanisms of exclusion via student self-selection are also investigated.

Preliminary findings suggest that student involvement in the OS project has a positive effect on: student motivation, the development of a sense of collectivity, and inclination to approach specific companies upon completed education in the boundary-crossing from student to employee.

Strategically examining the opportunities and challenges of this open approach for organizing research and higher education, the paper contributes to the understanding of HE under increased demands of HEIs for accountability, strategic capacity and responsiveness in accordance with the current challenges of the predominant narrative of the university as a main driver in the global, competitive knowledge economy.
RC20-371.1

HADLER, MARKUS* (University of Graz)
CHIN, LYN (Washington and Lee University)
TSUTSUI, KIYOTERU (University of Michigan / Ann Arbor)


The outcomes of recent elections and referenda across Europe show that parties emphasizing nationalist topics and issues are gaining support. Yet, popular support is not unequivocal, considering that the outcomes in urban areas often differ from those in rural areas. This difference is usually explained by pointing to the economic gains for urban areas and to the fact that individuals with more cosmopolitan views more often reside in cities. While these explanations may have some merit, we also point to another factor – the status and identities of minorities. Drawing on theories on sociopolitical identities, we hypothesize that minorities are more likely to identify with the European Union, but are less likely to identify with their nation.

The dependent variable is the respondents’ attachment to the nation and European Union, which were included in the 1995, 2003, and 2013 modules of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). At the national level, we examine the impact of country-level factors such as having a communist past, the duration of EU participation, and the levels of economic development and international integration. At the individual level, we propose hypotheses regarding the effects of individuals’ geopolitical, ethnic, class, and national historical backgrounds on their national and European identity. Methodologically, a multilevel analysis is applied that considers both individual and contextual characteristics as well as changes over time in a single model.

Our contribution speaks to two audiences: Firstly, to scholars who are interested in the individual’s national and European identities, the changes of these identities over time, and the underlying determinants. Secondly, it speaks to scholars who are interested in the methodological aspects of how to analyze cross-national and time-comparative survey data in unbalanced datasets.

RC20-375.2

HADLER, MARKUS* (University of Graz)

World Society and Environmental Behaviors. an Increasing Gap between Ongoing Institutionalization and Private Actions?

After some substantial agreements at the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio, the environmental movement was characterized by optimism. This optimism, however, was short lived, after the subsequent failure of various agreements. Correspondently, international comparative survey data also shows that individuals’ support for environmental organizations and related public actions peaked in the early 1990s and have declined ever since. Private behaviors, on the other hand, have remained strong in many countries or have even increased in the same period.

Considering these contrary trends as backdrop, this contribution investigates individuals’ public and private environmental behaviors across countries and over time using data from the International Social Survey Programme of 1993, 2000, and 2010. Independent variables include various socio-demographics and attitudes at the individual level. At the country level, the international embedding of a society, its economic position and related ecologically unequal exchange as well as other national characteristics such the level of affluence and pollution measures are considered.

Methodologically, a multilevel analysis is applied that considers both individual and contextual characteristics as well as changes over time in a single model. A novel unbalanced time-comparative design is used, which allows to include countries regardless of how many of the three ISSP waves were fielded. This strategy allows to differentiate between over-time and cross-sectional effects, which has been done rarely in previous analyses.

The contribution thus speaks to two audiences: Firstly, to scholars who are interested in individuals’ environmental behaviors, the changes of these behaviors over time, as well as differences and similarities in the underlying determinants. Secondly, it speaks to scholars who are interested in the methodological aspects of how to analyze cross-national and time-comparative survey data in unbalanced datasets.
environmental governance in 6 Canadian cities (e.g. Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec City). Using the NVivo software, we performed a discourse analysis of interview transcripts and policies documents (Sustainability Strategies, Climate Action Plans, etc.) produced by each city. Our findings indicate two trends with regards to the role of expertise in environmental governance at the city-level. First, there is an increased acknowledgment of the need to work collaboratively across disciplinary fields and to break down the silos within environmental urban governance structures. A trend dubbed “plangeering” by some to underline the intertwining of planning and engineering practices. Second, measurable goals, quantifiable data, and mathematical models have, in many cases, replaced the concepts of sustainability as a common ground upon which to build a common understanding of urban environmental challenges. This trend is concomitant with the integration of climate concerns within the urban governance agenda and climate science within the governance structures of many cities. New sustainable management practices (e.g. performance indicators, benchmarking), as well as international emulation of environmental governance amongst global cities, also play a role. And while we can recognize the emergence of hybrid experts such as “plangeers”, there is a need to question the language such experts speak and, more importantly, in whose name do they speak?

RC32-589.3
HAGEMANN-WHITE, CAROL* (University of Osnabrueck)
MEYSEN, THOMAS (German Institute for Youth Human Services and Family Law)

Family Violence and Gender-Based Violence As Political, Legal and Strategic Concepts in Europe

Since 2002, when the Council of Europe issued comprehensive recommendations on “The protection of women against violence” for the 47 member states, the diverse approaches to implementation have been monitored and the data analysed. About half the member states use the concept “family violence” in policy and laws dealing with violence against women. The 2011 European Convention “on protecting and combating violence against women and domestic violence” ambivalently juggles the concepts of gender and family/household.

From 2009 until 2016, our in-depth comparative research has explored how the understandings of violence against women, of domestic violence and of child abuse and neglect shape not only policy in the legal frameworks, but also the practices of intervention and their cultural premises. Drawing on insights from these studies, the presentation will discuss differing historically rooted intervention cultures within Europe and the part that concepts of family, gender and violence play. A theoretical approach to understanding whether certain concepts have become dominant will be sketched.

Rising awareness of the impact of witnessing violence on children has been conflated with intergenerational transmission of risk factors as if violence were a disease (see the widespread use of the term “epidemic”). In consequence, women-and-children are often bracketed together, so that intervention can itself become a form of coercive control. Among practitioners however, such tendencies coexist with strong feminist convictions that gender-based violence can only be overcome by empowerment, supporting and restoring women’s agency. As these tensions remain unresolved, policies can proclaim a norm of non-violence for the family (demonstrably the site where both women and children suffer the most violence) without addressing issues of power or hierarchy. It is proposed that failure to bridge the gap between the discourse on violence against women and that on child protection created space for intellectual confusion.

RC37-663.5
HAGEN, MALFRID IRENE* (Østfold University College)

Liberator for the Oppressed, or a Useful Tool for the Dictatorship? Analyzing Controversial Art Projects in North Korea, in Light of Goffman

In his descriptions on performance and reality, Erwin Goffman (1959) describes two kinds of extremes, sincerity and cynism. Here I discuss a Norwegian artist’s controversial art projects in North Korea, and analyze how the projects are debated in the media in light of Goffman. The Arts Council Norway supports the projects economically with a great amount of money, and in particular, I look at how the artist and the Arts Council defend the project in the media, in order to legitimate the costs and make the art project that appear unethical to many people, appear ethical. The projects involve North Korean performers and audience, including youths and children, and the artist claims that the projects are for the best of the North Korean participants. However, many of his statements to the media reveal another attitude to the projects, which is also in accordance with the theory of Goffman.

RC57-JS-28.8
HAGEN, MALFRID IRENE* (Østfold University College)

Political Art Activists in the Past and Present Time

The well-recognized Norwegian artist Per Kleiva (1933-2017), was one of the front figures of the Norwegian art activist group “Gras” in the late 1960s and early 1970s. These artists, who mainly worked within graphic art, were engaged in a variety of political problems both in Norway and around the world, for example the Vietnam War and the military coup in Chile, in 1973, and expressed their protests through their art expressions. The printing techniques of Pop art, in particular, inspired the members of the group. The most iconic serigraph print of Per Kleiva; “American Butterflies” (1971), show American war helicopters over Vietnam, applied with butterfly wings. In this paper, I discuss these Norwegian art activists in the perspective of a broader tradition of artists as political activists, as well as the political conditions and movements of the current periods. Finally I will ask how do art activism appear in contemporary art (after 2000), and what are the main issues of today’s art activists compared with those of the 1900s?

RC30-543.8
HAGEN, MARINA* (Goethe University Frankfurt)
GRUNOW, DANIELA (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Organizational Measures As Key: Who Introduces Family Friendly Work Practices and Why?

The workplace and the existing range of Family Friendly Work Practices (FFWP) are key to enable parents to balance work and family. Nevertheless, research investigating the patterns and motivation of organizations to introduce FFWP for their employees is scarce and theory driven quantitative research is even scarcer. Organizational measures as key for the introduction of FFWP will be presented and the role of structural elements of organizations for the introduction of FFWP: firm size, sector, state or female workforce and share of highly skilled staff.

Our hypotheses are derived from competing neo-institutional and rational choice arguments: neo-institutionalism would emphasize the need for organizational maintenance of their legitimacy vis-a-vis their organizational environment. We would thus expect large firms and public sector organizations to be most likely to introduce official FFWP on grounds of being under intense public scrutiny. Rational choice theory, in contrast, focuses on efficiency. Following this second line of reasoning, we would expect small firms, organizations with a high share of female employees and organizations with high share of highly skilled and specialized employees to be most likely to offer FFWP.

We test our hypotheses, using official longitudinal data from the German Institute for Employment Research (IAB), the Linked Employer-Employee Data of the IAB (LIAB) which is representative for the German labor market. Germany is a uniquely informative setting for testing our competing hypotheses. Since, during our window of observation (1993-2014), work-family norms and policies have shifted in the direction of stronger dual-earner family support. These changes should be associated with contradicting influences on organizational behavior: intensified legitimacy pressures resulting in rising FFWP or relief from providing FFWP out of efficiency.

Preliminary results support the neo-institutional perspective, large employers tend to offer more FFWP than middle and small companies. Further analyses will address the aspect of change over time.

RC39-680.1
HAGEN, RYAN* (Columbia University)


This paper that risk and disaster, as problems of knowledge, are fundamentally shaped by the dominant knowledge paradigms and technological ecologies of the periods in which they are generated, experienced and examined. To illustrate the idea, this paper proposes three distinct periods in the construction of disaster as a public problem, each linked to changes in scientific knowledge for understanding the world and developments in technologies for manipulating it. These periods correspond to the God, acts of man, and network of global systems. The periods are illustrated in this paper through examinations of one characteristic event in each time period: (1) The Lisbon earthquake of 1755, along with the disenchantment of natural disaster and the attendant rise of the environmental sciences that followed, (2) the Halifax munitions explosion of 1917, which occurred amid the statistical revolution in efforts to confront communicable diseases, urban fires, and the newly emerging problems of industrial and railway accidents in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and (3) The devastation of Puerto Rico by Hurricanes Irma and Maria in the summer of 2017, which took place against the backdrop of anthropogenic catastrophe and network failures, a framing genealogically rooted in the problem of nuclear war beginning in the 1950s and continuing to the present threats of global warming, emerging infectious diseases, terrorism, and cyber-disruption.
RC11-217.5

HAHMANN, JULIA* (University of Vechta)

Doing Age, Doing Gender. Negotiating Deviant Bodies Via Self-Made Fashion

Clothes are important signifiers to show belonging to social groups and so is the act of clothing. While traditional structural perspectives on clothes and especially on fashion offer insights on social stratification and social change, a praxeological approach allows for the implementation of the used material of clothes, the clothed body and other practices that reveal how individuals produce and reproduce their social affiliation or deal with for example societal norms that are related to their gendered and aging body. Using the example of sewing blogs, I develop an analytical framework to understanding processes of ‘doing age’ and ‘doing gender’ in the sphere of home dressmaking of women*, focusing on descriptions of the aging body, images of femininity, associated clothing norms, and related strategies to negotiate these topics in the public sphere as can be illustrated via international blog postings. Analyses show that dressmakers understand the (subjectively perceived) defiant body to be a life-long changing material that is not only affected by an increase of age but also by other circumstances, such as job careers, pregnancies, etc. The deviant body is addressed as a material that needs to be covered appropriately. While age norms are mainly refused when it comes to its neutrality, non-sexuality and seductive appearance, the ‘deviant’ body is highly internalized and reproduced. Women* tend to present themselves as manageable, controllable, and acceptable, until the ‘deviant’ body challenges this order of things.

RC03-73.6

HAHMANN, JULIA* (University of Vechta)

Supported Community Creation Processes in Retirement Communities. Habitual Fit and External Control of Socio-Spatial Structures.

Retirement communities – especially those for upper class individuals – support their residents to establish feelings of belonging to their new homes and environment that can be understood as a city within the city with its own formal and informal set of rules, norms, and obligations. To support community creation staff organizes classes, trips, and evening events but also relies on the residents’ willingness to participate and engage. By comparing a German and an US-American retirement community, I illustrate different strategies to support, control and perform community creation processes within retirement communities. Interview material from residents, staff as well as ethnographic field notes allow for reconstruction of a supported “doing community”, including the use of material and informal social rules related to semi-public spaces within the setting. Semi-public spaces, such as the communities’ restaurants or the entry hall (“la Plaza”) simulate public, well-known spatial structures and offer within the setting. Semi-public spaces, such as the communities’ restaurants or the use of spatial material and informal social rules related to semi-public spaces support, control and perform community creation processes within retirement and environment that can be understood as a city within the city with its own seductive but dignified.

RC15-291.7

HAGGERTY, KEVIN* (University of Alberta)
BUCERIUS, SANDRA (University of Alberta)

Prison in the Time of Fentanyl

North America is in the midst of an opioid crisis. The recent emergence of fentanyl (and carfentanyl) poses particularly serious and lethal risks. One place where such risks appear to be concentrated is in prison, where overdoses by inmates are increasingly common. This paper draws from preliminary findings of the ‘Alberta Prison Project’ - a large qualitative study of 4 provincial prisons in Canada which to date has interviewed approximately 500 inmates and 100 correctional officers about prison life. This presentation draws upon some of those data to detail inmates’ and officers’ perceptions of the prevalence of fentanyl in prison, how the dangers of fentanyl are altering institutional routines, shaping normative assessments of good/bad dealers, altering emergency medical response, and ultimately transforming the dynamics of life, death, and social control within prison.

RC49-820.7

HAKIN, RÉGIS* (Université de Montréal (UdeM))

Services’ Ruptures and Negotiations at the Front Doors of the Mental Health System

In the mental health systems’ front line, numerous state agents (also called “street-level bureaucrats” - Lipsky, 1980) with different status (e.g. doctors, nurses, social workers) implement public policies and interact with persons in distress. At these system’s front doors, some persons in distress who may arrive with members of their informal support network (e.g. family members, friends) can benefit from comprehensive medical management while others are quickly sent back in the community. In certain cases, persons are sent back without services that meet their needs.

In a context of deinstitutionalization and austerity, many persons in distress live in the community but how can we understand such “services’ ruptures” (i.e. situations where persons in distress are left to themselves or to an informal support network without neither privileged system's access nor adequate resources)? I argue that we can study services’ ruptures by focusing on the interactions and negotiations (Strauss, 1978, Allain, 2004) between the persons in distress and the system at system’s front doors. By doing this, organizational and institutional contexts of the street-level bureaucrats’ work have to be analyzed as much as the contexts of living and the informal support networks of the persons in distress.

I propose to combine relational ethnography (Desmond, 2014) and trajectory-networks perspective (White, 2016) to study the conditions of (in)accessibility of the mental health system and situations of services’ ruptures. Relational ethnography’s starting points will be two front doors of Montreal's mental health system : a Psychiatric Emergency Service and a “Crisis Center”. Semi-structured interviews (N=50) will be conducted with: persons in distress; members of informal support networks; and members of care teams. With these interviews, trajectory-networks of help-seeking steps in time and space will be re-constructed for a dozen of cases.

RC40-JS-4.3

HALE, JAMES* (University of Otago)
LEGUN, KATHARINE (University of Otago)
CAMPBELL, HUGH (University of Otago)

Negotiating the “Social License to Farm”: Lessons in Civic Accountability and Legitimacy Process in New Zealand

As water pollution from agriculture continues to permeate New Zealand civic dialog, the process of “public” accountability and legitimacy in agri-environmental governance further intensifies. For example, in the media, we see stories of rivers being unswimmable, creating a threat to New Zealand’s “clean green” image. Such narratives shape a tension in which the public accounts for farming through sometimes conflicting proxy’s (i.e. can my kids swim in the water?, I want economic growth). To retain a “social license to farm”, farmers are framed as needing to achieve both “good” environmental practice, while also remaining the country’s economic “backbone”. Neoliberal governance amplifies the seemingly opposing interests of farmers and non-farmer by often removing from civic debate the culpable force of institutions, markets, knowledge, and ideology. Further, surveys suggest that farmers remain distrusting of non-farmers, while displaying trust toward industry networks. This research wrestles with these dynamics by examining emerging networks that widen the process of retaining a “social license to farm” beyond typical puritans. It considers how networks of accountability take shape, how legitimation is maintained through networks, and decision-making process which may increase buy-in and participation across diverse networks (i.e. urban and rural populations). We pay particular attention to relationships between regulatory agencies, industries, and communities in this agri-governance process.

RC44-JS-15.4

HALL, ALAN* (Memorial University)
TUCKER, ERIC (Osgoode Hall Law School, York University)

Explaining the Deterrence Gap in Employment Standards Enforcement

This paper seeks to explain the recent pattern of employment standards enforcement in Ontario, Canada. The analysis begins by demonstrating very limited use of deterrence measures in the context of a government policy which claimed a greater emphasis on proactive inspections and penalties for violators. Using both archival and interview data, we argue that the deterrence policy has been mediated through a number of competing political, economic, ideological and institutional factors, some of which are historical and some of which are emergent. While locating our analysis in a political economic framework which...
recognizes the contradictory effects of neoliberal governance and globalization on enforcement politics, economic ideologies and practices, we also see a more grounded in depth understanding of the gap between policy and practice through an examination of the enforcement decisions and rationales of front-line inspectors and managers. Along with demonstrating substantial variation in inspectors’ views of different deterrence measures at the Ministry inspectorate as a whole, grounded in both current Ministry policy and the longer existing institutional emphasis on individual claims and compliance over inspections and deterrence.

RC01-34.4
HALLER, MAX* (University of Graz, Austria)
Who Makes War and Who Likes Peace? a Weberian Sociological Perspective on Wars in History and Today

The paper is a contribution from the perspective of Weberian sociology which starts from two assumptions: First, social actions are always guided by interests and by values; second, sociology has to focus on social actions. It will present three theses: (1) The widespread absolute confrontation between pacifism and political „realism“ is misleading. Peace is a universal human value, but striving for peace must also take into consideration other social values (according to an ethics of responsibility, against an absolute ethics of conviction; Weber). (2) There is a long-term trend toward peace which is supported by other processes of civilization, because peace is in the interest of the population at large, while the initiation of wars is mainly in the interest of leaders and elites (the famous thesis of Machiavelli that democracy is the most important base for perpetual peace on earth). The long peace in Europe since 1945 is due not to European integration but to the establishment of democracies; (3) Many kinds of actions by political leaders (hated speeches, distortion of information, arms build-up) prepare wars. In the paper, I will (1) develop a sociological-historical typology of wars which distinguishes them in terms of their motives and character; (2) show that large wars between states are on decline. But two new forms emerged: More local wars, connected to ethnic and religious cleavages; such war are more frequent in authoritarian political systems; wars of Western democracies (particularly the USA) against aggressive or threatening dictators; here, we must also include massive economic interests as factors leading to wars; (c) ethno-national wars for independence and presupposed threats from in- and outside (as in Israel, Africa); (3) investigate the warmongering actions of leaders in the present-day world.

RC56-920.5
HALTON, EUGENE* (University of Notre Dame)
The Forgotten Earth: World Religions and Worldlessness in the Legacy of the Axial Age/Moral Revolution

The rise and legacy of world religions out of what John Stuart-Glennie termed the moral revolution, and Karl Jaspers later called the axial age, has been marked by heightened ideas of transcendence. Yet ironically the axial world itself, in the literal sense of the actual earth, took on a diminished role as a central element of religious sensibility in the world religions, particularly in the Abrahamic religions. Given the issue today of ecological unsustainability, including massive die-offs of wildlife and ever-increasing global human population and consumption, the legacy of those world religions face the question I consider here: Can religion transcend the earth in the long run? For aboriginal hunter-gatherer peoples of the past as well as today, as evident in ethnographic and archaeological records, the wild habitat is a common focus of reverential as well as practical attachment, a great teacher and source of wisdom, and central to religious life. With agricultural civilization, the wild habitat begins to recede from a central place in religious belief, even as the domesticated environment and human interests become pronounced in state religions. In the place of the wild earth sacred history comes to the fore, signaling locations of environment and human interests become pronounced in state religions. In the place of the wild earth sacred history comes to the fore, signaling locations of

on ecological justice, and responses to it (including scientist, Jewish, Buddhist and Muslim leaders). The research discussed here includes participant-observation and interviews comprising “event ethnography” on COP22 (Marrakech, 2016), Parliament of the World’s Religions (Salt Lake City, October 2015), and the Interfaith Summit on Climate Change (September 2014).

Climate change was one of 4 major themes at the Parliament, and two major faith-networks, plus numerous other faith groups, are operative in the civil society sector at the COP22 international negotiations. This researcher’s active participation in these faith networks at each event, is compared also with observation of the Climate Action Network (CAN) at COP22. Frames, motivations, resources, meeting practices, efforts to engage in media relations, coalitions with other civil society sectors, and efforts to mobilize broader constituencies are all items of consideration. The faith-networks and CAN operated differently in most of these efforts. Religious groups do not attend to climate-related and sustainable development inequalities in the same ways. Similarly, faith-based actors do not uniformly identify and enact the role of “spirituality” in their engagements. Other civil society and government agents query what religions bring to the climate meetings, other than the potential mobilization of religious publics. In response, faith-based actors and organizations position themselves in a cosmopolitics that extends beyond the human sphere. This points to the different topographies of the social fields of environmental civil society and religiously-environmental civil society and their interactions on the political field. Faith groups such as Tzu Chi (Buddhist), ACT Alliance (Christian), and Islamic Relief operate across borders, making them important elements of transnational civil society.

This paper assesses how adequate social investment (SI) policies are as frameworks for promoting life-long Active Citizenship (opportunities for security, autonomy and influence) among persons with disabilities. The SI perspective has become a dominant justification for how social policy is to contribute to social and economic development in Europe, exemplified by the European Commission’s 2013 SI Package. SI is mainly supply-oriented and focusing on the person’s social capital or human capital, with a view to strengthening the person’s ‘employability’. More rarely, SI policies address obstacles to employment related to health, work capacity, accessibility, discrimination or neglect. In contrast to recent SI literature from a life-course perspective (e.g. Kvist, 2013, 2014), in the European Pillar initiative the Commission explicitly addresses the situation of persons with disabilities at different stages of the life course. Yet, while the initiative to codify social rights and demand-side measures through the European Pillar is significant, we question whether it fully rectifies the limitations of SI. Combined, the EU SI policies and the European Pillar have considerable potential, but are unlikely to succeed unless they more sharply address the interaction between the person’s capacity for reflection and action (agency) and factors in the surrounding environment enabling or hampering such agency. Examining changes in spending allocated to disability-related social provisions and related policy outcomes in European countries, the paper identifies similarities and differences for how the 2008 financial crisis and ensuing fiscal consolidation measures have influenced their SI profiles related to persons with disabilities. Drawing on findings from life-course interviews with persons with disabilities in three age cohorts (born around 1950, 1970 and 1990) in nine European countries (N=217), we discuss how the Capability Approach may inform future codifications of the social investment perspective by the EU and the member states.

This paper examines the relationship between welfare policy reforms and the capacity for social movement mobilization among disabled citizens. More specifically, we evaluate to what extent strong disfranchision theory (Stones, O’Reilly and political opportunity theory (McAdam, Meyer, Tarrow) may inform our understanding of the relationship between welfare policy reforms and the capacity for social movement mobilisation among disabled citizens. For this purpose, we draw on examples from country case studies of the disability movement in Germany, Norway and the UK.

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have developed to public authorities and their capacity for collective voice and influencing public policy. We examine how the historical relations to the government and capacity for collective voice have shaped how DPOs have mobilised around the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. While existing research has argued that the emerging human rights regime has created new opportunities for DPOs to side-step national authorities and mobilise at the EU and UN level, we examine how national policies influence the capacities of DPOs to take advantage of the new political opportunities. While Norway has been characterised by relatively benign relations between the government and DPOs due to high levels of coordination among national DPOs, UK has been characterised by more adversarial relations between the government and DPOs and a more fragmented disability movement. Germany has represented an intermediary case between Norway and the UK with phases of both cooperation and contention. This paper examines the social mechanisms behind the national differences in national DPOs' capacities not only shaped by the relationship between national authorities and the DPOs but also the capacity for collective action and social mobilisation among disabled people. The paper concludes by identifying implications for social movement theory and welfare policy research.

RC19-355.7

HAMADA, HIROSHI* (Tohoku University)

A New Empirical Test of Relative Risk Aversion Hypothesis By Bayes Model: Bernoulli Core Approach

The RRA (relative risk aversion) hypothesis proposed by Breen and Goldthorpe (1997) is one of the most influential rational choice theory that attempts to explain educational differentials among social origins of students. They formalized a probabilistic model and assumed that decision-making about advancement of higher education is motivated by the individual's preference to avoid downward social class mobility. Many empirical studies have tried to test the validity of the RRA hypothesis by different estimation of the effect of class origin on educational attainment (Davies et al 2002, Breen and Yash 2006, Fujihara 2011;2012, Stocké 2007). However, many estimation models in previous studies contain serious misspecification error because of the over simplification of statistical models. Mathematically correct formula of advancement rate for higher education derived from B&G model cannot be represented by discrete choice model such as, binomial or multinomial logistic regression with maximum likelihood estimation. Therefore, all result of estimation by generalized linear models cannot be verified for empirical test of RRA hypothesis.

Meanwhile, this paper implements a hierarchical Bayes MCMC estimation to test the RRA hypothesis correctly. We show that mathematical structure of the RRA hypothesis can be precisely expressed by hierarchical Bayes model. Using nationwide data, SSP 2015 and SSM 2015 in Japan, we show that 95% highest density intervals of posterior distribution of advancement rate for individuals from higher origin that of lower origin are not significantly different. Moreover, posterior distributions of theoretical parameters such as alpha, beta, and gamma that define the probability of reaching various social class, are all estimated by MCMC. It reveals that staying higher education may increase risk of downward mobility for individuals from middle class origin.

RC24-455.2

HAMAMOTO, ATSUSHI* (Nagoya City University)

Social Problems Engendered By the Removal of Dams

Japan is one of the “dam nations” in the world as thousands of concrete dams have been built in Japan since the 1950s. Given the age of these dams, debates about whether they should be repaired or removed have gathered momentum. As the rural population of Japan has been decreasing, local governments may fail to introduce the removal of dams in order to reduce the costs of maintenance. Dam removals are typically done to restore the flow of rivers, revitalize waterfront areas, and change the quality of human interaction with rivers. Although many of removed dams are small-scale dams, some are large-scale such as several dams on the Elwha River in Washington. The Arase Dam, the only dam to be removed in Japan, was constructed in 1955 in the Kumamoto Prefecture; the removal process was initiated in 2012 and completed in 2016. Different opinions exist about the removal of this dam. Some claim that the removal project was necessary and successful, while others argue that it was unnecessary because electricity was generated from the dam in an environment-friendly manner. Arguments for and against the removal of dams tend to be complex and nuanced, which, in turn, complicates the decision-making processes. In case of Asare Dam, an important noteworthy social factor is that the people currently living in this region do not have knowledge about the nature of the landscape prior to the dam’s construction.

Once a dam is removed, sand sediment collected in the dam lake begins to flow, which addresses the influence of the removal on river environment and the eco-system. Such natural factors must be monitored, but social aspects like community development after the removal also must be considered. In this paper, we seek to explore the social issues resulting from dam removals.

RC48-JS-51.7

HAMANISHI, EIJJI* (Department of Contemporary Sociological Studies, Faculty of Letters, Notre Dame Seishin University)

Limit of “Social Movement” and Its Relativization: In the Case of Late-Touraine Theory

This presentation addresses one of the session-organizer’s questions: what is the “limits” in “the application of social movement concepts and tools to a specific context or case” and how to respond to those. It discusses the concept of “social movement” (SM) itself.

There are two definition in SM studies. The first is the original definition that SM is the movement of society as a whole, Society’s movement, which was firstly suggested by Stein (1850) assuming French Revolution and Socialist revolutions, and is succeeded by European social theorists like Touraine, Giddens. It is often useful for Interpretation approach which has interest to interpret and evaluate the meanings and significances of various practices from macro-historical perspective. But the normative definition is mainly based on histories and experiences of western societies, therefore it cannot be directly introduced in non-western societies.

The second is the now-dominant definition of SM as a kind of collective behavior / action directed to changes, which was developed in US, by Heberle, Vander-Zanden and collective behavior / action theorists. It is useful for Explication approach which has interest to explain the causal mechanism of SM, like theories of Resource Mobilization, Political Opportunity, Framing... The definition is based on empirical object and it is only premise for explaining causal mechanisms, so there is no obstacle to directly apply it to non-western.

Although the explanation approach based on the second definition of SM is dominant, now we see alt-right violent movements and crowd-like movements in the world, therefore interpretation approach to evaluate these should be needed more. Therefore, for application of interpretation approach to the non-western, we need to relativize the first definition in it.

In this presentation, Touraine’s concepts can be relativized through comparative political theories like Welfare Regimes theory. This procedure could be applied to relativize critical theories.

RC25-JS-90.2

HAMEL-ROY, LAURENCE* (Université de Montréal)

And then She Said “I Must Not Forget It’s a Job”

The communication will present the results of our research on home care support workers (HCSWs). Experience hired through Chéque Emploi Service (CES), a “cash-for-care” direct funding system in the province of Quebec (Canada). Based on 14 semi-structured interviews conducted with HCSWs in Montreal’s greater metropolitan area, our inquiry aimed to understand how the reconfiguration of the Welfare State and of its depth and scale of action shapes employment conditions under the CES program. Adopting an inductive approach, our study
The findings are, moreover, that the purpose of imaginary scenarios is to draw attention to the need for action and to drive action, whereas the purpose of diagnostic concepts is to take bearings and to guide action.

RC07-156.5
HAMMERSHOJ, LARS GEER* (Aarhus University)

The Academic Ethics of Shaping the Future: Cultivating a Sense of History and a Sense of Purpose

The aim of the paper is to inquire into the role of the university in shaping future society. In order to do so, it is necessary to clarify the present condition of the accelerating pace of societal change and to clarify the characteristic of research-based education. My hypothesis is that the more open the future is, the more need is there for cultivating a sense of history and a sense of purpose in order to understand, guide and drive change, and this is a central part of the academic ethos today.

The point of departure is that the acceleration of the pace of change is not mainly due to rapid knowledge production or exponential technological developments (Foray 2004; Brynjolfsson & McAfee 2014), but is due to a general ‘crisis consciousness’ in society, which can be traced back to the enlightenment and is constituted by the expectation that the future will be different from the past (Koselleck 1959). Today, this expectation appears to have been generalized in that it now concerns all parts of society and aspects of life (Beck 2016; Hammershøj 2017).

The academic ethos expresses the research approach characteristic of the university and consists in clarifying existing knowledge for the purpose of creating new knowledge (Humboldt 1809; Jaspers 1926). Today, however, academic ethos must also concern knowledge of change. This consists in understanding change by using a sense of history to identify the patterns of societal change and of guiding change by using a sense of purpose to help imagine alternative ways for the future by constructing diagnostic concepts and future scenarios.

Thus, the findings are that the role of the university in shaping future society is not to attempt to influence external forces of change, but to cultivate the ‘crisis consciousness’ that drives and makes possible change.

RC16-305.4
HAN, SANG-JIN* (Seoul National University)
SHIM, YOUNG-HEE (School of Law, Hanyang University)

Economic Crisis and Populist Response: A Comparative Look at the Potential Threats to Democracy

This paper conceptualizes populism as opposite to liberal democracy. Both liberal democracy and populism can be defined in terms of their basic attitudes toward political liberalism and economic liberalism. Liberal democracy shows high trust on the function of civil and political rights as well as the market economy. In contrast, populism shows high distrust on the function of political liberty and the market competition. We can place such options as liberal egalitarianism and authoritarian market preference in-between these two diverging orientations.

This paper is an attempt to show the main characteristics of the populist response to the current economic crisis by empirically comparing populism with liberal democracy and the other two orientations referred to above. For this purpose, the survey data (2007-2013) of parliamentarians and citizens in advanced and new democracies of seven countries (Germany, Sweden, Korea, Poland, Chile, Turkey, and South Africa) will be analyzed. Based on this analysis, this paper identifies the potential threats to democracy in such characteristics of populism today as the highly emotional mode of political confrontation, support of strong charismatic leader, high distrust on professional politicians, preference of the rule by experts than politicians, and a pessimistic view of the economic future.

RC16-310.3
HAN, SANG-JIN* (Seoul National University)

Weber’s Concept of Richtigkeitsrationalitat and Rationality of Complicity: The Case of Filial Piety and Funeral Ritual Reform in China

Weber proposed different sets of ideal-typical conceptualization of rationality which have generated contributions to a sociological analysis of rationality. Yet the limit of the Weberian paradigm is also clear as epitomized by the destructive consequences of instrumental (purposive) rationality prevailing in modern systems today. However, Weber kept the term ‘Richtigkeitsrationalitat’ in his 1913 article on the categories of interpretive sociology. Here ‘richtig’ may mean ‘correct or common’ as widely shared, deeply rooted, and thus anticipatable. This paper attempts to go back to this concept, as an undifferentiated ground concept of rationality, to clarify where Weber’s analytic work started from and explore what, despite his great contribution, we have lost because of his preoccupation with analytic clarity of the concepts at the cost of the profound significance of this ground concept. One key problem is the rationality of normative claims.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Habermas has attempted to solve this problem by his theory of communication and discursive testing. Another problem is related to emotion in general and compa- thy in particular. This paper will show how the issue of compa-

ty is deeply built into Weber's concept of 'Richtungsberatung' and how we can possibly deal with this issue from the perspective of rationality. For this purpose, this paper will examine the Chinese concept of qi (Qing means emotion or context, li means reason) and explore its possible rationality by a case study of the funeral rhythm reform policy taken by the Communist Party and the popular response to it from the ethical perspective of filial piety as a viable example of compa-

HANEMAAY, ARIANE* (Brandon University)

The Impossible Clinic: A Critical Sociology of Evidence-Based Medicine

In an interview with Michel Foucault titled "Questions of Method" (formally published as "The impossible prison"), Foucault spells out how he analysed the policy program and coordination of punishment and prisons. Ultimately he reminded readers that the panoptic prison and a disciplined society are impossible projects, and he explained how they persist. In this paper I take a similar objective, to show how clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) and their epistemological basis of evidence-based medicine (EBM) have a similar impossibility. This paper builds on earlier genealogical work that connects the emergence of the science of clinical epidemiology to the development and stabilization of CPGs in western medical training and practice. I explain the mechanisms by which CPGs and EBM are able to persist through an analysis of disciplinary decisions from provincial regulatory boards across Canada. In each of Canada's ten provinces, there is a professional college of physicians and surgeons that is responsible for regulating the profession and practice of medicine. Under these incorporated legal responsibilities is the privilege to self-regulate and discipline its members, and every college has a list of endorsed guidelines. I constructed a sample of 261 disciplinary decisions from anglophone medical colleges across Canada between the years of 2011-2016, inclusively. The disciplinary decisions were analysed in relation to those guidelines endorsed by the medical college. I found that colleges were using their endorsed CPGs to normalize the discursive practice of clinical judgment. I conclude by explaining that the liberal governance strategy of deregresponsibilisation is the mechanism that allows for the persistence of CPGs in EBM while being directly antithetical to the goals of evidence-based healthcare, thus making their objectives an impossibility.

HANGO, DARCY (Statistics Canada)

ZARIFA, DAVID* (Nipissing University)
PIZARRO MILLAN, ROGER (Nipissing University)

SEWARD, BRAD (Nipissing University)

Roots and Stems? Examining Field of Study Choices Among Northern and Rural Youth in Canada

Despite several decades of postsecondary expansion, new research suggests that students from northern and rural areas in Canada remain less likely to successfully transition into postsecondary education, and take longer to do so. While proximity to various institutions does account for some of these disparities, the parents' socioeconomic status and aspirations, demographics as well as the educational characteristics of youth within these regions also help explain these inequalities. Yet, we know considerably less about the challenges northern and rural youth may face in accessing particular fields of study, and more specifically, their likelihood of entering Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)-related fields. Proximity may also have a considerable impact on one's choice of field or major, as many of Canada's larger universities and colleges, who offer considerably more program and degree options, tend to be concentrated in the choice of field or major, as many of Canada's larger universities and colleges, who thus make their objectives an impossibility.

HANSEN, ASGER* (University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Humanities, Copenhagen Centre for Health Research in the Humanities)

LASSEN, ASKE JUUL (University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Humanities, Copenhagen Centre for Health Research in the Humanities)

MOREIRA, TIAGO (School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham University)

Measuring Biological Age: How Biomarkers of Ageing Shape Ageing Futures

In the past decade, an increasing variety of organisations have been established whose only objective is the provision of personal, specialised age measurement (e.g RealAge). Indeed, any cursor browse on the internet for ‘age’ would reveal that there are currently available a variety of tests to ascertain individuals’ ‘personalised age’ (Moreira, 2016), from simple questionnaires to the use of molecular techniques such as telomere length measuring. But little is known about who uses these services, why they use them and what the ethical implications of such use are. Through individual semi-structured interviews and focus group interviews with users, as well as semi-structured interviews with different practitioners employing biological age measurements in clinics and elsewhere, the paper explores the entanglements between health and age and between the standards of age measurements and the interlocutors’ rationales for being measured. By doing so, the paper asks how biomarkers of ageing and biological age measurement will perform future regular standards of age (e.g. retirement age, welfare services, etc), how people will make sense of them and translate biological age into practice, as well as how the imaginaries of ageing and biology shape the ageing society.

HANSEN, BARBARA* (Henderson State University)

ZSAFLARSKI, MAGDALENA (University of Alabama at Birmingham)

The Association between Caregiver Burden and Affiliate Stigma Among Caregivers of Persons with Intractable Epilepsy

Objective: This study explored the relationship between affiliate stigma and the levels of burden experienced by family members caring for relatives with intractable (uncontrolled) epilepsy and examined how levels of burden may vary by the availability of epilepsy-specific services. Despite the popular belief that care typically provided by unpaid family members. While evidence of epilepsy stigma has been firmly established in literature, affiliate stigma experienced by these familial caregivers has not been examined. Caregivers may experience family stigma, i.e. discriminatory attitudes based on their being related to a person with a stigmatizing feature (Goffman 1963). Affiliate stigma occurs when that family member internalizes those negative societal views with resulting psychological responses (Mak and Cheung 2008).

Methods: This cross-sectional approach utilized a self-administered survey offered to caregivers of family members with confirmed diagnosis of intractable epilepsy in a southern U.S. State. Caregiver burden was measured using a 30-item index while affiliate stigma was assessed using a six-item scale. Four nested OLS regression models were estimated.

Results: Respondents (N=136) were predominantly White (83%), female (75%), and married (69%). The family members with epilepsy ranged in age from 2-82
years and were evenly split between males and females. Each OLS model yielded a positive and statistically significant association (p<.001) between perceived levels of caregiver burden and stigma. Additionally, the age of the family member with epilepsy moderated (p<.05) the effect.

Conclusion: Results from this study strongly support the argument that as levels of perceived stigma increase, perceptions of burden also increase. As well, the relationship between caregiver burden and affiliate stigma is stronger for caregivers of adults. Measuring caregiving activities in epilepsy across a stress continuum was unique in this study, providing a way to identify specific needs, which when met, may improve physical and mental health for caregivers.

RC14-275.4
HANSE, AMY* (University of British Columbia)

North American Street Food at the Intersection of Culinary and Urban Policy Fields

This paper examines the spread of new, gourmet styles of street food in North America, in the form of food carts and trucks, through the lens of transnational fields of production and consumption. In particular, I place food carts and trucks at the intersection of two distinct but overlapping "fields": The first, the cultural field of food consumption, has been simultaneously shaped by globalization and culinary "desacralization," with the consequence that street food is increasingly viewed as an ideal object for gourmet food consumption. The second field, which might be understood as a symbolic field of city reputations, is in part organized by ideas about urban branding and the dynamics of inter-city competition. The growing cultural significance of food in North America has raised the profile of local food "branding" efforts, and coupled with the celebration of street food as "foodie" worthy, this has resulted in the elevation of food carts and trucks as urban amenities that symbolically convey a city's "brand." The (quite literally) "mobile" form of the food carttruck has become a mobile urban policy as well, offering cities a low-investment but highly visible and cultural valued form of urban food consumption that municipal leaders believe contributes to their city's symbolic capital as attractive destinations. In my analysis, I draw on the particular cases of Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, British Columbia, though I make efforts to extend my argument to a broader set of North American cities.

RC21-JS-19.6
HANSE, AMY* (University of British Columbia)

Public Bus As Urban Space

Drawing upon examples from North America, this paper will explore the public bus as a quintessential urban space, a space in which urban residents encounter social difference in close proximity. Drawing upon the ideas of scholars as varied as Georg Simmel, Iris Marion Young, Jane Jacobs, Lyn Lofland, and Robin Kelley, this paper will consider public bus as theatrical space, as a space where strangers encounter one another, and in particular as a space in which social difference is experienced in close proximity. Public buses are also social spaces that are transformed as they move through physical space of the city, are riders embark and disembark, and through time, as the rhythms of work, school and leisure all manifest themselves in the terms of numbers, composition and demeanor of bus riders. If city life embodies difference, as Iris Marion Young has argued, then the public bus offers an opportunity to consider how difference—strangers “being together”—is experienced in the most immediate and mundane ways.

RC35-640.1
HANSE, BARBARA* (York University)

Cybernetic Causality and Social Power

Models of power in social theory can be advanced by embracing holistic epistemology. Doing this requires first acknowledging that social theoretical activity is implicitly grounded in the habits of mechanism or summativity, the separation of wholes into parts and its inevitable extension to linear causality . The alternative of holism, looking at things in terms of their properties of interrelatedness, suggests ways to embrace ideas about power that have been suggested by authors like Foucault, Butler, Scott, and Dowding. In these works it is possible to detect struggle against the implicit divisive demands of mechanism while trying to portray something that is amorphous, fluid, explosive, dampening, happening at multiple levels, and non-linear. At the same time there is a kind of magnetic pull to issues of causality in the sense that talk about power drifts to the issue of this thing called power making good or bad things happen or having the capacity to make them happen. A shift to holistic epistemology allows possibilities in modelling power through the alternative of cybernetic causality. This construct has the ability to move, breathe, resist, explode, contain, in ways that power is experienced and described by social observers and can’t be captured by mechanistic linear causality.

RC40-93.9
HAO, NANN* (Zhengzhou University)

The Changing Nature of Teacher's Professional Autonomy: Trends and Tensions in China's Policy Promotion of Educational Governance

For the past four years, educational governance has been one of the most essential ideologies of educational reform in China, which exerted an extensive and profound influence on schools' autonomous running and teacher's acquisition of professional autonomy. However, there were practical difficulties when pushing forward reforming policies at a regional level and school level. In this article, the author firstly discussed the core connotations of China's educational governance policy by expounding its vital significance to the modernization of governance and the intentional development of school, and then emphatically analyzed the changing nature of teacher's professional autonomy that influenced by the implementation of education reform. At this stage, the analytical framework of teacher's professional autonomy was designed and constructed. And the research focused on teacher's professional autonomy inside schools and universities . Linear causality and mechanism therefore shape models of blame. Looking holistically instead allows seeing blaming as a dynamic that can work from the internal conversations of individual humans to global phenomena like markets and trading blocks. This is possible by importing the legal conception of persons into social theory. With this in place it is possible to see that blaming is fuelled by needs to reduce uncertainty, separation of ego from badness, desire for efficacy and a quest for righteousness.

RC04-103.6
HAO, YAN LI* (Zhengzhou University)

Problems and Countermeasures: A Study on the Influential Factor of University Teacher Academic Career Development

Although the proportion of female faculty in universities is getting higher, the ratio decreases when it comes to female faculty who own a high title of a technical post. The title can be seen as a symbol of the level of career development, which is a reflection of the status of female faculty professional development. This study adopted quantitative analysis methodology and found that there are three factors constraining female faculty's career development: (1) the “de-gendering” tendency existed in the scientific research system; (2) marriage and giving birth to child had an impact on female faculty' career development; (3) "The age threshold" restricted the subsequent development of the female faculty. The study also recommends establishing a comprehensive long-term research development mechanism to improve the academic research environment. The specific methods include: setting up academic research funds for women faculty to support and encourage them; broadening the age limit in the application of various funds and awards considering the female faculty’s physiological characteristics.
Health inequalities have long been medicalized, obscuring the significant role that social factors play in causing these disparities. In recent years, however, increasing attention has been directed towards the importance of various ‘Social Determinants of Health’ (SDH). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), for example, the ‘social conditions in which people are born, live, and work’ are the single most important determinants of one’s health status’ (CSDH, 2008), with the health disparities experienced by various groups in a society generally attributed to the unequal distribution of social and economic resources. Yet, despite growing recognition of the important role social factors play in influencing health, little remains known regarding whether and how social inequalities influence non-physical health outcomes such as cognitive impairment, particularly in the Canadian context. To address this gap, this study focused on the impact of racial disparities (white, non-white) on cognitive impairment among older adults in Canada and the extent to which these racial disparities operate through differences in socioeconomic and other resources. Data were drawn from the 2011 Canadian Community Health Survey. The study sample included 21,300 people aged 65 years or older. Multivariate regression analyses revealed that a racial gap in cognitive impairment does exist among older adults in Canada and that inequalities in education, income, food security and socially patterned behaviours (i.e., physical activity levels) represent major pathways through which these disparities operate. However, we were unable to show the effects of occupation and socially patterned behaviours like smoking and alcohol consumption on this gap. We conclude that the SDH approach helps us to see how health inequalities emanate from broader structural inequalities in society and therefore the need for policies directed at reducing social inequalities as a whole.

**RC25-JS-45.3**

HAQUE, EVE* (York University)

**Immigrant Language Training for Integration: Entrenching Linguistic and Social Inequalities**

Canadian census data reveals that in 2016 over 20% of the population had a non-official (that is not English or French) first language and that Canada admitted over 271,000 new immigrants, the highest level since 2010. These two facts dovetail in Canada’s integration strategy which is based on a national multilevel program of immigrant language training. The open advocacy of language for immigrants is exemplified in political statements, such as those made by Jason Kenney (previous Minister Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism, 2008-2013) where he comments on what integration means: “It means making sure that people who arrive in Canada are able as quickly as possible to have competency in one of our two official languages as a pathway to economic and social integration.” This common framing of integration is reflected in how the state resources are allocated for processes of integration for newcomers. From 2005 on, the federal government tripled immigrant settlement funding and most of these funds were allocated for official language adult immigrant language training programs (mainly for English).

In this paper, I want to explore how program learners, teachers and administrators interviewed at 11 different immigrant language training programs across Ontario understand this imperative for ‘integration’ via language training. I want to argue that it is clear that the government’s increased emphasis on official language training as the path to successful integration is in fact the commodification and narrowing of conceptions of linguistic interaction into an intimate concern of neoliberalizing self-responsibility. Specifically, couching the question of integration narrowly as one of official language proficiency belies the deeply racialized nature of the Canadian labour market as well as of citizenship and immigration policy.

**RC06-134.3**

HARAGUS, MIHAELA* (Babes-Bolyai University)

HARAGUS, PAUL-TEODOR (Babes-Bolyai University)

**Dimensions of Intergenerational Solidarity in Romanian Transnational Families**

Combining a national survey on 1500 elder Romanian parents (60 plus) with migrant children with semi-structured interviews with some of these parents, we investigate how intergenerational solidarity is remodelled in the context of transnational families. In our endeavour we combine the solidarity paradigm, which guided most of the research of the dyad parent-adult child, with a care circulation approach, specific to transnational family literature. We investigate different forms of intergenerational solidarity - associational (common activities), affectual (emotional closeness) and functional solidarity (exchange of support) - and factors that may limit or enhance intergenerational solidarity: needs and opportunities of parents and adult children, their family structure and the contextual-structural factors. Our investigation addresses at the same time the ways in which support is provided in transnational families: through direct provision with co-presence, direct provision at a distance, coordination, and delegation.

Our results show that intergenerational relations remain multidimensional and certain dimensions continue to be fulfilled through direct provision only, such as associational and affectual solidarity. Functional solidarity can additionally circulate across the family network, and associational solidarity becomes particularly important through its potential for other forms of intergenerational solidarity. Older parents and those with poor health are more likely to receive help and care, both in situations of co-presence, during migrant children’s visits home, and from a distance. They are also less likely to travel themselves abroad and to help their migrant children in the destination countries, especially with childcare. The inexistence of other adult children in home country increases the exchange of practical intergenerational support, mothers are more likely to offer practical support in destination countries, while fathers are more likely to help from a distance. Coordination and delegation of help and care appears in connection with the parents’ health, and involves mainly other family members.

**RC06-146.4**

HARAGUS, PAUL-TEODOR* (Babes-Bolyai University)

HARAGUS, MIHAELA (Babes-Bolyai University)

**Economic Wellbeing and Flows of Intergenerational Support in Eastern Europe**

Family solidarity has different motivations and manifestations in different social strata, and the socioeconomic status influence the intensity of intergenerational solidarity. From the reciprocity and altruism approaches we know that working class families are more involved in intergenerational exchanges than the upper classes. We can approach downward intergenerational solidarity from the perspective of status reproduction: parents invest in their children through intergenerational transfers in order to avoid their downward social mobility. Consequently, working class parents offer less financial support to their adult children, compared with upper class parents. All approaches (altruism, reciprocity or status reproduction) argue a more intense transfer for instrumental support in families with lower socioeconomic status.

Our intention was to investigate how social mobility is supported through intergenerational relations. For this we used data from Generations and Gender Programme (GGP) Wave1, for several Eastern European countries, focusing on three forms of support provided to family members: financial, emotional and instrumental. We used a synthetic index of material wellbeing, combining income and expenditure approach: total household income, two indicators of the ability of household to make its ends meet, the evaluation of the household ability to overcome financial difficulties and the satisfaction with the housing.

Results show that intergenerational solidarity seems to function distinctly in different social strata. We showed that in higher status families there is more financial support to an adult child. In some countries higher status families are less likely to offer instrumental support to their descendants. This confirms the idea of social class with a high socioeconomic status offer less downward intergenerational instrumental support. Regarding upward intergenerational transfers, we showed that higher status families provide more financial and emotional support to their parents and less instrumental support.

**RC30-546.1**

HARAYAMA, TETSU* (Toy University)

**Nurses’ Professional Worlds, a Comparison in France and Japan**

The movement called ‘Nurses’ Coordination’, which appeared in France October 1988, was based on the demand of social recognition. We observed that the care of the vulnerable, practiced mainly by women, needed their appreciation.

In Japan, the arrival of this feminism was delayed with regard to the French situation and the philosophy expressed in “The second sex” (1949). However, today, in Japan, nurses’ interruption of career has been questioned. Through two surveys conducted in 2008 and 2012, we could observe that nurses’ feminism and their need of appreciation should adapt to the current policy of reorganization of health care. From this point of view, we could ask about the following development: « from project of the establishment to establishment of the project » (Cf. Mossè, Le lit de Procuste, 1997).

We could speak also about certain possibilities of “nurses of advanced practices”, with diplomas by university at the level of master. These new practices, which could correspond to a new feminism, are considered as coordinating acts of caring patients in their complex life.
HABUSCH, MARTIN* (University of Kassel)
DRELLWING, MICHAEL (University of Kassel)

Dramas of Medicalization in Everyday Social Network Life

The term ‘mental health’ has become in many ways a catch-all term, most notably in institutions such as criminal justice and education. Next to the continuous legitimization of psychiatric ascriptions in medicine and other state institutions, there is the individual self-ascription on social media platforms, where psychiatric categories have become popular tools for self-identification. This development has introduced psychiatric labels into a market of meaning that often bypasses powerful organizational structures. The use of diagnostic psychiatric labeling has thereby expanded. While classical critical approaches often painted the diagnosed as the victims of powerful practices of others, the social market of self-diagnosis options makes users subject to a power structure of diagnostic ascriptions that is subtle: one that privileges continuous self-observation, self-labeling and, most importantly, constant efforts to socially control the interactions of the self and others in these interpretative ventures.

This presentation will discuss the expansion of the market for disease categories, using classical and contemporary critical work on psychiatry. We will use material from an empirical study in social networks to investigate individual dramatizations of the self through socially shared psychiatric discourse from “everyday social network life,” extending the catch-all nature of the vocabulary even further.

HARDERING, FRIEDERICK* (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Work Intensification, Alienation and the Role of Emotions

In recent years, processes of marketization have changed the world of work fundamentally. Even in the field of professional work, professionals report about work intensification, time pressure and feelings of meaninglessness at work. Although the notion of alienation is used to describe these changes of working experiences, only few studies have focused on understanding feelings of alienation at work in the context of work intensification. To fill this gap, this paper looks on experiences of alienation in high-stress working conditions. It specifically aims at understanding the role of emotions in experiences of alienation.

To understand the nexus of work intensification, alienation and emotions, in this paper the interviews with senior physicians with management responsibility are analyzed. As part of a research project on meaningful work, we conducted 20 semi-structured narrative based interviews on the working experience and work orientations with senior physicians in different university clinics. Based on analysis of these interviews, this paper answers the following questions: How can experiences of alienation be identified in qualitative interview material and what are their specifics? What is the difference between alienation and stress? What role do emotions play in the understanding of alienation processes? I show that feelings of alienation can be found in the field of alienation from self, alienation from work and alienation from others. In these three forms of alienation, the emotion of nostalgia plays a crucial role.

The paper offers deeper insights to the understanding of alienation in a changing world of work. Besides the empirical insights, theoretical questions about the construct of alienation are also highlighted.

HARRINGTON, PHIL* (University of Auckland)

Resetting the Paradigm for Professionals; Activists in the Lives of Citizens.

Professions lost position in an age of managerialism and austerity. They were caught in narratives from above and below as self-interested, ineffective, elite, and slow to respond to increasing inequality. They were susceptible to attack for their privilege and capture, their inability to sustain or defend services in the face of a hollowing out of public provision, and they were noted as lethargic in responding to complaints about poor and flawed practice. More concerns arise when training and qualifications, research and innovation are confined to the academy and the distance from theory to practice protracted and peer leadership diffused. Ethics and data and analysis can be esoteric matters debated away from sunlight and the distance from theory to practice protracted and peer leadership diffused.

This presentation will discuss the expansion of the market for disease categories, using classical and contemporary critical work on psychiatry. We will use material from an empirical study in social networks to investigate individual dramatizations of the self through socially shared psychiatric discourse from “everyday social network life,” extending the catch-all nature of the vocabulary even further.
RC02-66.4

HARPER, ANTONY (TONY)* (Benedictine University)

Punctuated Equilibrium As a Mode of Episodicic Change Characterizes the Macropattern of WORLD System Urbanization

In 1972 Eldridge and Gould proposed a model of episodic change characterizing the process of speciation. Since that initial publication, significant evidence has accumulated in support of their proposal. It is the position of this paper that a similar pattern, although with very different underlying mechanisms, exists for the process of world system urbanization, and it will be shown that periods of rapid change in the rates of world-system urbanization punctuate periods of stasis. Further, it will be inferred that these periods of punctuated change are the result of tipping points being exceeded during the previous periods of stasis. A preliminary math model of this process is presented which shows that the interaction of world system population, carrying capacity, and level of technology are capable of producing such punctuated patterns. These results suggest that this macropattern of urbanization in which stasis alternates with punctuations provide both a context in which to consider other world system processes and reciprocally can be a consequence of those processes. Chief among chief among these are Kondratieff cycles, cycles that have particular pertinence over the last several centuries. These cycles may act as potential ratchets in which the world-system is pushed toward some threshold, i.e. the aforementioned tipping points, that, when crossed, will result in a rapid improvement in the access to energy resources. This improved access to energy resources will among other things result in increased world-system urbanization.

RC28-510.3

HARRIS, KEVAN* (University of California-Los Angeles)

Did the 1979 Iranian Revolution Matter? Social Mobility in Iran across Three Generations

Do social revolutions alter social mobility? It is often assumed so, but our selection of historical cases is small to begin with. Drawing from the 2016 Iran Social Survey, a large, nationally representative survey (N=5005) conducted over phone from Tehran in November/December 2016, this paper adds another case to the literature on intergenerational social mobility in developing country contexts as well as a post-revolutionary context. For the case of the 1979 Iranian revolution, degree of revolution, often claim that poorer families experience a form of upward mobility via affirmative action in the years after the Iran-Iraq war (1980-88) through special access to education and employment quotas. Yet this claim has never been balanced against more common forms of transmission of status through family ties such as wealth or cultural capital. How did war-linked upward mobility fare against less politicalized forms of status and class preservation in the Islamic Republic of Iran?

The Iran Social Survey included questions about war participation in combat and non-combat roles for respondents, spouses, or fathers. As a result, Iran Social Survey data allows us to estimate the social demographics of war veterans, including family size, educational levels of parents, and occupational and educational status of male and female children. To preview the findings: processes of war-linked upward mobility did exist for a subset of families in the survey, controlling for other factors. Yet the degree of mobility is modest compared to two other processes of transmission: grandparents/landowners and parents’ land ownership and parents’ class status. In sum, as with many revolutions and wars, mass mobilization left a legacy of “social leveling” in Iranian society but the effects varied alongside other powerful forms of social stratification and inequality.
Performance Management and the Ethics of Office in Public Service

The implementation of New Public Management (NPM) instruments into public agencies was a key aspect of the welfare state reforms in Europe in the late 90s and early 2000s. Amongst them, management by objectives (MBO) has become a widespread strategy for the governance of employment agencies. In Germany, the so-called “Hartz reforms” (2003-05) aimed at more effective, efficient, and less bureaucratic employment services. To accomplish this goal, the German Federal Employment Agency and its subsidiary bodies have systematically integrated MBO and accounting into leadership and labour processes. Since then, every local employment agency has to achieve specified key figures. Recently, however, the German Federal Audit Office questioned this managerial model. The auditors alluded to MBO’s potential to undermine social rights by rewarding target gaming over true and fair strategies. This, in turn, would favour the provision of employment services to people that are easy to place with a job while disregarding the more disadvantaged. By this impulse from the organizational environment the discursive field about MBO and accounting has become an arena for debates about the prioritizing of different values in administrative behaviour and in organizational life. Based on semi-structured interviews conducted with employees in German Employment Agencies, this paper scans the different ways of submission, adaption, and resistance to management practices. Ethical issues in the provision of employment services could arise in consequence of orders that are occasionally tricky. Thus, the paper asks what “office holding” means under the conditions of performance management, what kind of ethical foundations are virulent in decision making in frontline delivery of social policies, and what ethical and social potential could lie in a revitalization of an “ethics of office”. 

Bulk of abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC22-409.1
HARTH, JONATHAN* (Universität Witten/Herdecke)

“Crazy Wisdom” and Its Risky Polyvalence. Empirical Insights into the Didactics of Tibetan Buddhism

The didactics of “crazy wisdom” are regarded as a means of transforming epistemic attitudes. As a special teaching style, it aims on the dissociation of ontological concepts of the student and produces a close bond with the teacher (Sharapan & Härkönen, 2017). At the same time, the students are left in uncertainty about how they should understand the ambiguous, polyvalent meaning of it.

The prominent case of the Tibetan teacher Sogyal Rinpoche makes it clear that crazy wisdom may lead to great difficulties on the part of the adepts (Bell, 2002). By referring to “crazy wisdom,” a spiritual teacher can make all sorts of apparently dissonant or ruthless statements if this helps his student on the way to enlightenment. At the same time these masters stand above all criticism, for who understands what is going on in an enlightened spirit? Following the self-description of the Buddhist organization Rigpa, Sogyal Rinpoche, the (recently retired) head of this school, represents such a personality.

The empirical data presented here, is part of the research project «Buddhism in the West» (Vogd/Harth, 2015) and provides insights into the difficulties of the concept of “crazy wisdom” which in this case lead to the multiple abuse of the teacher’s power (Sperry & Littlefair, 2017). Two cases from our empirical data clarify the polyvalence of “crazy wisdom”:

1) an interview with a novice will be used to reconstruct how the student’s contact with the teaching methods is reflectively observed and integrated in her practice. Here, it becomes clear that the “crazy” actions are characterized by a specific state of in-between.
2) the doubting of this didactics will be further clarified by an interview with a non-academic family background.
**RC34-625.2**

HASE UETA, MARIANA* (University of Campinas)

BRAGA, THIAGO* (UC Davis)

**A Tale of Youth and Institutions: Second Modernity in China and Brazil**

Even though Ulrich Beck’s theory on the Risk Society was developed in German specific context, the methodological cosmopolitanism inaugurates a framework that has been very worldwide, especially to understand the development of the modernizing emerging countries. However, it is necessary to problematize the insertion of each country in the modernization and individualization process in accordance to the specificities of each context (Yan, 2010).

According to Beck & Grande (2010) “all paths of modernization are confronted with the problem of how to guide people and how to guide it to be possible to enable individuals, groups, and classes to come to terms with the risks, uncertainties, and threats produced by social transformation”. From this perspective, they develop three models based on the contrasting role played by institutions, of each country in the modernization and individualization process, to understand the development and consequences of social processes.

Hence, the positive and proper ties with the host society will have a good effect on the future country and will help the youth to better integrate and find their role. The problem of integration and the development of the dichotomy between different Chinese and Brazilian institutional frameworks, the three models, will have to be carefully analyzed.

The data analyzed is part of the first Sino-Brazilian survey in Social Sciences “Jovens Universitários em um Mundo em Transformação: uma pesquisa sino-brasileira” (2016) that researched the perceptions and values of young university students in both countries. This research will contribute not only to shed light on important issues experienced by the Youth and values they share (Dwyer, 2016; Nakano, Sato, & Chen, 2016), but also contribute to the scholarship on reflexive modernization and individualization processes from a developing world perspective.

**RC25-JS-40.6**

HASEBE, MIKA* (Meiji Gakuin University)

**Japanese Ability of Indo-Chinese Refugees and Their Social Networks with the Japanese Society**

Japen had experienced to accept Indo-Chinese refugees since 1978 upon Cabinet approval. Since then, 11,319 people from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia had been admitted to resettle in Japan. Of that number, quite a few people decided to live in Japan with permanent resident visa. And their community now includes pensioners who have lived Japan for 40 years, as well as the second and the third generation.

One previous research shows that their ability of Japanese reading and writing, especially for Kanji is highly related to their employment status, either regular or irregular employment. However, longer period of stay in Japan does not necessarily lead to their good command of Japanese. Then what does make difference in Japanese ability?

In language acquisition, there are several factors will make a difference in its result, such as motivation, educational experience of the learners, or the method the learners take. In this research, however, I assume that learners having social networks with the host society will make differences in Japanese acquisition. Thus the aim of this presentation is to examine the role of social network with the Japanese society on acquiring Japanese.

The presentation will be on the data which is extracted from an on-going oral history collecting from Indo-Chinese refugees living in Kanagawa prefecture. Oral histories are mainly collected from the first generation and the second generation. The focus will be on their narratives on their way of language learning as well as their relation to the host society.

The presentation will conclude that especially for the younger second generation, the positive and proper ties with the host society will have a good effect on their educational and Japanese language attainment.

**RC24-447.1**

HASEGAWA, KOICHI* (Tohoku University)

**What is the Responsibility of Our Generation on Nuclear Waste Disposal Site**

Every country which operates nuclear power plants agonizes over the consensus building on the location of final disposal sites for high-level radioactive nuclear waste. Especially in earthquake-prone Japan, are there suitable sites? Japanese government has been stressing that our generation has to find and decide the suitable site as soon as possible. Putting off the decision is not permitted. The government has said the early decision is our urgent responsibility.

But, is it right? What is the real responsibility of our generation? The radioactive waste disposal issue is definitely not a simple problem requiring a technological solution, as assumed by the supporters of nuclear energy. Basing on news clippings, documents and participant observations, a long year case study in Rokkasho village where nuclear fuel recycling sites are located and analyzing the political reality after Fukushima nuclear accident, this paper reply to this question.

Japan’s nuclear waste policy is facing the dead-end. The policy line of the nuclear fuel cycle, reprocessing and plutonium use, has become clearly untenable. The reprocessing of nuclear fuel to extract plutonium and uranium resources by reprocessing has been criticized due to safety concerns, high costs and nuclear proliferation risks. A radical shift in Japan’s reprocessing policy, the determination to stop the reprocessing project to avoid increasing the surplus plutonium, is being demanded at this very moment. The early determination to go forward to denuclearization following Germany and Taiwan is the real responsibility of our generation and the way to the real sustainable future.

**RC06-141.2**

HASS, BAT SHEVA* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

**The Moslimas: Pushing the Limits of Dutchness and Processing the Religious Experience of Muslim Women in the Netherlands: Amsterdam in the Early 21st Century**

This work is a case study focused on the Netherlands and the lives of its Muslim women. The Netherlands has specific accuracies, affected by the historical memory of the country as one of tolerance regarding divisions between different religious groups and historical events related to society and immigration. Combined with natural disasters in the world and the rise of Islam, the topic of denuclearization following Germany and Taiwan is the real responsibility of our generation and the way to the real sustainable future.

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**RC15-295.4**

HASTINGS, AQUA* (University of Newcastle)

**Conceptualisations of Healing in Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicine: An Outback Australian Study**

The value of Traditional Complementary and Alternative Medicine (TCAM) in providing accessible and culturally acceptable health care, especially in remote areas, has been recognised by the World Health Organisation. Worldwide, attitudes and beliefs govern people's access to TCAM more than affordability or validity. Nevertheless, little is known about what this means in specific settings. This study focuses on an Outback Australian town characterised by health inequalities and a diversity of sociocultural groups. A constructionist research approach and feminist theoretical framework have been used to understand the healing experiences of 30 TCAM providers. These in-depth interviews were analysed thematically. Theories of biomedical dominance have been applied to explain why some practices and experiences of healing are recognised and others overlooked in health care systems. Findings show that experiences of healing are contingent on the ideological, personal, social, cultural, political, geographical and cosmological factors that permeate daily life in the remote setting. These experiences lead to conceptualisations of healing that fall far outside of conventional notions found in public health models, and may explain the high prevalence of TCAM use in remote areas which are situated far from regulatory health care structures. Because the holistic premise of TCAM extends beyond the ‘absence of disease’, there is possibility that TCAM may provide novel paradigms and solutions that will broaden biomedical outlooks and offer culturally acceptable solutions to improve public health. This study aims to fill a gap in sociological investigation by enhancing understanding of the ways in which healing is conceptualised in a remote context. Use of feminist theories has added a multidimensional conceptual framework that enables recognition of marginalised experiences, thereby extending the parameters of academic concepts of health care and allowing new insights to emerge.
In this presentation, I will consider such cases not as a problem of moral commitment but as a problem of rationality of economic system. Then, credibility and accessibility will be regarded as the new externalities, and governance will be to create a platform for promoting internalization it into the market.

**RC18-337.4**

HATHAZY, PAUL* (CONICET)

**Democratic Political Transition and Re-Securitization: A Comparative Analysis of Argentina and Chile**

In this presentation I comparatively analyze the process of re-securitization from National Security to Citizen security in post-authoritarian Argentina and Chile. Debunking that narratives that assume a displacement of “national security” by “citizen security” rhetorics, problems, policies and agencies in the national political arenas after the transition to democracy, here I show that the process is better described as complex combination of symbolic subordination of certain problems and a multiplicity of reconversion strategies of different agents in the new political arena, and in particular in the new space of relations structure around new security threat. I trace the evolution of the main categories from “national” to “citizen” security and their differential combinations in state policies and programs, as well as the reconversion strategies of main police forces in each case. I draw on documentary and interview data, analyzing the first decade after transition to democracy in each case.

**RC24-450.1**

HAUFE, NADINE* (Vienna University of Technology)

**Understanding Consumers Behaviour – a Further Step Towards Greener and Sustainable Consumption**

Every day millions of consumer decisions are made which have a worldwide impact. Despite the expansion of green consumption in western countries the negative impact of private consumption and purchasing behaviour of consumers on global working conditions, the consumption of resources and the supply of goods is great and continues to increase.

1. Individual consumption and the purchase of green products are influenced by many factors and show big variety between individuals, even within the same age, income and work status in the spatial scope. Understanding these differences is important for developing new green products, programs and policy concepts to promote a socially responsible and sustainable consumption.

2. Sociology assumes that it is possible to describe and explain behavioural differences with features of social inequality. Research into social stratification in modern societies has shown that the complexity of social activities cannot be explained by socio demographic and socio-economic variables alone. Attitudinal variables, such as lifestyle, and milieu-based approaches have thus finally been introduced in order to explain and understand individual behaviour and consumption more in depth, and to segment the population into meaningful (target) groups (e.g. market research). Although none of the approaches can claim absolute superiority, these individual-based approaches show advantages in providing a step further towards greener and sustainable consumption.

This contribution explains theoretically why a differentiated view of consumers is important and gives an overview of various segmentation approaches. A case study in Vienna compares different approaches of segmentation and significance of socio-demographic and socio-economic approaches for the explanation and understanding of green consumption in the field of residential energy consumption and mobility behaviour.

**RC40-704.1**

HAUSLIK, DARC* (Washington State University)

**Prosumers, Activists, or Simply Hungry? a Qualitative Analysis of Dumpster Diving in Olympia, Washington**

It is widely known that consumption and production in late capitalism are increasingly problematic processes from the standpoints of ecological sustainability and social justice. Amidst seemingly intractable flaws in these existing systems, one promising trend is the rise of the ‘prosumer’. Prosumption refers to a synthesis of production and consumption and is generating a model of capitalism marked by abundance rather than scarcity. However, few studies have examined prosumption among the food insecure. Research and public protest have drawn attention to two major shortcomings in the food system: food insecurity and food waste. While an apparent contradiction, modern consumer capitalism has produced a system wherein roughly 10% of the U.S. population is food insecure while more than 33% of all food produced annually is wasted. This paper looks at the complex rise of ‘dumpster diver’ as a prosumer identity and situates prosumption in relation to other forms of protest. Using interviews with 30 homeless or low-income dumpster divers supplemented with ethnographic field work, I analyze the strategies of discourse and boundary work infused with the practice of dumpster diving for food. Dumpster diving as a tool used by the poor to challenge the food system as well as an act of resistance against the capitalist system. The dumpster diver is not simply an individual responding to market failures but is a political actor using dumpster diving as a means of resistance.
research involving computational technology within the fields of somatics, dance, and music. We propose an approach that is contextual or site-responsive, and improvisational, acknowledging the complex and dynamic relationships at play between bodies in an environment, and one that celebrates the different ways in which agents make sense of the world through embodied experiences that are socioculturally situated.

RC16-314.3

HAYES, MATTHEW* (St. Thomas University)

Cosmopolitan Dispositions As Meaning-Making Narratives in Transnational Situations

This paper takes up cosmopolitan narratives as cultural codes that justify and give meaning to transnational experiences. It is intended as a critique and corrective of many empirical approaches that operationalize cosmopolitanism as a form of cultural capital. The paper is based on the experiences narrated by French European (France, Belgium, Switzerland) and Italian migrants who have relocated transnationally to Morocco, a French colonial protectorate between 1912 and 1956. These 'lifestyle migrants,' most relocating to build a new or better lifestyle in a different culture, recognize their relative privilege in postcolonial space, and develop practices and dispositions that attempt to mediate the cultural and economic differences so as to optimize their reception in the receiving community. Cosmopolitan openness, a specific type of moral disposition towards the receiving community, helps migrants narrate their transnationalism in terms that emphasize their acquisition of appropriate, cosmopolitan cultural dispositions, as opposed to others, who do it wrong. Yet, nearly all respondents use these codes, which are organized in binary ways and discipline the 'expat' community. Data is drawn from 22 qualitative interviews conducted in French (n=16) and Italian (n=6) with lifestyle migrants in Marrakesh and Essaouira, conducted in the winter of 2017. This fieldwork illustrates the importance that European lifestyle migrants place on openness to cultural difference and of avoiding ethnocentric comportment as ways of making sense of and justifying their transnational relocations. Yet, these narratives contrast with other dispositions and narratives that present important continuities with colonial emplacement, and that contradict stated cosmopolitan aims.

RC11-221.5

HAYES, MATTHEW* (Canada Research Chair, Global and International Studies)

Offshoring Retirement: Lifestyle Migration, Expressive Individualism and the Future of Aging

This paper draws on interviews with North American transnational retirement or lifestyle migrants in Cuenca, Ecuador, who seek out a lower income community in which to enjoy a specific form of lifestyle. These dominant cultural forms of aging require time and money in order to achieve, leading a growing number of financially vulnerable North American 'baby boomers' to pursue their later life course in low income countries—many in Latin America. The pursuit of these codes is organized in binary ways and discipline the 'expat' community. Data is drawn from 22 qualitative interviews conducted in French (n=16) and Italian (n=6) with lifestyle migrants in Marrakesh and Essaouira, conducted in the winter of 2017. This fieldwork illustrates the importance that European lifestyle migrants place on openness to cultural difference and of avoiding ethnocentric comportment as ways of making sense of and justifying their transnational relocations. Yet, these narratives contrast with other dispositions and narratives that present important continuities with colonial emplacement, and that contradict stated cosmopolitan aims.

RC08-164.2

HE, YIJIN* (Beijing University of Technology)

From Community Studies to Hometown Studies: Imagining Chinese Society Via Research Method

In the 1930s, Chinese sociologists imported community studies with functionalism for observing Chinese society systematically and theoretically. Native scholars adapted this method from Radcliffe-Brown, Robert Park, Bronislaw Malinowski, and other Western scholars. Some of their works earned Chinese sociological international reputation. As described by Maurice Freedman, before the World War II, beyond North America and Western Europe, ‘China was the seat of the most flourishing sociology in the world’

Nevertheless, some questions arise in the Chinese context when practicing this method. Even though community studies has been treated as a powerful way to draw a holistic picture of Chinese social system, there was no Chinese translation of ‘community’ at that time. And thus, looking for a Chinese equivalent of community became the first step to complete. Diverse significances and interpretations have been injected into the Chinese understanding of community. In community studies, and ‘village’ finally was regarded as the most suitable research object for Chinese community studies. This approach is different from the traditions of urban sociology and social anthropology in community studies. More important, most scholars conducted community studies by telling stories of their home- town. Some even were lack of empirical fieldwork, and were in the form of novel.

This study would unfold the trajectory of conducting community studies in the Chinese context by arguing that method is not a transparent research device can be easily duplicated to anywhere. The adaptations of community studies in China not only reveals how native scholars imagining Chinese society via research method, but also implies the politics of research method in the field.

RC02-JS-56.2

HEARN, JEFF* (University of Huddersfield)

STRID, SOFIA (Centre for Feminist Social Studies)

DELAUNAY, MARINE (Centre Emile Durkheim, Bordeaux University)

Losing Violence in Translation: Theorising Gender Violence Regimes.

This paper critically interrogates the concept of gender violence regime, and how welfare state regimes translate, or not, into gender violence regimes. We begin with clarification of concepts and meanings of welfare/gender system/order/ regime, explaining why we focus on ‘regime’. Despite the significance of violence, mainstream social sciences and social theory have often either avoided it or underestimated its importance (special issues Current Sociology, 61(2013; 64(4)2016 address such changes in theorising). Welfare state regime research (Esping-Andersen), including gender regimes, has generated different frames, reflecting debate on naming and framing the problem. They have often concluded that some welfare regimes are more women-friendly than others. However, evidence gathered for these conclusions often exclude violence and anti-violence responses; welfare state regime research has thereby overlooked one of the most substantial, deep-rooted causes and consequences of gendered inequalities.

The paper utilises existing survey data to examine how changing welfare state regime typologies, developed by Esping-Andersen and taken further by feminist research, translate or not, into a gender violence typology: when violence is introduced, are previous results still valid? We draw on collective work within major research programmes (EUFPS “Coordination Action on Human Rights Violations” CAHRV 2004-2007; EUFPS “Quality in Gender+ Equality Policy in Europe” QUNG 2006-2011; Swedish Research Council “Feminist Theorising of Confrontational, Transversal Dialogue and New Synergies” 2012-2017), and interpret their findings to theoretically address and develop typologies of welfare state regime and gender violence regime.

The paper takes up challenges in taking violence, especially violence against women, seriously by addressing changes in: 1) welfare state structuring; 2) the aspects of its cultural traditions depict racial stereotypes (e.g. Zwarte Piet/Black Peter), occurring within the context of more visible signs of migration and an ongoing reluctance to accept its historical role in the transatlantic slave-trade. Despite this, Rotterdam has incorporated the musical and cultural diversity of its population (including migrants from Cape Verde, Antilles, Surinam, Turkey and Morocco) and has maintained its reputation as a cosmopolitan city, depicting the importance of cultural openness and ethnically diverse forms of creativity. Bristol, is also subjected to its own internal critique, often spearheaded by musicians and artists, regarding the city's refusal to formally apologise for its role in the transatlantic slave trade. To this day, heritage sites, street names and key city buildings retain their nominal links to this history. In spite of this history, Bristol developed a reputation for being a city at ease with its ethnic diversity and for producing culturally syncretic music as an outcome of the exchange of musical and cultural traditions and styles between diverse musicians. Our paper will take a more comparative look at the cosmopolitan cities Bristol and Rotterdam: this will provide analytical insights about the past and future role that music has played in transforming the dominant narratives of these port cities.

RC54-JS-38.2

HAYNES, JO* (University of Bristol)

BERKERS, PAUWKE* (Erasmus University)

The Cultural Politics of Port Cities: Insights from Bristol and Rotterdam

Rotterdam and Bristol are roughly similar sized (by population) port cities in Europe with ethnically diverse populations associated with successive migration flows. Rotterdam has been experiencing waves of protest in relation to whether
place of violence in contemporary state regulation, gender relations, and their intersection; and 3) configurations of violence and responses thereto, including criminal justice system responses to violence against women. In sum, the paper critically considers the contribution of the concept of gender violence regime.

**RC14-266.4**

HEARN, JEFF* (Management and Organization, Hanken School of Economics)

HALL, MATTHEW (Ulster University)

_Revengers Pornography: Non-Consensual, Online, Contested_

Facilitated by developments in technologies, non-consensual posting of sexually explicit visuals and texts of someone else for revenge, entertainment or political motives – so-called revenge pornography – has become a global phenomenon. Revenge porn is an urgent problem posted online very largely by men (c.90%), deploying discourses of masculinities, and directed against current partners, (ex-) friends of both victims and perpetrators, and people known to the victim. People seeking revenge may also set out to deter others from being sexually interested in their current or ex-partner. Sexually suggestive or explicit images and videos need not be of someone known to the poster; strangers and internet hackers may sometimes target celebrity victims. Revenge pornography appears in varied forms of online and offline locations and formats, including specific revenge porn sites, pornographic websites that allow the uploading of amateur images and videos, along with mainstream platforms, such as Facebook and Tumblr. The impact on victims is profound regarding physical and psychological health and well-being with reports of some taking their own life. This paper draws partly on discursive analysis of more than 12,000 texts accompanying explicit images posted on the largest revenge porn specific website, ‘MyEx.com’ (Revenge Pornography, Routledge, 2018). We show the complex ways in which perpetrators invoke, and deploy, gender- and sexuality-based discourses to blame and hurt the victim. We go on to present multi-dimensional sociological analysis of the phenomenon, considering alternative theoretical framings, e.g. gendered violence/abuse; cyberbullying; pornography of media; digital dehumanization and normalization of online hate speech; homosocial exchange; imagined audiences; men’s access to ‘more information’ about and sexual evaluation of women; micro-techno-masculinities. These approaches inform what might be done to curb revenge porn, including legislative/policy frameworks, technological responses, awareness-raising, victim/ survivor support, perpetrator re-education, and social movement, especially feminist, activism that contest the phenomenon and aim to make it unthinkable.

**RC32-582.2**

HEATH, MELANIE* (McMaster University)

_Coming Out of the Shadows: How the French Government Regulates Citizenship for Migrant Women in Polygynous Unions_

Cynthia Joseph (2013, 2014) made significant contributions to scholarship on how migrant women shape their identities to negotiate the social, cultural, and political boundaries of dominant national discourses and structures in their receiving countries. Her research uncovered the marked and unmarked work in which migrant women engage to acquire citizenship as an interplay of structure and agency (Lamont and Molnar 2002). This paper builds on Joseph’s scholarship to examine the processes of visible and invisible boundary work that shape the inclusion and exclusion of migrant women in France who live or have lived in a polygynous union of one man and more than one wife (Pachucki, Pendergrass, and Lamont 2007). Drawing on 40 in-depth interviews with migrant women and men, representatives of organizations, activists, social workers, and government officials, this paper examines the interplay of state policy, gender hierarchies, sexual regulation, and individual agency involved in the boundary work that shapes or blocks pathways to citizenship and national belonging for migrant women in a polygynous family structure. By identifying the social processes at play in regulating this outlawed patriarchal family form, this analysis uncovers how state governance can provide autonomy to some migrant women, while pushing others further into the shadows outside the legal structures of society.

**RC06-JS-12.3**

HEATH, MELANIE* (McMaster University)

FETNER, TINA (McMaster University)

BRAIMOH, JESSICA (McMaster University)

BROWN, NIKKI-MARIE (McMaster University)

_Negotiating the Tuxedo Wedding: The Division of Wedding Labor for Men in Same-Sex and Straight Marriages_

The wedding industrial complex has long marketed the consumption of weddings based on heteronormative gender roles, expecting men to do little more wedding labor than sporting a tuxedo. In contrast, women have been characterized as ‘bridezillas’ who control every aspect of the ‘bride’s day’ and are expected to do all the emotional kinship labor. Research on the division of wedding labor confirms that conservative gender ideologies push heterosexual women to see weddings as being for women, not couples, and brides as the natural organizers of weddings (Humble, Zvonkovic, and Walker 2008; Sniezek 2005). In contrast, women who participate in same-sex weddings are more likely to resist heteronormativity and traditional gender roles (Fetner and Heath 2016). To date, research has not considered how men negotiate the division of wedding labor and the emotional kinship work that is entailed in straight and same-sex weddings. How do the gender strategies in the wedding division of labor differ among heterosexual and non-heterosexual men? To answer this question, we draw on in-depth interviews with 23 men who participated in same-sex weddings and 23 men who participated in straight weddings. We find that negotiating the tuxedo wedding is a complex process shaped by men’s social location and gender ideologies. Confirming previous research on straight couples, we find that heterosexual men generally rely on the bride to do emotional kinship labor and organize the big day. For same-sex couples, we find that gender ideology connects to power dynamics within the relationship, meaning that wedding labor falls on the shoulders of men who perform marginalized masculinities. We analyze what these findings mean for understanding the relationship between gender, race, class, and heteronormativity.

**RC35-641.5**

HECHT, KATHARINA* (LSE)

_Economic Evaluation and Top Income Earners’ Perceptions of Economic Inequality_

Economic research has demonstrated that the richest 1 percent in terms of income and wealth are increasing their relative advantage (Atkinson et al., 2011; Piketty, 2014). However, there is little empirical research on the role of cultural processes including evaluation in (re)producing economic inequality at the top of the income distribution (Lamont et al., 2014; McCall, 2013). My study highlights the importance of the evaluative processes which are narrated as constituting top incomes for top income earners’ perceptions of economic inequality. To understand how top income earners understand economic inequality, I interviewed and surveyed 30 UK-based participants. My main finding is that participants’ perceptions of top income shares closely relate to their views on the production of top incomes for which evaluative processes based on economic ideas of the market are key. A majority of participants termed ‘economic evaluators’, explain that top incomes are the result of rational, economic evaluation processes based on the idea that the ‘market’ is the best instrument to determine the economic value of individuals’ contribution. Economic reward is viewed as reflecting social contribution, as in the neoclassical marginal productivity theory of income distribution (McGoey, 2017). Hence economic, quantifiable ‘value’ is seen as enmeshed with moral, cultural ‘values’ (Skeggs, 2003). The most notable evaluative practice which participants refer to is the assessment of performance pay, which includes formulas for traders’ bonuses and hedge fund returns. It is precisely these practices of performance-based remuneration which have been shown to be associated with increased wage inequality in the US and the UK (Angelas et al., 2016). I argue that inequality is made sense of as well as ‘rationalized’ through the economically ‘rational’ evaluative practice of performance pay (Bourdieu, 1986).

**RC02-53.7**

HECHT, KATHARINA* (LSE)

_The Market Will Find a Level: Perceptions of Economic Inequality at the Top End of the Income and Wealth Distributions in the UK_

Following in the tradition of research on ‘elite’ perceptions of inequality (Reis and Moore, 2005), my research investigates how economic inequality, measured by top income and wealth shares, is perceived by the top 1 percent of income earners. In the UK, the social market economy in which firms coordinate their activities primarily via hierarchies and competitive market arrangements (Hall and Sokside, 2001 p.8), the distribution of income and wealth has become more unequal since the 1970s. Specifically, top income shares, the share of the top 1 percent in total national income have increased. Top wealth shares, the share of the top 1 percent in total wealth have also increased though less dramatically.

How are these recent increases in economic inequality understood and experienced by those with top incomes and wealth? I will answer this question by presenting findings from a mixed-methods doctoral study in which 90 UK top income participants share their experiences primarily via hierarchies and competitive market arrangements (Hall and Sokside, 2001 p.8), the distribution of income and wealth has become more unequal since the 1970s. Specifically, top income shares, the share of the top 1 percent in total national income have increased. Top wealth shares, the share of the top 1 percent in total wealth have also increased though less dramatically.

How are these recent increases in economic inequality understood and experienced by those with top incomes and wealth? I will answer this question by presenting findings from a mixed-methods doctoral study in which 90 UK top income participants share their experiences primarily via hierarchies and competitive market arrangements (Hall and Sokside, 2001 p.8), the distribution of income and wealth has become more unequal since the 1970s. Specifically, top income shares, the share of the top 1 percent in total national income have increased. Top wealth shares, the share of the top 1 percent in total wealth have also increased though less dramatically.
This paper studies the formation and demise of the humanitarian corridor using interviews and documents from actors involved in the humanitarian response, including government officials, officials from international organizations, and humanitarian aid workers from both Croatian and international NGOs.

Croatia’s response to the Syrian refugee crisis was unusual because of the decentralized nature of the humanitarian corridor. Because the government allowed the flow of refugees through its transportation and camp system, Croatia was able to bypass human traffickers and profiteers attempting to take advantage of refugees. Croatia was able to avoid many pitfalls common to humanitarian responses by focusing on communication and cooperation among different groups.

However, my research shows the contradictions of a government-led humanitarian response. Such a centralized response allowed the government to act as an arbiter of humanitarian aid, determining which groups were allowed to give aid, what groups were allowed to provide aid, where they were allowed to give it, and who had access to refugees. This lack of independence became problematic once the government and humanitarian organizations began to diverge in their principles of refugee care. The centralization of the humanitarian response was the driver of both the success and the demise of the humanitarian corridor.

HEIDINGER, LOANNA* (University of Western Ontario)
Cumulative Histories of Co-Occurring Childhood Adversities and Trajectories of Psychological Distress in Adulthood

Childhood stressors often do not occur as isolated circumstances; instead, adverse childhood experiences tend to co-occur, resulting in an accumulation of developmental risks. This study examines the significant impact of cumulative childhood adversity on mental health. The enduring impact of cumulative childhood adversity on mental health is well documented in the literature; however, data constraints dictating the number and types of adversities included in studies have contributed to the exclusion of important contextual stressors, such as neighbourhood and school environment adversities, that have been linked to adult mental health. In addition, recent evidence reveals heterogeneity among adverse childhood experiences that cannot be captured using a simple sum score, the most commonly used measure of cumulative childhood adversity.

The present study utilizes 14 years of data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics Childhood Retrospective Circumstances Study to examine the impact of heterogenous histories of co-occurring childhood adversities on long-term trajectories of adult psychological distress. First, seven latent classes of distinct patterns of cumulative childhood adversity were identified using 25 indicators of adversity across multiple childhood domains. Next, latent growth curve modeling was used to examine the effects of the latent classes of cumulative childhood adversity on trajectories of psychological distress from early to late adulthood. The results indicate that respondents with a high probability of experiencing any adversity during childhood, regardless of latent class membership, reported higher levels of distress in adulthood. However, only membership in the class with a high probability of experiencing multiple adversities across different childhood domains significantly increased psychological distress over time. The findings suggest that there are variations in the experience of the accumulation of adverse childhood experiences and that important implications for long-term levels of psychological distress. Latent class analysis captures the heterogeneity in patterns of multiple, co-occurring adverse childhood experiences that sum scores cannot, and which may lead to model misspecification.

HEIKKILÄ, RIE* (University of Tampere)
Leisure Engagement and Disengagement in Contemporary Finland

What does cultural disengagement – the non-consumption of cultural activities – mean in an egalitarian Nordic country such as Finland? How is the leisurely life of the culturally disengaged constructed, and how do they motivate their choices? While the benefits of culturally active life are well known, little is done to understand better the reasons behind cultural disengagement. Research on leisure has recently highlighted the rise of different cultural consumption patterns that challenge the classic theories on class-based hierarchies on taste. Cultural disengagement, most of the attention has been focused on active rather than passive cultural consumers. This paper aims to fill that void and explore the reasons behind cultural disengagement and low cultural participation in contemporary Finland. Furthermore, it asks how cultural policy could function better and more effectively. Existing research proves that culturally disengaged groups are difficult to reach through quantitative methods. Therefore, this project will draw on rich qualitative data: 20 focus groups interviews will be collected among groups and individuals already recognized as culturally disengaged by previous research. The interviews will focus on leisure in general and then more specifically on cultural domains (e.g., music, literature, and sports) – being more the perspectives of traditional spectatorship and home-based participation. It might be expected that cultural disengagement is linked to lack of time or economical resources, or suitable possibilities of cultural participation close to home. On a deeper level, cultural disengagement could be a symbolic struggle against established lifestyles. In this way, this project will problematize the concept of “cultural...
participation* altogether. This investigation will provide empirical data and a deeper understanding of the leisure time of the culturally disengaged, offering key information for policy-makers and cultural institutions to deploy new strategies and actions in a context of economic crisis and cuts in several fields of public services.

**RC13-258.5**

HEIKKINEN, SATU* (Karlstad University)
OLSSON, EVA (Karlstad University)

Social Dancing in Later Life: The Life Course, Historical Time and Serious Leisure

Research on dancing in later life has mainly focused on the health promoting effects of dance and in a lesser extent on its social meanings. A life course perspective has seldom been applied. Especially the influence of historical time has been neglected and dancing through life is usually described by a pre-given pattern. In this article we focus on social dancing in later life in a life course perspective in order to include historical time in the analysis. 44 qualitative interviews were conducted with older dancing adults in Sweden. The study illustrates how the older adults, regardless of age, have been influenced by the high popularity of folk dance in Sweden in the 1970s and 1980s. This dance wave was part of the green movement and spread in several countries. However, depending on age there are some variations in the influence as some were taught to dance in their forties when they were enrolled by the wave. The study also illustrates how several interviewees simultaneously have several dances as leisure, or have shifted between different dances during life as a response to new life events such as getting children or a new spouse. The study challenges homogenous views of older people as well as of dancing through life.

**RC01-39.2**

HEINECKEN, LINDY* (University of Stellenbosch)
FERREIRA, RIALIZE (University of South Africa (UNISA), Pretoria.)

From Military Profession, to NO Profession: The Plight of Former White Military Veterans

In South Africa a special Department of Military Veterans linked to the Department of Defence was established in 2009 to oversee the welfare of military veterans. This came about after many former veterans from the revolutionary forces, who fought against the Apartheid state started to protest and demand compensation for the sacrifices they made during the liberation struggle. There has been considerable focus on this group of military veterans, significantly less so on military veterans who fought for the former Apartheid state. Although many former military personnel have found alternative employment, especially in the growing security sector, many who took early retirement severance packages are destitute. They have joined the growing number of poor whites in the country who are homeless and live in abject poverty. The aim of this research is to uncover what contributed to their inability to re-integrate back into civil society by looking at the effect that the military institution had on their military habitus and identity. Beyond this, we hope to uncover what has contributed to their economic, social and political isolation in the new democratic South Africa in order to gain a better understanding of the degree of marginalization they experience. While much has been written on military veterans internationally, this has only recently been highlighted as a matter of national concern in the country.

**RC24-450.23**

HEINRICHs, HARALD* (Leuphana University Lüneburg)

Governmental Sustainability Strategies and Policies: More Than a Toothless Tiger?

Since its beginnings in 1992 the (mainstream) discourse on sustainable development and sustainability transition has strongly focused on the paradigm of multi-stakeholder governance. This guiding vision of sustainability governance has its roots in the age of neoliberalization, deregulation and globalization at the end of the 1980ties and the beginning of the 1990ties after the breakdown of the Soviet Union. Apparent limits of state-led political steering where diagnosed and the power of societal (self-)governance beyond and even without the state were propagated. However, this approach itself has obviously limits in driving the sustainability transition: planetary boundaries keep on being transgressed and social sustainability, especially concerning social inequality, has increased in many regions around the world. In recent years the importance of state institutions for coping with societal crisis and driving societal transformation has been proven, for example in the aftermath of the global financial crises, in energy and electric mobility transition policies up to the transformative power of environmental policies in China - even though critically discussed. And the global adoption of the Transformation Agenda 2030 of the United Nations including the call for national sustainability strategies point to the key role of state institutions for leading and guiding sustainability transitions. Against this re-newed focus on the role of state institutions for sustainable development this paper takes a critical look at the practice and potential of governmental sustainability strategies. Based on conceptual approaches of institutional theory and practice theory as well as on empirical findings from German case studies at the local, regional and national level it will be discussed, to what extent governmental sustainability strategies and policies are more than a toothless tiger and what it needs to become practically relevant and effective.

**RC07-JS-34.2**

HEISKALa, RISTO* (University of Tampere)

For a Holistic Social Science

Sociologists, political scientists and economists do not read each other's work, and very few of them want to know anything about such synthetic research programmes as political economy or historical materialism not to mention the results of natural sciences such as biology. The paper deals with the questions, how did we end up to this situation and, more importantly, how can we create a holistic research programme, which shows the path away from that balkanized state toward a social science, which understands that society is one totality, treats it as such and is thus capable to face the fatal problems of our time and future? Its strategy is to make a journey from political economists and Marx through Weber to Michael Mann's historical sociology with the so-called IEMP model for the study of ideological, economic, military and political power sources in its core. For creating capacity to properly treat the material side of society and tackle such fatal problems of our time and future as environmental crisis, violence reduction and inequality an even more extensive model is developed. In the spirit of the short-lived attempts for reconstruction of historical materialism by Habermas, Eder, Giddens and others in the turn of the 1970s and 1980s that approach unifies to one conception natural, artefactual, cultural, economic, violence-related and political sources of power and thus establishes what can be called the NACEVP model of social research.

**RC15-288.18**

HEISSEnBerG, SONJA* (German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)
SARCLeTTI, ANDReAS (German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)
POSKOWSKY, JONAS (German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)

Do Health Problems Have an Effect on Students' Plans for International Mobility?

Little is known about the international mobility of students with a disability or chronic disease. According to Dessof (2006), students with a disability are underrepresented concerning studies abroad. Matthews et al. (1998) and Kutsche (2012) report that a (supposed) lack of adjustments to the situation of students with a disability (e.g., disability access or special medical care) are obstacles for them concerning a study abroad. Our analyses are based on Rational Choice Theory and psychological approaches. Concerning the former theory, we assume that the preference for a study abroad on average does not vary between students with and without a disability. We suppose that differences concerning the restrictions are responsible for the fact that disabled students are less inclined to study abroad. According to Breen and Goldthorpe (1997), differences concerning resources induce different educational decisions. As disabled students are faced with restrictions concerning the resource "health", they are supposed to be less inclined to study abroad. In addition, we investigate whether or not students with and without a disability differ concerning personality traits. For disabled people, to begin a study is a much higher hurdle than for other people. Therefore, probably students with a disability have special personality traits due to selection processes (selective enrolment) which enables them to partly compensate for disadvantages, e.g., a higher degree of openness or a higher degree of extraversion. We use data of the 21st social survey (Middendorff et al. 2017). In 2016, 55,219 students in Germany have completed the social survey online survey. The proportion of students with disabilities/chronic diseases aggravating their studies is eleven per cent. Preliminary analyses show that disabled students are less inclined to plan a study abroad. The next analyses will concentrate on the analysis of the question which factors are responsible for these differences.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
RC28-520.7
HELLAND, HAAVAR* (Center for the study of professions, OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University)
WIBORG, OYVIND NICOLAY* (Department of Sociology and Human geography, University of Oslo)

Primary and Secondary Effects on Choice of Field in Higher Education

This paper explores the choice of field in higher education, and the importance of grades from upper secondary school and parents’ educational field for this choice. In times of inflation in educational credentials, differences between educational fields are increasingly important for individual life chances (Di Stasio, Bol, & Van de Werfhorst, 2016; Van de Werfhorst, 2009; Werfhorst & Andersen, 2005).

To address these issues, we study educational choices in the transition to tertiary education in Norway. The Norwegian case is particularly well suited for a study of choice of educational field. On average, the returns to higher education is quite low in Norway, but the returns vary considerably between educational fields. Grades are the only sorting criteria, and the only way upper and middle class students may use their family resources to increase their educational options is by retaking exams from upper secondary. By modeling effects of both social origin variables (like parents’ educational fields and income), grade point average from upper secondary education and the propensity to retake exams, we may draw clearer distinctions between the role of preferences and school grades, i.e. secondary and primary effects (Boudon 1974).

The analyses examine the transition to higher education among young adults, and we rely on Norwegian administrative data covering the complete population. These data are well suited to examine fine-grained educational categories at the tertiary level, for both parents and their children. We control for grades from upper-secondary school to particular regions and sectors said to experience ongoing labour shortages. In the case of Canada, “Working Holiday” mobilities are organized through International Experience Canada (IEC). International Experience Canada is the largest sub-category of the International Mobility Program (IMP) that is responsible for more temporary foreign workers in Canada than the officially named Temporary Foreign Worker Program. Unlike Australian Working Holiday arrivals however, most IEC Working Holiday visa holders arrive in Canada with “open” work permits free of spatial or occupational constraint and most end up finding employment in Canada’s largest cities. While serving as an important conduit for transnational labour mobility to Canada, International Experience Canada remains relatively invisible as a source of temporary foreign workers and has received limited scholarly attention. Drawing on initial and follow up interviews with white Irish holders of IEC Working Holiday visas working in Toronto, this paper examines how International Experience Canada shaped their employment-related mobilities to Canada and how their two-year visa and open work permit combined with a racialized Toronto labour market to produce both precarity and privilege in job searches and in the workplace.

RC31-565.2
HELLLEINER, JANE* (Brock University)

Invisibilized Temporary Foreign Workers: International Experience Canada and Irish Employment-Related Mobilities to Canada

Youth-oriented “Working Holiday” programs have recently been identified as significant conduits for flows of transnational labour mobility in and out of wealthy countries. Most of the research on this kind of labour mobility has come from Australia where Working Holiday programs funnel incoming temporary foreign labour to particular regions and sectors said to experience ongoing labour shortages. In the case of Canada, “Working Holiday” mobilities are organized through International Experience Canada (IEC). International Experience Canada is the largest sub-category of the International Mobility Program (IMP) that is responsible for more temporary foreign workers in Canada than the officially named Temporary Foreign Worker Program. Unlike Australian Working Holiday arrivals however, most IEC Working Holiday visa holders arrive in Canada with “open” work permits free of spatial or occupational constraint and most end up finding employment in Canada’s largest cities. While serving as an important conduit for transnational labour mobility to Canada, International Experience Canada remains relatively invisible as a source of temporary foreign workers and has received limited scholarly attention. Drawing on initial and follow up interviews with white Irish holders of IEC Working Holiday visas working in Toronto, this paper examines how International Experience Canada shaped their employment-related mobilities to Canada and how their two-year visa and open work permit combined with a racialized Toronto labour market to produce both precarity and privilege in job searches and in the workplace.

RC19-351.1
HELMAN, SARA* (Ben Gurion University of the Negev)

Activation As a Field of Contention: Visions and Counter Visions of Activation in Israel

This article analyses the power struggles between different actors engaged in the politics of activation in Israel and the heterogeneity of goals and policy instruments they promoted to enhance the labour market integration of the long-term unemployed. These power struggles turned activation into a field of contention. The field of contention was composed of bureaucratic actors representing the Ministry of Finance and the Israel Employment Service and Ministry of Labour and Welfare. Within this field, actors promoted two main programs to enhance the reintegration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market. One program promoted policy instruments was underpinned by “social investment” principles, while the other was premised on “workfarist” logic. The Ministry of Finance capitalized on its power to mobilize resources, strategies, and tactics to assemble a coalition around the workfarist program. The compromise reached by the coalition was a fragile one, and did not mitigate conflicts over activation. The conceptualization of activation as a field of contention reveals the messy actualities of the politics that surround neo-liberalist projects and the fact that the compromises on which they are based open them anew to resistance and contestation.
The cumulative effects of these five partial scenarios are compared with a baseline scenario which contains no advanced development path to a digitized economy.

The results show that economy 4.0 will accelerate the structural change towards more services. In this process, labour force movements between branches, occupations, and job requirements are much larger than changes in the number of employees in total. The turnover on the labour market is accompanied by an increasing value added which is leading not only to more economic assets but also – due to higher requirements for the labour force – to higher aggregate wages.

RC34-612.2
HELVE, HELENA* (University of Tampere, Faculty of Social Sciences)

Early Millennium RC34 Reflections on Youth Sociology

This paper will share and analyse within the framework of youth sociology and Research Committee 34 some thoughts, observations, and reflections picking up the hybrid role construct of professionalism, mainly from IBYR—the Official Online Newsletter of the RC 34 (1998-2002), and RC34 board documents (2002-2006) focusing on working towards the goal of a global network of youth researchers.

RC45-764.3
HEMMERECHTS, KENNETH* (Doctoral student)
ECEHERRIA, NOHEMI (Doctoral student)
KAVADIAS, DIMOKRITOS (Professor)

The Order of Human Interdependencies: Simulating Elias’ One-Level Multi-Person Models

Sociologist Norbert Elias made it his lifework to describe and explain long-term processes. According to Elias, these processes cannot be studied voluntaristically by only focusing on human intentions or motivations. This is because they are the unplanned result of a whole spectrum of interactions of different people over time. According to Elias, these interactions between individuals intertwine to produce a development that is relatively autonomous from the actions of individuals. To illustrate how the actions of individuals intertwine and produce emergent dynamics, Elias constructed several theoretical models that are simplified versions of social processes. Importantly, the different models state precise propositions and consequences of specific types of intertwining that can be formally tested. This article simulates the Eliasian approach to social life. We reproduce the theoretical models of Elias with a method that is highly suited to investigate their emergent dynamics: agent-based modelling. Agent-based models are computer models that simulate agents (i.e., individuals or groups of individuals) and their interaction with other agents. More specifically, we test whether the theorized consequences of the Eliasian models exist when we implement their propositions in a computational framework.

RC52-871.4
HENDRIKS, BARBARA* (Humboldt University Berlin)

Enlarging the Analytical Scope of Professionalization Towards Critique

Classic analytical dimensions in professional theories, like e.g. professional knowledge, professional ethics, professional routines, or professional power barely fit when it comes to the analytical scope of hybrid professional identities. A current empirical study on clinician scientists, a professional group anchored by only focusing on human intentions or motivations. This is because they are the unplanned result of a whole spectrum of interactions of different people over time. According to Elias, these interactions between individuals intertwine to produce a development that is relatively autonomous from the actions of individuals. To illustrate how the actions of individuals intertwine and produce emergent dynamics, Elias constructed several theoretical models that are simplified versions of social processes. Importantly, the different models state precise propositions and consequences of specific types of intertwining that can be formally tested. This article simulates the Eliasian approach to social life. We reproduce the theoretical models of Elias with a method that is highly suited to investigate their emergent dynamics: agent-based modelling. Agent-based models are computer models that simulate agents (i.e., individuals or groups of individuals) and their interaction with other agents. More specifically, we test whether the theorized consequences of the Eliasian models exist when we implement their propositions in a computational framework.

RC15-64.6
HENDRIKS, BARBARA* (Humboldt University Berlin)

The Clinician Scientist in the Field of Translational Research: A Future Profession in Medicine?

Clinician scientists are nowadays discussed as the key medical profession in the field of translational research in biomedicine as they were understood as the future role able to closing the widening gap between biomedical research and medical practice. Thus, clinician scientist training and funding programs can nowadays be found in numerous universities and university hospitals around the world – such as Harvard Medical School, the University of Toronto, or the university hospital Charité Berlin—to name a few. The idea behind these programs is to promote a hybrid profession that translates research findings into clinical practice, and the other way round, quasi persona. However, we can find empirically that clinician scientists do somehow fail on this request as the clinician scientist is lacking a form of institutionalization.

In this context, we find that previous studies address hurdles and barriers according to training and education of clinician scientists, but until now it is unclear what meaning translational research in this context? Translational research is mainly perceived as a driver for the clinician scientist position, but it seems rather unquestioned what kind of negative side effects translational research triggers towards the development of clinician scientists as a future medical profession. This paper addresses this shortcoming via a dualistic perspective by asking two questions simultaneously: (a) How is translational research criticized by various stakeholders in the field of biomedicine, and what role does the clinician scientist play in this context? And b) how do clinician scientists criticize translational research and what role does this critique play for the perception of translational research? In order two answer these two questions the article is based on three sources of empirical data: (1) interviews with clinician scientists, (2) a discourse analysis of research articles and (3) a blog analysis from clinician scientists.

RC15-691.1
HENNE, KATHRYN* (University of Waterloo)

Brain Trauma As Constitutive Condition: Beyond the Event of Traumatic Brain Injury

In light of high-profile lawsuits involving professional sport leagues in North America, the effects of traumatic brain injury (TBI) have attracted significant public attention. News media regularly features reports of concussed athletes, speculation about the health risks of contact sport participation, scientific interest in the causes and effects of TBI, and calls to prevent or mitigate the negative outcomes of TBI. However, the description of professional characteristics will be per se reduced to the underlying professions of physicians and scientists.

Hence, in order to overcome this analytical shortcoming, this paper proposes to analyze the professional development via different modes of critique based on the pragmatic sociology of critique by Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot, which translate research findings into clinical practice, and the other way round, quasi persona. However, we can find empirically that clinician scientists do somehow fail on this request as the clinician scientist is lacking a form of institutionalization.

HENRY, ROBERT* (University of Calgary)

Strategies of Survivance: Indigenous Street Gangs and Settler Colonialism

Indigenous peoples globally experience heightened levels of violence and its subsequent trauma resulting, not just from historical impacts of colonization, but continued policies of erasure brought on through settler colonialism. Despite these violent attacks, Indigenous peoples survive and resist the continued violence and violent erasure on their bodies, knowledge, and territories through strategies of survivance (Vizenor, 2008). This paper examines how Indigenous peoples in Western Canada, specifically those involved in street gang, have created survivance strategies to survive and resist settler colonialism. Focusing on three separate case studies involving Indigenous peoples, it illuminates key features of brain trauma as a lived condition in which multiple layers of violence and trauma may be relevant. Further, many participants come to occupy an interstitial space between risk, injury and disability in ways that depart from popular discourses and their renderings of the TBI. The paper concludes by reflecting on how our understandings of brain injury and its effects might shift if we focus the constitutive elements that inform its materialization and lived experience.

RC05-115.5
HENRY, ROBERT* (University of Calgary)

Strategies of Survivance: Indigenous Street Gangs and Settler Colonialism

Indigenous peoples globally experience heightened levels of violence and its subsequent trauma resulting, not just from historical impacts of colonization, but continued policies of erasure brought on through settler colonialism. Despite these violent attacks, Indigenous peoples survive and resist the continued violence and violent erasure on their bodies, knowledge, and territories through strategies of survivance (Vizenor, 2008). This paper examines how Indigenous peoples in Western Canada, specifically those involved in street gang, have created survivance strategies to survive and resist settler colonialism. Focusing on three separate case studies involving Indigenous peoples, it illuminates key features of brain trauma as a lived condition in which multiple layers of violence and trauma may be relevant. Further, many participants come to occupy an interstitial space between risk, injury and disability in ways that depart from popular discourses and their renderings of the TBI. The paper concludes by reflecting on how our understandings of brain injury and its effects might shift if we focus the constitutive elements that inform its materialization and lived experience.
formation there is still a strong tendency to adopt and adapt to American street gang perceptions. The aim of the three research projects was to engage with those individuals who are/were engaged with an Indigenous-based street gang and those who work with Indigenous street gang members and frame these experiences into the broader literature of colonialism and gang studies to better understand why Indigenous youth are drawn into a street gang lifestyle and the role(s) that the street gang has in creating spaces of survivance across western Canada. The paper is designed to bring to the fore the importance of decolonial approaches to address Indigenous street gangs and challenge the continued criminal justice and public safety met-en-croisement of street gangs as violent predators who have little connection to their community. To accomplish this, space must be provided to create a counter-narrative to the continued suppressive criminal justice approaches and shift to localized decolonial approaches that view street gang s as sites of survivance within contested colonial spaces.

RC57-935.1
HERAS, ANA INÉS* (CEDESI-UNSAM- CONICET and INCLUIR- Instituto para la Inclusión Social)
MIANO, MARÍA AMALIA (UNSAM CEDESI and INCLUIR Instituto para la Incl. Soc. y el Desarrollo Humano)

In this paper we analyze pedagogical experiences carried out between 2013-2015 in Buenos Aires City by our team, a group of volunteers and other teachers that support street children. Our goal was to identify what kind of learning opportunities for narrative accounts, and what kinds of narratives, become visible when analyzing multi-mediated interactions (i.e., mediated through oral exchange, visual arts, photography, video and written text). Methodologically, we looked into the availability, access and transposition of different semiotic systems. Our outcomes show that facilitating access to a variety of resources, in different interactional configurations and with diverse media, enables participants to find a voice of their own and express themselves as individuals, and, simultaneously, enable children as a group to express as a collective. We conclude that these kinds of experiences set out an educational potential for narration and self-expression while supporting a way by which children may be able to state their position vis a vis devastating living conditions that affect them.

RC14-280.5
HERBERT, DAVID* (Kingston University London)
Social Media and Social Order: A Comparative North European Study

This paper reflects on the findings of a 3 year Norwegian Research Council project which has investigated how social media is reshaping social relations in multi-ethnic neighbourhoods of cities in Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands, looking especially at how cultural conflict and social order are generated, reinforced and challenged both on social media platforms and at their intersection with life in the physical city. We have focused on the platforms Facebook (most widely used) and Instagram (most visually curated), examining their use in urban environments using mixed methods, including social media analytics (heat maps and network analysis), content analysis (of posts, photos and text) and interviews. Using these methods, we have investigated the online/offline lives of a variety of groups, including ethnic Danish converts to Islam and lifestyle clusters in Amsterdam and Kristiansand. Our evidence suggests that whereas many accounts emphasise the egalitarian and polarising potentials of social media, we find that social media platforms are more likely to reinforce existing power relations, distribution of resources and prevailing social consensus than to disrupt them.

RC04-81.18
HERINGER, ROSANA* (Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro)
KLITZKE, MELINA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)
The Access to the Brazilian Public Higher Education: Analysis about the Profile of the Entering Students in Courses of Prestige of Federal University of Rio De Janeiro

For a long time, Brazilian higher education was addressed to a small portion of the more economically favored population. In the last decades, this level of education has undergone transformations that involve the implementation of policies that aim to expand and democratize access. However, it is possible to perceive that the expansion of higher education and the arrival of a more heterogeneous public, especially in public universities, have been happening more broadly in courses of less social prestige, potentializing an uneven distribution between courses. In this way, it is necessary to analyze the profile of those who enter high social prestige courses and in what dimensions have the initiatives created by the federal government to democratize access to Brazilian public higher education have contributed to diversify the profile of students in these courses. Therefore, the purpose of this text is to discuss the extent to which access policies such as affirmative action and the Brazilian National Examination of the High School / Brazilian Unified Selection System (ENEM/SISU) have collaborated so that students with a more diversified profile enter courses of high social prestige - Medicine, Law and Engineering - of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ).

This, supported by theoretical conceptions produced in the perspective of the Sociology of Education, we will develop a quantitative analysis, using descriptive statistics. We will use the microdata of the socioeconomic questionnaire, applied binary and trained student of the mentioned courses in the years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 of mentioned courses. The variables selected for this research are: family income, student origin, mother's schooling, entrance modality and color/ race.

RC30-547.5
HERMO, JAVIER* (Universidad de Buenos Aires)
El Trabajo De Los Académicos En Tiempos De Globalización: La Situación En América Latina Con Foco En El Mercosur / Academic Workers in Globalization Times: Situation in Latin America Focusing Mercosur

La globalización ha traído una enorme cantidad de cambios en diferentes ámbitos y, como también se ha señalado, en la educación superior y en lo que habitualmente se denomina “mundo académico”.

Suele hablarse de “Internacionalización de la educación superior” para referirse a un proceso que siempre está vinculado a los efectos de la globalización en el mundo universitario. En otros trabajos, hemos señalado las consecuencias sobre este sector, pero aquí debemos detenernos en lo que esto implica para el trabajo en el mundo académico.

Esto implica comenzar por aceptar la naturaleza de “trabajadores” no solo de los docentes universitarios, sino también de los investigadores y becarios de diversos tipos que coexisten en el mundo de la educación superior, la ciencia y la tecnología. Si bien es obvio que se trata de trabajo remunerado y que, por lo tanto, quienes lo perciben deben ser considerados trabajadores, muchos estudios sobre la temática niegan explícita o implícitamente tal condición cuando sólo se centra el análisis en otros aspectos. No se pretende descalificar la importancia de los mismos (financiamiento, selección de temas, posibilidades comparadas, entre otros), pero sin señalar la importancia hora de analizar qué particulares producen para los trabajadores del mundo académico, la globalización e internacionalización de la educación superior.

El presente trabajo se produce en el marco de la línea de investigación apoyada por el financiamiento de la Universidad de Buenos Aires con los proyectos UBACYT que viene dirigiendo el Profesor Hermo.

RC25-473.3
HERNANDEZ, ARYN* (U.S. Census Bureau)
MESNER, KRYSTEN (U.S. Census Bureau)
WILLIMACK, DIANE (U.S. Census Bureau)
Confidentiality and Persuasive Messaging in Surveys of Businesses, Organizations, and Institutes

The production of official statistics about the economy relies on businesses’ participation in sample surveys conducted by National Statistics Institutes (NSIs). While many of these surveys are mandatory, suggesting legal consequences for nonparticipation, NSIs prefer to persuade response rather than threaten prosecution. This requires effective communication with businesses and their community.

Research has shown that business survey respondents may be motivated by assurances that the confidentiality of their data is protected and by information about how their data is used. Pledges of confidentiality and security are often shrouded in legal phrasing, and survey data, which require application of technical statistical methodologies, are often used to make decisions that affect businesses indirectly. Neither of these are easily communicated by straightforward plain language.

In the United States, statistical agencies must meet the informed consent requirements of three laws associated with response burden, privacy, and cyber security. To facilitate compliance, the Department of Commerce suggested language to incorporate into survey ‘Authority and Confidentiality’ statements. However, cognitive research has identified issues with respondents’ understanding and interpretation of various words and phrases that may be concerning and counter-productive to survey response goals. Considering concerns with nonresponse and statistical validity, the U.S. Census Bureau has undertaken cognitive testing to identify effective and reassuring ways to communicate the legitimacy of this information to business respondents. We also investigated possible persuasive messaging with business respondents, particularly to improve their knowledge of beneficial uses of survey data.

In this paper, we will describe our use of card sorting activities, along with traditional cognitive interviewing, to stimulate expression of respondents’ viewpoints.
We will present findings about confidentiality language preferred by business respondents, along with the more motivating persuasive messages. The results of this research will enable the Census Bureau to foster a greater sense of trust and motivation among our business respondents.

**RC06-140.8**

HERNÁNDEZ ARENCIBIA, RAYNIER* (Alberto Hurtado University)

**Rethinking Paternities in the Chilean Migratory Context**

The reflections and results presented for this congress are part of my doctoral research about fatherhood in Chile. It may be said that the focus on transnational paternity is recent in migratory studies. In this sense, Prihulsky (2012) argues that these appeared approximately after the first investigations on transnational maternity driven by the sociologists Hondagneu-Sotelo and Ávila (1997) and the consequent consolidation of this subspecialty within the migration studies with the contributions of Ávila 2006; Dryby 2006; Gamburg, 2000; Hondagneu-Sotelo 2001; Parrañeras 2001, 2005; Schmitz-Bauer, 2004; among others. Why is it relevant to study transnational paternities in Chile? First, there has been little exploration of paternities in the migratory context, considering that migration to Chile has increased since the 1990s (Martínez, 2003; Schiappacasse, 2008), and especially since 1995 (Godoy, 2007; Santander, 2006; Stefoni, 2005). Latin American migration to Chile has quadrupled in absolute numbers since the end of the civil-military dictatorship until today (INE, 2015) (OBIMID, 2016) and a certain parity is visualized in the statistical figures of entry of migrant men and women to this country. In this context, it is then relevant to be able to investigate whether the migration context generates tensions in the traditional gender role of men, resulting in transitions to other models of paternity. In this sense, it can be said that the study stands as a contribution to the understanding of transnational migrations and the family and that all the components of a network are relieved where different actors interact in different ways, distinguishing tensions, contradictions that make to rethink models of paternity in the Chilean contemporary migration context.

**RC51-847.3**

HERNÁNDEZ CASAS, DAVID* (UNAM)

**Art Process As a Non-Trivial Machine. Looking at Art Practice As a Second Order System**

Art practice as the process(es) in which an artist elaborates her artistic endeavors is seen for some scholars (Niedder, C., y Roworth-Strokes, S., 2005; Hannula, Surorante y Vadén, 2003; Graeme, S., 2010; Bergdorff, 2012; Leavy, P., 2015) as pre-reflexive, preconceptual activity and, almost solely, visually constructed.

These scholars and their writings consider the artist and her thinking like a "naked eye" (O'Doherty), it is to say, a walking bodyless cartesian eye, through which "reality" enters directly the human system. Such thinking is unidimensional, leaving aside great part of other human domains, ignoring the artist's capabilities to model her practice through what Piaget calls "functional continuity", where biological, affective and logical domains are intertwined and interdefined.

This paper approaches art practice from the point of view of constructivism and its allies, sociocybernetics, genetic epistemology (Piaget), and the cognitive field (Amorim, 2006) in order to propose a second order art practice. It is to say, to consider art practice and the artist thinking as a complex system whose aim is to construct sensual, symbolic, reflective and conceptual meaning, built through out empirical, affective and logical relationships.

In order to achieve this goal, I will rely on reviewing current ideas around the subject and contrast these against the constructivist point of view. Then, I explain the selfreflective epistemological analysis I have elaborated of my own art-practice, following Piaget's genetic theory on knowledge, Amorizzutra's cognitive field and the heuristic methodology that constructivism offers to researching. The results are a series of diagrams and algorithms that describe epistemological routes within the practice. The main objective of this analysis is to show to the audience how an artistic practice be is informed no just through visual impulse, non-conceptual and pre-reflective thinking.

**RC10-209.5**

HERNÁNDEZ GUTIERREZ, JULIA* (University of Louvain)

**Citizen Strategies to Confront Mistreat and Negligence in Mexican Public Institutions of Health and Justice**

At this time, Mexican public institutions of health and justice are more closely monitored than before by civil society, Human Rights associations and international organizations. However, cases of abuse, negligence and omissions of public institutions continue to be frequent among patients and victims when approaching public institutions to obtain medical care or to report a crime that affected them. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to expose the different strategies of citizens when they try to respond to institutional mistreat. First, we will argue that abuses, negligence and omissions of public institutions constitute a particular kind of violence that mixes complex bureaucratic processes, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient and not well-trained staff. This kind of violence could often hide or diminish the responsibility of institutions, making people believe that health or justice are being denied because of a human error or because it is usual to wait a lot of time to obtain it. When people notice that it is not normal and if they do not fear of reprisals (which happens very often), they could deploy a repertoire of strategies (some of them very aggressive and some others very clever) to defy these institutional obstacles to obtain health and justice rights.

**RC47-JS-22.2**

HERNÁNDEZ GUTIERREZ, JULIA* (University of Louvain)

**From Individual Indigation to Collective Action: Reopening the Question for Current Analysis of Social Movements**

Even though questions about what allows or dissuades an individual to get into the streets and join a collective action have already been assessed by authors like Olson, Gramsci and others, in this paper we discuss what mobilizes an individual in our time. Since parameters of class, age, gender and other sociodemographic characteristics are no longer the unique features that define an individual's life, as Touraine or Martuccelli argue, and since Rational Choice theories have been strongly questioned by diverse approaches, we propose that is necessary a redefinition of what could be considered sociological theory about individual motivations and practical capabilities that influence participation in collective action. We argue that sociology of social movements could be enriched if we look closer to the individual motivations and obstacles, and to the individual comprehension of what is fair and unfair, what kind of grievance makes people to feel outraged, and what are the possible actions to do after having been mistreated, according to him or her. The principal aim of this paper is to discuss what is in the middle of an individual indigation and the conformation of a collective action, emphasizing the fact that one thing does not drive automatically to the other one. We will explore some classic sociological responses that have tried to fill this gap and some more recent theories that could help us to refresh our approaches, considering that current social movements analysis may need to reconcile classic and recent theories, micro and macro sociological perspectives, and utopian and non-utilitarian visions of people's motivations.

**TG04-975.3**

HERNÁNDEZ-RAMÍREZ, ALEJANDRO* (Carleton University)

**The Political Economy of Securitization of Migration in Canada: A Critical Historical Account**

Making use of political economy, securitization studies, and critical race theory under a transnational perspective, I analyze a number of historical immigration episodes in Canada—across a diverse sociological lens—and put forth an analysis of how security formations pre-date the current theoretical emphasis on securitization, particularly after 9/11. These cases range from the constitution of the first Immigration Act in 1869 that identified "undesirable" immigrants, such as poor or disabled people, to the establishment of a broader set of strategies to deter the immigration of Black people, seen as "unsuitable to the climate and requirements of Canada" and a threat to its eastern economy, to the double standard in Canada's immigration policy from the 1960s onward, when protecting asylum seekers escaping from communist regimes, but not those escaping from fascist, right-wing regimes due to their alleged threat of (left-wing) politicization. Thus, using a long-duree analytical perspective, I deploy and discuss the notions of social security and homeland security as part of Canada's historical securitization processes. In doing so, I also show how Canada's migration security formations have been constitutive elements in its nation-building process as an imagined white, dual settler/colony. These varied security formations have been produced by evolving political-economic processes, the creation, implementation, and constant revision of legal regimes, and the Othering, racialization, and miniortization of non-white subjects. Thus, the resultant Other (vis-à-vis the self or white, Anglo/French immigrant) is differentially constructed by the intersection of gender, ethnicity/race, class, ideology, sexuality, ability, and religion, and positioned as a threat to Canada's (white) nation formation. Overall, a more comprehensive analysis of diverse security formations reveals that migration has been regulated and securitized along various scales, fields, and temporalities in Canada, even if using a language different than that of securitization/risk.

**RC29-535.1**

HERRERA, JACOBO* (Universidad de Guanajuato)

VEGA, JESICA (Universidad de Guanajuato)

VALERDI, MA AUREA (Universidad de Guanajuato, Campus León)

**Penitentiary Treatment in Mexico: A Comparison between Men’s and Women’s Situation**

Some researchers on human behavior declare that men and women have similar behavioral options, as they are living organisms which respond to the...
stimuli in their environment and they have language as a conventional medium of contact (Ribes et al., 2008). This work presents the results of a comparative study between penitentiary treatment for men and women in Mexico. On the one hand, a review of documents was made to estimate the differences in operation between men’s and women’s penitentiaries in Mexico; on the other hand, we expose the focus group integrated by penitentiary personnel working in a women’s correctional center. It was found that there exists a differentiated treatment between men and women in prison that does not seem naturally justified, nor juridically pertinent. Starting from the penitentiary administration, a distinct treatment was observed between male and female inmates. Even if men correctional facilities have been improving in last years, omissions, anti-constitutional practices and misstatements are still often seen in women correctional centers. Besides this, a comparative discourse is maintained among correctional officers, being more negative for those who work in women’s penitentiaries, and transmitting a generalized feeling of abandon due to the lack of government support.

HERRERA, JEANIE* (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Sociológicos)
¿Resiliencia o Resignación?: La Tragedia Del Hogar Seguro “Virgen De La Asunción”

Harboring the conflict social implica poner en juego los elementos que lo integran y le dan sentido a la acción colectiva. De esta manera, se busca ampliar la mirada sobre las diferentes estrategias que involucran la participación de los actores, sus posturas y los desencadenantes sociales que dan cabida a la indignación y participación, cuestionando la capacidad ciudadana de superar experiencias adversas y fortalecerse a partir de las mismas. Su desarrollo conceptual ha sido permeado por una serie de enfoques y teorías que la analizan desde cuatro ámbitos distintos: personal, familiar, comunitario y Estatal.

El 8 de marzo de 2017 se registró un incendio en el Hogar Seguro “Virgen de la Asunción”, espacio de protección y abrigo, a cargo de la Secretaría de Bienestar Social de la Presidencia de la República de Guatemala. En el siniestro fallecieron 19 niñas por intoxicación y quemaduras. Otras 37 niñas fueron ingresadas a hospitales nacionales con heridas de gran magnitud, de las cuales fallecieron posteriormente 22 niñas, sumando 41 muertes. A partir de la tragedia, se registraron acciones, expresiones y demandas colectivas demandando justicia ante lo ocurrido, especialmente ante la sospecha ciudadana de un acto pimediamente por parte de las instituciones encargadas de velar por la seguridad y el resguardo de la niñez, catalogándolo Estado femicida.

Se presenta un análisis que permite articular los diversos ámbitos de la resiliencia colectiva, identificando las bases del conflicto que alimentan el sentido de la acción colectiva, así como identificar las distintas expresiones y manifestaciones que surgen en el primer mes posterior al incendio. Se analiza un enfoque que intenta apropiar el concepto de resiliencia colectiva y acción colectiva desde la teoría de los cuerpos/emociones y aplicarlo al estudio de caso vinculado a la tragedia del Hogar Seguro “Virgen de la Asunción”.

HERTEL, FLORIAN* (University Hamburg)
LOHMANN, HENNING (University of Hamburg)
Squeezing the Data? the Effect of Data Handling Practices in Stratification Research

Before being presented in a research paper or on a conference, data undergo a tedious generative process handling missing information. Secondary quantitative analyses are commonly based on a sub-sample of available observations. It is well-known that missing data points either due to item non-response (INR) or unit non-response (UNR) can bias inadvertently the outcome of empirical inquiry. We study the extent of such errors induced for different outcomes with regard to a focal variable in stratification research: Social origins.

In case of longitudinal household panel data, the problem of missing data becomes even more complex. Longitudinal household data offers more information to address the problems accompanying INR and UNR because earlier data points can be used to extrapolate missing items and other household members’ data can serve as proxy in case of UNR. This advantage, however, could easily become a pitfall if assumptions about the underlying process that generated the missing data are not only wrong but also bias estimators. The opposite strategy of simply ignoring partial observations (i.e. list-wise deletion) might also bias results by curtailing the representativity of the results.

Based on the large body of literature on imputation techniques, we study the effect of various strategies of handling missing information in panel data. We compare results of stratification analyses using social origin as a predictor variable across several specifications obtained by applying the “persistence” approach (i.e. carrying forward or backward older information), the chained-regression imputation approach based on the same time point and, additionally, on prior information, using proxy information from other household members, and employing retrospective versus prospective informative. Results are compared to those obtained by restricting the analysis sample to observed values. As litmus test for the effect of data handling practices, we employ three different applications from educational, social mobility and labor market research.

HERTZ, ROSANNA* (Wellesley)
Donor-Linked Families and a New Parenthood Practice: Intimate Surveillance

Donor anonymity has become a worldwide issue. In some countries the concept of donor anonymity has become obsolete due to mandates requiring closer interaction with donors and parents to have access to donor information at age 18 (such as in Sweden, Australia, The Australian state of Victoria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, New Zealand), and because of readily available genetic testing. Yet, most prominently in the United States, the issue of donor anonymity remains incredibly relevant, as laws surrounding donor anonymity have not fully caught up with the medical and technological sleuthing available to parents who conceived children via the booming global fertility industry. The sociological impact of the technologies used to search out donors has not been fully examined. Findings from a large qualitative study of families (interviews with parents and their children) who conceived with the use of a commercial donor are useful to discussing how: (1) The purchase of online gametes from the fertility industry creates an environment that normalizes personal information-sharing and encourages surveillance work; (2) despite guarantees by commercial banks to enforce donor anonymity, parents can easily use “detective work” online to figure out the donor’s identity; (3) as a result, donors are ‘followed’ on various social media platforms without their knowledge; (4) this surveillance is linked to motherhood beliefs about keeping track of the child’s intimates. In effect, this detective work is a resource parents provide their donor-conceived children. Moreover, the practice raises a set of ethical issues about the boundaries parents say they draw around official contact which belongs to their child when they turn 18.

Hertzog, Lucile* (Université de Coen)
Montmasson, Doriane* (ESPE de Paris, CERLIS)
Pellissier-Fall, Anne* (Université de Coen)
Barbier, Pascal (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)
Bertron, Caroline (Université de Coen)
Double Impact or Double Bind. the Conceptions of Educational Work and Children’s Well-Being of Early Childhood Professionals in France
Immigrants lacking host-country certificates presumably have systems, that is the more stratified and/or vocationally specific the institutional arrangements more often the closer the relation between education and employment. In the third stage, they were required to associate the photograph with a pattern, e.g. personal as opposed to generalized, schematic as opposed to unstructured. They were asked to analyze a photograph out of their private "photo album" which had Punctum for them. Next, they were required to use the picture as a search image on Google Search Pictures. From the image page they received they had to analyze visual patterns, e.g. personal as opposed to generalized, schematic, as opposed to unitary. In the third stage, they were required to associate the photograph with a visual myth. The students uploaded their assignments to a shared blog. I term this process "Pedagogical Punctum" - a kind of initiation that stabs, that is relevant to the learner. Dialogic learning was established between us in which knowledge is built together, through sharing and with the utmost relevance, as suggested by Critical Pedagogy. Students were satisfied from the process which allowed them to return to their private photograph, encounter the "Visual Punctum", analyze it in a reflective manner: – from a personal experience to a general theory, like Punctum, Studium, and the Structure of a Myth. They were asked to serve as the basis for dialogic instruction and personal connection, using a digital platform and sharing tools. The assignments were based on using the terms and, during their working time.
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RC35-631.2
HESSELMANN, FELICITAS* (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin)
REINHART, MARTIN (German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)

Visibility Cycles, (In)Visible Institutions and the Making of Scandals

The proposed contribution is concerned with phenomena of negative visibility, such as stigmatization, scandals, and public shaming. Looking not at the processes following and enhancing scandalization and shame penalties, but at the processes that precede it, we ask how this type of visibility relates to existing social or symbolic structures and the configurations of visibility they entail. Punishments and public notifications for scientific misconduct, which are highly symbolic in nature and rely almost exclusively on the negative effects of visibility to sanction scientists, shall serve as a case in point. By tracing the procedures and working conditions of the actors and institutions that form the (newly developing) system for social control in science, we aim to show how visibility features as a central concern and structuring element throughout this system. While these actors, e.g., offices of research integrity or ombudsman, struggle to make their work visible and transparent to the scientific community, they are threatened by a feedback loop of invisibility: By design, they solely rely on cases being reported to them and do not actively initiate investigations themselves; at the same time, cases are relatively rare and do not allow for continuous, day-to-day activities that could be made visible to an audience. The more the visibility of the institution subsides, the less cases will be reported, leading in turn to a further decrease of (potentially) visible activities. For such a system without stable representation or visibility for themselves, these institutions feed off of the visibility of the scandals they incite. Visibility appears thus not as a situational feature, but as a complex dynamic that determines actors' actions in ways that can only be understood by focusing on the sustainability of visibility, such as stigmatization, scandals, and public shaming. This paper argues for an institutional perspective on visibility, and thus for the visibility to be treated as a complex social construct that is understood in terms of its sustainability, rather than as a static concept.

RC19-363.2
HETTIGE, SIRI* (University of Colombo)

Taxation Policy, Social Expenditure and Inequality – Global Trends and the Case of Sri Lanka

This paper uses the case of Sri Lanka to examine the inter-connections between taxation and social expenditure on one hand and patterns of social inequality on the other, based on secondary data derived from official sources. Persisting low direct taxes on personal and corporate incomes combined with an overwhelming reliance on indirect taxes continue to impact negatively on the life chances of low income groups and other vulnerable segments of society. On the other hand, continuing low social investments in such areas as health, education and public transport have lowered the quality of publicly funded services, compelling even low income groups to rely more and more on privately provided services. Poor social regulation of private services has resulted in higher charges levied by private providers, resulting in an increasing economic burden on low income groups. Meanwhile, more and more low income groups have tended to look for more lucrative employment outside the country as a way of coping with increasing cost of living. Exodus of labor in turn has led to wage escalation and labor shortages, making local production of industrial and agricultural goods less competitive in regional and global markets. Resulting stagnation of industrial and agricultural sectors has forced many workers to move into the informal sector, making their working and living conditions increasingly precarious. The emergent situation demands greater state regulation of income distribution, surplus extraction and private provision of social sector services and social sector investments.

After describing the case of Sri Lanka, the paper will discuss the findings in the context of the dominant global and regional market trends and policy environment that do not encourage greater and more proactive state interventions in the above regard.

RC15-282.12
HICKEY, SOPHIE* (Mater Research Institute-University of Queensland)

Sociologising Maternity Care to Inform Workforce Capability Investment and Maximize Health Gains for Urban Indigenous Families

Clinical and cultural safety of health workforce is vital to accelerating health gains for Indigenous peoples. Maternal and infant health has been identified as a key area where preventative intervention can make lasting improvements to one’s life trajectory. While there has been some investment in Australia, there have been minimal gains in Indigenous maternal and infant health outcomes nationally. In Brisbane, Birthright in Our Community program was a local response to rising preterm birth rates for Indigenous babies was the partnering of a large tertiary hospital and two local Indigenous community controlled health services to provide specialist wrap-around care for women having Indigenous babies and their families. Four years on this has proved a successful investment with families developing trusting relationships with their known midwife and Indigenous health worker, reducing preterm birth and increasing engagement with the broader health system. While 100% of women accessing the program felt their needs were met and they were understood and treated respectfully due to their cultural background, these same women reported feeling less cultural safe as they accessed mainstream maternal and infant health care within the public system. This correlates with a lack of professional development opportunities for mainstream hospital staff to improve their cultural capabilities. Specialised services are important to having healthy and engaged Indigenous families but also requires cultural and clinical safety of mainstream tertiary services as clients navigate the broader health system. This involves reflection of the responsibilities and expectations of the health system, and its institutionalized power dynamics of professions, race, class, gender and intersectionality. This paper interrogates our responsibility as sociologists to understand ways of improving health systems within a social justice agenda, and explores our role in the newly emerging field of Indigenous midwifery research.

RC40-698.1
HIGGINS, VAUGHAN* (Charles Sturt University)
BRYANT, MELANIE (University of Tasmania)

Institutional Logics and the Challenges of Assembling Agri-Food Technologies

In a recent article, Carolan (2017) calls for a re-shaping of the debate around how sociologists think and talk about agri-food based technologies. Specifically, Carolan argues that debate should shift from one in which technology is part of a pre-established pattern of structural change and power relations, to a more relational approach that looks at the effects particular socio-technical forms engender. We expand on this argument by suggesting that a relational approach to technology should also be attentive to the fragile and contingent ways in which socio-technical forms are assembled and held together. This issue has been given limited attention to date, and is one that we engage with in this paper through the application of an institutional logics framework. Institutional logics are the broad social and belief systems in which institutions operate that shape members’ behaviours and cognitions. Central to the theory of institutional logics is the notion of the shared logic in which a common belief system guides and shapes the behaviour of all actors. Drawing upon qualitative data from a project focusing on the social factors influencing technology adoption in the Australian rice industry, we argue that efforts to implement new technology are complicated by tensions that arise within and across institutional logics that operate at different levels of policy practice. Specifically, we are interested in how different actors within the same industry interpret shared institutional logics and the ambiguities that arise in relation to the prioritising of different technologies and change initiatives. In doing so, we focus on three particular logics: a) the strategic-technical logic, which guide the overall strategy of the industry; b) the tactical-epistemic logic that guides the implementation of technology, and c) the operational-material logic, which guides the promotion of new technology at farm-level.

RC49-825.2
HIGUCHI, MARI* (Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University)

Rethinking Community Lives and Supports for the Persons with Mental Disorders Beyond the Difference in Social Positions: An Introduction of Practice of “Triologue” in France

Background: As deinstitutionalization has pervaded in most industrialized countries, persons with mental disorders have been expected to live in the community. On the other hand, they still have difficulties, especially in choosing the mental health services or participating in social activities according to their will. These difficulties are often caused by a discrepancy between the
persons with the mental disorder, their families, and medical professionals in the attitudes toward "desirable" community lives and supports for these persons.

Aim: To resolve this discrepancy, this study introduces a new communicative activity, which is called "trialogue" in France. In this activity, the persons with the mental disorder, their family, and the medical professionals exchange their opinions about mental health services from their points of view to think better supports and lives. First, I introduce its outline. Second, I investigate how the gap between participants' attitudes toward desirable community lives and actual supports are filled (or not filled) through this program.

Methods: The participants are selected through snowballing and semi-structured interviews with their organizer from 2016 to 2017 in urban areas in southern France. This field research is still ongoing and this study is an interim presentation. With these two kinds of qualitative data, I have analyzed the kinds of participation interactions that influence change in or maintenance of each participant's attitudes toward the theme they discussed about.

Results: In the process of triologue, diverse opinions were expressed and shared freely regardless of their differences in position. This atmosphere of triologue allowed the participants to examine their attitudes objectively, which sometimes enhanced their tolerance for different attitudes of other people.

RC19-364.3

HILAMO, HEIKKI* (University of Helsinki)

Rethinking the Role of Religion in a Nordic Welfare State: Church Poverty Relief during the Time of Crisis in Finland

A key feature of the Nordic welfare states is their long history and tradition as Evangelical Lutheran state church countries, a fact which is very seldom recognized in the analysis of the development of the Nordic welfare state model. In the 1970s and 1980s the secularization theory was used to explain why churches in the protestant countries withdraw from providing welfare to make space for public actors, but with the rise of comparative welfare state research the role of religion was forgotten For example, Esping-Andersen's (1990, 1999) regime theory suggests that the kind of traditional assistance the church lends to the poor would die out in the course of "socio-democratic" welfare state development, a statement analogous with the secularization hypothesis. With data on poverty relief in Finland this study aims to question this assumption.

In the early 1990s Finland was hit by a severe economic recession, which motivated the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland to combat poverty and social exclusion through new programs and initiatives. The global recession that started in 2008 gave new impetus. In the context of two recessions, this study provides a quantitative review of the volume and structure of Church poverty relief. The data on Church engagement in poverty relief is derived from annual Church statistics. The trends on Church poverty relief are contrasted with aggregate data on municipal social assistance, a source of statutory last resort financial aid.

The results show that the scope and volume of the Church's poverty relief programs during economic downturns gives reason to challenge the conventional clear cut conception of the universal Nordic welfare state model based solely on poverty relief. The Finnish case does not confirm the welfare state regime secularization theory. Instead it shows that churches can still be active agents in shaping welfare states.

RC31-JS-13.7

HIITOLA, JOHANNA* (University of Jyväskylä)

Embodied Citizenship: Afghan Refugees’ Sense of Belonging and Finnish Integration Policy

This paper explores how resistance and belonging are embodied by Afghan refugees in Finland. To analyse refugees’ sense of belonging and agency, this research utilizes citizenship studies’ notion of ‘enacting citizenship’. However, this study not only concentrates on the often-analysed political activism or agency of people who already hold a certain level of rights, such as legal residency. The scope of experiences of travel and waiting for residence permits. A further factor in fact, these struggles reveal more about the boundaries of citizenship than other research material would. The paper revisalises discussions on how neoliberal citizenship produces a ‘flow of categories’ of destitute people who are excluded or disqualified from citizenship. It draws from scholarship on social class and classificatory feminist theories on intersectionality, and citizenship studies. Multi-sited ethnography is used to examine these questions. There are several factors that affect possibilities for embodied citizenship. These involve both refugees’ and forced migrants’ social positions and life experiences before fleeing, and their Luhmannian theories of travel and waiting for residence permits. A further factor in fact, this community is the final place of residence, and especially the ways in which ‘integration work’ is arranged in that area. All of these positions and experiences are intersectionally inscribed into the body as gendered, racialised, classed, and aged, etc. However, official integration policy does not fully recognize the issues critical for migrating citizenship. This paper suggests that the whole system of ‘integration’ is destined to fail if the mobile and vulnerable situations of people are overlooked.

RC50-839.4

HIKIDO, ANNIE* (University of California-Santa Barbara)

Neoliberal Governmentality and Township Tourism in South Africa

South Africa’s 1994 democratic transition and the global iconicity of Nelson Mandela inspired droves of international tourists to visit the now so-called “New Cape Nation”. Since then, the South African tourism industry has expanded rapidly. Luxury districts have burgeoned in emergent global cities, reflecting the country’s rise as a leisure destination and economic epicenter. The growth of urban cores occurs alongside the growth of the peri-urban townships, attesting to the current sociolinguistic and socio-cultural processes that render the apartheid era’s point of view to conditions for black South Africans. The state then promoted tourism as a vehicle for alleviating unemployment and poverty, particularly through the 1998 Growth, Employment, and Redistribution (GEAR) program’s market-driven agenda. Township tourism has especially sparked the state’s expectation that black entrepreneurs will drive township development by attaining foreign capital from overseas visitors. This illustrates Nikolas Rose’s discussion of contemporary neoliberalism (1999), under which ideal citizens become “responsibilized and entrepreneuralized,” absolving the state from more directly addressing the social ills that plague these disadvantaged communities.

This paper investigates this mode of “governmentality” through the daily lives of entrepreneurial black women who have established township guesthouses. Drawing from eleven months of ethnographic fieldwork in three townships outside of Cape Town, the nation’s most popular tourist destination, I show how these entrepreneurs will drive township development by attaining foreign capital.

HILL, NICOLE* (University of Alberta)


The representation of pregnancy and childbirth in Hollywood films is increasingly common as North American society gradually becomes more comfortable with (at least some of) the realities involved in producing new people. A growing number of films, released within the last two decades that depict a range of normal experiences of pregnancy and birth to understand how these events are being depicted, including how individuals experiencing these events are being depicted, including how individuals experiencing them are depicted, their behavior, and also that of their care providers. Results demonstrate how these films (ill-)prepare them for actual experiences with maternity care and may maintain hegemonic ideologies and practices relating to pregnancy and birth.

HILL, NICOLE* (University of Alberta)

Obstetric Violence, a ‘New’ Form of Gender Violence which is Enacted on Birthing Bodies through Health Care Workers and Systems, has been Problematised Globally in Recent Years Through the Inclusion of the Term in Bodies of Law in Several Nations, as Well as Statements from Groups Including the World Health Organization, which Identifies Disrespect and Abuse in Facility-based Childbirth as an Issue of Public Health and Human Rights Occurring Around the Globe. In Canada there has been little public attention paid to obstetric violence, until recently when the national public broadcaster, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC), published a series of reports on the topic describing individuals’ personal accounts of being subjected to violence, as well as comments and a prepared
statement from the Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada which suggest that the issue “has not come up” and that it is a concern in places where women are “devalued.”

This presentation uses multiple data sources including the series of CBC publications on obstetric violence, related social media posts, and online reader comments in response to those posts in order to analyze the emergent representation of the issue of obstetric violence by the news media, as well as reactions to this representation. Cultural studies has demonstrated that representations matter. Through qualitative analysis, this presentation discusses how obstetric violence is being represented and how these representations are being received, including the representation of victims and perpetrators, as well as the contexts in which it occurs. By also examining audience reactions, this presentation can reflect on the relationship between media representations and audience decoding of representations presented by media. Preliminary analysis reveals that though the publications on obstetric violence are written by experts, the readership comments are often critical of the violence, and may render the challenge toothless in terms of critical analysis situated in an understanding of institutionalized systemic gender violence.

RC39-692.2
HILL, TIFFANY* (Royal Roads University)

Using Creative Action Research to Investigate How Youth Understand and Build Community Resilience in Post-Flood Southern Alberta

Creative Action Research: Youth Building Resilient Communities

As the impacts of disasters and climate change intensify, the need to act collectively becomes more urgent. Grassroots leaders with flexible perspectives, creative approaches, and innovative and collaborative mindsets are needed to shift the status quo and re-imagine solutions to complex problems. Youth are a largely untapped resource and have immense leadership potential to address these global challenges. Although historically overlooked and perceived as vulnerable in the face of disasters and climate change, youth are both willing and able to contribute to establishing more resilient communities. Youth are also habitual problem-solvers, more willing to take risks, early adopters of technology and innovation, and have a creative, vibrant energy that can be harnessed for social change. Building on the creative capacity, innovation, and agency of youth, the RbD Lab has developed a social innovation lab (SIL) process that offers young people tangible research skills and capacity-building opportunities while also engaging them as agents of change and innovation. The presenter will provide an overview of the social innovation process model, explain how it was developed and applied with youth in Southern Alberta, Canada, to generate community-relevant solutions related to climate change, disaster risk reduction, and resilience.

RC28-514.10
HILLIER, CATHLENE* (University of Waterloo)
AURINI, JANICE (University of Waterloo)

“I Mostly Took Pictures of Things That Were Special to Me”: A Photo-Voice Project on Children’s Home Reading Practices

As a part of a mixed methods project examining family engagement and literacy achievement in Ontario public schools, we conducted photo-interviews with 35 children (ages 5-8) in two schools located in socio-economically disadvantaged neighborhoods to find out more about their home-based literacy practices. Children were provided with a disposable camera to take home and respond to ten photo-prompts that related to their home literacy lives (e.g., take a picture of your favorite place to read). The photos were then used in face-to-face interviews with children as a catalyst for conversation. Thus far, analysis has primarily focused on the interviews with the children and what they had to tell us about reading at home. The purpose of the present study is to turn the analytical gaze on the photos themselves. What can children show us about their home reading practices? Using economic, cultural, and social capital theories (Bourdieu, 1998), children's photos are analyzed for the tangible resources (e.g., books) and intangible resources (e.g., parents' helping their child with reading difficulties) that are provided in the home. Consideration of children's own agency - also referred to as 'child capital' (Chin and Phillips, 2004) - in home reading is also included in analysis. The children's photos gave us a window into their home literacy, the types of material resources available to children, and the people in their lives they can go to for help. Also, the photos reveal aspects of children's agency in the learning opportunities that they sometimes-accumulated and economic dignity (Leslie McCall, Michele Lamont). Studying emerging post-socialist middle classes allows capturing the temporal grammars of legitimizing wealth, especially so in reference to the relational and moral distance to unemployment and the dangers of “falling from grace” (Katherine Newman) during the turbulent years of the post-socialist transformation. Individuals generate notions of deservingness from their own economic experiences, but also from comparisons with others (W.G. Runciman).

This allows to study the specific moral-economic anchoring of strategies of coping with economic challenges, as well as with the fact that those close to oneself might fare better or worse. Beyond Bourdieusian "reproduction", perspectives of critical realism (Andreski, Sayer) and cultural sociology allow to understand instances of “foundation” of notions of deservingness and economic self-worth in relation to others. This perspective also highlights the significance of concrete strong, trusted friendship ties (functioning as moral niches) for middle-class self-conceptions. The project is based on 67 interviews with respondents from two groups with varying likelihoods of status outcomes after 1989. The first group are engineers, with a high chance of social mobility, the second group are care workers (nursing and elderly care), with comparatively low levels of social mobility. The comparison of two national cases allows to consider the impact of different levels of exposure to unemployment on these groups during the 1990s.

RC90-182.4
HILMAR, TILL* (Yale University)

This Is Not Nostalgia: Economic Memory in Post-1989 East Germany and the Czech Republic.

How do varying economic trajectories shape individual and group memories of the past? This paper develops a theoretical notion of “economic memory” out of two cases of transforming societies after 1989: East Germany and the Czech Republic. Economic memory is concerned with the value of skills in transforming labor markets as well as with the evaluation of change in interpersonal relations and the sense of belonging. Because economic memory is born out of a transformation process, it offers a crucial theoretical alternative to the image of “nostalgia”. The paper brings scholarship on social memory (Jeffrey Alexander, Maurice Halbwachs, Avishai Margalit) together with economic sociology (E.P. Thompson, Viviana Zelizer) and the sociology of valuation and cultural inequality (Michele Lamont). It engages the comparison of two groups with a different likelihood of emerging middle classes: East Germany and the Czech Republic after 1989. The concept of deservingness has been narrowly applied to the study of poverty, when instead, it should be regarded as a widespread, everyday approach and a hopeful response to the issues of economic justice and economic dignity (Leslie McCall, Michele Lamont). Studying emerging post-socialist middle classes allows capturing the temporal grammars of legitimizing wealth, especially so in reference to the relational and moral distance to unemployment and the dangers of “falling from grace” (Katherine Newman) during the turbulent years of the post-socialist transformation. Individuals generate notions of deservingness from their own economic experiences, but also from comparisons with others (W.G. Runciman).

This allows to study the specific moral-economic anchoring of strategies of coping with economic challenges, as well as with the fact that those close to oneself might fare better or worse. Beyond Bourdieusian “reproduction”, perspectives of critical realism (Andreski, Sayer) and cultural sociology allow to understand instances of “foundation” of notions of deservingness and economic self-worth in relation to others. This perspective also highlights the significance of concrete strong, trusted friendship ties (functioning as moral niches) for middle-class self-conceptions. The project is based on 67 interviews with respondents from two groups with varying likelihoods of status outcomes after 1989. The first group are engineers, with a high chance of social mobility, the second group are care workers (nursing and elderly care), with comparatively low levels of social mobility. The comparison of two national cases allows to consider the impact of different levels of exposure to unemployment on these groups during the 1990s.
comparison of economic processes, instead asking what we can learn from these rapid transformations about economic perceptions of inequality and notions of deservingsness (McCall 2013). Such an approach conceptualizes the post-socialist space as a site to think about temporalities of the economic and to engage in cultural sociological theory-building.

RC12-245.12

HIMANEN, MARKUS* (University of Helsinki)

Criminalization of Immigration: Rationalizing Police Stops between Non-Discrimination Norms and Immigration Panic

The control oriented reaction to the rise of the number of people seeking asylum in Europe in 2015, and the rise of populist anti-immigration sentiment in Europe and USA has led to both increase in internal immigration controls and to an intensification of public discourse that conflates asylum policy, irregular migration, criminality and terrorism. These developments give rise to a concern that surveillance practices of police forces will increase ethnic profiling and that the principles of non-discrimination and ethnic equity are threatened.

The paper analyses the rationalizations that the Finnish police force uses in legitimizing the practices of internal immigration controls, and in selecting the persons that are targeted in the immigration checks. The research is made as a part of the three-year research project “Stopped – Spaces, Meanings and Practices of Ethnic Profiling” that examines the prevalence, the forms and practices of ethnic profiling by the police in Finland. The data used in this paper consists of semi-structured interviews (N=31) with the representatives of the police and other security authorities.

On the one hand, Finland and other European countries conceive immigration policing as a central means in solving perceived “migration crisis”; on the other hand, legal non-discrimination norms are seen as a guarantee that policing is conducted in an unbiased way. However, the paper argues that one crucial question concerning limiting and controlling police discretion in the context of immigration policing is how an institution, and the policemen as professionals, react to different moral, juridical and political pressures concerning discrimination and immigration policy goals set by the government.

RC18-337.5

HIMANEN, MARKUS* (University of Helsinki)

Securitizing Poverty in Urban Space: Bulgarian and Romanian Street Workers’ Experiences of Intensive Urban Public and Private Policing in Helsinki

Many economically disadvantaged migrants from Romania and Bulgaria, of whom many belong to the Roma minority, work in the streets of European cities. The main reason for this form of migration is racial discrimination in the labour market and restricted access to basic services in South-East Europe. Instead of rights-based solutions, EU countries have reacted to these migrations with securitized policies that have resulted in intensive policing practices, recurrent police stops and searches, and forced evictions.

The presentation is based on an analysis of semi-structured group interviews with precarious street workers from Romania and Bulgaria living rough in Helsinki (N=25), interviews with NGO employees (N=8), and public authorities and private security actors (N=4). The research is made as a part of the project “Stopped – Spaces, Meanings and Practices of Ethnic Profiling” (2015–2018) that examines the prevalence, the forms and practices of ethnic profiling by the police in Finland.

The paper discusses the experiences of the street workers: frequent police stops and apprehensions, evictions from makeshift sleeping places, and harassment by the security guards in the train stations and shopping centres. The central questions are on the one hand, how the control of urban space by public authorities, private security and other commercial actors creates racialized and stratified impacts; and on the other hand, how visible, precarious forms of existence are increasingly perceived as problems for public safety in wealthy European cities. The paper argues that the intersection of street workers’ precarious legal status, class position and ethnicity makes the targeting by the police and security guards possible.

RC32-582.5

HINES, BRITTANY* (Saint Mary’s University)

Toward Developing an Integration Model for Migrant and Refugee Women in Athens

This paper focuses on the resettlement needs and empowerment initiatives of migrant and refugee women. Through feminist action research at a migrant and refugee women’s grassroots organization in Athens, Greece, I analyze the women’s own understanding of their settlement and integration needs, and explore their journeys to accessing better services for resettlement assistance, skill and confidence building, and cultural celebration.

The data for this work is collected through the use of qualitative research methods, such as participatory research, focus groups, and individual semi-structured interviews. Part of the methodological design for the action research includes participatory workshops in which the group of migrant and refugee women at the grassroots organization in Athens react to, and engage with a presentation of ongoing services and programs for migrant and refugee women’s settlement and integration as they exist in 2017, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. This engagement consists in critically discussing the programs and services that are available in Halifax, and in collectively and creatively adapting them to their own circumstances in Athens.

Analysis of this data illustrates the powerful agency of women who manage to survive and thrive in the midst of precarious circumstances with minimal support, as well as the potential of action research for women’s empowerment.

RC06-129.1

HINES, SALLY* (University of Leeds)
WHITE, FRANCIS RAY (University of Westminster)
PFEFFER, CARLA (University of South Carolina)
RIGGS, DAMIEN (Flinders University)
RUSPINI, ELISABETTA (University of Milano-Bicocca)
PEARCE, RUTH (University of Leeds)

Pregnant Men and the (trans)Formation of Parenting Cultures

Changing social and cultural attitudes about gender and sexual diversity, and legal advances around sexuality and parenting, have enabled the recognition of same-sex and gender diverse partnerships, and allowed more equal access to fostering, adoption and assisted reproductive technology. As many countries in the West. Moreover, over the last decade, same-sex parenting practices have received increasing social and cultural visibility, and lesbian and gay parenting has emerged as a central site of enquiry within sociological studies of gender, sexuality, intimacy, kinship and personal life. Transgender practices of parenting, however, have received much less attention. Trans male pregnancy shows how shifts in gendered and intimate practices occur within changing social institutions and cultural understandings. Vice versa, such social and cultural transformations impact on how individuals live their gendered, and intimate lives.

Drawing on initial data from an on-going qualitative research project funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC): ‘Pregnant Men: An International Exploration of Trans Male Practices of Reproduction’, this paper considers the ways in which trans male practices of pregnancy and birth bring new meanings to the gendered nature of parenting. Using case studies from in-depth interviews with trans men who have become pregnant and given birth after gender transition, the paper explores how issues surrounding parenting identity are experienced through pregnancy and birth, and how the gendering of parental roles are later negotiated. The paper will conclude that in problematizing traditional notions of motherhood and fatherhood, trans male practices of reproduction bring significant transformations to cultures of parenting, which demand renewed reflections on issues of power and justice as they pertain to intimacy and family life.

RC38-679.1

HINRICHSEN, HENDRIK* (Georg-August University of Göttingen)

How Is Jordan Dealing with All the Different Groupings of Refugees? Shifting Figurations of Migrants and Longtime Residents in Amman.

Since the 1940s, Jordan has coped with the immigration of vast numbers of refugees during different phases of regional history. As a result of the war in Syria, Jordan is currently again having to manage the entry of a large number of refugees. Jordan is often considered as an example of relatively successful ‘integration’ or management of large-scale immigration. Taking this notion as a starting point for my argumentation, I will ask – from the perspective of biographical research and figurational sociology – in what ways the relations between different groupings of refugees and longtime residents are changing due to recent dynamics of immigration in Jordan. Focusing on the urban setting of Amman, I will show how images of belonging, patterns of interpretation and experienced life histories of the city’s residents are shaped by processes of migration and shifting power balances between different groupings of migrants and longtime residents. In my presentation, I analyse how biographical trajectories are embedded in family and collective histories, in order to be able to shed light on the intertwined of people’s we-images and senses of belonging and their figurational positioning. The preliminary findings discussed in the presentation are based on biographical-narrative interviews and participant observations conducted in Amman within the framework of an on-going DFG-funded research project at the University of Göttingen (Germany).
RC22-408.1
HIRAFUJI, KIKUKO* (Kokugaku University)
The Relationship in Japan between the Media and Young People’s Perceptions of Religion

The Kokugakuin University Institute for Japanese Culture and Classics and the Japanese Association for the Study of Religion and Society between 1995 to 2015 jointly carried out 12 surveys of university students’ perceptions of religion. Questionnaires were sent every year to approximately 4,000 students asking them about the extent of their interest in religion; whether their parents adhere to one or another faith or not; whether they believe in the existence of kami, souls, and buddhas or not; whether they believe in fortune-telling or not; and furthermore about their interest in various social issues.

The year the surveys began was one in which Aum Shinrikyo launched its sarin gas attack in the Tokyo subway system. News media carried many negative items related to religion, and the idea of adhering to one or another faith carried an extremely poor image. The percentage of survey respondents who said they believed in one at the time stood at 6.7%. That figure has gradually rebounded in the twenty years since, with the results from the 2015 survey showing 10.2% professing one or another faith. However, more than half of the respondents indicated that they held an image of religion as being something dangerous.

In this presentation, I will use a bird’s eye view of students’ perceptions of religion built over this 20-year period to discuss the relationship between Japanese university students’ perceptions of religion and that public space that the mass media represents.

RC40-699.4
HIRAGÁ, MIDORI** (Kyoto University)
Latecomers’ Food Regimes: A Study of Japanese Zaibatsu and Sogo-Shosha Building Agri-Food Complexes Since the First Food Regime in Asian Context

Japanese sogo-shosha, like Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Itochu, and Marubeni, have dominant power in current food system, and their global strategy target growing Asian food market by sourcing and marketing from North and South America. Japanese government also encourages agri-food business to expand overseas with “Made WITH Japan” policy. The origin of this structure, however, dates back about a century. History reveals the continuous building of Japanese-centered agri-food complexes since the era of the First Food Regime, with strong government support as a latecomer to the capitalist world economy. This paper studies accumulated Japanese research on zaibatsu, sogo-shosha, and corporate history of large food companies, to structure their historical trajectory of complex development for wheat, sugar, and soybean since the First Food Regime. When Japan began modernizing in the 19th century, Japan first incorporated into the Atlantic agri-food complexes by importing wheat flour from the US. When Japan occupied Taiwan in 1895, Japanese capital invested in building modern sugar industry from Taiwan sugar cane. When Japan expanded to East Asia, they promoted Manchuria soybean industry and its international trade. Zaibatsu (financial and industrial conglomerates) and their trade sectors (the origins of today’s sogo-shosha) were active actors as “government’s trader”. Japanese government actively promoted their expansion, to accumulate capital among Japanese hands to quickly progress industrial and capitalist development. This historical trajectory of agri-food complexes focuses on corporate actors who realize the continuous development of their power and capital accumulation through the 1st, 2nd and current food regimes. States involvement and support tend to be stronger as latecomer states try to catch up quickly by existing large capital. I argue that Japan’s historical example can suggest a clearer picture to analyse today’s emerging large-scale agri-food business in other Asian and African countries.

RC12-243.2
HIRAI, HIDEYUKI* (Shitennoji University)
 Judicialization or De-Judicialization?: The Rise of Network-Based Governance of the Drug Problems in Contemporary Japan

It has often been pointed out that national drug control policies vary markedly between countries. Internationally, Japan is a rare country that maintains a punitive drug control policy for more than a half century. The possession and use of drugs, even if the amount is low, are rigidly criminalized and those who are arrested as drug offenders possibly receive harsh penal sanctions. However, influenced by the new judicial trends such as harm reduction strategy, drug court movement, and therapeutic jurisprudence, the recent Japanese drug control policy has dramatically changed in the name of “from punishment to treatment,” is Japan heading for de-judicialization of drug problems as well as some other non-judicial agencies. According to the historical context, the author suggests that the changing process of the Japanese drug control policy over the last few decades and conducts interviews with several policy makers and criminal justice practitioners associated with the recent policy reform in Japan. According to the research findings, it increasingly becomes difficult to understand social control of the Japan’s drug problems through the traditional theoretical conceptions such as “criminalization versus medicalization.” Instead, they are governed through a broad and coordinated network consisting of various social control agencies such as criminal justice, social welfare, mental health, and self-help groups. There is no conflict between those agencies in this network, therefore drug users can be treated not only as criminals but as sick people, welfare recipients, and members of self-help groups. The liberal critics used to criticize judicialization of drug problems and emphasized the importance of de-judicialization and the role of non-judicial agencies. Ironically, the goals of those critics are now partly fulfilled in that those non-judicial agencies, even though the drug problems themselves are still judicialized in Japan, have played the important part in the recent policy change.

RC52-869.3
HIRANO, YUKO* (Nagasaki University)
Can Brain Circulation be Possible? the Second Career Quest of Indonesian Nurses Returned from Japan

Japan opened its labor market for nurses and care workers under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPAs), bilateral agreements with Asian countries, namely, Indonesia, Philippines, and Indonesia, since 2008. The agreements smoothed the trade barriers between Japan and signatory countries, reducing the labor shortage in Japan by importing professional human resources. However, receiving Asian nurses does not effectively satisfy the motivation of nurses migrant to Japan, a reason for which is “to develop their professional career.”

In this presentation, the author scrutinizes how the nurse migration under the EPAs have influenced the choice of second careers of Indonesian returned nurses, by conducting quantitative and qualitative analyses. A quantitative analysis indicated that 86.2% of the respondents answered they returned to Indonesia because they wished to develop their careers in Indonesia. A qualitative analysis was conducted to clarify how they sought jobs in Indonesia after they returned from Japan. The results indicate that being a graduate nurse in Indonesia is advantageous in finding jobs after returning home, provided the nurse has basic medical knowledge and is fluent in the Japanese language. Returning nurses are likely to choose to work as interpreters for Japanese health insurance companies, where they earn much higher salaries than what they earn by working as nurses in Indonesia. The “medical oriented model” operation system in Indonesian medical institutions also hindered the returned nurses from working in such institutions, since they were used to working under the “patient oriented model” in Japan.

The study indicates that returned nurses are likely to use their professional skills in Japanese enterprises and clinics for Japanese patients in Indonesia, but less likely to contribute their nursing skills obtained abroad to their own country, Indonesia.

RC28-514.1
HIRAO, ICHIRO* (Osaka University)
The Influence of the Family in the Withdrawal from Self-Employment in Japan: Using the 2015 SSM Survey Data

1 Aim
As the rate of self-employment has declined rapidly in Japan, we need to understand the mechanism of the withdrawal from self-employment. Although Takenoshita (2015) has already examined the withdrawal from self-employment from the familial perspective, I aim to back up his research questions using the 2015 SSM survey data (the national survey of Social Stratification and social Mobility of 2015). This paper examines how self-employers’ families, including the spouses and children, have influenced the withdrawal from self-employment.

2 Methods
For this purpose, I analyze Japanese self-employment with quantitative analysis using the 2015 SSM survey data (the third delivered version). In the 2015 SSM data, there are variables regarding the respondents’ children’s gender and whether they live together, which are not in the 2005 SSM data. I focus on male and female persons who have the experience of self-employment in non-agricultural sectors. And I apply discrete logit models to the person-period data. The dependent variable is “withdrawal from self-employment.” And I used the categories: “closing a business” and “family reasons” from the variables of the “withdrawal reason” as competed risks of the models. Independent variables are marital status, children’s gender, children’s age, children’s co-habitation, and the variables related to respondents’ social stratification.

3 Results
The results show that male self-employers are likely to close their businesses after divorce, but are not likely to withdraw from self-employment in the case of having children with whom they live together. In line with the patriarchal ideology, Japanese self-employers tend to prefer male children to female children as their successors. However, according to the data, elderly male self-employers are likely to close their businesses, even if they have male children. Female self-employers

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
are not likely to withdraw from self-employment after marriage, but are likely to withdraw from self-employment to concentrate on child rearing.

**RC11-216.6**

HIRAOKA, KOICHI* (Ochanomizu University)

**Development and Reorganization of the Service Provision System in Long-Term Care: Comparison of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan**

Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, which used to be regarded as typical cases of the "familialist" type of welfare regime, have seen the rapid expansion of long-term care (LTC) services since the 1990s as the "familialist" nature of their welfare regimes has weakened. During this period, these countries established an LTC service provision system and reorganized it in order to promote community care and marketize service provision; however, they differ both in the timing of the service expansion's commencement and the present quantity of services provided.

This study aims to conduct a comparative analysis of the changes in the LTC service provision systems of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan using a four-dimensional framework that the author developed based on the "analytic framework" of social welfare policy developed by Gilbert and Terrell (2010).

The major findings of the analysis include the following.

First, differences in the developmental stage of community care exist between Japan on one hand and Korea and Taiwan on the other. Japan has reached the developmental stage where housing for the aged is systematically developed and intensive home-based care, including around-the-clock home care service, is gradually expanded.

Second, while the three countries have conducted LTC marketizing reform in order to expand LTC services rapidly with moderate expenses, differences in the approach to service provision marketization exist between Japan and Korea on one hand and Taiwan on the other.

Third, these countries have faced serious challenges regarding the securing of an LTC labor force. Taiwan is unique in that it has relied heavily on foreign in-home-care workers.

This study concludes with a discussion of the implications of these three countries' policy developments regarding gender equity in care.

**RC19-351.3**

HIRAOKA, KOICHI* (Ochanomizu University)

**Prوتotalist Turn and Social Investment Perspectives in Family Policy in Japan**

The purpose of this study is to examine the development of family policy in Japan by focusing on its prototalist nature and the limitations of its social investment perspectives.

For this purpose, first, by outlining the policy development on low fertility since 2000, this study argues that its prototalist turn occurred in 2003, and that the "Japanese-type family policy" was established in the mid-2000s. The study also states that, while, under Abe administration (2012- ), the prototalist nature of family policy was strengthened, the continuity of policy responses was noticeable.

Second, this study examines three major contradictions of family policy in Japan: prototalism versus increased female labor force participation, quantity versus quality of childcare services, and the pursuit of work-family life balance versus a neoliberal labor policy.

Third, this study argues that, in Japan, while policy discourses on family policy are sometimes couched in terms of investment for the future, the examination of the changes in the policy programs and the budget allocation reveals that an explicit social investment perspective has not been applied to that in Japanese language behalf.

This analysis then analyzes its causes in terms of the public-finance crisis, financial structure of social security, lack of coherent family policy, and intensive home-based care, including around-the-clock home care service.

Finally, the needs and possibilities for the future social investment turn in family policy in Japan are discussed.

**RC50-842.2**

HIRASHIMA, MISA* (Toyo University)

**Kyoto Speaks out: How the International Tourists Are Changing the Way of Communication Patterns and the Social Discourse of the People of Kyoto**

Famous world heritage sites fascinate international tourists and they fully indulge themselves in exotic sceneries and extraordinary experiences. Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, is not an exception. Kyoto-jin, as Kyoto natives call themselves, are often observed, as if they are staff in a theme park, if not props, by the tourists. They should be seen, not heard.

But now, Kyoto-jin are speaking out and insist to be heard. The excessive tourists increase the problems and the issues of sustainable tourism not only from the quantitative aspects but also from the qualitative aspects.

This presentation aims to prove that the growing number of international tourists and the consequences of the frequent usage of English are not only changing the diction of speech, but also the social discourse and the way of life of Kyoto-jin. Tourists have been innocently rambling around the city, not only at specific sightseeing spots but to the habitats of Kyoto-jin. Now Kyoto faces a dilemma. Living in the city which heavily relies on the tourism industry, Kyoto-jin would like to entertain the tourists but at the same time, they want to protect their privacy and retain their traditional ways.

As a result, in an unexpected way, by using, mainly English, Kyoto-jin have found voices to express themselves in which they have never expressed in Japanese language before. Kyoto-jin are now experiencing the transition from high-context to low-context culture communication patterns.
This paper argues that a focus on trust and mistrust in relationships, partnerships and projects can provide insights into some of the failings and challenges of participatory engagement within international development. While trust may at times be assumed to be universally self-evident and commonly understood, this research illuminates an aspect of projects that is often overlooked—the dynamic and contested relational underpinnings of development projects. Based on qualitative in-depth interviews in Ghana with farmers, project implementers and donors, distinct experiences of trust are explored as well as the dynamic, quotidian practices that seek to produce and negotiate trust in the context of agricultural development. This research shows that an analysis of how trust is built and eroded is critical for understanding the micro-politics of development programs. The research found that the presence of trust and efforts to build trust are particularly important in project planning and the early stages of implementation. Mistrust is often the product of competition between the plethora of non-governmental organizations that are active in Ghana, decades of unfulfilled development expectations, inadequate participation, uneven transparency around funding and problems with communications. It was found that the framework of trust and mistrust provides a useful means to interpret the implications of development project failures, breakdowns in communications and challenges in farmer participation. In addition, as trust remains little theorized or empirically studied in development, this paper begins to exemplify how trust can be conceptualized as a generative line of inquiry into the relational politics of projects and programs. The paper concludes that situating trust as both a relational sentiment and an object that is produced and circulated may contribute to reimagining the politics of power and participation in development.
This presentation will clarify the characteristics of Japanese Lifestyle Migrants in Bali, Indonesia, who are dwelling in the Gated Communities. In order to analyze them, the theory of mobility and motility will be applied. Through the analysis, the relation between the flow of Lifestyle Migrants and enclosure of Gated Community will be explained.

Between 1960s to 1990s, Lifestyle Migration was not so popular in Japan and limited in Super Rich. The destination was developed countries. In 2000s, the neoliberal policy by the government pushed Japanese to Southeast Asian countries. The booming of seminars of lifestyle migration by Japanese real estate consultants also accelerates the tendency. In Bali, traditional housing sector has been marketized and the gated communities have been developed. They provide Japanese Lifestyle Migrants with opportunity of motility and mobilization of their lifestyle. With this background, they establish various spatial mobilities and social activities.

In the first part, I will clarify their social status. Most of them are not super rich but high middle-class. They are divided two patterns of family structure. One is younger people who marry Balinese with downward marriage. Another is retired Japanese couple. Both of them frequently move between Japan and Bali. In the 2nd part, the way of gating (enclosure) and mobilization of lifestyle of Japanese Migrants will be described. Most of them chose the gated community as their living environment because of comfort, safety, quietness, etc. Such factors are easy to control, arrange and mobilize as their plural “Bali” images. In the 3rd part, I will analyze the cases from the theory of mobility and motility. The way of gating and mobilizing their lifestyle is materialized as their spatial mobility and motility.

Finally, I will clarify the achievement of my research and contribution to the gentrification studies and sociological discussions.

**RC31-564.4**

**HITOMI, YASUHIRO** (Nagoya Gakuin University)

**Refugee Families, Education and the Regional Transition of Homeland: The Case Study of Burmese Refugee Community in Japan**

Burma was said to be shifted to the civilian rule since 2011. Burmese refugees who had fled their home country because of the fear of persecution returned to their homeland after this regime transition. How did this regime transition change their immigration strategies of Burmese refugees? This presentation focuses on Burmese families and their education strategies and explore the factors which made their strategies between Burma and Japan.

This research is based on the field work data carried out in Tokyo, Japan since 2004 and Yangon, Burma since 2016. The data consists of interviews with Burmese refugees, refugee families, refugee advocacy NGOs, Government agency, and other related personnel.

I will discuss the following points. Firstly, their education strategies were diversified by the legal statuses in Burma and Japan: Although Burmese refugees who received legal status in Japan and reacquired their Burmese passport could go back and forth between two nations, others could not. Burmese were limited the country where they raised their children depended on the legal statuses which they received. Secondly, life course factors. Some Burmese families returned to their homeland with their young children on the one hand, others raised their children in Japan. The life course factors including the child's age and education stages influenced their educational strategies. Thirdly, institutional factors. Since the education system between Burma and Japan disconnected each other, Burmese families hesitated to move between two nations with their children. On the other hand, Burmese refugee community and NGOs provide several resources for their children to get educational supports. Although they faced several barriers between Burma and Japan, Burmese refugees developed their new education strategies.

**RC04-100.5**

**HO, KONG CHONG** (National University of Singapore)

**The Changing Regulatory Field of Higher Education and the Transformation of Academic Work in Singapore**

East Asia countries are late comers in the international education, league table and “world class” university formation. This entry was marked by a fundamental restructuring of the university system, particularly among top national universities whose traditional task has been the training of the nation’s elite. Singapore’s own experience at the restructuring process has been marked by distinctive features particular to the city state: (a) the Republic’s search for international talent both in terms of international students who become skilled labour to augment its skilled and ageing workforce as well as engaged in applied research; and (b) Singapore’s global city environment as well as its English system of education which are attractive to students and professors wishing a foothold in Asia but still able to operate in an international environment.

These features have shaped Singapore’s efforts at rebuilding its national universities. The belief is that the institution is the institutionalization of a performance-based system in place of the civil service model. The restructuring has created a system where research is valued above all other academic responsibilities. Results from a survey of academics from Singapore’s two national universities will be used to reflect the new orientation in academic work.

The re-balancing of the academic system will require an appraisal system that is attentive to the needs of society, research funding which stipulates action and policy research, and a fuller career track of academic work based on practice. Such an institutional logic is irrational at odds with the ambitions of a city-state and a global city. Without strong academic unions, the growing employment of PhDs in civil society organizations, and perhaps a movement of academics into government and opposition political parties maybe the only hope for progressive change.

**RC03-76.5**

**HO, KONG CHONG** (National University of Singapore)

**The Sociable Amenity, the Community and the City**

**Kong Chong HO (Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore)**

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My interest in this paper is to conceptually situate the idea of a sociable amenity between the community which is primarily responsible for its production and segments of the city population which may be drawn into its orbit as regulators, resource providers, supporters, critics and visitors. This represents a way of locating the dynamics of local collective action within the larger context of urban politics, policy and metropolitan governance. Suggesting the notion of a sociable amenity is to move the attention away from natural amenities, from economic analysis of amenities, from a calculation of its value, and from amenity driven analysis of migration.

The production of the sociable amenity at the neighbourhood level represent a certain unity of purpose, espouse a common set of ideals and values, and because they rest is certain goodwill and volunteerism among the local community for its continued functioning, the existence of such amenities link residents together in a number of formal and informal networks. Yet, we are also mindful that such sociable amenities are also the outcome of collaborative and sometimes conflict ridden relations involving the local government and also NGOs and other publics.

Drawing from my fieldwork in Tangpu (Taipei) Langham Place (Hong Kong) and Tampines Central (Singapore), I show how such sociable amenities are produced by a set of local actors and more significantly, how this composition of users, supporters, regulators, critics and visitors change in composition and purpose over time.

In this sense, the presence of sociable amenities shape in important ways, the everyday lives of the community and sustain diverse networks that contribute to the liveability of cities.

**RC28-522.7**

**HOBEIKA, PAUL** (Université Paris 8)

**Studying Social Stratification Among Retirees. Value and Limits of French Administrative Data.**

This presentation focuses on the interest, from a sociological point of vue, of studying retirement inequalities using administrative data, and more precisely the French equivalence income transfers (EIR). These data, gathered among the various French pension funds by a government statistical service, allow us to describe and analyse precisely the inequalities among retirees. Compared to social surveys, the EIR has exact values of the various pensions retirees receive. It is thus possible to distinguish between, for instance, one part of the pension received in return of the financial contributions made during the working-life, and another part received as a widower right – pensions who go at 80% to women, and represent 23% of their total pension, 1% for men. Therefore, the EIR is useful for measuring gender inequalities among retirees and decomposing these inequalities between different kinds of pensions.

We will argue that the administrative nature of the data also limits of their value for social stratification analysis. The main issue is the instability of administrative categories, which vary according to the French retirement policies. And whereas sex and age are two variables widely used to describe social stratification, the EIR categories do not appear in the literature (profession, skill level, education level). Though assigning a profession to a retired person can seem arbitrary, the EIR, matched with another administrative data set (Insee’s « Panel tous salariés »), can be used to achieve this goal, and thus allowing a study of the inequalities between retirees freed from the unstable categories of the administration.

**RC31-JS-13.3**

**HOCHMAN, OSHRAT** (GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)

**Immigrant’s Exclusionist Attitudes Towards Immigrants in Europe**

The literature on exclusionist attitudes in Europe has advanced greatly in the last two decades. We have learned much about the underlying mechanisms...
explaining the emergence of exclusionist attitudes both at the micro and the macro levels of inquiry. Interestingly enough, efforts invested in understanding the consequences of the multicultural transformation of Europe, have by and large neglected to study the attitudes of minorities towards this transformation. Thus, most studies explaining the emergence of anti-Migrant sentiments focus attention on the majority group, explicitly deleting all migrants from their sample, or implicitly ignoring the fact that some individuals in the sample are of immigrant background.

This study seeks to narrow this gap looking at the attitudes of immigrants and immigrant offspring in Europe towards immigrants, I ask whether the European case can provide support for the horizontal hostility hypothesis namely, that individuals of non-European immigrant background will be more exclusionist towards other, newer immigrants of European origin. I test the hypothesis using pooled ESS data for 9 countries over 6 rounds controlling for the usual predictors of exclusion (ideology, values, well-being, political identification, immigration, and socio-economic status. I also control for different immigration relevant predictors like immigrant generation, ethnic identification, citizenship status, and perceived discrimination. Findings indicate first that net of these predictors, the horizontal hostility hypothesis is corroborated. Further, the effect of non-European immigrant origin on the exclusion of (European) immigrants is moderated by prejudice. As prejudice increases, differences between European and non-European immigrants in exclusion probabilities decrease.

**RC51-848.3**

HODGE, ROBERT* (Western Sydney University)

*The Cybernetics of Corruption*

Corruption is a major problem across the modern world, expressing and exacerbating relations of injustice, violence and unequal power. It is recognised even in popular discourse as a systemic problem, yet there have been remarkably few approaches using advanced forms of system theory, especially those with a socio-cybernetic basis. This paper will propose and test a number of models and scenarios for corruption, using a range of empirical data from one study area, corruption in Mexico. The paper will explore and evaluate two main alternative hypotheses. One hypothesis is that ‘corruption’ refers to an embedded system within a larger system, with feedback mechanisms whose function is to maintain or increase the scope of the corruption system within the larger system through homeostatic or auto-poietic devices. On this hypothesis, most attempts to reform or eradicate corruption will predictably fail. Strategies to affect corruption of this kind need to go to the root causes and to the existing properties of the system against the system of corruption. The second hypothesis is that ‘corruption’ should refer to a class of pathologies of complex social systems. One that will be examined in this paper is the pathogenic effects of changes to higher-order components of hierarchically-ordered control systems, identified by Bateson (1972) as implicated in schizophrenia and schizophrenia. Another is the effect of leakage between interdependent but autonomous three-body systems of systems, as is common with corruption as usually defined, as illicit alignments between economic, political and semiotic systems (money, power and truth). The task of the paper is to translate these real-world descriptions into system terms, and produce models and scenarios that can be elaborated and tested.

**RC01-34.5**

HOET, MARIANO* (Universidad Nacional del Litoral)

MARANA, MARÍA (Universidad Nacional del Litoral)

CIOCACA, ORNELLA (Universidad Nacional del Litoral)

*La Seguridad Como Problema Altamente Significativo En La Ciudad De Santa Fe. Propuesta De Abordaje Empírico Para La Implementación De Políticas Públicas En El Ámbito Local.*

En las últimas décadas, la problemática de la seguridad cobró gran relevancia tanto en la agenda de gobierno como en la sociedad civil. La seguridad pública se ha ido consolidando como un derecho esencial cuya garantía corresponde exclusivamente al Estado, y como condición sustancial para garantizar el normal desarrollo de las actividades de la comunidad. La ciudad de Santa Fe, no es la excepción en este panorama, y cabe destacar que sus niveles de violencia superan al promedio nacional.

La mayoría de las iniciativas estatales desarrolladas hasta la actualidad en tor- no a las cuestiones del delito están escasamente sustentadas en conocimiento académico de base empírica. Al mismo tiempo, sostenemos que dicho conoci- miento puede ser el punto de partida para traducir su producción en propuestas prácticas para la gestión pública de la seguridad.

Al respecto, en la ciudad de Santa Fe se emprendieron programas de políticas públicas que buscan dar respuesta a las problemáticas específicas del territorio. Estos contienen un número de aspectos en la posibilidad de extenderlos a otras jurisdicciones.

El presente trabajo -que forma parte de un Proyecto de Investigación de la Universidad Nacional del Litoral- tiene como objetivo abordar la propuesta de construcción de un dispositivo de análisis sobre la seguridad en la ciudad de San- ta Fe sustentado en datos confiables para la elaboración de acciones estratégicas. Es decir, la construcción de indicadores empíricos de fenómenos asociados a la seguridad que permita la implementación de medidas efectivas por parte de las autoridades competentes.

Entre éstos, se destacan una serie de instrumentos de recolección de datos cuantitativos y cualitativos a través de los cuales se espera aproximarse a la comprensión de factores implicados en el comportamiento delictivo del distrito sur de la ciudad. Este constituye uno de los más vulnerables en materia de cobertura de servicios y edificios. Presenta además, altos índices delictivos y de violencia.

**RC42-724.3**

HOEY, JESSE (University of Waterloo)

NAGAPPAN, MEI (University of Waterloo)

ROGERS, KIMBERLY* (Dartmouth College)

SCHROEDER, TOBIAS (Potsdam University of Applied Sciences)

*Theoretical and Empirical Modeling of Identity and Sentiments in Collaborative Groups*

Technological and social innovations are increasingly generated through informal, distributed processes of collaboration, rather than in formal, hierarchical organizations. We will present research that uses a data-driven approach to explore the social and psychological mechanisms motivating self-organized collaborations, in which people come together to work on a common problem, without prompting by a third party. We focus on the example of open, collaborative software development in online collaborative networks like GitHub (github.com). Our research is based in affect control theory (ACT) and a recent probabilistic generalization of the theory known as Bayesian affect control theory (BayesACT). The general assumption of BayesACT is that humans are motivated in their social interactions by affective alignment: They strive for their social experiences to be coherent at a deep, emotional level with their sense of identity and general worldviews as constructed through culturally shared symbols. BayesACT models human interactions as a partially observable Markov decision process, which captures the complexities of dynamic (temporal) decision sequences, and finds optimal solutions to complex decision problems. It makes explicit predictions about online interactions in a collaborative group, based on the notion of each group member holds an identity that is learnable, mathematically definable and complementary to those of other group members. BayesACT applies insights from Bayesian probability theory to explain how people learn and adjust meanings through social experience, and show how stable interaction dy- namics can emerge from individuals’ uncertain and noisy perceptions of their own and others’ identities. We will present work that (1) shows that identity dynamics explain how and why actors pursue particular goals in their interactions, and (2) offers a mathematically precise model for predicting and testing collaborative dy- namics.

**RC17-333.4**

HOFBAUER, JOHANNA* (Department of Sociology, Vienna University of Economics and Business)

KLAUS, DOMINIK (University of Vienna)

*Work in the Platform Economy – Policy Challenges in the Face of Gender Gap and Intergenerational Inequality*

Digitalization has led to disruptive change, causing a rise of new forms of business and service provision. Organizations benefit from outsourcing services and use internet platforms to access a more flexible workforce. As platforms take over management duties such as task assignment, coordination and performance assessment, they reduce potential drawbacks for the outsourcing organization. Furthermore, digitalization is said to create benefits for the workforce and to potentially increase labor market access. Platforms enable the diffusion of gig work and cloud work, thereby increasing job opportunities for those willing to or in need of working anywhere, anytime. While existing literature accounts for new opportunities offered to the workforce in disadvantaged labor markets, a num- ber of pitfalls are noted at the same time. Experts have alerted policy-makers to the dangers of the lack of regulation in the sector, reproducing gender gaps and causing intergenerational inequality. Literature has also pointed to the complex problem of precarious employment, the decline in the quality of work, the increasing work intensification, the blurring boundaries between work and non- work, and the rising disproportion between paid and unpaid labor.

We argue that internet platforms are key agents in shaping opportunities and policies in the Platform Economy. We determine the conditions of performance and deliv- ery, the modes of access and reputation, reshaping the parameters of work identity and social relations. Accounting for varieties of modes of organization, we will provide case studies of different European platforms.

Overall, we dispute technological determinism, arguing that digitalization is not the end of limited role nor formal forces of market so- ciety. A better understanding of the mechanisms that platforms use in order to manage labor and exert power upon digital workers is a necessary step towards developing regulations that can reduce inequalities and strengthen the social sus- tainability of platform economy.
HOFFMAN, LILY M.* (CCNY & Graduate Center, CUNY)

From Cottage to Mill: Short-Term Rentals and Community Conflict

Discussion of the financialization of housing typically focuses on pre- and post-crash processes and (for)include the emergence of short-term rentals (STR), an increasingly popular global housing option that has become a source of conflict in communities of varying size and scale, from large cities to resort towns. What is the impact of the proliferation of STR on housing accessibility and on communities? How do proponents and opponents of STR locate the issue in terms of a rights discourse? How do communities respond? What are the emergent policies and social consequences? How does the examination of STR amplify the discussion of housing financialization and "rights"?

HOFFMANN, ELIZABETH* (Purdue University)

Understanding the Democratic Workplace: The Socialization and Transformation of the Worker Co-Operative Member

Worker co-operatives, workplaces owned and managed by the workers themselves, offer an alternative to conventional labour-union focused and politically envisioned workplace democracy. However, because worker co-operatives are less common and unfamiliar to many, new members require a period of adjustments as they come to understand and embrace their dual roles as both co-workers and co-owners. Workers' new co-operative roles included both receiving more benefits and empowerment as co-owners, but also the demand of greater responsibility as well. While all jobs have some level of organizational socialization, this study found that much more deliberate and formal socialization occurred at the worker co-operatives. This more intensive organizational socialization contributed to higher levels of loyalty to the business: the members of the worker co-operative spoke of loyalty to their organizations much more than their counterparts in conventional businesses. When those employees in conventional businesses did speak of loyalty, it was to their industry as a whole or to co-workers, not to the organization. Drawing on longitudinal qualitative data collected over 20 years at four matched sets of cooperatives and conventional businesses, this paper expands current understandings of loyalty by considering how deliberate organizational socialization in worker co-operatives can impact members' loyalty.

HOFSTÄTTER, LUKAS* (Universität Hamburg)
HOHMANN, MARCO* (Universität Hamburg)
NECKEL, SIGHARD* (Universität Hamburg)

The Global Financial Class: Global Financial Markets New Forms of Business Culture and Boundary Work

In our contribution we develop a theoretical perspective on class formation in the context of global markets and present empirical findings regarding the formation of a global financial class. While previous approaches to global class formation concentrate either on a managerial elite or on the distribution of income and wealth in the global social structure, our research project focusses on the social interaction on markets as the basis for the formation of a global financial class.

Our research was conducted between 2014 and 2017 in Frankfurt (Germany) and Sydney (Australia). Through a comparative ethnography of the financial centers in both cities diverse cases and a study of career paths through narrative interviews we show how the social embeddedness of global financial markets produces common forms of economic, social, and cultural capital, a shared world view and habitus.

Corporate cultures are of less importance for the members of the financial class than the connecting culture of the market. It is not the firms that primarily shape the actions of financial professionals, but rather the economic field of global financial markets.

This new social class distinguishes itself not only through specific status symbols and responsibilities, but also by degrees of cultural openness and cosmopolitan presentation of self. These cultural forms enable the financialization of other social spheres. Expansive economic practices of finance correspond with practices of cultural exploitation. A new, seemingly paradox mode of social boundary work emerges: exclusivity through inclusion, closure through demonstrative openness.
Accordingly, nations are turning from being territorially cohesive bodies into evermore mobile and spatially dispersed associations of spiritually allied units. 3) ‘culture’ is not so frequently found to be (nowadays) the messianic force by and through which (under high nationalism) it had been... i.e., enlightening, converting, reflecting, perfecting local/citizen nations... but had becoming a personally widening polylogue: and, 4) ways of life have tended to drift in varied and not necessarily coordinated directions, where cultural relations have become rather less ‘vertical’ and more commonly ‘horizontal’. As old certainties and loyalties are consonantly swept away, people are prone to seeking new belongings/new cultural identity stereotypes which are decidedly different from the old narratives built upon an assured nativeness of historical belonging.

**RC20-374.2**

HÖLLINGER, FRANZ* (University of Graz, Department of Sociology)
MUCKENHUBER, JOHANNA (University of Graz)

Religiousness, Existential Insecurity and Religious Culture

Cross-national comparative surveys show that the degree of religiosity varies strongly on the global level. According to previous research, two factors are particularly important to explain these differences: the level of existential insecurity and characteristics of the religious culture. In this paper we will review the importance of these two factors using data from the 6th wave of the World Value Survey (2010-14) which includes a set of questions on existential insecurity (having no money to buy food, becoming the victim of a criminal act, suffering from bad health, etc.). Our multi-level analysis that covers 45 countries from all major religious culture areas (Catholic and Protestant Western Europe, Orthodox Eastern Europe, USA, Muslim countries in North Africa and Asia, East and Southeast-Asia, Subsahara Africa and Latin America) reveals two central findings: First, both the Human Development Index (as the best proxy of existential security) and our typology of religious culture-areas explain a considerable proportion of the variance of religiosity on the macro-level; the explanatory power of religious culture, however, is clearly higher than that of HDI and Gini-Index. Second, the effect of items measuring existential insecurity on religiosity on the individual level is rather small. These findings suggest, that in a global perspective the decline or persistence of religiosity is much more determined by the characteristics of the religious culture than by people’s individual experience of existential insecurity.

**RC20-838.2**

HOLLINSHEAD, KEITH* (Organising committee)

The Cardinal Call for Soft Science Nous Today: Interpretive / Qualitative Acumen UNDER Our Encountered Epistemological Maelstrom

This presentation is an extension of a presentation made at the 7th Critical Tourism Studies International Conference in Majorca in June 2017. It stands as one of a cousin pair of presentations which argues for the provision of annual or perhaps biennial short course somewhere in the world where those who are interested in critical issues in International Tourism Studies can gain state-of-the-art schooling in advanced interpretive cum qualitative inquiry. In this ‘CARDINAL NOUS’ delivery, it is proposed that RC50 of ISA should work closely with The Critical Tourism Studies International Network to find a host institution able to regularly stage an advanced short course of emergent understandings in soft science... or otherwise to find a mix of institutions (in perhaps Europe, North America, Asia, Australasia ??) which could stage such an offering on a rolling basis.

In recent decades, social science research methodologies have changed considerably, perhaps most dramatically somewhere in the world where those who are interested in critical issues in International Tourism Studies can gain state-of-the-art schooling in advanced interpretive cum qualitative inquiry. In this ‘CARDINAL NOUS’ delivery, it is proposed that RC50 of ISA should work closely with The Critical Tourism Studies International Network to find a host institution able to regularly stage an advanced short course of emergent understandings in soft science... or otherwise to find a mix of institutions (in perhaps Europe, North America, Asia, Australasia ??) which could stage such an offering on a rolling basis.

**RC28-514.14**

HOLM, ANDERS* (Western University, Canada)

Fanning in or out - How Does Schools Affect Inequality and Stratification

In this paper we use data from the Student/Teacher Achievement Ratio (STAR) project—a large longitudinal study of schools in Tennessee, USA to study how student stratification changes across school grades. We ask the question whether schools increase or decrease student ranking and student heterogeneity. If schools add to stratification at large we should expect first that schools exaggerate initial student heterogeneity. That is, variance in student achievement in kindergarten and first grade should be smaller than variance in student at later grades. Because student test scores are comparable across grades in STAR this data set allows at unique opportunity to test the hypothesis of student heterogeneity across grades. Secondly, we can test whether student ranking across grades are stable or change according to social background. We find that for achievement in English, variance in grades increase whereas for achievement in math, student heterogeneity decreases. For ranks, we find them to be stable across grades.

**TG08-1010.1**

HOLMES, MARY* (University of Edinburgh)

Globalization and Emotional Lives at a Distance: Couples, Refugees and Internet Daters

Emotional intimacy at a distance is becoming an increasingly likely experience for a wide range of people. In the context of globalization and rapid change, many face novel situations and uncertainty around how to feel. It is argued that emotional reflexivity thus plays an important role in the making, maintaining and unmaking of distance relationships. Yet how it does this is likely to vary depending on social and cultural context and on the type of relationship. Thus, I explore emotional reflexivity with reference to examples from research on academic couples in distance relationships, refugee youth and internet daters. The aim is to examine what emotional reflexivity can contribute to understanding racial and gender inequalities within the context of globalized intimacies.
Decolonising Class Analysis

Class – whether from a Marxian or Weberian perspective – is central to political economy within most critical theories of modernity. Class analysis inscribes the idea of the commodity status of labour power as integral to the economic logic of capitalism. In this context, colonialism appears as a contingent aspect of capitalism and ‘race’ as a ‘social’ intrusion on a logic that is defined as independent of it. This paper will argue that the idea of labour power as a commodity derives from a neo-liberal reconstruction of ‘race’, rather than a political economy of market capitalism. The paper will develop a Polanyian argument, albeit one that is not found in Polanyi owing to his neglect of colonialism as integral to the relations of dispossession and possession he otherwise examines. The paper will suggest that labour is not a ‘fictitious’ commodity, and, indeed, enslavement is its reality. On this understanding, the commodification of labour power which is presented as the grounding of class analysis is already a de-commodification of the labourer. Class analysis betrays an underlying racial formation which undermines the capacity for understanding contemporary events and leads to a false distinction between class analysis and the politics of identity.

Public University Pathogens: Digitalisation, Commodification and Precarity

The excessive use of rankings, performance assessment and the commodification of teaching and research are three basic elements that drive a process of the global decoupling of knowledge and public values in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The cascade of budgetary cuts in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis accelerated a process of the neo-liberal reconstruction of HEIs, especially, in Public Universities, which in many places are undergoing processes of privatization and financialisation. Alongside processes of ‘flexibilisation’, disinvestment and competition, new Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have also introduced a strong ideology of the re-organization of the teaching-learning nexus. The idea of a digital society aligns with digital higher education to produce a new paradise of low cost delivery. The utopia of the promise hides the dystopia of its consequences. Here, we propose an analysis of three enemies of higher education: Digitalisation, Commodification and Precarization. We propose a critical approach to these issues, as an attempt to reinforce the democratic significance of Public Universities in local development and in global society.

Diversity Management in the Armed Forces: A Comparative Study of Attitudes Towards and Experiences of Minority Members (Women, LGBTQ) in Ireland, Finland, Poland and Bulgaria.

EU Personnel in Conflict Prevention and Peace Building (CPPB) missions come from diverse organizations and nations, yet must coordinate together in the temporary network or umbrella organization that comprises each CPPB mission. Coordination is challenging strategically and operationally. Even if the structures to coordinate together are in place, diversity in organizations (militaries, police forces, civil organizations), gender and culture (national, ethnicity, religion) make understanding of diverse personnel, and communication and cooperation in contexts of diversity difficult yet vital in order to achieve CPPB missions’ goals. Current training puts few resources into training personnel in these critical soft skills of gender awareness, cultural competency, communication and cooperation. Gaming as a H2020 project www.gap-project.eu, provides an efficient and effective means of developing and delivering a curriculum in those skills. Deriving a base curriculum from CPPB relevant soft skills and end user identified training gaps in this area, GAP designs a digital role playing game which simulates scenarios from CPPB missions.

As part of the project, in-depth interviews with over 100 peacekeeping personnel (military) from Ireland, Finland, Poland and Bulgaria were completed in the first part of 2017. One of the aims of the interviews was to discover the attitudes towards and experiences of women and LGBTQ persons in contemporary CPPB missions. This conference paper reports on the results of thematic analysis of this large data base on these issues, showing the behaviours in the field in peacekeeping missions that encourage or mitigate against greater diversity and inclusivity.

The Complications of Care: Family Violence in the Lives of Muslim and Christian Immigrant Women

There is little evidence to show that the prevalence of domestic violence amongst immigrant families differs from that in non-immigrant families in Canada. However, it is apparent that immigrant women experience unique challenges in situations of family violence due to the intersecting structural barriers that they face and the resultant ethnic, class, and gender inequalities. Religious beliefs and practices can further exacerbate these inequalities but they can also be a source of strength upon which immigrant women can and do draw when responding to situations of family violence. This paper highlights the value of care as it is exercised in the daily lives of immigrant women and their social support networks. Evidence is drawn from qualitative research with Christian and Muslim immigrant women living in the Canadian Maritimes. I argue that care can be the starting point for religious leaders, members of religious social networks, and secular service providers when initiating difficult but necessary conversations with immigrant women concerning domestic violence. A critical evaluation of the practices of care is required. Domestic violence contradicts the value of care whether it is understood in a religious or secular context. Thus disclosing family violence can be framed as an act of care. However, because the practice of care is impacted by gender, ethnic, and economic inequalities, disclosure is not straightforward. Women take more responsibility for unpaid care work in families than men, especially for young children. Racialized immigrant women are the most likely citizens to be unemployed or underemployed (Aslam and women are subject to discrimination and Islamophobia. Caring social support that takes into account these structural in equalities is necessary as survivors seek safety.

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the implications of such a reconceptualization of relationships against the back- drop of systems theory's typology of social systems: If relationships do not simply “constitute” interactions, organizations or society as a whole how are they related to and distinguished from these social forms? The paper argues that conceiving social relationships as a particular social form enables us to give a more comprehensive and more complex account of social reality.

**RC35-640.3**

**HOLZER, BORIS***(University of Konstanz)*

**HILGERT, CHRISTIAN***(University of Konstanz)*

**Sources and Limits of Power**

Sociological theories regard power as an attribute of social relationships, not of individual (or corporate) actors. Following Weber power is conceived as a capacity or “choice” to assert and carry out “one’s will even against resistance.” This kind of definition of power does not specify on what the “choice” is based. It may be physical dominance but also charisma, wealth or persuasiveness. The likelihood that power actually works does not hinge on objective criteria but on how the one subjected to the demands of power perceives and estimates the power relation. The exercise of power therefore is a matter of interpretation and communication: A threat can be a vehicle of power if and when it is considered credible and potentially harmful.

Based on relational and communicative concepts of power (e.g. Blau 1964; Luhmann 1979) this paper distinguishes several sources of power and analyses the dynamics of threat and evasion. Power may for instance flow from dependence relationships, information asymmetries or, of course, physical violence. The efficacy of threats based on those options is dependent on how the consequences of opposition are evaluated. For instance, alternative ways to either obtain withdrawn resources or to decrease the harm imposed by sanctions may diminished the perceived threat. By comparing different power settings (e.g. face-to-face contexts) it demonstrates how the way in which power sources work or fail the paper will not only provide a more systematic account of forms of power but also explain the paramount importance of physical violence as a source of power.

**References**


**RC14-271.1**

**HOMMADOVA, ANYA***(University of Tsukuba)*

**Vulnerability of Female International Students in the U.S.**

This paper explores the experiences of female international students studying in semi-rural U.S., where the population is highly homogeneous. Simitanciously, American students were interviewed through online focus groups regarding their perceptions of foreigners in the U.S. The focus is on the challenges they are confronted with, and the way their cultural identity and gender affects their study abroad experiences. Through qualitative methodology, the inquiry is made through interviews, surveys, and observations gather from May 2015 to May 2017. This period covers pre and post Trump era, and tracks the changes in Americans perceptions of foreigners. The preliminary results bring to light the severity of physical harassment, discrimination and the vulnerability of this group. Furthermore, the complete inadequacy of universities to provide a safe learning environment for vulnerable female international students is brought to light by the testimonies of the students.

**RC55-904.5**

**HOMMERICH, CAROLAA***(Hokkaido University)*

**SHIMIZU, KOKI***(Hokkaido University)*

**The Structure of Happiness across Age: A Method-Mix Approach with Focus on Japan’s “Happy Youth”**

Subjective wellbeing among 20-29-year-old Japanese has increased since the 1970s and by the turn of the century has outstripped that of those in their thirties, forties or fifties. While unimaginable by older generations, it seems that young Japanese – despite a bleak future outlook (e.g. in terms of employment of the financial burden of a senior-ageing society) – feel satisfied with their lives. This result caused a stir in Japanese academic and public discourse alike. It indicates that what the young generation considers important for their wellbeing might differ from older generations. In this paper, we test how and to what extent what we call the “structure of happiness”, measured in terms of satisfaction with and importance of different life domains (such as health, finance, family, friends etc.), varies across age. We look at (1) which aspects of their lives young Japanese are satisfied or dissatisfied with (as compared to other generations), and (2) which of these aspects they think of as important when considering their happiness. We use data from the National Survey on Lifestyle Preferences from 2010, and from the SSP2015 survey for analysis. Additionally, we analyse data from 55 qualitative interviews with young Japanese in their twenties, to add further substance to our quantitative results.

Our results imply that what is individually evaluated as “overall happiness” needs to be thought of as complex interplay of different topicalities that are weighted and judged against each other in course of the evaluation. In the specific case of the Japanese youth, their distinctively different idea of happiness points to an impact of their generational location – growing up in a period of economic stagnation – which distinguishes them from previous generations, who were used to continuous economic growth and social upgrading.

**RC06-144.1**

**HONDA, MASATAKA***(Waseda University)*

**Multifamily (Danchi) Housing and Parenting in Japanese Urban Communities**

In the mid-20th century, rapid growth in urban populations led to housing difficulties, with governments and public institutions leading push for the construction of housing complexes for working-class families, such as in the Soviet Union, Eastern European countries and Japan. The construction of such housing complexes, known as danchi in Japanese, not only guaranteed residential accommodation for nuclear families but also created new communities within urban areas in that the families shared the same facilities. In Japan, residents’ association were developed to carry out programs such as the setting up of childcare facilities. The management of such childcare facilities by these residents’ association is a subject of interest not only for Japan but also in terms of the relationship between family members and social organizations. Based on a study on stakeholders, and documents issued by residents’ association, I will detail the historical background that enabled these childcare facilities to operate, and the relationships between residents and their association as well as the childcare facilities. From my study, the following two points became clear. First, the operation of such childcare facilities was possible because the first residents were mainly younger workers and their families. Thus they shared a strong need for a place to leave their children which made it easy for them to cooperate. Second, as residents aged and their life courses became more diversified, it made it more difficult for communities in multifamily housing complexes to maintain childcare facilities and to contribute to the community beyond their housing complexes. Based on the above findings, I will make suggestions for the formation of local communities in urban areas beyond the immediate family.

**RC19-354.5**

**HONG, IJIN***(Yonsei University)*

**LEE, JIEUN***(University of York)*

**The Uses of Social Investment in East Asia: How Work-Family Reconciliation Policies Make the Labour Market ‘Flow’ in Japan, Korea and Taiwan**

Work-family reconciliation policies occupy an important part in the social investment discourse (Morel et al. 2012, Bonoli and Natali 2012), however they apply differently across different national contexts (Morgan 2012, Lee and Baek 2014, Garland 2016, Hemerjick 2017). Since from the 2000s, social investment policies have also been introduced in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and China (Kim 2010, Chiu Wei 2011, Tsai 2012, Estevez-Abe and Kim 2014, Fleckenstein and Lee 2017), although they were originally following a traditional male breadwinner model (Lewis 2001), as often pointed out for the case of Japan (Seeleib-Kaiser and Toivonen 2011, Kleider 2015, Sjöberg 2004).

Even acknowledging that more employment-friendly work-family reconciliation policies are taking place in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, the correspondence to the original social investment goals of increasing ‘stock’ of human capital, easier ‘flow’ or labour market and life-course transitions, and stronger social protection measures as ‘buffers’ (Hemerjick 2013, 2015) finds a difficult terrain in these co-ordinated market economies (Soskice and Hall 2001, Amable 2003). By utilizing the comparative approach of the most similar case design (Ragin 2014), we question how the degree of economic individualization expected from an adult worker model (O’Connor 2006), typified in the post-war era relationships within a still traditionalist East Asian context – in terms of labour market features and attitudes towards the gender role in the family -, resulting in a problematic re-form implementation that does not correspond to the original policy intentions (Stryk et al. and Thelen 2005).

Policy implications stemming from the analysis of these cases are yet another reminder of the several critical points of a social investment approach already identified in European welfare states (Hemerjick 2017): budgetary problems, problematic connection with economic performance (Noland 2013), “Matthew effects” (Cantillon 2011).
RC15-JS-86.4
HONGO, MASATAKE* (Wakayama Medical University)
YAMADA, TOMIAKI (Matsuyama University)

Becoming Victims of Drug-Induced Suffering (DIS): The Case of Japanese Hemophiliacs with HIV

This study examines the process by which people become victims of “Drug-Induced Suffering” (DIS), especially individuals with both hemophilia and HIV by contaminated blood concentrates, through the examination of several life-story data and documents. I have participated in a research project since 2004 aimed at collecting and analyzing the life stories of doctors and patients with hemophilia since 2001.

HIV/AIDS as DIS has been the central point of understanding about HIV/AIDS in Japan, because much of the current medical system regarding HIV/AIDS was constructed after the lawsuit movements under the banner of DIS. The indigenous notion of DIS not only contributed to generate a robust dichotomy between “innocent” victims and “guilty” assailers but also to form solidarity between different DISs—for example, the thalidomide-caused damage in the late 1950s, the Subacute Myelo-Optico-Neuropathy (SMON) caused by cloquinol in the 1960s, and so on. People whose lives were changed by drugs join in DIS solidarity for compensation and pursuing liability; other victims of DISs who share an idea of extermination of DISs known as the “Japanese National Liaison Council for Associations of Victims of DIS” were mobilized in 1999.

Most Japanese individuals with both hemophilia and HIV improve by becoming victims of DIS. However, this is evidence of the solidarity of the original hemophilia community not having functioned enough. For example, Irish hemophilia patients regarded HIV infection by blood concentrate as an issue for the whole hemophilia community itself. Therefore, hemophilia patients without HIV (pre-science adherents) who led compensation movements on behalf of hemophilia patients with HIV were not able to be open while Japanese hemophilia patients with HIV separated from other hemophilia patients on purpose to focus on drug victimization. That is, becoming victims of DIS offers the way of the different solidarity of victimization.

RC16-300.5
HONJI, YUKICHI* (Univerity of Tokyo)

Georg Simmel’s Thought and the Sociology of Public Opinion

What has Georg Simmel’s contribution been to sociology in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries? Many sociologists have used his insights into various research subjects, for example, sociological urban life, social relationships, and so on. This presentation, however, focuses on an area not generally associated with his name, that is, the analysis of public opinion.

Simmel himself was little interested in public opinion. His work, however, inspired other sociologists to investigate it as a sociological subject in the interwar period. Moreover, Simmel’s insight made it easy to focus on various small phenomena which lie under public opinion and mass-communication.

I will stress important works from the interwar-period. The first one that will be examined is, “Öffentliche Meinung und Press” (“Public Opinion and Press,” 1928) by Gerhard Münzner, a German sociologist. The second is “Gerüchte” (“Rumors,” 1928) by Leonzy A. Bysov, a Russian social psychologist. The third is “Ryu-Gen Hi-Go” (“Groundless Rumors,” 1937) by Ikutaro Shimizu, a Japanese sociologist. Three articles published in the early 1930s, brought it to the fore in the sociological self-referential discourse of a sociological notion and Press, and showed how individual emotions are still alive in public opinion and endanger the system of mass-media and public opinion in Japanese society.

In today’s political debate about public opinion, interpersonal communication processes has become more and more important. Lies, groundless rumors, and “fake news” are no longer develop merely through various personal interactions. Sociological analyses done by these three sociologists suggest that we can use Simmel’s point of view in order to describe how interpersonal communication processes influence, empower, and sometimes endanger public opinion of our society.

RC52-872.5
HONORE-MORRIS, DUNCAN* (The University of Melbourne)

The Professional Rubric: A Weberian based framework to assessing professional accounting practice and its educational needs

Professionals and professional bodies are noting the rapidly evolving formats of service delivery from several pressures, including such things as rationalising and marketising of delivery, accountability to the public, ethical responsibilities, changing technology, increasing fragmentation of knowledge, globalisation, increasing specialisation, neo-liberal policies of deregulation, and reduced monopolistic protection. These pressures on professionals involved in the delivery of professional services is forcing them, in Darwinism terminology, to adapt for survival or become irrelevant and extinct. Within the workforce, professions play a significant role and are a specialised form of labour and have, in sociological terms, several key criterion or characteristics that have been used to traditionally delineate them from occupations. Nine of these criteria have been framed into the The Professional Rubric, a Weberian conceptual framework, to assess any given profession. Applying this exemplar on the accounting profession, by way of a case study across several countries, to establish how accounting practitioners and academics envisage what their profession will look like in 10-15-years’ time; and what changes will be required to meet the future educational needs for professional practice. This is phase two my PhD studies into the sociology of the professions and the professional practice of accounting and its educational needs.

RC21-392.3
HORGAN, MERVYN* (University of Guelph)

Is Territorial Destigmatization Possible? Lessons from a Toronto Neighbourhood.

Over the last quarter century, territorial stigmatization has emerged as one of the most powerful concepts for understanding how social, spatial, and symbolic processes of contemporary urban inequality are intertwined (Wacquant 1993). The concept has advanced our understanding of the very real material effects of symbolic denigration in wide range of neighbourhoods around the globe. Despite the growing interest among researchers employing the concept has two main problems: (1) it tends to overlook decades of work in the broader field of stigma studies that has burgeoned since Goffman’s pioneering work in the 1960s, and (2) it focuses primarily on delineation and critique of territorial stigmatization’s genesis and course in various locales, largely leaving aside possibilities for amelioration. possibilities.

Drawing on archival research, participant observation, and interviews with a range of inhabitants of Parkdale—a Toronto neighbourhood that has been profoundly shaped and symbolically tainted by its long association with poverty, single-room occupancy housing, and psychiatric survivors—this article demonstrates how territorial stigmatization, and a new allied concept, territorial destigmatization, operate simultaneously at the neighbourhood level. I show how territorial stigmatization and territorial destigmatization work across three dimensions: legal, material, and discursive. Foregrounding symbolic elements of these three dimensions, I delineate two strategies of territorial destigmatization: one that is mobilized in concert with gentrification-led displacement, and the other that works to symbolically reinscribe stigmatized persons and housing forms. To complement and sharpen territorial stigmatization research, I integrate recent findings from stigma studies to show how psychiatric survivors and housing advocates in Parkdale are using territorial destigmatization to offset gentrification-led displacement.

RC24-456.3
HORIBE, MIYUKI* (the Japanese Association for Environmental Sociology)

The Potentiality of Food Bank As a Form of Aid for the Poor - a Case Study of Food Bank Kawasaki-

One of the answers to social science engaged with the conceptualization of urban FEW-security, would be “gojo’ or mutual support in Japanese. The purpose of this study is to examine the potentiality in aid for the poor through participant observation to food bank (hereafter referred to as FB), as one of “gojo” activities. The report of people starving to death as a result of not being able to afford food sent a shockwave through the Japanese society. As DeFries (2016) has said “satiation is a crisis faced by mankind today just as starvation was in the past.” There are a number of people who can not afford to buy water and energy from postwar in urban city, Kawasaki. Why are there still people unable to feed themselves to the point of starvation and even death when there is such abundance of food? One of the initiatives organized to improve this situation through distributing surplus food to the poor is the local FB. By distributing water and unwanted food eaten without cooking(energy) to the poor for free, the initiative considered considerable impact to social and economic wellbeing. With regard to achieving the ethical equity in food distribution, ideally the criteria for start/end of aid to be clear and objective, however they are often obscure and subjective. The FB Kawasaki has seen an increase in the amount of users and food supply, signaling that such activities can be effective. However, this study looked at the factors that may continue FB activities in spite of the sociopolitical and socioeconomic contradictions. The result shows that FB has high potential to contribute to support users to break away from not being able to have access to FEW.
HORIGUCHI, RYOICHI* (Faculté des études internationales, Université de Kindai)

Clivage Du Genre Et Sécurité Au Travail

Cette étude a pour but premier d'examiner si une présence équilibrée de femmes et d'hommes dans la société donne un point de repère pour savoir que la sécurité du travail. Elle serait, en effet, important d'analyser, dans nos sociétés contemporaines, des rôles des femmes sur le lieu du travail, étant donné qu'elles n'y sont plus minoritaires aujourd'hui par rapport du passé, en même temps qu'elles ont un rôle important pour que l'on mesure les risques sur les lieux de travail. Cette étude traite des blessures mortelles sur le lieu de travail du point de vue social, économique et culturel pour comparer les uns avec les autres pour savoir quels sont les facteurs qui ont un impact sur ces décès sur la base d'une analyse approfondie des indicateurs statistiques sur les accidents des lieux de travail. La méthode de recherche dans cette étude consiste à faire une analyse des corrélations des données statistiques sur plus d'une centaine de pays du monde qui sont principalement fournies par l'OIAT, l'OMS et la Banque mondiale. Grâce à ces analyses, il sera révélé que, comme l'une des conclusions les plus importantes de cette étude, un haut degré d'égalité entre les sexes pourrait avoir des effets positifs sur la sécurité au travail et qu'en d'autres termes, l'inégalité entre homme et femme au travail pourrait nous empêcher de créer un meilleur style de vie qui nous amènerait moins de malheur et plus de richesse sur le plan de moral et matériel. On constate que le lieu de travail à risque se produit, entre autres, dans un lieu de travail où se trouve un clivage du genre. Et, cette conclusion serait un point de référence principal pour mieux promouvoir la sécurité du travail ainsi qu'une installation correcte des dispositifs de sécurité sur le lieu de travail.

RC22-419.1

HORII, MITSUTOSHI* (Shumei University)
The Category 'Religion' Should be the Object, Not the Tool, of Analysis

The title of this paper is taken from Timothy Fitzgerald's The Ideology of Religious Studies (OUP, 2000). Fitzgerald has been a spearhead of the group of scholars who push forward the perspective called ‘critical religion’. This paper introduces the ‘critical religion’ perspective, and explores the implications for sociology. A ‘critical religion’ approach suggests the category ‘religion’ and related categories, such as ‘secularity’, should be the object, not the tool, of analysis. It pays critical attention to the ways in which certain practices and value orientations are imagined as ‘religious’ while others are regarded as non-religious ‘secular’ ones. Like any other social categories, the utilisation of the terms ‘religious,’ and its binary opposite, ‘secular,’ serve the specific interests of groups and individuals, often in relation to constitutional and political rights. Some empirical studies are emerging in this area. Given the fact that ‘religion’ is a globalised concept, there has been a potential for cross-cultural research. This appears to be an area in which sociologists can be more involved.

Furthermore, it is important to stress that the religious-secular distinction is a modern classificatory practice, which historically represents western cultural norms from the colonial era onwards. Historically, this binary authorised the colonial rules, and in the present day, it naturalises the value orientations of modern liberal capitalist nation states. ‘Religion’ and ‘secularity’ have been the categories of governance. In other words, the religious-secular distinction constitutes the imperal epistemology. Sociology emerged from the modernist thought which separates the ‘religious’ from the ‘secular.’ Thus, critical reflections on the categories of religion and secularity urge sociologists to reflect upon the imperial ideological heritage embedded in sociological discourse.

RC24-459.4

HORNE, CHRISTINE* (Washington State University)

Common Ground in an Era of Political Polarization: Green Consumption and Social Status

American public opinion is divided along political lines, with polarized views on the economy, healthcare, foreign policy, and increasingly, the environment. Existing research shows clear divisions between liberals and conservatives' opinions of government involvement in environmental protection. However, it is unclear what people's perceptions are of individual actions that can reduce environmental impact. We use mixed methods to understand liberal and conservative perceptions of proenvironmental household practices by focusing on the social status associated with green consumption and green behavior.

Using a vignette experiment conducted with nationally representative samples of liberals and conservatives in the US, we find that both grant more status to green consumers than is generally recognized. We use semi-structured interviews, conducted with liberals and conservatives, clarify people's perceptions of the status dynamics associated with green consumption. Results suggest there is more common ground on proenvironmental household practices than is generally recognized – both liberals and conservatives react positively to green consumption. Our interviews show status attributions to green consumption reflect perceptions of wealth and success and moral commitments. In particular, liberal participants view those who engage in green consumption as more moral than those who engage in green behavior. People who do not purchase green products are aware of—and protest—their perceived moral inferiority. We find widespread assumptions regarding liberal support for and conservative opposition to proenvironmental household practices, and have implications for the development of policies aimed at encouraging households to reduce their environmental footprint.

HORNICK, BRAD* (Simon Fraser University)

Climate, Capitalism, Existentialism: Emergent Dimensions of Social Movements

Svante Arrhenius and earth scientists to follow, argued that the radiative effects of increasing carbon dioxide would push delicate ecosystems past historical boundaries and into zones that were dangerous to human life and delicate ecological equilibriums. At some point, cumulative anthropogenic contributions would force and trigger amplified positive feedbacks to activate independently within atmospheric and oceanic systems themselves, causing exponential transformations and consequent "runaway" and irreversible climate crisis.

Building on classical economic and social theory, Marx and Engels developed a theoretical foundation that still presages crisis. The logic of capitalist accumulation creates material estrangement of human beings from each other, and the natural environment. Some of their existence. Society/earth "metabolic rift" extends into the connection between anthropogenic influences on the carbon cycle. Capital accumulation on never-ending and expanding scales within closed systems systematically undermines natural thermodynamic equilibrium, and will ultimately cause crisis of catastrophic proportions.

More than a century later, climate scientists monitor dangerous accelerations of climate crisis in real time. Climate modelling of gradual and linear changes to earth systems are being eclipsed by warnings of abrupt and irreversible climate change and the passing climate "tipping points." The world is witnessing multiple die-off climate impacts. Scientists are identifying systemic break down of entire earth systems, and many are warning of entire civilizational collapse as a result of the corruption of Holocene era ecologies.

Two converging and potentially intractable forces force planetary ecological crisis – the destructive trajectory of bio-physical processes, and the persistence of underlying and large causal socio-economic forces. The presence of both earth and social scientists concerning existential threats have thus come to fruition, adding a new and emergent dimension confronting the incipient "climate movement" that has coalesced in response. Together, these two trajectories represent classic definitions of existential crisis and nihilist threat/opportunity for people, culture and movements.

HORNUNG, BERND* (University Hospital Giessen and Marburg)

Simulation of Social Systems: Paradigmatic Tool for Analyzing Social Processes behind Our Backs?

With the historical specificity of the Anthropocene, two converging and potentially intractable factors portend imminent planetary omnicide – the destructive trajectory of bio-physical processes, and the persistence of underlying and large causal socio-economic forces (ie. imperatives within the system of capitalism). This is why climate and capitalist crisis is “existential”: as it is about the large causal socio-economic forces (ie. imperatives within the system of capitalism) that might lead to new forms of agency, and practical transcendence over growing forms of defeatism and immobilization.
Society is man-made, but when we are born into it and start acting, it is a given. Social processes are going on in structures given at that moment, often behind our backs, moving society in unwanted directions. Attempts at controlling and steering such social forces turned out quite ineffective. Actors like governments, which are supposed to do so, are quite helpless in the face of such mechanisms and processes.

To be able to influence such processes, they need to be understood first. As multiple circular feedback loops are involved, which are interrelated, interacting and producing both positive amplifying and negative counteracting effects, conventional attempts to help. Graphs and diagrams modelling such interrelated feedback loops are of limited help, as the processes behind our backs are dynamic and moreover involve structural change and innovation.

The paper proposes computer simulation, the paradigmatic method of systems and cybernetic research, in order to cope with these problems. This proposition is not new, but the promises, limits, and drawbacks of simulation models have barely been discussed with regard to the present issue. Therefore the paper will focus on the limitations and drawbacks to be expected when using simulation models for such purposes. Among these are problems of validating a model, e.g. by use of historical data, of representing structural change, the functional equivalence of different structural set-ups along with the limits of such functional equivalence, the potential and limitations of step-functions to represent structural change etc.

The paper will not try to provide answers to all these difficult methodological questions, but is expected to lead into a substantial discussion among the experts present.

The conclusion is, however, that computer simulation is not a panacea, but the best methodology available at present, provided appropriate precautions are taken and its limitations are kept in mind.

**RC15-286.4**

**Horton, Anna***(McGill University)**

*How Discourse Theories Can Critically Engage Identity Formation in Patient-Centered Care.*

How discourse theories can critically engage identity formation in patient-centered care.

Patient-centered care (PCC) is increasingly assumed to be synonymous with quality patient care, reflected in healthcare policies across the world. However, the performances of patient identity that must follow lack conceptual grounding in the research literature. The patient identity implied by PCC sees an identity shift from directive to performative ways of being that require patients to negotiating increasingly ambiguous scopes of responsibility and involvement in decision-making processes in the clinical encounter. They are positioned as active and informed consumers of healthcare. The PCC patient has significant parallels with the self-managing worker configured by neoliberal discourses of ‘empowerment’ that extend the reach of productivity deep into the self, putting identity and relational dynamics increasingly at risk. In this way, patient identity in the context of PCC may be considered as implicated in a wider ‘identity crisis’, that has resulted from rapid reconstructions and associated conductions in interpersonal, social and organizational spheres. I suggest that the insights offered into identity from discourse scholarship have promising theoretical potential for engaging with the changing landscape of patient identity marked by PCC. Through a discursive lens we might explicate unmarked power relations that underpin patient identity performances in a PCC context, with the aim to develop work in this area both theoretically and on a practice-level. This engenders a conceptual effort to bring contributions from discourse scholarship to studies of identity in healthcare, with the purpose of critically engaging powerful neoliberal discourses that increasingly pervade healthcare systems across the world. As calls for bottom-up participation and empowerment become increasingly notable in the healthcare sphere, the social sciences must equip themselves with the theoretical tools necessary to permeate the re-articulations of power that follow.

**RC33-602.1**

**Horvath, Kenneth***(University of Lucerne)**

*What Makes Failed Research? “Conventionalist” Reflections on Epistemic Failure in an Interview Study on Educational Classifications*

Starting from a neo-pragmatist perspective, this paper discusses the need for developing methodological frameworks that allow to actually theorize epistemic “failure” in social research. I argue that methodological self-reflexivity and a sensitivity for performative aspects are key ingredients for any such framework. I use concrete examples from a recent interview study with teachers which aimed at reconstructing educational orders of classification to illustrate this argument. This study did not (yet) end up in the drawer, but it raised epistemological issues that beg the question whether it has failed in a more fundamental way: regarding its capacity to open up the research question. Three aspects that are related to this problem are discussed. To begin with, I argue that the first and crucial challenge is to detect and diagnose epistemic failure. This requires ways of theorizing our research activities that are coherent with how we conceptualize our phenomenon. The “sociology of conventions” is presented as one possible foundation for such an undertaking because it offers helpful heuristics for relating our “problem-solving” research activities to the concrete forms of agency involved in producing our data. Second, I believe we need to identify the mechanisms that have led to a particular “epistemic failure”. In my case, this amounts to problematizing conventionalized forms of doing interviews – more generally, it may mean reconsidering taken-for-granted standards and procedures that might have become deeply ingrained in our everyday research activities and hence remain unconsidered. Third, a coherent framework should also enable us to grab a grasp on the interplay between epistemic and other sorts of academic failure that are linked to the structures of disciplines and research fields. In their interplay, I believe that these points illustrate that thinking about failure in social research offers a promising point of departure for methodological debates that are long overdue.

**RC17-333.3**

**Hosgör Çimen, Evren***(Istanbul Bilgi University)**

**Uluyurt, Rabia***(Istanbul Bilgi University)**

*Flexibility or Flexplotiation: Shifting Power Relations in Organisation of Work*

The capitalist economy is undergoing a series of changes under the hegemony of neoliberal policies, which have generated a profound transformation in societal relations since the late-1970s. Accordingly, numerous theories emerged to define the “new society” and to re-formulate work and labour. While some of these explanations acknowledged the ongoing capitalist nature of societal relations, most referred to a radical disengagement from the previous era, celebrating the coming of a post-capitalist society, the end of class struggle and the rise of an unalienated form of knowledge-workers. However, flexibility, whether in the labour market or labour process, has been a major force driving proletarianization over the last couple of decades, resulting in further exploitation – or flexplotiation – of the working classes. This trend is affecting all segments of the working class including those who have been previously considered immune to insecurity. Therefore, despite the narrative of a brand-new society, a trend towards flexplotiation of labour markets is evident across the globe, perhaps more so in the context of an emerging accumulation strategy based on knowledge, innovation and intellectual property rights.

The changes in Turkey’s labour regime since the turn of the millennium has been in line with those global trends. The articulation of Turkish economy to the global economy based on export of technology-intensive capital goods has particularly paved the ground for such a transformation as accumulation required increased productivity levels, as well as a skilled and highly flexible workforce. In this paper, we explore the concepts of flexibility and knowledge-based economy as material mechanisms and discursive aspects of accumulation. Our aim is to elaborate their role in the exercise of micro and macro technologies of control of labour both theoretically and empirically, and their reflections in material experiences of labouring class in the context of a late developing economy.

**RC15-JS-83.3**

**Hosoda, Miwako***(Seisa University)**

*Japanese Community-Based Senior Groups and the Role of the University*

Many developed countries have aging populations. A key issue is providing healthcare for these populations. However Japanese healthcare services for the elderly focus on medical aspects rather than long term well-being.

Moreover, preventive care and health maintenance approaches are now considered to be more essential. In Japan, we are turning into a super-aging society. By the year 2020, it is said that one out of three people will be over the age of 65. On the other end of this extreme, the falling birthrate is another problem we must face. You can see that the nation will not have enough taxpayers to support the elderly. Thus, it is clear that the current government mission is to provide a sustainable social system supporting elderly people’s way of living while acknowledg- ingsteen that this will be limited to access to financial support and human resource. In addition, the recent policy on healthcare in Japan encourages seniors to live in their community. Many elderly are discharged from medical care facilities and nursing care, and are living in their own houses, resulting in them being isolated and abandoned from society.

In order for the elderly not to be isolated in their houses and maintain their health, it is important to create a place where they can participate in community activities. Since 2013, the university where I am affiliated has created a place where senior citizens and non-senior local people are able to participate in orga- nized community activities. Now multiple generations are interacting in this place. In my research, I will investigate how these interactions impact the health condition of elderly. Also I will also investigate the role of the university in creating a place and supporting these community activities.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Japanese Female Self-Initiated Expatriates As Labour Market Makers

This paper clarifies the mechanism of Japanese female self-initiated expatriates (SIEs)’ participation in global labour market. SIEs are those who cross the borders with their volition and expense as they seek for the job opportunity in foreign lands without any assignment delegated by MNC corporations in home lands. Based on the analysis from in-depth interviews with Japanese female SIEs in Singapore, Hong Kong and New York, the mechanism is to be ascertained by comparing linkage between SIEs’ roles and perceived rules which enable them to participate in the labour market and the influence from local government regulation towards market construction. Their job hunting is conditioned by their competency, their aspiration for the career and intermediary functions available in the host countries such as career agents and professional networks. Female SIEs leave Japanese labour market where male dominate assignments for the global positions in Japanese MNCs, and then they explore the new global market.

In this paper we argue that the results of these transactions help to understand the nexus between the development of SIEs’ career and the diversified global labour markets. One prominent source of diversification is the country of origin of MNCs that have the major influence upon their subsequent expatriate transactions. Though Japanese MNCs are not seen by them as preferable counterparts in these transactions, working as local hired employees in subsidiaries of Japanese MNCs is an easier option for Japanese female SIEs because of the advantage in actual competencies. In non-Japanese labour market, employment is strongly linked with their volition and expense as they seek for the job opportunity in foreign lands. The aspirations of Japanese female SIEs vary under-valued for their actual competencies. In non-Japanese labour market, employment is strongly conditioned by the host country’s visa policy requiring higher professional qualifications, and therefore Japanese SIEs who meet these condition, will be part of the construction of new global labour markets.

To Noses Is to Know: The Politics of “Knowing”

Apparently automatic and independent, our perception and the operation of each of the five senses are shaped and conditioned by culture. This is particularly true of odour, a distinctive, usually unpleasant, kind of smell. While the sense of disgust related to odour (e.g. of pus and putrid meat) has derived from its material manifestation, is a socially defined malodorous

Theorizing the Rise of Right Wing Populism in the Post-Globalist Era: Toward an Integrative Approach

Populism, as a concept, generally implies a mobilized support for the political, cultural and economic preferences of the populace as opposed to those of the elite, foreigners, intellectuals, media, government, corporations, scientific bodies, ethnic minorities, immigrants/refugees, or any other social group or community whose identity or interest differs from the widely-idealized image of a typical countryperson. However, populism does not always appear in society as a well-articulated doctrine or a coherent group attitude with a number of detectable rigid principles. It normally emerges in the form of popular rhetoric that taps into the populations’ emotions, and advocates quick solutions without a proper understanding of the root causes of the problems and the complexities of social institutions.

In this process, on the one hand, macro socioeconomic status appears to be a primary factor but only in association with other primary determinants (e.g. additional/rural residential status, ethnicity, gender, education, religion, and occupation), and this association occurs only in a relative sense (e.g. a relative decline in the middle-class status compared to lower/under class status). On the other hand, social psychological factors such as social anxiety, sense of insecurity, resentment, uncertainty, humility, and ressentiment (e.g. wagon white privileges recently accelerated by economic liberalization and austerity regimes), mediate the macro factors. In addition, the social historical residues of centuries of colonial-patriarchal culture, such as class-racial discrimination, patriotism, misogyny, and racism, plus personality factors like dogmatism, closed-mindedness and authoritarianism play a role in the translation of macro-structural changes and political discourses into personal and group actions and attitudes. In this paper, we develop a more macro and micro integrative approach to theoretically explain the emergence of right wing populist movements in the post-globalist era.
Justice in the Margins: Police Clearance of Homicide Involving Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Women and Girls in Canada

Despite mounting evidence in the 1990s that indigenous women were seriously overrepresented as victims of sexual assault, physical assault and homicide, little attention has been directed to their experiences navigating the criminal justice system, particularly with respect to their encounters with police, or the outcomes of their cases. Notwithstanding earlier reports from inquiries and royal commissions, one could argue that the victimization of indigenous women does not receive adequate public and political attention in Canada. This paper will explore a special set of knowledge and discourse about Internet opinion. The Chinese government and surveillance-service providers legitimize their behavior of monitoring Internet public opinion, the Chinese government utilizes commercialized data technology to regulate Internet public opinion. Although this trend is criticized by Western media as the rising digital surveillance and providing workshops for officials. The cooperation between the state and for-profit agencies not only develop various forms of service to monitor, analyze and guide citizens’ online posts, but also produce and spread the knowledge highlighting the necessity of monitoring online opinion by publishing textbooks and providing workshops for officials. The cooperation between the state and the market is transforming the expression of online dissent into a special form of commodity. This paper argues as that the commercialization of domestic governance is becoming increasingly popular in China and various forms of commercialized repression still need more attention.

The Role of Participatory Action Research in Social Innovation – New Challenges for Social Sciences

The importance of social innovation in successfully addressing social, economic, political and environmental challenges of the 21st century is recognized not only within the United Europe 2020 strategy but also on a global scale. As a novel approach to address complex problems in global health, social care, education, energy, and environmental policies, social innovation has been embraced by stakeholders and communities on the local, regional and even national level.

But what are the conditions under which social innovations flourish? Who are the stakeholders and in what capacity do they understand and develop social innovation? In light of the increasing importance of social innovation, this paper explores the question of what (new) roles social sciences play in analyzing and shaping social innovation.

On the basis of the first results of the global research project SI-DRIVE the paper gives an overview of the current situation and the perspectives of social innovation research in social innovation processes (Howaldt et al. 2016). It argues that social sciences will be challenged to redefine their functions with regard to innovation. In the past, innovation research in the context of social sciences has contributed heavily to explain the social dimensions, the complexity and paradoxes of innovation processes. Henceforth, much will depend on realigning the range of competencies of social science as well as social scientists by contributing actively to the development and integration of innovations as well as by developing social innovation. Against that background participatory approaches that promote participation and empowerment of civil-society actors are indispensable.

References

Employment, environment, and climate change, energy supply, transport and mobility, health and social care, and poverty reduction and sustainable development.

References

RC48-816.1
HOEWE, ADAM* (The University of British Columbia) Representations of Indigenous and Settler-Canadian Political Identities in Canadian Speeches from the Throne, 1867-2015.

Agenda setting scholars use speeches from the throne as instances of official state discourse, to investigate the economic, political, and social interests that take priority in government agenda. Throne speeches outline governments’ view of the ‘state of things’, their agenda, and the initiatives governments will pursue to achieve their agenda. Primarily, agenda setting scholars seek to explain changes in agenda by situating them within complex social, political, and historical contexts. While this literature offers valuable insights into the effects external conditions have on government agenda setting, the issue-topic focus neglects any analysis of how group political identities are constructed and negotiated within the discourse. This is important given Canada’s history of denying Indigenous people citizenship and attempts to unilaterally define Indigenous identities through legislation.

In my study I use critical discourse analysis to investigate how Indigenous and non-Indigenous political identities have been constructed in Speeches from the Throne from 1867 to 2015. I am interested in identifying the representations that give violence its reproductive quality across time and social spaces. By scrutinizing representations that have been shaped by Canada’s history, and what does this mean for our current contexts of reconciliation and decolonization? I find that up to about 1967 Indigenous people are largely excluded from state discourse constructions of citizenship and national identity. Afterward, Indigenous people are brought into the discourse under the auspices of multiculturalism and national unity. This is brought about as a result of declining public trust in government tied to conditions of economic and social uncertainty. Currently Indigenous political identities remain unilaterally constructed mainly in terms of equal participation in the economy. However, as they are replicated on the periphery, violence escalates and dispossession of Indigenous lands and rights, making these political identities extremely problematic. I argue for the decolonization of state discourses and constructions of political identity as one step in the process of reconciliation.

RC09-186.1

This paper proposes a new way of theorizing non-state armed actors in relation to economic globalization. While my propositions emerge out of the experiences of a number of countries in Latin America, which are ranked among those having the highest homicide rates in the world, the framework advanced is intended as an analytical tool that can be utilized to shed light on violent environments in many other parts of the developing world.

An influential literature on the subject of violence in the era of globalization argues that violence today is urban and criminal (as opposed to agrarian and political), with the most frequently identified sources being drug-trafficking, urban slums, and gangs. These, in turn, are attributed to the rapid rural-to-urban migration, which is seen as an inevitable by-product of Latin America’s economic development. However, behind criminal organizations and gangs, lies a different type of violence that is neither criminal nor a tool of war. Paramilitary violence has been widely employed over the past 25 years in land appropriation, forced displacement, and the repression of social movements. This paper makes a critical intervention by addressing the limitations of several prominent clusters of literature found in the field of conflict and development, including works on: political violence; civil war as development in reverse; the weak state/failed-state thesis, the concept of ‘new wars’, and criminal violence. By exposing the role of non-state armed actors in securing and reproducing conditions for capital accumulation, with particular emphasis on land dispossession, my goal is to highlight the significance of paramilitary violence not only as an enabling of capital, but as a generator of social conditions characterized by propensity for structural and sexual violence, feminicide, human trafficking, organized crime, and gang membership, thus revealing the deeply-rooted causes that give violence its reproductive quality across time and space.

TG03-966.2
HRISTOV, JASMIN* (University of British Columbia, Okanagan) Sexual Violence, Land Dispossession, and Illegal Armed Groups

This paper analyzes the dialectical relationship between land dispossession and sexual violence against women by taking the Colombian case as a starting point and providing illustrative examples from other countries in Latin America. While the scholarship on gender-based violence in Latin America is substantial, it is largely concentrated in the following three areas: intimate-partner / domestic violence, gang / criminal violence, and sexual violence as a tool of war in the context of armed conflicts. There has been no analysis of sexual violence as both, a mechanism that can generate land dispossession as well as a consequence of a symptom of the social conditions created by land dispossession. This paper traces the patterns in the interaction among global capital (both legal and illegal), paramilitary (irregular) armed groups, and sexual violence. It demonstrates the parallels as well as interaction between the dispossession of small-scale farmers from their land and the dispossession of women from their sexuality. The central argument advanced here is that the vicious mutually reinforcing relationship between paramilitarism and patriarchy, which results in the commodification of women and children, is functional to securing some of the fundamental conditions for capital accumulation. Intervened into the analysis are critical globalization theory, transnational and Marxist feminist theories, as well as a political economy approach to human rights.

RC32-593.5
HSUNG, PING-CHUN* (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto) Feminist Praxis in People’s Republic of China

One of the perennial challenges in transnational women’s movements is adequately analyzing and theorizing local feminist praxis. This paper examines how a woman’s NGO in the People’s Republic of China (PRC) simultaneously de- and reconstructs the discourse of women’s liberation in order to increase women’s political participation. It critiques the feminist praxis in the PRC, demonstrating that the NGO takes a dialectic approach. On the one hand, it challenges and deconstructs the official claim that Chinese women have already achieved gender equality. On the other hand, the NGO articulates a new discourse of women’s liberation in order to restructure the fabric of women’s political participation. The paper identifies de- and reconstruction strategies in policy-making, both among women and amongst the masses.

To adequately theorize local feminist praxis, this paper takes a bottom-up, rather than top-down, approach. It argues that such an inductive approach must recognize women’s political participation in rural governance as a primary site of feminist struggle in the Chinese context. It further argues that it is imperative to analyze both the macro forces and micro processes that have shaped women’s political participation. At the macro level, this paper identifies the historical and structural factors such as the feminization of agricultural labor, increasing inequality between rural and urban sectors, and the invisibility of women’s presence in electoral politics. At the micro level, it demonstrates that efforts to advance rural women’s political participation must challenge and transform local norms and practices that continue to perpetuate gender inequality in public and private spheres. This paper contributes to global dialogues on transnational women’s movements by discussing the accomplishments, challenges, and sustainability of a community-based feminist praxis.

RC04-JS-58.5
HU, ERZHEN* (Shanghai University) JI, YINGCHUN (Shanghai University) Gendered Competition Among Chinese Adolescents: From a Competitive Education System and Harmonious Culture

Escalated competition in the Chinese education system from kindergarten to college entrance, from school strict property to provincial college quota, etc, has become media headlines and the new middle class parents’ unescapable dilemma. In the modern China, there is a gender difference between males and females. On the one hand, how their aggression develops from an early age was widely studied by psychologists. Yet, it has not been scrutinized in context of mainland China, with a highly competitive education system and a patriarchal tradition emphasizing relational harmony and gendered roles. To address this understudied phenomena, I conducted semi-structured interviews with 30 college students who are juniors or seniors to ask them about competitions with their peers from high school through college and to show complex dynamics of emotion creation in their educational environments. From their narratives, we have identified youth competition in the Chinese education system, friendships and conflicts. With this clear gendered pattern in educational space. As a result, competition generally comes in same-gender level, the competition within cross-gender peers might be seen as not on the same level, or never been considered, which I ascribed to the factors of gender stereotypes and socialization. In terms of academic performance, girls are considered as the best students in traditional girl’s area; whereas, boys feel more stress when competing with girls in subjects where girls conventional excel, contrary to their same-gender competition in most setting. Girls show more aggression faced with shared friendships while boys appear to be more acceptable for common friends. When it goes to romantic relationships, girls acts in an indirect, but competitive way with same-gender peers, while boys showed more direct aggression. Interestingly, we have found that informants tend to use...
words such as “harmony” to describe, if not disguise, the factually competitive relationships in their daily life.

**RC23-431.1**

HU, SU* (University of Edinburgh)

*Excellence and Equity of Teacher Professional Development in Singapore*

The presentation focuses on my experience of reading the Chinese geographical publication, *Examinations on Tibetan Maps* (ca. 1880). The text draws from literary genres, such as poems and anecdotes, being ascribed with evidential weight in accounting for geographical reality. The difficulty of reading the publication does not lie in discovering the unique heterogeneity of data. Rather, the difficulty lies in understanding why the heterogeneous data can be legitimized and validated as knowledge.

The publication manifests how the nineteenth century intellectual community in China read the book, how they view the heterogeneity of data as methodically authentic. Scholars were situated in the disjuncture between Western modernity and traditional apparatuses of knowing the world. Data from Sichuan Provincial Archives illustrate how the dynastic officials conducted mapping practices, transported data and recorded their methods of mapping. Other geographical works in the dynasty, e.g., Jesuit Vebriest's *The Universal Geographical Interpretations* written for the imperial astronomy academy in China, present different methodologies of knowing the terrain. In the presentation, I will examine how the scholarly community reacted to Western science accompanied by the colonial power, and how they accomplished works such as *Examinations on Tibetan Maps*.

**RC30-552.1**

HUALDE, ALFREDO* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte)

*The Reinserción Laboral En México De Los Migrantes Retornado y Deportados De Estados Unidos: ¿Otra Vez La Precariedad?*

En la década del 2005 al 2015 alrededor de 2.4 millones de migrantes mexicanos que vivían en Estados Unidos regresaron a México ya sea de manera forzada o voluntaria. Un informe sobre el tema señalaba que este tipo de migrantes cuando se insertaban en un trabajo o en un empleo lo lograban en menos de 6 meses. Sin embargo agregaban que sus condiciones salariales y sus prestaciones eran inferiores a quienes no habían emigrado.

Este trabajo se propone reflexionar acerca de las condiciones de reinserción de esta población mediante un análisis de tipo cualitativo en dos ciudades mexicanas: Tijuana y Guadalupe. En él se documenta el tipo de empleos que obtienen los retornados y deportados, en qué sectores y con qué condiciones de trabajo. Se expone el tipo de competencias y habilidades adquiridas en Estados Unidos que son reconocidas en los mercados de trabajo mexicanos y calificados de precarias.

Los resultados expresan una heterogeneidad relativa dentro del tipo de actividades laborales que desempeñan que va desde trabajos formales con salarios más que aceptables en los mercados de trabajo locales a trabajos informales pre-carios rayados en la pobreza. Se examina el papel que juegan en este panorama recursos como la preparación del retorno, el dominio del inglés, la escolaridad, la pertenencia a determinadas asociaciones cívicas y religiosas. Asimismo se toman en cuenta las características de los mercados de trabajo locales con el objetivo de conceptualizar las trayectorias como precarias o sustentables.

**RC04-97.4**

HUANG, BO-RUEY* (Chinese Culture University)

*Excellence and Equity of Teacher Professional Development in Singapore*

Excellence and equity are important concepts and contradictory issues of educational systems in various countries. Economic strength and educational achievement in Singapore are internationally visible, and Singapore’s student achievement has also been outstanding in many international surveys, such as TIMSS, PIRLS and PISA. The wide income disparity of Singapore citizens, however, the outstanding performance of Singapore students . In view of this, this article first discusses concepts of excellence and equity in Singapore’s education. Followed by reviewing the role of Singaporean professional development in the dialectics between excellence and equity. Not only original structural elements of teacher education and professional development but cultural and social factors also play key roles in the process. TALIS survey results will be used as the basis for the discussion of teacher professional development in Singapore, it includes: teachers’ commitment, the effectiveness of professional development, the ways supporting professional development and the exclusion of obstacles.

**RC31-560.4**

HUANG, CELIA* (University of Waterloo)

*Meanings of Home for Chinese Immigrants in Toronto*

Canada is an immigrant country with its founding history, current demographics and future sustainability intimately linked to immigration. Over time, the composition of immigrants in Canada has shifted from mostly white European descendants to more visible minorities, with Asian as the largest source of immigrants between 2006 and 2011(Statistics Canada, 2016). Toronto is Canada’s largest and world’s most multicultural city (Levine, 2014, 6); in 2011, 46% of residents in Toronto were immigrants. Toronto’s demographic has changed from a “British and Scottish outpost” to an “urban, cosmopolitan, and multicultural” place, which has mirrored Canada’s transformation (Levine, 2014, 5). Chinese languages were the most common among those whose mother tongue was other than Canada’s two official languages, English and French (Statistics Canada, 2015). Throughout Canadian history, Chinese immigrants have been subject to systematic barriers including the Exclusion Act and Head Tax in the early 20th century (Chan, 2013), and have experienced inequality in accessing employment due to language barriers and foreign educational credentials, especially for the first generation immigrants (Hasmith, 2012). Yet, very little recent research has examined the lived experience of Chinese immigrants in Canada today, especially in relation to “home”. Existing research on home includes diverse and even contradictory meanings of the term, including home as a place, space, feeling, practice, and state of being. Most studies on the meaning of home in the multidisciplinary theoretical and empirical literature are conducted in a Western context (Mallet, 2004). My research seeks to understand the meanings of “home” from the perspectives of first generation Chinese immigrants in Toronto. I will use interpretive methods with qualitative data to describe their lived experience, identify provocative elements, and uncover fundamental assumptions to expose principles, thus opening a conversation for cross-cultural home-making.

**RC16-317.11**

HUANG, CELIA* (University of Waterloo)

*Theorizing Immigrants and Home*

Ambiguity in cross-cultural meanings is an unavoidable problem in the everyday life of immigrants. In particular, the meaning of home is enigmatic because immigrants are divided around the notion of what is their proper “homeland”. Furthermore, the notion of being modern makes immigrants’ loyalty to place enigmatic. Where do immigrants belong? In this paper, I will present phenomenological research to understand the meanings of home of the life-world of immigrants. In addition, theorizing seeks to reveal underlying structure of disharmonies caused by linguistic ritual that tends to make such instabilities ambiguous and harmonious in any order (Blum, 2017). Guided by this principle, my research will theorize how meanings are made in situations with differing cultural expectations in the particular case of immigrants’ pursuit of “home” in Canada.

**RC04-97.3**

HUANG, JIA-LI* (College of Teacher Education)

*Why in Korea Can Make Schooling with Social Justice? an Analysis on Results from 2013 Taisl*

Korea is among the OECD’s top-performing countries in PISA and has positive equity indicators for 15-year-olds. Performance of students was above average in mathematics, reading and science in PISA 2012. Korea also had the largest share of top performers in the OECD in mathematics in 2012, with 30.9% of students at or above Level 5 (compared to the OECD average of 23.0%). Despite being a consistently high performer in all PISA cycles, Korea has still improved continuously in reading and science, with unchanged performance in mathematics. Socio-economic background had less impact on student performance than the OECD average in PISA 2012, and this has been the case since PISA 2003. Korean students were also the top performers in the OECD for creative problem-solving in PISA 2012(OECD, 2016: 6; Blum, 2017). Korea was among the top performers of PISA. To explore the reasons why students or disadvantage family can have the same education quality. About 96% of students or more in Korea attend schools whose principals reported that learning is not at all or very little hindered by teachers having to teach students of diverse ethnic backgrounds within the same class (OECD, 2013: 177). And only in Korea were public schools able to attract more immigrants than they did in 2003 (OECD, 2013: 145). This paper would like to explore the reasons why

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
in Korea can make more equality education more other countries in OECD. The paper will make some conclusions and suggestions to be references for education policy to achieve social justice.

RC39-683.4

HUANG, SHIH-KAI* (Jacksonville State University)
YU, CHIN-HSIEN (Southwestern University of Finance and Economics)
HUA, CHUNLIN (Southwest University of Science and Technology)
ARLIKATTI, SUDHA (Rabdan Academy, Abu Dhabi)

Disaster Training Needs Assessment: Understanding Households’ Perceptions on Stakeholder Roles and Protective Actions to Seismic Hazard in Sichuan, China

Research on debunking erroneous information suggests that programs for training people about how to respond during earthquakes are likely to be most effective if they explicitly address erroneous beliefs about the most appropriate protective actions. In addition, they should identify the characteristics of prospective information sources that are most likely to influence people’s response actions. Accordingly, this study examined four seismic hazard response actions and their relationships with perceived stakeholder attributes, risk perceptions, and respondent characteristics. The results from 647 respondents showed that the most common response action intention was evacuation (4.77 out of a 5-point scale), followed by triangle of life (2.52), drop-cover-hold (2.47), and ignorance (1.66). Respondents rated ten stakeholder types on six characteristics—reliance, accessibility, amount of information, seismic hazard knowledge, trustworthiness, and responsibility for taking protective actions. In sum, respondents rated higher for responsibilities, trustworthiness, and expertise than for accessibilities and amount of information, indicating quality is more important than quantity. Correlation and regression analyses revealed that protective action was negatively correlated to stakeholders’ responsibility. Respondents who had higher concerns on the amount of information would be more likely to ignore the shaking, whereas respondents who favored easy-accessed information sources and believed stakeholders’ seismic hazard knowledge, would be more likely to take inappropriate protective action (e.g., triangle of life). Finally, immediate evacuation, which has been recognized as the easiest protective action, but is not recommended in an earthquake, was only correlated to risk perceptions, but not any of stakeholder attributes. The findings of this study suggest that risk communicators should consider the quality of information flow as well as individuals’ information reliance behaviors.

RC08-171.1

HUBBARD, KATHERINE* (University of Surrey)

Mary McIntosh and Queer Liberation in Britain

Mary McIntosh (1936–2013) is one of the names synonymous with British sociology. Her Marxist, feminist and sexuality based work in the second half of the 20th century has cemented her in the history of sociology. This work does not go unheralded now, just as it didn’t then, for example, when she was deported from the US in 1960 for speaking against the House Un-American Activities Committee. McIntosh’s politics, her activism and her academic research are intertwined. Perhaps her most famous paper ‘The Homosexual Role’ in 1968 was pivotal and sits across the bridge of her academic and activist life. Some files in the McIntosh archive offer a more in depth view of just how ‘The Homosexual Role’ came about and include details of her membership to lesser known British lesbian activist groups such as the Minorities Research Group and Kendirc. In this paper I will explore these more hidden histories of queer liberation and academia in Britain and pay close attention to Mary McIntosh and the networks she had, which included psychologists, authors and activists. McIntosh’s involvement with the gay liberation front has been well documented, however these lesbian organisations often get forgotten about in histories of queer liberation, and I pay closer attention to these more marginalised groups. At the core of what McIntosh fought against was injustice. Her work has contributed to our understandings of power and it is through studying and this history we might be able to recognise and contextualise our own time. In doing so, I argue, we might be able to tackle the stubborn injustices still present today more effectively.

RC24-451.4

HUDDART KENNEDY, EMILY* (Washington State University)
KMEC, JULIE (Washington State University)

Win-Win or Lose-Lose? Problematizing Women’s Role in Household-Level Environmentalism

Environmental social scientists require better explanations of the relationship between environmental protection and women’s economic status relative to men’s. A growing body of literature finds evidence that gender equality augments national-level environmental sustainability. Required now is an understanding of whether environmental protection efforts at the household level (pro-environmental behaviors or PEB) are related to gender differences in economic status. We contribute to this effort in two ways: (1) we develop a theoretical approach to understanding the relationship between PEB and gender differences in economic status; and (2) we empirically demonstrate gender differences in the relationship between PEB and economic status. Analyses using 2010 International Social Survey Program data from 32 nations find that women report higher frequency of engagement in PEB than men, regardless of economic status – and even when a woman has a higher economic status level than her male partner. We interpret these descriptive observations using the theoretical framework developed in the article’s first section. The article concludes with recommendations for methodological and theoretical approaches that move beyond considering gender as a control variable toward identifying possible mechanisms driving the relationship between environmental protection and women’s status relative to men’s taking into account the possibility that engaging in PEB may exacerbate gender inequality.

RC29-529.5

HUYE, LAURA HUYE (University of Western Ontario)
INCH, RACHEL (University of Western Ontario)
PELADEAU, HILLARY* (University of Western Ontario)

Sustaining the Movement: Exploring Women’s Roles in Islamic State Twitter Networks

This article investigates the social media content of women who are affiliated with the Islamic State. Throughout one year, ninety-three Twitter accounts were tracked to explore the patterns of engagement by pro-Islamic State women online, and examine how these patterns illuminate the roles that pro-Islamic State women occupy on social media networks. The study reveals that women affiliated with the Islamic State mostly preserve the traditional gendered role of support in the online realm. However, support is not their exclusive role and some women are active in the organization, using Twitter to recruit, promote, and even commit terrorist violence.

RC44-753.2

HUI, ELAINE SIO-IENG* (Pennsylvania State University)

Hegemonic Transformation: The State, Laws, and Labour Relations in Post-Socialist China

This book contends that the Chinese economic reform inaugurated since 1978 has been a top-down passive revolution, in Gramscian’s term, and that after three decades of reform the role of the Chinese state has been changing from steering the passive revolution through coercive tactics to establishing capitalist hegemony. It illustrates that the labour law system is a crucial vehicle through which the Chinese party-state seeks to secure the working class’s consent to the same regime of ethno-political leadership. The labour law system has exercised a double hegemonic effect with regards to the capital-labour relations and state-labour relations through four major mechanisms. However, these effects have influenced the Chinese migrant workers in an uneven manner. The affirmative workers have granted active consent to the ruling class leadership; the indifferent, ambivalent and critical workers have only rendered passive consent while the radical workers has refused to give any consent at all.

Published by Palgrave Macmillan, New York (http://www.palgrave.com/la/book/9781349070196), early 2018

Endorsed by: Hegemonic Transformation deftly weaves together breathtaking grand theory, meticulous explication of workers’ thinking, and careful middle-range analysis comparing variation amidst the broad similarities. An original, important, persuasive and indispensable account that takes this much-studied topic to a new level—Prof. Marc Blecher, Oberlin College

After forcefully implementing capitalism in a passive revolution since 1978, in view of increasing workers unrest the Chinese party-state has recently moved towards establishing capitalist hegemony based on new labour laws. As Elaine Hui, however, demonstrates in this fascinating book, hegemony is always contested. A must read for everyone, who is interested in the changing Chinese form of state.—Prof. Andreas Bieler, Nottingham University

RC02-53.1

HUI, ELAINE SIO-IENG* (Pennsylvania State University)

Turning Associational Power into Workplace Institutional Power? The Case of Migrant Workers in China

While worker associational power, defined as “the various forms of power that result from the formation of collective organizations of workers” (Wright, 2000, p. 962), is often understood in connection to trade unions or other worker organizations (Chun, 2005; Silver, 2003; Von Holtz & Webster, 2008; Wright, 2000), this article distinguishes between two types of associational power: union-led
associational power and worker self-organized associational power. Based on this distinction, the author argues that China’s rural-migrant workers, a deprived and precarious workforce, has no union-led associational power because official trade unions in China, which are under the manipulation of the state and companies, have failed to organize workers collectively (Chen, 2009; Friedman, 2013; Lee, 2007). However, in the past decade increasingly more migrant workers organized themselves collectively to stage wildcat strikes, elect their own strike leaders, set up solidarity fund, develop divisions of labor among activist-workers, and so forth. All these have strengthened their self-organized associational power, which is independent of the party-led trade union dominance.

This article also examines if migrant workers are able to convert their self-organized associational power into workplace institutional power, defined as workers’ collective power, recognized by employers, that aims to influence employment terms and conditions on a regular basis. This will help us understand, at the conceptual level, the relations between these two types of power, what conditions are warranted for converting worker self-organized associational power into workplace institutional power, and what obstacles to such conversions are.

Data of this article was collected from 2010 to 2017 through two major means. First, the author interviewed over 100 migrant workers, labor NGO staff members, and labor experts in China. Second, the author conducted participant observation in worker meeting, strikes, collective disputes, and worker gatherings.

HÜLLE, SEBASTIAN* (Department of Sociology, Bielefeld University)

RC42-722.1

HUNEFELD, LENA* (Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)

WOHRMANN, ANNE MARIT (Federal Institute of Occupational Health and Medicine)

Juggling Two Jobs (and a family): Working Time and Work-Life Balance

In recent decades, the working world has changed dramatically and the coordination of personal and professional life becomes more difficult. One of these changes is the substantially increase of atypical forms of employment in the labor market; one such form is holding more than one job. Multiple job holders must coordinate demands from two separate work roles and demands of personal life. Additionally, holding a second job in addition to a fulltime employment often results in long working hours - especially for those who hold a qualified or highly qualified job. Research has shown that long working hours negatively affect individuals’ work-life balance. In contrast, working time autonomy has shown to have positive effects on employees’ work-life balance. The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of the extent of working hours and work time control on the work-life balance of employees with and without a second job. Based on data from the BAuA-Working Time Survey a representative sample of 17,921 employees in Germany constituted this study’s sample. Participants were 50% female, aged 16 to 65 years (0-46 years), and 47% had higher education. Six percent of the participants held more than one job. As predicted, results of hierarchical regression analyses showed that the extent of weekly working hours had a negative effect on work-life balance while work time control had a positive effect. Holding a second job had no direct effect on work-life balance. However, it moderated the effect of the extent of working hours on work-life balance: Multiple job holders with long working hours are less satisfied with their work-life balance compared to employees with a second job. This points to the challenge of balancing personal and professional life in the modern working world especially for multiple job holders.

RC53-878.4

HUNNER-KREISEL, CHRISTINE* (University of Vechta)

Concepts of Well-Being of Children in Baku/Azerbaijan

The findings that ground the theoretical and methodological considerations of my presentation are based on empirical data collected in Baku/Azerbaijan. Ten qualitative interviews have been made with girls aged between ten and twelve years stemming from well-off but also non-privileged families living in various places in Baku. Besides group interviews with a range of 20 pupils (same age and younger) in various schools in Baku have been made discussing what “happy” compared to “satisfied” means to them – this was part of a pre-study of a quantitative project on children’s well-being. The qualitative interviews as well as group discussions showed how the children very clearly differentiated between a concept of well-being that can be called more “hedonic” (“being happy”) referring to personal happiness as well as a concept that can be said to be more “eudemonic” (“being satisfied”) implying that the expectations of the important others are met. There was on the first sight no obvious or clear positioning from the children telling that one concept of well-being was neither better nor preferable to the other, it more or less seemed to be part of the child’s attitude and while some preferred being happy others judged being satisfied as more valuable and/or important for them.

I will then discuss methodological questions linked with this issue, notably the question of how to research and analyse concepts of well-being of children while taking their socio-cultural position into account. With reference to my empirical example I will at the end of my presentation try to answer the question, how, by

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
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**RC14-273.3**

**HUNT, WHITNEY** (Wayne State University)

**Negotiating New Racism: “It’s Not Racist, It’s Not Sexist. It’s Just the Way It Is.”**

Comic books have long been a cultural space dominated by white, masculine characters and audiences. More recently, comic books are being adapted into film and television series, encouraging underrepresented voices to become more prominent in comic book culture. While white men continue to dominate as creators, principal characters, and consumers, young women and people of color are purchasing comic books more than ever before, are more likely to go to the theater, and are just as likely to attend comic conventions. However, traditional leaders in comic books, Marvel and DC, have been slow to diversify their characters, and have been subject to substantial criticism for maintaining the dominance of white men. Movie goers have begun using social media outlets and online forums to engage in long overdue conversations about race in pop culture. Employing a qualitative content analysis of an online forum tailored to comic book culture and superhero movies, this research explores how fans negotiate their continued fandom of Marvel comics amidst claims that the comic book industry is discriminatory towards people of color. Drawing on sociological concepts of racism and white racial framings, this study examines the wider societal context of race representation in film beyond imagery and content. Specifically, this research analyzes how forum discussions adopt framings of racism when accounting for a lack of diversity in comic book films. Findings reveal that fans largely rely on white racial framings throughout discussion. Furthermore, central themes indicate that most forum participants suggest only overt discrimination implies that race matters, and minimize the effects of historical processes; moreover, few fans challenge traditional representations while most normalize white dominance. This study contributes to understanding how the growing body of research on new racism and the prevalence of white racial framings throughout mainstream media.

**RC11-233.3**

**HURD CLARKE, LAURA** (The University of British Columbia)

**Portrayals of LGBTQ Older Adults in Canadian Newspapers and Popular Magazines**

Bytheway (2011) has argued that media portrayals of later life “create expectations of what it is to be a person of a particular age” (p. 80) and how aging and older adults are seen and culturally (de)value. While a wealth of literature has explored how heterosexual older adults are portrayed in the media, little attention has been given to the representation of LGBTQ aging. In this paper, we examine how LGBTQ older adults are portrayed in Canadian newspapers and popular magazines. We report on our thematic analysis of 81 stories collected over a one year period from three national Canadian newspapers (The Globe and Mail, The National Post, and Metro Canada), the top two or two most widely read newspapers from each province, and the five most popular and widely read Canadian magazines that include and/or cater to the mature market (Chatelaine, Canadian Living, Maclean’s, Reader’s Digest, and Zoomer). Our analysis of the stories reveals three key findings: a) “living long and well” as a history of exclusion and discrimination over the life course; b) “back into the closet” – LGBTQ older adults as an invisible, marginalized, and under-served population in health care and social policy; and c) “nothing to hide” – LGBTQ celebrities such as Caitlyn Jenner who are challenging social norms and forging new ways of being older. Drawing on queer theory, we discuss our findings in relation to theorizing and research pertaining to ageism (the devaluation of later life and the concomitant discrimination against those who are old), heterosexism (the stigmatization, denial, and/or denigration of nonheterosexuality), and femininity and masculinity norms and ideals. Thus, we consider how print media reproduce, reinforce, and sometimes disrupt socially constructed norms pertaining to age, sexuality, and gender, which collectively exclude older LGBTQ adults and heighten their cultural invisibility and vulnerability.

**RC13-250.4**

**HURLY, JANE** (University of Alberta)

**“I Feel Something Is Still Missing”: Leisure Meanings of African Refugee Women in Canada**

Little is known about the leisure meanings of African women living in Canada, particularly of those who came as refugees. Using a hermeneutic phenomenological approach, underpinned by Heidegger and Gadamer’s philosophy of interpretation (Van Manen, 2014) I examined the leisure meanings of three African women who arrived in Canada as refugees and had resettled in a Canadian Prairie city, Joan, Naomi, and Michelle, who had fled conflicts in South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo, had lived in Canada for between two and six years. All had experienced traumatic experiences of conflict, including personal loss, violence, and deprivation in their homelands. Their leisure meanings fell largely into two categories: purposeful leisure and pleasurable leisure. Purposeful leisure defined leisure for advancement, self-improvement and knowledge-gain, and much of it was centered in their faith, family community, and church. They all cited learning as a leisure activity and saw learning as playing a dual role in their lives because it was also necessary for career advancement, and for carving their place in the broader Canadian society. Physical activity was engaged in for leisure and fitness, and enjoying nature-based leisure with friends and family were important for spending time pleasurable, enjoying companionship and cementing friendships. These same activities were also engaged in purposefully to mitigate their ongoing stress resulting from past trauma and resettlement stress. Because of the prominence of their faith and the church as central to these women’s leisure, collaborative efforts by faith-based entities, leisure and recreation organizations and practitioners, settlement agencies, and mental health bodies is strongly recommended to effectively and holistically address the unique challenges of resettled African women refugees through leisure.

**RC52-857.6**

**HURWITZ, JOSHUA** (Columbia University)

**Automated Diagnosis: Rhetorics of Technical Change in Radiology**

When new technologies are adopted into professional workplaces, the existing allotment of work tasks is often altered. How do professionals respond to such shocks? Radiology, a highly digitized, high-status medical specialty, has profoundly changed in response to the progressive digitization of its tasks. The field was first affected by the digitization of diagnostic image production, followed by the adoption of technologies such as computerized tomography (CT). The widespread adoption of Picture Archiving and Communications Systems (PACS) digitized the diffusion of diagnostic images, allowing for rapid and remote retrieval and interpretation, but once again changing the allotment of tasks. Most recently, the structure of radiology has been challenged through the advent of machine learning technology, which may digitize the interpretation of images themselves. Each successive technology has generated unanticipated consequences, opening space for challenges to radiological expertise from technologists, non-radiological clinicians, and finally from machines themselves. How have radiologists resisted or adapted to such changes? Content analysis of a major radiological journal offers insight about both the effects of technological change and radiologists’ strategies for resistance and adaptation. By analyzing the rhetorical repertoires and behavioral strategies that professionals use to respond to technical change within the workplace, we can better predict the effects of automation and design more effective responses.

**RC46-JS-50.1**

**HURWITZ, JOSHUA** (Columbia University)

**Repairing a Bad Barrel? Selective Enforcement of Corruption Statutes in Corrupt Environments**

In 2013, Xinhua, the Chinese news agency, announced that Chinese police were investigating the “massive bribery network,” organized by British pharmaceutical manufacturer GlaxoSmithKline (GSK), through which it had allegedly pocketed billions of yuan in illicit revenues. A regional court later found GSK liable for bribery and tax fraud, issuing a fine of 500 million Euros—the largest in Chinese history—and sentencing five employees to prison. The company quickly issued a remarkable statement of apology. Chinese regulatory oversight of the pharmaceutical industry had been historically lax; bribery of doctors had become common practice. The Glaxo case is a landmark. What explained the state’s strong reaction in this particular case? To construct the case, I conducted a content analysis of articles about GSK appearing in Xinhua, one of the principal means that the Chinese state communicates with the wider world—and a lens with which to understand Chinese government attitudes and values. Xinhua used a variety of rhetorical strategies to defend selective regulatory action against GSK. GSK’s record of corruption convictions in other countries, made the company an easy regulatory action. The conviction of GSK was intended to send a signal to pharmaceutical manufacturers (particularly multinationals), that the state intended to significantly curb kickbacks associated with drug sales. Xinhua also recognized that paying for patient care, an essential part of the government’s rapidly growing healthcare costs. This case has clear implications for the understanding of the prevalence of organizational corruption within environments rife with corruption.
RC08-166.2
HUSBANDS, CHRISTOPHER* (London School of Economics and Political Science)
Sociology in Britain: Sociology Courses before the ‘First’ Sociology Course

There is probably still a residual belief in the once popular mythical claim that the first sociology course taught in Britain was that of Edward Westermarck at the London School of Economics in the 1904-05 academic year. The more modest truth is that this course was the first with the title of ‘sociology’ or with some part-of-speech derivative of the word that was taught as part of a syllabus – and in this case a rather small part at that – which led to a conventional Bachelor’s degree in a statutorily accepted institution of higher education.

Various other short courses in sociology – one more than fifteen years earlier – may, however, be identified and, these having been identified, this raises several questions:

a. What the character was of the institutions where they were taught;  
b. What, in curricular terms, they might have been teaching; and  
c. Whether their content had any relationship on the curriculum of Westermarck’s first LSE course, when he came to teach it.

The institutions where these first courses were taught had a distinct focus to their teaching and their courses typically led, if passed, to the award only of a diploma of some sort. The particular locations for pre-LSE sociology were two: non-conformist religious college foundations and institutions whose philosophy was social meliorism. The first category contains two identified institutions, neither statutorily accepted as a full university, the second emerged from the philosophy and practice of nineteenth-century philanthropy as exemplified by the later role of the Charity Organization Society.

The paper presents discovered curricular information about these different courses and concludes with some specific observations on the well-discussed subject of how far these very different beginnings contributed to the slow, and, disparate, growth of British sociology.

RC23-426.2
HUSU, LIISA* (Orebro University)
Interrogating Science Policy in a Pro Gender Equality Setting: The Case of Sweden

This paper interrogates science policy-making through a gender lens in a country setting that strongly promotes gender equality as a societal value and as an explicit policy goal. The paper asks: can something be learnt from this kind of a setting to benefit the implementation of the targets of the UN Sustainable Development Goals? Swedish society has among the smallest societal gender gaps in global comparison. With its long term history of gender equality policy and actions, and the current social democratic-green coalition government declaring itself as a “feminist government”, it provides an interesting societal setting for this kind of exercise. Gender mainstreaming the activities of public authorities is a strong policy line, including, among others, public research funding and innovation agencies, and recently universities. The paper addresses the question in what ways are gender dimensions integrated in Swedish contemporary science policy. How are problems in this arena articulated, defined, and contested? How are gender dimensions taken into account in the governance and steering of science, in science policy strategies, and in the activities of different key stakeholders and inter-organisational activities? How does international collaboration, specifically within EU and the Nordic region, reflect on how gender dimensions are taken into account in the Swedish science policy landscape? What kind of dilemmas and contradictions can be identified? The empirical material consists mainly of science policy documents, and is supported by material generated through participant observation in some science policy arenas, such as research funding agencies and governmental advisory committees, as well as media coverage. An emerging issue in gendering of science policy-making that is of high relevance to the SDGs is highlighting the gender dimension of research content in funding of research, in addition to the gender distribution of scientific labour force and among gatekeepers and decision-makers in science.

RC47-799.3
HYUN, JEONG-IM* (University of Turku)
David against Goliath: How a Small Village on Jeju Island in South Korea Became a Hub of the Peace Movement in East Asia

Since 2007, some 700 residents of the small village of Gangjeong on Jeju Island in South Korea, have been struggling against construction of a naval base: the official initiator was Korean navy however, the real initiator was US Navy. No one, not even the village residents, thought the struggle would last so long: it seemed lost in advance. Their competitors were the Korean government, the US Navy and major construction companies: they have power, capital and major media. Despite being only David, the Gangjeong people have already won: not only they rose up to defy “Goliath”, but also the resistance is still ongoing after the construction of naval base in 2015. The main question of this research is how a small community without many resources succeeded in maintaining the movement for a long period of time and became one of the important hub of the peace movement in East Asia. I conducted in-depth interviews and participate observations on June 2015 and on August 2017 in Gangjeong. My analysis will focus on the dynamics of the roles of three different types of actors in the place (native residents, activists and catholic religious), as they are bringing resources: material, non-material, creating frame of meaning for the movement and mobilizing people: nationally, internationally. Catholic religious actions are quite particular here: by celebrating ‘street-mass’ every day with parishioners, visitors, and activists in front of constructing site, they are creating ‘protesting sanctuary’ not only for activists but also ‘common people’.

RC17-330.4
HØJLUND, HOLGER* (Copenhagen Business School)
Just in Time

Difficulties - risk and opportunities, and perhaps incalculabilities – may take the form of an untimeliness which arrives exactly on time: Precisely this one and no other, and which comes just in time, just, because it is anachronic and ill-adjusted. (Derrida 1994: 31)

The introductory citation from Derrida hints to a break with a common sense understanding of “just-in-time”. The understanding of time as pre-given and independently running without any reference to the social spheres of society is to be left behind in order to grasp how time works in social relations and in organisations. In the paper will be discussed how time appears in three different modalities in modern care institutions. With empirical data from Danish residential homes, it is analyzed how time follows either scheduled routines, appears as outcome from situational interactions or thirdly appears in a disturbed presence, where the timely readiness towards sudden needs are handled by alarm technologies. The paper show, how the three types of technologies change the care giving processes, the structures of decision making and the roles of the care givers and -takers. The approach used in the analysis of data is inspired by the German system theorist Niklas Luhmann. His work follows from a phenomenological understanding where time is a meaning category in the social among two others (social and fact dimension). Here the meaning horizon of time is closely linked to the fact that time is a scarce resource, which is also the case in welfare mediated care for elderly people in Denmark.

The paper is analysing qualitative data from a specific welfare organizational setting but also with an ambition of pointing towards more theoretical and perhaps generalizable implications of time and technologies used in service provision, social care and nursing.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
After the term of office. In general, it is evaluated as an effective countermeasure. Meanwhile, from my empirical investigation, in reality local governments and migrants are confused. Local governments do not know how to handle migrants, and migrants do not know what to do as a rural promotion activity. The administration couldn't provide effective support for settlement and employment. Urban residents move to rural areas through pluralistic motivations, for example, because of not only the radioactive dose but also an individual situation; and 4) the individual situation was influenced by social conflicts among village people, and vice versa.

**How Does the National Domestic Migration Promotion Policy from Urban to Rural Areas Let Rural Areas Transform?**

This presentation will introduce that Japan's domestic migration promotion policy is progressing rapidly from 2009, and consider the merits and demerits of what this policy brings to rural villages. In Japanese rural areas, depopulation, low birthrate and aging, imbalance development compared to cities have become major serious difficult issues since the 1960s. Countermeasures against these issues by the state to supply support human resources, especially youth, to rural areas started recently. It was initiated by the government from 2009. Local governments employ young citizen residents who are interested in revitalization of rural areas and rural life as regional cooperation volunteers up to 3 years. The national government pays their expenses. With the support of this system, many young people migrate from cities to rural areas.

From my empirical investigation, one of their migration motives turned out to be an adjustment of human relations. How the youth coordinates relationships has been becoming the significant and difficult issue in today's Japanese society because of social fluidity, social multi dimensions. The youth must acquire a personal position in the society by creating relationships by oneself, and build relationships even at immigration destinations.

**The relevance of Clinical Sociology to Situational CRIME Prevention**

Prevention they say is better than cure. This statement is apt when it comes to the application of clinical sociology to situational crime prevention. Clinical sociology is the practical counterparts to academic sociology and situational crime prevention. In an approach that emphasis the idea that crime is better prevented by understanding the situations that give rise to crime and manipulating the situation to stop crime from happening. This paper therefore examines how clinical sociology can help situational crime prevention approaches achieve their ultimate objectives of crime prevention in communities and societies.

**Varying Cosmopolitan Cultural Capital & Privileges: The Comparative Study on the Japanese Migration Agents' Promotion of Education-Led Mobilities to Hawaii, USA and Southern Johor, Malaysia**

As globalization of economy and education has been intensified, varying cosmopolitan cultural capital & privileges: the comparative study on the Japanese migration agents' promotion of education-led mobilities to Hawaii, USA and Southern Johor, Malaysia, has been predominantly known in the past two decades. But a newer mobility to Asia, such as to the area of Southern Johor, Malaysia, has been recently emerged since 2010s. This study, comparing patterns of Japanese migration agents' promotion of education-led international mobilities to Hawaii and Southern Johor investigates the meanings on kinds of skills children can obtain through international schooling in these two sites have been generated. I first provide a historical analysis on how the phenomenon on
the education-led migration started in Japan since 1990s mainly to Hawaii, and how the options of migration to Asia has gradually emerged. Next, I argue that families' choice of education-led mobilities is highly classed—Hawaii is selected as more authentic, prestigious and costly migration destination than Southern Johor. Lastly, I discuss how migration agents define and promote types of cultural capital children can acquire through their international schooling in these two sites. While both places are defined as locations where children can learn cultural tolerance and English, Southern Johor is actively promoted for children to obtain Chinese—an emerging regional cultural capital in the Asia region.

**RC46-777.2**

**IGBANOI, LEO* (University of Johannesburg)**

**Re-Examining Social Integration in Transnational Contexts: A Migrant-Migrant Analysis**

Transmigrants travel with cultural sensibilities from their countries of origin, some of which are well-established. These do not only influence their behaviours as individuals but scholars show that cultural beliefs from home contexts allow for diverse forms of organising within the transnational social space, e.g. hometown associations (HTAs). A category of transmigrants that constantly travel with such cultural beliefs are young men. These travel with entrenched gendered beliefs informed by their societies of origin that are brought to bear in the transnational social space, especially as they engage other masculinities (and femininities) in the new context.

Transmigration-masculinity scholars document the tensions that young men encounter as they live out their home-grown cultural identities as juxtaposed against those of local men in host communities. What is less probed, however, is how transmigrant men employ cultural discourses of masculine behaviour to reaffirm their identities in interactions among themselves.

Drawing on narratives from individual in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with forty-six young, African, transmigrant men in Johannesburg, this presentation uses the theoretical framework of translocational positiveness to show how transmigrant men employ discursive practices of culture to enact masculine respectability among themselves. I argue that to get a fuller comprehension of how social relations operate in the transnational social space and the conflicts that arise thereof, one may not limit the discussion simply to local-migrant perspectives. Rather, inter and intra-migrant cultural appreciations of self are useful to getting richer and more nuanced understandings of existing social relations.

Arguments from the presentation will be useful for informing interventions geared towards enhancing social integration within the transnational social space.

**RC05-108.3**

**IGBANOI, LEO* (University of Johannesburg)**

**Reconstructing Discourses on Local-Migrant Relations: A Nuanced Perspective from a South African Transnational Social Space**

South Africa is a significant immigration destination in Africa because of its perceived potential for socioeconomic improvement of the lives of migrants from other African nations. Literature shows that this scenario has led to disenchantment among the local citizenry, resulting in anti-immigrant discourses. A pervasive narrative is that foreigners come to steal jobs and other social benefits meant for locals. This has led to a nationalist discourse, leading to verbal and physical violence against migrants.

Scholars in the context have duly examined xenophobic sentiments play out in the context in diverse forms, and the implications for relations between migrants and locals. Yet, little focus has been given to investigating the nuances that impact on this state of affairs, particularly with respect to the reconstruction of migrant identities, and how these reconstructions feed into social relations, especially among migrants themselves.

Employing the theoretical frameworks of translocational positiveness and intersectionality, this presentation argues that the local versus migrant narrative hinged on xenophobia discourses is inadequate to explain the shape and quality of relations between majority and minority groups in the transnational social space. Rather, an understanding of how migrant identities are reworked, and sometimes melt into local populations, and how this itself impacts on the quality of relations and locals' reception of migrants is necessary. Significant findings emerge from a qualitative study among forty-six young, transmigrant, African men in Johannesburg using individual in-depth interviews and focus group discussions.

The presentation re-examines and redirects the xenophobic discourse towards more nuanced perspectives and what implications this has for policymaking aimed at integration in the transnational social space.
This study examines the cultural conception of albinism among the Yoruba ethnic group and the corollary effect on healthcare access. Specifically, the study investigates the nuances endangering PWA from accessing modern healthcare services, the socio-cultural influences such as beliefs and traditions and the impact on behavioural outcomes of both PWA and medical practitioners.

Using the health belief model as a theoretical framework, and a qualitative methodology in the collection of data from a cross section of 75 PWA and 30 medical practitioners, the study revealed that both medical practitioners and PWA are very much influenced and affected by the sociocultural dictates of their environment, which associate PWA as ‘spirit beings’, ‘disabled’, ‘harbinger of evils and death’ and the ‘creation of the small god (Obatala), and not of the Supreme God (Olodumare)’ in the Yoruba cosmological explanation of albinism. This has a strong relationship with the perceptions and cultural stereotypes about PWA as materials for spiritual sacrifices and rituals. A situation which often put PWA away from public utilities and other to patronise expensive and poorly owned hospitals and clinics irrespective of the cost. Other options at the mercy of PWA are: trado-medical care and home-service, clandestine and late night visitations and patronage of public hospitals. Similarly for medical practitioners, reservations and calmness towards PWA were narrated as often misinterpreted as stigma.

PWA described the attitudes and services of non-medical staff in major healthcare facilities as appalling, uncomplimentary and a nightmare. Inversely, for PWA as medical professionals they highlighted their displeasures in the stylistic avoidance of non-albinos towards their services when on duties. The study concludes that there are diverse tensions on healthcare services that are hypothesized by the sociocultural conceptions associated with the spiritual and derogatory attributes of who an albino is in Nigeria.

ILIEVA-TRICHKOVA, PETYA* (ISSK, BAS & AMU, Poznan)
BOYADJIEVA, PEPKA (Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge, BAS)

Institutional and Structural Characteristics of Education Matter: The Influence of Secondary Educational Systems on How Young People Experience Early Job Insecurity

The paper aims to grasp the complexity of the influence of secondary education on young people’s life trajectories by studying simultaneously the effects of individual and systemic characteristics of education on how young people experience early job insecurity during the transition from school to employment. The analysis is based on individual-level data from the 2009 Ad Hoc Module of the European LFS on ‘Entry of young people into the labour market’, the ESS R5 rotating module on ‘Work, Family & Wellbeing’ (2010/2011), and country-level data from the official statistics and applies a multilevel modelling technique.

At theoretical level, two sets of features of the educational systems which influence are defined: institutional characteristics (vocational preference and standardization) and structural (expansion of education, development of lifelong learning, expansion on education).

The paper argues that although the countries’ educational systems and graduates’ employability are embedded in the national institutional contexts, the educational characteristics at individual and macro levels have a significant and independent influence on early job insecurity. Thus, the analysis shows that individual levels and specificity of education are a strong predictor of employability across the European countries studied. Considering the institutional characteristics of the educational systems the paper reveals a positive effect of the vocational orientation of educational systems in facilitating early labour market integration. In contrast to previous studies, which have not yet revealed any effect of the standardisation of input and output and on experiencing qualification mismatches, the study finds that whereas the standardization of output decreases early job insecurity, the standardisation of input is associated with increases in early job insecurity. As regards the structural characteristics of educational systems, it seems that in countries that invest more money in education, the levels of early job insecurity index are lower and the odds of young people working part-time jobs decrease.

ILOGA BALEP, NATHALIE* (Helmut-Schmidt-University / University of the Federal Armed Forces Germany, Hamburg)
When Vocation Meets Quantification: The Empowerment of Experts in the German Prison Sector

Experts such as criminologists play a significant but underestimated role in the German prison system (Du Gay, 2017). The hallmark of the German prison sector is its diversity which frequently leads to debates about the fairness among the different sixteen Länder. Differences are, for example, evident in practices of open prisons and systems of parole (Rowe & Turner, 2016). The standard explanation for the sector’s diversity is Germany’s federal system. However, differences in prison systems among Länder but also among single prisons were significant before the wider federalism reforms of 2006, suggesting the need for different explanations. One such explanation is that
individual initiatives induced by experts, mostly criminologists, and practitioners in prison administrations bring in diversity.

Recently, an increasing number of quantification practices have proliferated in the prison sector through trends such as New Public Management (Mennicken, 2013). Drawing on a case study of the German prison sector, this paper focuses on the recent introduction of systems for evaluation and benchmarking of treatment programs (Suhling & Guéridon, 2016). Such systems allegedly pave the way for improving the quality of public services (Hood, 2007) and prevent deviant practices (Osrecki, 2015). This paper explores the ambiguities experts face through quantification instruments. On the one hand, quantification paves the way for a neoliberal managerialisation of a sector which in Germany has been a stronghold of values of office. On the other hand, quantification empowers a small community of experts to put upfront what they consider to be both their vocation and the main task of the office of prison services. What is at stake are the valued and at the heart of the offices in the penal sector: resocialization competes with neoliberal economization and neocorporate securitization – and experts are at the center of this struggle.

RC49-827.4

ILTZSCHE, ROBIN* (Goethe University Frankfurt)
The Co-Production of Confinement and the Psychiatric Government of Suicidality – Ethnographic Insides in the Practical Accomplishment of Involuntary Hospitalizations in Germany

On the empirical basis of a six-month ethnographic research (including participant observation, ethnographic interviews and document analysis, especially of patient files) on acute psychiatric wards in three different psychiatric hospitals in Germany, with a focus on the making, decoding and handling of suicidality, this talk will examine the co-production of psychiatric confinements through various agents.

In theory, regarding the German laws for the 24-hours or the long-term involuntary commitment, the authority over the decision lies alone in the hands of psychiatrists for short-term, and in the hands of local district judges for long-term hospitalization. In practice, there are many living and non-living agents from inside and outside the institution involved in the decision-making process. What is more, there are a lot of claims about the use, misuse and abuse of those laws through different parties (patients who are said to pull the suicide-ticket; doctors or judges who are interpreting the law from their conservative, “paternalistic” or liberal, “irresponsible” stance; families, police and retirement homes who are said to “deport” uncomfortable members; etc.). At the core of this talk are the socio-material entities (architecture of the ward; laboratory tests; psychopharmacological medicines; bodily signs; dangerous materials such as pills, ropes, broken glasses), which might configure, mediate or disrupt the production of involuntary hospitalizations as well as the question, how do they co-produce psychiatric confinements?

The co-production of confinement (with all the possible mis-usages of mental health law) might be analyzed as part of a medicine-political technology of prevention and intervention, which serves the regulation and government of risky, deviant and, in this case, suicidal bodies. It produces and structures a field of possibilities through which suicidality becomes an individual, psychiatric and manageable problem.

RC48-816.2

ILUN, SHIH* (Institute of Sociology, National Tsing Hua University)
A Regime’s Learning Curve and Its Transformative Effect in Post-Occupied Hong Kong

The recent waves of global occupy protest have inspired a vast body of research on their organizational bases and mobilization structures from a long-term or cycle-of-protest perspective. However, only few studies have attempted to understand the protests as singular “transformative events” (Sewell, 2005; McDad and Sewell 2001) and analyzed transformative effects derived from them. This article contends that the emergence of large protests were collected through in-depth interviews with activists and by reviewing the “rule-of-law strategy” to demobilize them. Methodologically, the data used in this article were collected through in-depth interviews with activists and by reviewing government statements made during the occupations as well as news coverage in their aftermath.

Procedural fairness is an important indicator of rule of law and democratic performance. Democracy is rather fragile when it is based on formal institutions. The focus of my paper is perceptions of procedural fairness and it impact on satisfaction with democracy in Lithuania. What groups of citizens in Lithuania may be distinguished in accordance with their evaluations of procedural fairness? What are the factors which determine differences between the groups with different evaluations of procedural fairness? What are the causes of different perceptions of procedural fairness and its consequences on satisfaction with democracy among different groups?

Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania in 2010 and 60 semi-structured interviews, the paper draws conclusions that three groups of citizens (moral, mixed and immoral) may be indentified in accordance to their evaluations of procedural fairness in public sector and they significantly differ by education, age, civic competences, interpersonal trust, satisfaction with life. From theories of procedural fairness, I argue that public perceptions of procedural fairness have significant effect on satisfaction with democracy and legitimacy of political system.

RC48-801.6

IMBRASAITE, JURATE* (Vytautas Magnus University)
Traditional Active or Postmodern Citizens? Citizenship Practices Among Young People in Lithuania

Democracy is rather fragile when it is based on formal democratic institutions. Support for governmental institutions and citizen participation in the process of political governance is an essential condition for the functioning of democracy and ensuring the stability of society.

The focus of this paper is to identify and to investigate citizenship practices among youth in Lithuania. What groups of young people in Lithuania may be distinguished in accordance with their level of interest in politics, political efficacy and participation in political acts? What are the factors that determine the differences between youth groups? What are the causes and explanations of different patterns of citizenship practices between youth groups?

Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania in 2010 and 40 semi-structured interviews, the paper draws conclusions that three groups of young citizens (trustful voters, distrustful active, distrustful non-active) may be indentified and they significantly differ by age, membership in nongovernmental organizations, self-expression, satisfaction with life and evaluations of procedural justice. From theoretical perspectives of active traditional and postmodern citizenship, the characteristics of identified groups are mixed, because of socioeconomic and cultural conditions in Lithuania.

RC44-751.1

IMBUSCH, JULIANE* (University of Göttingen)
Academics’ Unionised Struggles Against Neoliberal Transformation in Turkey before and Under State of Emergency

This study investigates the main features and dimensions of the academics’ organised struggles against the peculiar form that the neoliberal transformation of higher education has taken in Turkey and the challenges that unionised academics have to cope with before and during the state of emergency, which also brings into problems of trade unionism against neoliberalism under an increasingly authoritarian political climate. The case of Turkey displays extreme changes, especially the dismissals of thousands of academics in 2016 and 2017. But the recent history of Turkish trade union activism in academia also shows promising but unsuccessful struggles against precarious working conditions of research assistants and the building up of a strong position of trade union activists on campuses.

I will analyse unionised struggles of academics against neoliberal transformation with a specific focus on the activities of one of the leading unions, Eğitim-Sen, a union which has suffered greatly, as more than three hundred of its members in the universities are dismissed. This analysis is based on a field study that I conducted in September 2017 in four public universities while collecting personal accounts of trade union activists with a focus on working conditions, trade union activism and challenges they faced under the state of emergency issued after the 2016 coup attempt in Turkey.

It seems that the struggles against the neoliberal transformation that have taken place to date have differed according to the types of universities and the rules regulating the employment of academics, especially of research assistants. It seems also to be the case that, with the help of decree laws, neoliberal changes in employment regimes could be enforced and accelerated – this is to be seen in the growing insecurity and precarity of research assistants.
Research has widely demonstrated that whistleblowing is an important tool in fighting corruption. Likewise, a growing literature looks at reinforcement of the whistleblowing policy through the legal protection of whistleblowers. However, the effects of some socio-political and cultural factors on whistleblowing have been overlooked, particularly from the global South perspective. Hence, this ethnographic study conducted among public servants of the Congolese labor market institutions will fill that gap. This study draws from Rotberg’s notion of failure of nation-state which postulates that failed states exhibit flawed institutions. In addition, it also expends Peck’s theory of locally regulated labor market, in the context of failed-nation state whereby anomic behaviors become the norm, the implementation of whistleblowing appears un utopian. Hence, despite the creation of Congolese post-war of anti-corruption agencies, which legally encourage and protect whistleblowers, this study notices that public servants of the Congolese labor market institutions do not denounce corrupted activities in their institutions. So, why don’t they institutionalize their revealed practices of corruption? This study has found four main reasons below. First, in a country marked by the long-lasting practices of kleptocracy, fraud, patronage, bribery, embezzlement, the meaning attributed to corruption appears as a commonsense in the Congolese public administration. Therefore, whistleblowing culturally seems unfamiliar for some Congolese public employees. Second, the well-known high level of impunity engineered by Congolese ruling elites gives less room to people to disclose some cases of corruption. Third, many Congolese have ceased trusting state as it has continuously failed to deliver. Finally, the fear of countless repercussions (such as loss of jobs, assassinations, intimidations, etc.) leads some Congolese public employees maintain radio silence.

On Evacuees’ mobility and Social Divisions after the Kobe Earthquake: How the Movement of People Is Exposed to the Power of Spatial Segregation?

In this paper, we would like to discuss an experimental perspective for analyzing the movement of people after the great disaster based on fieldwork research in Japan. Specifically, this paper aims to examine the process whereby the movement of people including Asian migrants is exposed to the power of spatial segregation, remembering the case of the Kobe Earthquake that occurred in 1995. In the time of disasters, existing social divisions are amplified since the evacuees’ vulnerability is influenced by social factors, such as class, gender, ethnicity, age, disability and status of residence (Wisner et al. 2004). Based on this thought, we will also consider how the condition of vulnerability would be changed through changing the public situations surrounding the evacuees’ lives on the move. First, reviewing the previous research on this earthquake, we will overview the damage situation, the multiethnic situation of the city, and the diversified process of evacuation. Second, we will focus on some episodes of excluded migrants, and their situational changes, resulting from the shelter relations with multiethnic assistance for disaster victims. This contrasts with transformation of the social sphere of mutual interactions among the evacuees, due to the urban reconstruction and urgent residence policy, through which their differences of vulnerability were gradually amplified by the public policy. Then, we will point out the social predicament that is called “Fukkō Saga” in Japanese (polio 2014). The power of reconstruction and the materialization of evacuees’ mobility deprived, and segregates them spatially, not by the natural disaster, but by the construction of public shelters. Finally, for further comparative research on evacuee’s mobility after the Tohoku Earthquake in 2011, we will indicate the problems for external evacuees beyond the limits of public policy. Does it mean free from the power to be divided and segregated?

The Ambivalent Criminal Control of Universal Citizenship: Analysis of the Brazilian Case

The construction of a new legal subject arises as an irreducible consequence of the global, cosmopolitan and multicultural way of life. This process is facilitated by the emergence of a universal citizenship, resulting from the normative consolidation of legal guarantees, arising from the universalization of rights and the relativization of sovereignty in the post-War II period (ARENDT). The dilution of the imperative ties between the State and the citizen that characterize this process, however, did not prevent reactions from the criminal control systems in charge of the State, which began to expand to the inter-state level. In fact, criminal control, once exercised only over the citizen who was within the limits of a State by preserving a normative sovereign territorial borders. This process of increasing punitive power through the communication, transfer and delegation of penal power between States dilutes the sovereign limits of punishment and materializes itself in order to limit universal citizenship. This is evidenced at the-
ICoA06-138.9

INGENFELD, JULIA* (University of Toronto)

Parental Leave and Family Satisfaction: Does a Change Towards a More Egalitarian Division of Labor within the Family Lead to Increased Satisfaction?

In 2007, Germany introduced a parental leave reform that aimed at increasing both mothers’ participation in the labor market as well as fathers’ uptake of parental leave. This study investigates whether those changes led to an increased satisfaction with family life since parents affected by the reform can choose their division of labor more freely. For this purpose, the reform is used as a natural experiment in the form of a regression-discontinuity design in order to examine the relationship in a causal manner. Past research has shown that the reform has indeed had the incentivized behavioral consequences: First, mothers who benefited from the reform show a faster re-entry into the labor market after giving birth. Second, father’s take-up rate of parental leave increased significantly. However, my analyses suggest that the reform did not lead to increased satisfaction with family life: On the contrary, fathers of children born shortly after the reform was introduced show less satisfaction with their family life compared to fathers of children born shortly before the reform. Mothers’ family satisfaction, on the other hand, does not seem to be impacted by the reform. These findings are supported by a broad range of robustness tests.

RC93-684.2

INGHAM, VALERIE* (Charles Sturt University)

Local Community Organisations in Australia and Their Role in Disaster Resilience

In general, Australia has excellent institutional response to disaster management, however at the local level community engagement with disaster preparedness is relatively weak. Increasing resilience to disaster requires significantly greater community preparedness. Community preparedness in Australia is guided by the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (NSDR 2011), which places a strong focus on ‘shared responsibility’ and directs local community and emergency organisations to cooperate in community disaster preparedness. Local community organisations play a pivotal role in Australian communities. In particular, Neighbourhood Centres have a responsibility to build social capital and assist the most vulnerable. Recent disasters in Australia have demonstrated the importance of local community organisations in relation to knowing who and where vulnerable people are, organising disaster assistance, and delivering household disaster preparedness education in the lead up to the next fire or flood season. In a number of cases the work of local community organisations has gone largely unacknowledged by traditional response agencies and their communications have been marginalised by the official recovery authorities in the response and recovery phase.

Our presentation will explore the existing and potential roles of local community organisations in targeted disaster preparedness activities through a case study approach of NSW rural, regional and urban communities which have, and have not, experienced a recent disaster. We propose the strength of organisational connectedness as a measure of a community’s disaster resilience, and that the strength of community organisation connectedness is a function of experiencing recent disaster. We argue that rather than measuring a community’s resilience through a household, or postcode basis, the strength of a community’s resilience could be measured by determining the strength of local community organisational connectedness.

RC22-411.7

INGLE, ARPANA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences)

Religious Practices Among Caste Hindu Women in India

Constitution of India has given fundamental rights to every person to practice and follow their respective religion. Hinduism has its Scriptures, the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas, the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata, Manusmriti and Bhagvat Gita. Daily actions of caste Hindu women embodied in religious practices of one kind or the other. The foundation of Hinduism, based upon non-egalitarian social order, and justifies the Varna and Caste system of scheme of ordering society. Moreover, Hinduism assigned inferior status to women.

The paper delineates the religious practices followed by caste Hindu women, which questioned their equal status. Some religious practices such as worshiping the Banyan tree for getting same husband for seven births, which is sanctioned by Hindu religion, Touching feet of the husband every morning, keeping fast for the husband good health and many other religious practices followed by caste Hindu women that further strengthen the systemic patriarchy that operates within the family.

The paper explores the nexus between the Hinduism, gender and family violence, which leads to the subjugation of women. Often, caste Hindu women became the victims of violence perpetuated by their partner. However, the violence is been justified on the name of particular relationship. Since, in Hinduism, husband is the God for wife. The paper argues that there is need for caste Hindu women to think rationally and reflect on the matters of Savitri Phule, Mahatma Phule and Ambedkar, who were the social reformer and fought for the equal rights for women in India. In doing so, caste Hindu women could liberate themselves from the religious practices, which suppress them and reinforces the patriarchal structure in the family.

ICoA13-JS-71.1

INGRAM, LINDA* (George Mason University)

By Her Own Hand: Crafts, Creativity, Commerce, and Community – Women-Owned, Tourism-Related Craft Businesses in the Verde Valley, Arizona

The economic restructuring that occurred during the 1970s due to globalization and social change ushered in significant changes for rural communities. As a result, tourism became a popular method to economic development programs for increasing revenue, often through cultural festivals. Many female crafters have chosen to utilize these events as venues for selling their crafts in order to enhance their livelihoods. The purpose of this study was to learn about female crafters in a rural area who have turned leisure activities/hobbies into home-based, handicraft tourism businesses. The focus areas for examination were 1) the meaning of creativity and craft in their lives, 2) the evolution of their creative experience from leisure to business, and 3) how they then contribute to and/or affect community development as a result. This study examined how women empower themselves through creativity and then use that power to create small businesses which, in turn, affect their lives, families and communities. In-depth interviews revealed that crafting entrepreneurs have much more complex relationships to creativity, business, and their communities than previously understood. Crafters approach small business ownership as lifestyle entrepreneurs and, in spite of many preconceptions, have diverse skill sets that inform their creativity and entrepreneurship. These study results open the door to further research on crafting entrepreneurs with the understanding that taking their leisure seriously that they endeavor to reach the level of artisanship, and have shown themselves to be empowered businesswomen positively affecting their communities.

ICoA09-190.1

INOUE, HIROKO* (University of California, Riverside)

Global Hierarchy: Political-Military and Economic Power

The impacts of globalization on changing world economic and political structures and hierarchy have been widely debated in the Social Science literature. This study builds on the preceding research on economic and political power structures to examine the causes of unequal exchange between the core and periphery of the world-economy. The current study examines the dynamics of world cities in the context of long-run hegemonic cycles and the centralization and decentralization of political-military and economic power. The world city literature argues that the emergence of global cities has rearranged the state-based core-periphery structure, producing a global city system that cuts across earlier patterns of global inequality. The growth of world cities and the centrality of economic and political power structures are embedded in interstate system which is characterized by hegemonic rivalry. The dynamics will be examined with network analysis by constructing a relational dataset using transnational corporations and their city locations, inter-polity war, political alliance, and war expenditure data. The impact of political-military conflict has already been implicitly encompassed in the city dynamics literature, yet actual empirical examination of this relationship has not been done utilizing multi-scale network data. The primary goal of the current study is to explore the shifting relationship of economic and coercive power in the hegemonic sequence (power cycles) and its impact on city hierarchy dynamics.
INOUTE, MARIKO* (Naragakuen University)

Family Violence and Community Intervention in Japan

Family violence has elicited enormous interest among citizens and scholars in Japan. For instance, the number of child maltreatment cases reported to Child Guidance Institution which is a branch for child welfare in local governments has been continuously increasing for last 26 years up to 120,000. Also, the numbers of adolescent-to-parent abuse, intimate partner violence, elder abuse have been increasing continuously.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the Japanese family violence, especially child maltreatment and adolescent-to-parent abuse, according to nested ecological theory. Among the explanatory theories of family violence, nested ecological theory is found to be the most effective one which is outlined the reciprocal interaction of four primary levels of influence: macrosystem, exosystem, microsystem and ontology.

Concerning macrosystem factors, I try to analyze the results of questionnaire methodology research on child maltreatment prevention policies of all local governments. Then, I have the insights as follows: 1. The necessity of national data base on child maltreatment in Japan, 2. The necessity of strengthening reintegration policies of the families in which child maltreatment occur and civil cooperation 3. The necessity of poverty related policies. 4. The necessity of policies concerning the child maltreatment occurred in foreigners families in Japan, 5. The necessity of assessment of effectiveness of child maltreatment prevention and tretment policies. 6. The effectiveness of supportive policies of early pregnancy as child maltreatment prevention. 7. The effectiveness of civil cooperation to respond child maltreatment reports.

In regard to adolescent-to-parent abuse, I also try to analyze the results of questionnaire methodology researches inquired to the juvenile department of the prefectural police headquarters and voluntary support organizations according to nested ecological theory.

INOWLOCKI, LENA* (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences)

Insinuations and Threats of the (new) Extreme Right. Actors' Biographical Deployment in Visual and Verbal Terms

Explicit and implicit threats against adversaries as well as references to violence in images and rhetoric characterize the extreme right. Focusing mostly on Germany during the last decades, I will point out changes and also continuities of topics and their visual and verbal presentation, by means of different biographical documents. These range from interviews in a research setting to photos taken during political demonstrations and to recent promotional videos of actors of the extreme right.

The self-presentation of women in these videos as main actors denouncing but also insinuating violence raises many questions for the analysis. Another important aspect concerns the relationship between biography and history: going from the explicit denial of the Holocaust and an implicit fascination with its power of destruction to seemingly more “subtle” forms of justification. Thus, as presently among Identitarians and their “post-modern turn”, there is a disposal of history.

RC57-JS-28.7

INOWLOCKI, LENA* (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences)

Whose Privacy Is at Stake? Confusing Empathy and Consideration with Remaining Silent

It could be that there are different styles of research and that the non-directive stance recommended in biographical research and in ethnography is a good enough explanation for not asking my interview partners about anything that they have not already brought up as a topic. But the methodological cues fit my own disposition only too well. How can I know that I am not mainly responding to my own need of privacy, even in research situations? That I am not shrinking away from what my interview partners would want to tell me about? And what would the bodily dimensions be to recognize whether I am respecting my interview partner’s privacy or guarding my own?

RC22-418.2

INTROVIGNE, MASSIMO* (CESNUR, Center for Studies on New Religions)


On May 28, 2014, one of the most horrific murders in the story of new religious movements was perpetrated in a McDonald diner in Zhaoxian, in the Chinese province of Shandong. Six “missionaries” entered the diner and asked clients to leave their phone numbers for further contacts. A young female client, Wu Shuyan, refused to give her number. She was declared an “evil spirit” and beaten to death with a mop handle. At the time of the murder, the Chinese government was engaged in a campaign for eradicating the Church of Almighty God, or Eastern Lightning, a new religious movement hostile to the government. Although it soon emerged that the McDonald’s assassins were not members of the Church of Almighty God, but of a different group, Chinese propaganda, through an abstruse use of gatekeeper media, quickly persuaded first the Chinese and then the international public opinion that it was indeed this Church that was responsible of the crime, thus legitimizing its persecution as the ultimate “extremist” or “radical” group.

The paper examines two results of this campaign. First, as of September 2017 there were some 20,000 Web sites throughout the world attributing the McDonald’s murder to the Church of Almighty God, evidencing that gatekeepers controlled by the Chinese government did succeed in fashioning international public opinion’s response to the alleged danger of “cults” in China in general and the Church of Almighty God in particular. Second, however, within a logic of deviance amplification, the campaign also had the unintended result to radicalize the Church of Almighty God and raising millenarian expectations among its members about a final confrontation between good and evil.
The medical field's obsession with the 'obesity epidemic' reinforces one of the most powerful discourses that influence the way in which health and bodies are conceptualized (Wright 2009). The field of fat studies has emerged to combat medical discourses of health and bodies, specifically around fatness. This paper looks at the use of a sociology of health in fat studies research. Studying health sociologically involves complicating our understandings of health knowledge, and allows us to examine health by understanding how medical beliefs are constructed, the money behind health care, de-centering biomedical knowledge, and allows us to look at the social mechanisms that influence health, while reframing the dominant perspectives of health.

Critical scholars argue that obesity and fatness are not biological conditions, but socially constructed categories (Ellison, McPhail, & Mitchinson, 2016). The stigma associated with obesity has resulted in a process of othering fat people, which Ellison and colleagues (2016) call 'fatphobia'. Rooted in the concept of healthism, fat people are seen as bad and as failures, as they have failed to take responsibility for their health.

As Paradis (2016) notes, we have come to adopt medical language in discussing fatness, such as 'obesity', 'morbid obesity', and other related terms. As such, it is necessary to frame these concepts in an understanding of how the social construction of fatness is framed more broadly in the discussion of medicalization, necessary to frame these concepts in an understanding of how the social construction of fatness is framed more broadly in the discussion of medicalization, and the social, historical, and political processes that frame obesity as a moral panic.

This paper explores the value of embracing a sociology of health approach in doing fat studies research. I conclude this paper by highlighting some of the research I have been conducting using a sociology of health perspective, looking at the way fatness may pose a barrier to accessing health care services for fat Canadian women.

TG06-993.3
ION, ALLYSON* (McMaster University)
Understanding Health Services for Mothers Living with HIV in Ontario

Women living with HIV are increasingly having children due to advancements in medical treatment, the evolution of HIV infection into a chronic health condition, and increased research into acceptance and normalization of parenthood among people living with HIV and advocates working within HIV services. At the same time, pregnancies among women living with HIV continue to be classified as "high risk." An HIV diagnosis channels women into a system of specialist care that involves specific medical procedures and recommendations, and the expectation that women interact with a tertiary, academic teaching hospital to access maternity care. As a result, women living with HIV do not have the same freedoms as other women to utilize alternative maternity care including midwifery and community-based obstetricians. Furthermore, the specialist perinatal care women living with HIV are expected to utilize is organized by bodies of knowledge and practice guidelines that direct healthcare providers to monitor women's bodies and their behaviour throughout pregnancy and postpartum. This paper will describe an institutional ethnographic inquiry that was conducted within a regional hospital in Hamilton, Ontario and focused on the organization of perinatal healthcare for women living with HIV. This inquiry was conducted to make visible how women who receive care within this institution coordinate their lives to attend their medical appointments. The inquiry also sought to uncover who is involved in the delivery of care and support for women during the perinatal period; how tasks are delegated and organized within the hospital among those delivering care; and how medical discourse and education influence how healthcare providers operate within this system of care. By uncovering how perinatal care is coordinated and organized, this research has the potential to optimize institutional policies and practices, as well as enhance the experiences women have when they receive care during pregnancy and early postpartum.

RC34-621.10
IOVU, MIHAI-BOGDAN* (Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania)
Life Satisfaction in Romanian Youth: The Effects of Perceived Economic Status, Self-Esteem and Quality of Family and Peer Relationships

Background: An important concept within the positive psychology literature is life satisfaction. Purpose: This research aims to determine to what extent socio-demographic variables, subjective material well-being, aspects of social relationships and personal resources influence adolescents' general life satisfaction. Methodology: This study is part of a larger longitudinal investigation on transition of adolescents to young adulthood in Romania (OoA). For this analysis we used data from the second wave available from 1509 Romanian youth aged 19-23. Using the contact information from participating in the first wave, during November 2014 and February 2015, youth were contacted via email, phone or Facebook account and asked to log-in again on the online platform and fill in the questionnaire. The participants completed scales measuring their perception of family environment and education, support from peer-group and global self-worth. The structured questions were used to assess youth' global satisfaction with life, perception of their economic status and socio-demographic variables. Results: The results showed that youth' life satisfaction could be best explained by their higher self-esteem ($β = .391$), parental support ($β = .132$), participation in decision process ($β = .111$), and higher material well-being ($β = .214$). Conclusions: The study confirms the significance of both environmental and intrapersonal variables in constructing positive life satisfaction, thus indicating the need for complex interactional models of positive well-being in transitioning to adult life.

RC03-77.9
IRUONAGBE, CHARLES* (Covenant University)
CHIAZOR, IDOWU (Covenant University)
OZOYA, MERCY (Covenant University)
GEORGE, TAYO (Covenant University, Department of Sociology, Nigeria)

Rural Agricultural Transformation and Policy Development: A Study of the Nigerian Situation

The research was conducted in two major gaps currently facing agriculture in Nigeria; they include an inability to meet domestic food requirements, and an inability to export at quality levels required for market success. The former problem is a productivity challenge driven by an input system and farming model that is largely inefficient and subsistence in nature. We are also faced with an aging population of farmers who often do not have enough quality seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, crop protection and related support to be successful. The latter challenge is driven by an equally inefficient system for setting and enforcing food quality standards, as well as poor knowledge of target markets. Indeed, quite worrisome is the fact that most rural farmers are small holder farmers who often produce far below their production capabilities. The resultant effect is that the vast majority of Nigerians are highly food insecure. There is the need to rebuild the agricultural sector and transform Nigeria from a mono economy with total focus on crude oil to one that can be sustained through economic diversification. This paper which is an exploratory study focuses on the need for proper agriculture development in Nigeria. The paper will help in laying the foundation for Nigeria’s agriculture sector on a path to sustainable growth and development with the ability to enhance food security for the people and be able to serve the Nigerian market and the export market thereby becoming a major foreign exchange earner of health.

Key Words: Agricultural policy, Agricultural transformation, Food security, Rural agriculture, Rural farmers, Rural Development

RC50-841.3
ISAAC, RAMI* (Breda University of Applied Sciences)

From Pilgrimage to Dark Tourism: A New Kind of Tourism in Palestine

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Tourism has long been important to Palestine. Many of the Holy Land's historical and religious sites are located in Palestinian areas – in Bethlehem, Jericho, Nablus, Hebron, and East Jerusalem. Tourism currently contributes 14 percent of Palestine's gross domestic product (GDP). About half this revenue comes from domestic tourists, mainly Palestinians living in Israel; most of the rest comes from international tourists, with Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom accounting for 50 percent of tourists. The tourism industry is considered to be important for society and social policy, for instance, in the event of an individual's decision to leave the country (Isaac & Ashworth 2012).

Among social psychological features, I will focus on class identification in this paper. Class identification is the extent to which people identify themselves as belonging to a particular class. Among conventional frequentist statistical analysis, I will introduce a new analytical framework for class identification by applying a mix method for social psychological study of social stratification. In this paper, I will introduce a tool. Majority 72% respondents told that their husbands take drugs and 28% respondents told that their husbands do not take any type of drugs. Greater part of the respondents 83% reported that they faced domestic violence by their husbands, 7% respondents told that perpetrator was father, 9% respondents told that other family members were perpetrators of domestic violence and 1% told that any other was perpetrator of domestic violence. About 29% respondents faced verbal violence, 63% respondents faced physical violence, 7% respondents faced sexual violence. The study concluded that there should be equal participation of women in their life decisions and they also have certain parental, in-laws support for her better living.

RC55-901.1
ISENGARD, BETTINA* (University of Zurich)
KOENIG, RONNY (University of Zurich)
Being Poor & Feeling Rich? Income Positions between Perception and Reality in Europe
Increasing poverty and inequality are still features of modern societies and a key issue of social science research. But the extent and structure differs strongly depending on the theoretical and empirical assumptions made, i.e., whether individual welfare and social position is sufficiently measured by objective parameters or whether subjective perceptions must be considered as well. In general, the relationship between the attributed social position and the subjectively perceived position can be consistent or not. Deviations between attributed and perceived social positions are relevant not only in terms of affecting individuals' opportunities for participation but are also an issue of importance for society and social policy, for instance, in the event of individuals who feel deprived even though their objective welfare position is rather favorable. Against this background, the paper investigates the relationship between objective income positions and their subjective evaluation among the elderly population (50+ years) using data from the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The empirical results show that objective income positions can be congruent with or differ from subjective self-perceptions. Overall, the majority of elderly European households live in an objectively favorable income situation and are aware of this as well (well-being). In contrast, approximately one fifth of the elderly European population is characterized by deprivation in which a bad objective position goes hand in hand with a bad subjective evaluation. Moreover, almost one-third of the elderly surveyed display inconsistent objective and subjective welfare positions. However, the frequency of the satisfaction paradox and the dilemma varies widely across Europe. Further multivariate analyses investigated the causes of the two forms of non-congruence, namely, adaptation (satisfaction paradox) and dissonance (dissatisfaction dilemma) and identified in addition to socio-demographic and socio-economic determinants as well as social-psychological influences also structural variations explain country-specific differences.

RC14-264.1
ISHFAQ, KAMRAN* (Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan)
ALTAF, AYESHA (M.Phil in Social Sciences, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan)
ALI, JOHAR (university of peshawar)
FAYYAZ, BAREERA (M.Phil Economics, National College of Business Administration and Economics, Multan Campus, Pakistan)
AYYAZ, FAROOQ (Government Alamdar Hussain Islamia Degree College Multan, Pakistan)
Challenges Faced By Female Journalists: A Study of District Multan, Pakistan
In Pakistan Journalism is a challenging profession where the female have less encouraged being a journalist. Recent time in Pakistan encouraging females to work outside of home. The objective of the study is to find out the challenges faced by female journalists in their professional environment. The descriptive study was carried out from 01-01-2017 to 30-06-2017 in District Multan Pakistan. The population of the study was all female journalists working in different media houses in Multan District. These females were belonging to different media houses and working as anchor, producer, editor, reporters and feature writer. Questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection from 51 female's journalists through purposive sampling. Data was analyzed by using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) 19.0 version software. The results of the study showed that female journalists faced unreasonable treatment, harassment by male colleagues and job insecurity as the common reason that make them to give up the profession. Female journalist faced different kind of discrimination on the bases of their physical appearance, age, during pregnancy and in motherhood. Their presence in media not easily accepted by the society because in many areas of Pakistan media has not considered a respectable and suitable career choice for female. Journalism related organization such as press club is approached and persuade to pay more attention to women's problems. Government must be more active for solving the female journalist's problems, issues and fields.
RC28-514.12
ISHIDA, KENJI* (University of Tokyo)
Educational Opportunities of Immigrant Children in Japan:
Evidence from National Population Census Data

This study aims to investigate the educational opportunities of immigrant children living in Japan, from primary until secondary school. The number of immigrants in Japan has rapidly increased since 1990, when the immigration control and refugee recognition act was revised. After their migration, immigrants bring their children to Japan, or have them there. Some immigrant children are first generation, while others are second or subsequent generations. It is believed that many immigrant children neither enroll primary nor secondary school in Japan. In relation to immigrant children, however, there is a paucity of data available on school enrollment and attendance rates. Furthermore, little is known about the relationship between educational opportunities and immigrant children's socio-economic background. This is partly due to the lack of nationally representative datasets in Japan that contain information about nationality, international mobility, and socio-economic status. Nevertheless, census data in Japan do record this information, which enables the educational opportunity structure of immigrant children to be investigated. Accordingly, population census data from 2000 and 2010 were utilized in the empirical analysis.

This study found that enrollment rates of primary and lower secondary schools are over 95%, regardless of nationality and survey year. However, there is an inequality in upper secondary school enrollment and attendance rates for different nationalities, with Southeast Asian and South American children being most disadvantaged. These disparities also remain after consideration of the children's socio-economic background. Indeed, international mobility is negatively related to the school enrollment and attendance rates of immigrant children. In addition, the relationship between parents' status and school enrollment is weaker for immigrant children than for Japanese-born children. These findings imply that first-generation children are disadvantaged in terms of educational opportunities, and parental resources do not favorably impact immigrant children's education.

RC03-69.7
ISHIGAKI, TAKASHI* (Tokai University)
Cinema As a Tool for Community Development: Film Showing in Tohoku after 2011 Earthquake and Tsunami

This paper looks at film showings (activities of showing movies) in Tohoku after the 2011 earthquake and tsunami and examines the relationship between film showings and local communities. This paper presents research on the case of film showings in Ishinomaki city, Miyagi prefecture.

In Ishinomaki, since July 2011, a non-profit organization has held outdoor film screenings in the local summer festival. Movies are projected on the wall of a building, and folding chairs for an audience are arranged at public space which was made by the tsunami. Buildings were destroyed and washed away by the tsunami. Therefore it utilizes public space and transforms it into creative and cultural space. The non-profit organization started regular film showings since December 2012. It has shown many different kinds of movies, such as Japanese old movies, Japanese animation movies, and European classic movies. In regular film showings, there are cooperative relationships with local communities. Based on a case study, this paper examines the role of film showing for development and revitalization of local communities, and also examines the role of local communities in supporting film showings. The role of film showings is to provide the enjoyment and pleasure of seeing movies and to create time and place for communication. It is the place where people get together and talk together before and after seeing a movie. In addition, film showings accompany civic participation and create cooperative relationships with local communities. Film showings in Tohoku have been creating local networks and engaging in community development.

6 years have passed since the earthquake and tsunami, however, local communities and an everyday local network of local residents are still developing. And there is still a great need to community development. In Tohoku, art and culture (including film showings and cinema) can contribute to community revitalization.

TG06-993.1
ISHIJIMA, KENTARO* (Teikyo University)
Wish to be Normal: ALS/MND Patients' Strategies to Advocate Themselves

This presentation aims to consider how ALS/MND (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or motor neuron disease) patients deal with their own internalized ableism or the wish to be “normal”. Taking this into consideration, we will critically rethink some of the logic that drives disability studies.

ALS is a chronic illness that deprives patients of muscle (control). They lose their ability to walk, speak, and even breathe. Thus, ALS patients can be categorized as physically disabled persons. Although they are considered disabled, they often wish to be “cured” and become “normal” again. This gives rise to the question—does the existing logic of disability studies such as the social model of disability fail to empower them?

Through analysis of interview data researchers find that ALS patients use this logic in their own style along with their ableism. They find and use their invariable ability to empower themselves. For instance, a patient said that if only they get appropriate support, they can handle their daily life because they do not lose their cognitive ability. This logic is the same as the earlier one. Another patient also said that he stops walking on his feet and uses a wheelchair to rest his legs and maintain the ability to walk in case a treatment procedure for ALS is developed. He does not change his mind that ability should be maintained.

Paradoxically, ALS patients who gradually lose their ability do not develop logic that relativizes the value of ability but focus on the logic that acknowledges it. This finding implies that the logic of disability studies has to be reviewed and reassessed. Because some disabilities may be cured in the future, there may be many disabled persons who think that they should get more ability like ALS patients.

VG01-939.6
ISHIZAKA, SHINYA* (Ehime University)
Glocalization of Natural Farming Movement

The purpose of this paper is to clarify the mechanism of how the Natural Farming has been spread around the world, especially in India.

The Natural Farming, a farming method under the principles of no-tille cultivation, no-fertilizer, no-pesticides, and no-weeding, had been advocated by a late Japanese farmer and philosopher, Masanobu Fukuoka, since the 1950s. After the English translation of his book, *One Straw Revolution*, was published in 1978, the Natural Farming became widely known around the world, and the book has been translated into more than twenty-nine languages. After 1979, Fukuoka was invited to various parts of the world, and he was actively engaged in promoting his method. The Natural Farming has been regarded and accepted by many as a way of radical dissent to the conventional agriculture, and to the modern industrial civilization in general.

In India, *One Straw Revolution* has been translated into nine regional languages within India. Fukuoka was invited to India three times, and delivered lectures and gave instructions to farmers in various parts of India. Curiously enough, however, those translations and invitations were promoted separately by different individuals' voluntary efforts, and, in many cases, the each process of those promotions seemed, in fact, as if just a cumulation of incident episodes of accidental encounters and unintended consequences. In other words, there has been no concrete organization or network for the Natural Farming movement in India, although the movement itself has been arguably active.

It is also important to note the aspects of dissemination and change in the movement. The Natural Farming method is not rigidly structured and has been “re-embodied” repeatedly and differently at each place. Even for Fukuoka himself, there was no end in his process of “re-embodiment.”

RC33-874.1
ISIDORIO, MARCELO* (Pontificia Universidade Catolica de Minas Gerais)
DOS REIS, MAGALI (Pontificia Universidade Catolica de Minas Gerais)
Modulation of Children-Adult Relations at School: Theoretical Notes for a Debate about Student-Teacher Interaction

This study was motivated by the common-sense statements of teachers of basic education about a generalized difficulty in the relationship with the current student profile in the classroom. Here, we present the theoretical section of this doctoral study in progress in the Graduate Program in Education of PUC Minas - Brazil, presenting the configurations of the child-adult relationship in the school, personified in the figure of students and teachers, through sustained interrelationships by structure, power and agency. Our objective is to analyze the way in which the relations between both are being established in the present day, through the observation of the classroom and the listening of children and adults, supported by the theoretical references that treat: the structure as rules and resources to which individuals are based on the course of social interactions (Giddens, 2009); the institutions as a set of normative attributions about students and adults through institutional problems and power exercises (Foucault, 1999) and childhood as a social phenomenon and, therefore, the child's social relations with his peers and of them with adults - intra and intergenerational relationships - (James et al., 1998; Alalen, Mayall, 2001;Oquiro, 2010 and Corsaro, 2011). As a structure of: signification, legitimation and domination, we wonder whether they refer to the mode of discourse, typification and control of adults over children; as power exercises, this process is in terms of transformation as well as domination of the subject and is directly related to their disposition in the particular structural configuration operated within the social scene; as a child as a social agent, we observe tensions and conflicts or involvement, attention and negotiation in the encounter of these different generational groups depending on

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
the way in which the adult recognizes the child as producer of culture in a world of intense transformations.

**RC08-172.4**

**ISOLA, NICOLAS***(Fapesp/FE-Unicamp, Brazil)

**South-South International Circulation. The Mobility of Argentinian Social Anthropologists in Brazil.**

The production of knowledge of a country does not occur in a vacuum. The constant movement of students towards an educational center of excellence usually promotes the circulation of ideas. An agreement signed in 1989 between the Postgraduate Program in Social Anthropology (PPGAS) of the Museu Nacional and the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and the Institute of Social Anthropology of the University of Buenos Aires allowed dozens of Argentinian anthropologists to enroll in the graduate program in Social Anthropology in that recognized and highly internationalized institution. Upon their return, some of these Doctors created and institutionalized new graduate programs in Social Anthropology in Argentina. Taking into account these processes, this paper proposes: (i) to make a historical characterization of the agreement that facilitated this flow; (ii) to describe, through interviews, how that circulation professionalized their later careers; (iii) and how and to what extent it stimulated the conformation of theoretical-methodological approaches and objects of study that influenced their research in Argentina.

**RC13-254.8**

**ISRAELI, YECHEZKEL (HEZI)***(Department of Tourism and Hotel Management, Kinneret Academic College)

**SHALOM, LIRON***(Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Haifa)

**Factors Influencing the Image of an Urban Tourist Destination By Gay Tourists: The Case-Study of Tel-Aviv**

Tel Aviv is a well developed tourist destination that offers the general population of tourists a wide range of entertainments, tours and vacation possibilities. Within the general population of the tourists who visit the city, Tel-Aviv is a favorite destination for gay tourists, especially during the summer, when frequent Tel Aviv pride events attract thousands of participants, locals and tourists. Tel Aviv is reach with entertainment and leisure sites for the gay people, including a beach that is specially assigned for their use, gay clubs and bars. In general Tel Aviv is considered as a liberal city known for its pluralistic approach toward different populations, including the local LGBT community and the gay tourists who visit in the city.

As other cities in the world, Tel Aviv also has invested resources in order to promote the gay tourism in the city, especially regarding Tel Aviv's gay parade. Yet, there are no precise figures on the number of gay tourists in Tel Aviv, their perceptions, satisfaction from the visit and the perceived image of the city.

This aim of this study was to fill the gap by examining the city's image in the eyes of the gay tourist. The study was conducted among tourists visiting Tel Aviv, at least once. Research area was the touristic center of Tel Aviv, Gay Space and was attended by 152 homosexual tourists. The tourists responded to a questionnaire containing open-ended and closed-ended questions. The research included also in-depth interviews with tourism promoters engaged in the gay tourism of Tel Aviv.

Findings show that image was improved significantly after the visit. Tel Aviv emerges as a preferred tourism destination for gay tourists, with a strong positive image of the city, despite being located in an area of unrest.

**RC13-257.6**

**ITO, EJI*** (Wakayama University)

**HIKOJI, KEI***(Wakayama University)

**Does Leisure Involvement Relate to Interdependent Happiness Among Japanese Masters Athletes?**

Leisure's effects on happiness have been discussed for over two millennia since the times of the Greek period (e.g., Aristotle). More recently, leisure has become increasingly regarded as a critical domain that contributes to our happiness (Kuykendall, Tay, & Ng, 2015). Although such positive relationships between leisure and happiness are widely acknowledged in all cultures, Hitokoto and Uchida (2015) highlighted that people in different cultures view happiness differently and developed the Interdependent Happiness Scale. This scale specifically measures an overarching construct of collective happiness (e.g., making others happy) (Hitokoto & Uchida, 2015). In contrast, non-Western research on happiness is still rare in leisure studies (Ito, Walker, & Liang, 2014). More importantly, given different cultural views on happiness, it is important to employ a culturally constructed happiness scale to capture more accurate relationships between leisure and happiness. The purpose of this study, therefore, is to examine how involvement with masters games participation relates to interdependent happiness among Japanese masters athletes. Specifically, this study focuses on Japanese masters athletes because of: (a) a growing interest in masters games in Japan by hosting the Kansai World Masters Games 2021; (b) important roles of leisure in the aged Japanese society (e.g., reducing costs related to the formal welfare system); and (c) a positive association between overall leisure involvement and happiness among Chinese university students (Lu & Hu, 2005).

To address the research purpose, a questionnaire survey will be conducted at the International Japan Masters Athletics in Wakayama in October 2017. Multiple regression analyses will be performed by using four factors of involvement (attraction, centrality, social bonding, identity expression: Kyle, Absher, Hammitt, & Cavin, 2006) as independent variables and interdependent happiness as a dependent variable. Both theoretical and practical implications will be discussed in light of an interdependent perspective on happiness.
DIGITAL VS. PHYSICAL DISRUPTION: THE #FEESMUSTFALL MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Situated within the literature on social movements and contentious politics, student movements are often explored solely from the perspective of student actors on the ground: their identity and frame formation, action repertoires, resource mobilisation and institutionalisation strategies. This paper takes a different approach by discussing how key decision-makers at South African universities responded to the #FeesMustFall movement. Drawing on qualitative interviews with thirty higher education leaders, government and non-government policy-makers, and digital technologists at six universities and first-hand experiences and observations during the protests, we discuss an unintended outcome of the disruptive tactics of the movement. In the face of physical disruptions on campuses, senior management and policy-makers have increasingly looked to ways of circumventing physical space as the main site of the educational process. This has coincided with the entry of private providers into the South African higher education field. These companies offer ‘digital disruption’ of traditional face-to-face degrees through ‘unbundled’ provision of short courses, MOOCs, and online degrees. These actors’ entry into the South African market has occurred concurrently with an economic recession, and growing political crisis in the country. In the face of austerity policies and lack of government intervention, elite public universities began to search for alternative sources of revenue in order to respond to student demands for fee-free education. Our research shows that in this conjuncture, universities have increasingly opened up to partnering with for-profit actors offering market solutions to solve a crisis created by the increasing commodification of education in this context. Showing how physical disruption has made way for increased digital provision, we argue that the perspectives of those in positions of power need to be studied more carefully by movement actors and scholars as unintended outcomes threaten to subvert movement strategies and demands for a more just decolonial and decommodified university.

COMMODIFYING IMAGES AND TIME, CAPITALISM OF NETWORKS AND FLOWS ALIENATES CONSUMERS: THE SECOND WAVE OF POSTINDUSTRIALIZATION

The second wave of postindustrialization is related to formation of a glam-capitalism as producers in hyper-competitive markets saturated by brands have to glamour consumers by aggressively attractive products generating trends. Value creation process now is related more to trends than to brands not only in fashion industry and show business but also in high-tech and financial industries. Trends and fads but intensive consumer movements represent a form of time commodification. Market value generated by trends is accumulated in flow-structures, which penetrate institutional boundaries and allow glam-capitalists to exploit consumers joining trendy communities.

Commodifying images and time, capitalism of networks and flows alienates identity as fundamental component of social existence. That provokes revolt of authenticity against ephemeral but powerful structures of glam-capitalism. ‘Pi-rates’, ‘anonymous’ hackers and activists of ‘occupy’ movements violate ‘intellectu-al property rights of glam-capitalism and majority’ will of glam-democracy. Reactivation supports the idea that globalization has resulted not in the ‘world society’ or ‘worldwide sociality’ but rather in networked enclaves of globalization. In such metropolis areas as New York, London, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Moscow, or Toronto people experience globalization as borderless, mobile, and multicultural life because there they are in hubs of transnational material, human, and symbolic flows. Globalization is not planetary spread of Modernity institutions but rather localized displacement of habitual social structures by intensive flows.

In the post-globalization age the ‘core’ of socioeconomic order is dispersed into networks of enclaves of globalization. The nations’ prospects of development depend on ‘size, number, and influence of cosmopolitan super-urban areas attracting and generating flows. The index of super-urbanization is proposed to measure nations’ prospects under post-globalization conditions. BRIC countries expect ed to be future leaders have actually moderate potential. Brazil (0,0226), Russia (0,0183), China (0,0209), and India (0,0176) are below median of countries short-term but intensive consumer movements represent a form of time commodification. Market value generated by trends is accumulated in flow-structures, which penetrate institutional boundaries and allow glam-capitalists to exploit consumers joining trendy communities.

INNOVATION DUE TO POST-STATE EDUCATION: THE CASE OF SOUTH AFRICA

The recent expansion of capitalism to new areas of commodification demonstrates correlation between Polanyi’s concept of fictitious commodities and Marx’s concept of commodification. The second wave of postindustrialization is related to formation of a glam-capitalism as producers in hyper-competitive markets saturated by brands have to glamour consumers by aggressively attractive products generating trends. Value creation process now is related more to trends than to brands not only in fashion industry and show business but also in high-tech and financial industries. Trends and fads but intensive consumer movements represent a form of time commodification. Market value generated by trends is accumulated in flow-structures, which penetrate institutional boundaries and allow glam-capitalists to exploit consumers joining trendy communities.

In the last 20 years Russian higher education took several reforms. After 1992 many technical institutes have expanded the number of faculties and have become state universities. They were allowed to introduce tuition fees. In 2003 the special foundations, financing the first stage of innovations, were founded, including national and regional venture capital funds. The innovation activity of the universities was stimulated. In 2009 the government introduced status “research university” and began to support research universities with special mega-grants. To receive this status universities prepare projects for their research development.
The amount of funds received by the university from external sources is among the indicators that are taken into account during the competition. A detailed analysis of the problems that arise after the reforms, shows the positive and negative effects of each reform on the research activities of universities. The positive results of the reform are: the expansion of research in the universities, the establishment of laboratories and equipment update, inviting well-known scientists to carry out joint research projects. But still the main source of funding for research in universities is the state budget. There are significant restrictions on the receipt of funds for research from other sources. Limited income of the population in Russia does not allow to raise tuition fees. The economic crisis and the reluctance of the innovative entrepreneurs restrict the flow of funds from the business sector. There is also a contradiction between the development of innovation activity and basic research.

RC50-838.5

IVANOVA, MILKA* (Leeds Beckett University)

Disruptive Methodologies

Research agendas the research methodologies and the underpinning thinking in tourism studies and related fields have increasingly been focused on transformation informed by qualitative methodologies. Despite this refocus that has been echoed in publications and conferences there is still a primacy of management ways of thinking about the phenomenon (quite often only described as industry) of tourism, heavily influenced and driven by neoliberal agendas.

This is evidenced by significant problems and unrest in major cities against neoliberal development of tourism, research agendas still heavily favouring quantitative and positivistic/post-positivistic approaches and the primacy of management and marketing approaches to tourism as industry in the way we design our curriculums.

In this work I propose that transformation cannot happen before disruption and I want to examine how soft sciences and the methodologies we employ, can be disruptive first, drawing from some of the experiences and thinking from a number of fields such as education, nursing, sociology etc.

The focus is on disruptive research that has broader implication that critical theories although it draws on some of thinking of those approaches it does not neatly or easily fit into the critical social theories tools. This work then seeks to examine the nature of research and its purpose, explore the need to disrupt before we can transform by building upon the work of Brown, Carducci, and Kuby (2014) and their five ways for scholars to disrupt qualitative methodology, namely to disrupt dominant notions of research roles and the primacy of management and marketing approaches to tourism as industry in the way we design our curriculums.

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Coal is a major energy source in Poland, including electricity generation sector. Most coal burning power plants have been operated for over 30 years, thus they soon will have to be modernized or decommissioned. During last decades of transformation burning coal dumps have created serious socio-economic problems in many regions.

I present the case study research from Upper Silesia, a region of Poland, which is one of the most intensively mined areas in Europe. Moreover, one of the basic indicators of socio-cultural identity of the Upper Silesia inhabitants was an extremely intense (as of mid-nineteenth century) industrialization, the development of specific industrial monoculture (mining and metallurgy), and a strong work ethic.

In the paper I will present the results of the qualitative analysis of socio-economic activities and strategies of women, with particular emphasis on strategies in the context of changes in civilization (the idea of sustainable development) and transformation (decarbonisation). The subjects of the research are women, residents of Upper Silesia, who both have family and work responsibilities. Moreover, they are also active participants in the life of their local communities. Women create and reproduce “small community” (around the traditions of the local community) and struggle with the economic changes.

The framework of the analysis is sustainable development concept focused primarily on research findings that highlight gaps in institutional frames, sampling design and fieldwork execution procedures.

This presentation examines demographic representativeness of different types of probabilistic samples based on the results of 130 different surveys form 7 rounds of European Social Survey. Focusing on the distinction between personal-register (i.e., individual name) and non-personal-register (i.e., household or address) samples, it demonstrates that the latter exhibit systematically larger gender- and age-biases. Expanding upon a ‘gold standard’ evaluation (Groves 2006), an analysis based on internal criteria (Sodeur 1996, Kohler 2007) leads to the conclusion that the inferior quality of surveys involving interviewer-driven within-household selection of target respondents results from the impact of illegitimate substitutions. Such protocol-defying selection of individuals with higher levels of readiness and availability only superficially improves survey outcome rates while yielding samples of actually inferior quality. The internal-criteria approach provides a straightforward and underemanding way of monitoring representativeness of samples, and proves especially handy when it comes to large cross-country projects as it requires no data external to the survey results, and allows for comparing surveys regardless of possible differences in sampling frames, sampling design and fieldwork execution procedures.

This paper explores sexual harassment and violence in higher education, drawing on data from an ongoing qualitative, large-scale study about middle-class young people.

The findings suggest that experiencing (overwhelming) pressure was expected and normalized in these milieus. This applied to both men and women, although men were seen as more likely to conceal stress and anxiety. Furthermore, expectations relating to degree programme, as well as gender, were important in shaping affect-norms. For example, whereas law and engineering students were expected to conceal ‘weaknesses’, medical students had considerably more leeway to be open about difficulties, and peers were expected to respond sympathetically. Of course, men students within programmes do not constitute a homogeneous group, so we also investigate differences at an individual level about how pressures were felt and expressed.

This paper explores men students’ experiences and expressions of negative emotions, especially shame and fear. We ask how these are informed by gender, social class and higher education contexts. Context and social categories inform affect-norms, which in turn inform understandings of which kinds of emotions are legitimate to experience and express. The importance of considering affective dimensions in education has been demonstrated beyond their effects on well-being: for example, joy and pride, as well as shame, fear of failure and test-anxiety, have implications for students’ motivation, effort and choice of educational trajectories.

The paper draws on data from an ongoing qualitative, large-scale study about masculinity and self-worth protection in England and Sweden (2015-2018). Semi-structured interviews (approx. 1-1.5 hours) were conducted with approximately 150 students and staff in Law, Medicine and Physics engineering, i.e. prestigious and stressful programmes that recruit primarily top-achieving, middle-class young people.

The findings suggest that experiencing (overwhelming) pressure was expected and normalized in these milieus. This applied to both men and women, although men were seen as more likely to conceal stress and anxiety. Furthermore, expectations relating to degree programme, as well as gender, were important in shaping affect-norms. For example, whereas law and engineering students were expected to conceal ‘weaknesses’, medical students had considerably more leeway to be open about difficulties, and peers were expected to respond sympathetically. Of course, men students within programmes do not constitute a homogeneous group, so we also investigate differences at an individual level about how pressures were felt and expressed.

This paper explores sexual harassment and violence in higher education, focusing primarily on research findings that highlight gaps in institutional
knowledge about, perceptions of, and initiatives to address sexual harassment and violence.

The paper draws on data from a project that explored university staff perceptions and understandings of gender-based harassment and violence across 6 universities in England. Our research methods involved a combination of interviews with focus groups to explore the perspectives of staff with varying levels of responsibility for students in each institution. The staff who participated in the project ranged from senior management to security staff, resident tutors and Students’ Union staff. The sample institutions were selected on the basis of characteristics that are known to influence institutional culture, such as campus/non-campus status, socio-demographic mix and pre/post-1992 status.

Our findings suggest that, generally speaking, gender-based harassment and violence is poorly understood by staff working in higher education. While some staff recognize that harassing behaviour can involve the objectification and degradation of women in a range of forms, the root causes and origins of such behaviour are not well-understood. The majority of staff tend to employ a discourse of individualism in their discussions of sexual violence, theorising instances they had personally experienced as ‘misunderstandings’ or ‘mis-negotiations’ between individuals. Links to wider social and cultural inequalities and power relations were rarely made in their analyses of gender violence. Some staff narrated “laddish” behaviours, often associated with violent misogyny and objectification of women, as a typical – sometimes desirable - aspect of the ‘male student experience’. Phipps (2016) has recently linked the neo-liberalisation of higher education to institutional cultures that are generative of structural and interpersonal violations; we will include discussion of this in our analyses.

RC39-693.2

JACKSON, EMMA* (University of Alberta)

Disaster (Im)Mobility: Migrant Caregivers’ Experiences of the Fort McMurray Wildfire

On May 3rd, 2016, a wildfire swept through the remote community of Fort McMurray, leading to the largest prolonged evacuation in Canadian history. As the main service centre for the Canadian tar sands, the fire devastated what has become a notable outpost of transnational labour. Over the past 30 years, thousands of migrant caregivers from around the world have migrated to the region, including hundreds of oft-overlooked domestic workers whose social reproductive labour braces this extractive economy. Migrant caregivers, in particular, are precarious to this ‘field of opportunity’—bound by short-term employment contracts tied to single employers. Thus, in following the assertion that disaster reveals hidden power relations, I turn to the experiences of live-in caregivers to investigate how vulnerability is produced by (racialized and gendered) regimes governing migrant labour. Seconding social citizenship status with the conditional promise of attaining permanent residency, I argue that caregivers’ experiences of the wildfire were profoundly shaped by both their physical and labour (im)mobility. Furthermore, in turning to caregivers’ transnational survival strategies, I argue that disaster scholarship must look beyond national-state borders to better understand how experiences of disaster are increasingly entangled with, and shaped by new patterns of immigration policies, gendered labour, and border regimes.

RC49-822.4

JACKSON, PAMELA IRVING* (Indiana University)

ERVING, CRISTY (Co-author)

Social Role Participation and Mental Health: Does Race/Ethnicity Matter?

The relationship between social role participation and mental health varies substantially among U.S. minorities. We propose to explore this association using the most contemporary and comprehensive data available. We argue that the U.S. continues to be fragmented by racial classification but the current tripartite model of race proposed by race scholars is oversimplified. We use 2001-2003 survey data from the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Survey (n=20,013) to evaluate (1) the association between role accumulation and psychological distress; (2) the association between type of primary social role (worker, spouse, parent) and psychological distress; and (3) the extent to which the relationship between social role participation and psychological distress differs by race/ethnicity. Data for 7 racial/ethnic groups indicate no association between role accumulation and psychological distress among Afro-Caribbean, Cuban, and Puerto Rican adults while African Americans, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, and non-Hispanic whites benefit from occupying many social roles. This pattern of findings was further evident in examination of the type of social roles occupied by adults in this sample. That is, for the same set of groups (Afro-Caribbean, Cuban, and Puerto Rican), there were no significant differences between those who were not engaged in any of the primary social roles and those who were involved in all three primary social roles. Results suggest that certain racial/ethnic groups in the U.S. maintain relational practices that inhibit them reaping the full benefits of participating in American society. The groups that appear the most disenfranchised do not fit neatly into the tripartite system described in much contemporary race scholarship.

RC05-123.1

JACKSON, PAMELA IRVING* (Rhode Island College)

DOERSCHLER, PETER (Bloomburg University of Pennsylvania)

How Do Muslims Respond to Far Right Political Mobilization in Their European State

This paper evaluates quantitative and qualitative evidence of Muslims’ responses to the waves of hostility that washed over them during the 2016-17 election cycles in western European states. Far-right political mobilization stoked anti-Muslim sentiment in Austria, the Netherlands and France during the run-up to national elections for president and prime minister. The center prevailed in each case, but these campaigns further legitimized hostility toward the religious minority. Norbert Hofer’s right-wing Freedom Party (FPO) platform, for example, rallied Austrians against “the invasion of Muslims” (Washington Post, May 19, 2016). Marine Le Pen’s National Front promised France “fewer mosques and less halal meat” (Guardian, June 1, 2016). Jean-Marie Le Pen and his daughter Marine of the National Front (FN) in the Netherlands, declaring that “Islam and freedom are not compatible” (USA Today, February 21, 2017). Though they represent less than 10% of the population in each of these European states, Muslims are in the spotlight in the post-election speculation. Speculation abounds regarding their reactions to the hate speech directed toward them. Will they radicalize? Will they organize into new political parties (like Denk in the Netherlands) intended to promote the minority protections promised by democratic states in Europe, pushing toward multiculturalism and undermining the structures supporting images of white Christian nationhood? Or will Muslims, already shown to have greater trust in European institutions than their non-Muslim neighbors (cf. Jackson and Doerschler, 2012; 2016), continue to act like other Europeans in their social and economic class, striving to move themselves and their children forward economically and educationally? Evidence suggests that the latter course of action will prevail even in the current context.

This project is intended to provide accurate two measures of personal and the general public in the face of widespread unsubstantiated stereotypes about the primary concerns of Muslims in Europe and their support for democracy.

RC18-343.1

JACKSON, PAMELA IRVING* (Rhode Island College)

DOERSCHLER, PETER (Bloomburg University of Pennsylvania)

Radical Right-Wing Parties in Western Europe and Their Populist Appeal: An Empirical Explanation

In a majority of western European states the percentage share of the vote for radical-right-wing populist parties in national elections was over 10% by 2015, reaching 46% in Austria’s 2016 presidential election. Policy agendas have also moved to the right, demonstrating greater restriction and skepticism toward the EU. With data from the Chapel Hill Expert Survey, European Social Survey, Multiculturalism Policy Index, and Parliaments and Governments Database, we extend current models of electoral support for far-right parties by assessing whether the ethnic majority’s sense of discrimination and safety help explain the allure of the right-wing message. Does right-wing populist voting by majority group members reflect their sense of being personally disadvantaged in a multicultural state beyond their more general opposition to immigration as bad for the country? Building on the multivariate model of voter preference developed by Inglehart and Norris (2016), we look specifically at majority group members in thirteen western European states and ask whether they respond to the waves of hostility that washed over them during the 2016-17 election cycles in western European states. Far-right political mobilization stoked anti-Muslim sentiment in Austria, the Netherlands and France during the run-up to national elections for president and prime minister. The center prevailed in each case, but these campaigns further legitimized hostility toward the religious minority. Norbert Hofer’s right-wing Freedom Party (FPO) platform, for example, rallied Austrians against “the invasion of Muslims” (Washington Post, May 19, 2016). Marine Le Pen’s National Front promised France “fewer mosques and less halal meat” (Guardian, June 1, 2016). Jean-Marie Le Pen and his daughter Marine of the National Front (FN) in the Netherlands, declaring that “Islam and freedom are not compatible” (USA Today, February 21, 2017). Though they represent less than 10% of the population in each of these European states, Muslims are in the spotlight in the post-election speculation. Speculation abounds regarding their reactions to the hate speech directed toward them. Will they radicalize? Will they organize into new political parties (like Denk in the Netherlands) intended to promote the minority protections promised by democratic states in Europe, pushing toward multiculturalism and undermining the structures supporting images of white Christian nationhood? Or will Muslims, already shown to have greater trust in European institutions than their non-Muslim neighbors (cf. Jackson and Doerschler, 2012; 2016), continue to act like other Europeans in their social and economic class, striving to move themselves and their children forward economically and educationally? Evidence suggests that the latter course of action will prevail even in the current context.

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RC16-298.3

JACOBS, RONALD* (University of Albany)

TOWNSLEY, ELEANOR (Mount Holyoke College)

The Idea of Design and the Theory of Popular Culture

Theories about modern popular culture tend to be divided between two general approaches – one that emphasizes ideology and structural domination; and the other that emphasizes agency, active audiences, and resistances. But general approaches – one that emphasizes ideology and structural domination; and the other that emphasizes agency, active audiences, and resistances. But
Furthermore, they ignore one of the most important influences that has shaped the creation and the meaning of popular culture in the 20th and 21st centuries: the idea of design. Examining the writings of three iconic architects of the mid-twentieth century – Frank Lloyd Wright, Charles Jeanneret (Le Corbusier), and Walter Gropius, we show how creative intellectuals were actively trying to create meaningfulness in the production of everyday objects. They saw design as a key resource for addressing the challenges of modern society. The utopian impulse of their ideas was denounced by social critics and post-modern architects during the 1970s and 1980s, mainly in response to the failures of modernist public housing projects. But the idea of design – linked to the iconic power of the design intellectual – is pervasive in the everyday objects that populate the domestic sphere and pervade popular culture.

JACOBSEN, JANNES* (Socio-economic Panel at the German Institute for Economic Research)

Economic Integration of Refugees in Germany - a Question of the Institutional Framework

Past research has already provided evidence that refugees are one of the most vulnerable groups in Europe in respect of labor market integration. A causal analysis of this finding is still missing. We argue that labor market access and outcomes are key dimensions. First, the institutional framework namely the residence title the humanitarian migrant is granted. Second: Vocational and academic degrees need to be recognized in order to succeed in applying for a job because Gatekeepers have difficulties to assess the value of the educational degrees.

To test this assumption, first, the paper aims at explaining which groups decide to get their educational certificates recognized. We assume that this decision is mainly driven by the residence title the refugee is granted. Second, we test if a recognition of certificates helps refugees to get access to the labor market and a job matching their education. Third, we analyze if recognized certificates help to generate superior outcomes in respect of gross-income. With this approach we are able to paint a broad picture of labor market access and selection mechanisms.

The analyzed data is the IAB-BAMF- SOEP Refugee Survey which is representative for all people that applied for asylum between January 1st 2013 and January 31st 2016 in Germany. In order to avoid endogeneity we restricted the sample to people that are between 18 and 65 years old, hold a title that allows to work, and live in Germany longer than 3 months.

First analysis suggests that the institutional framework is crucial for labor market integration. Those that are granted a safe status invest in labor market integration, such as recognition of certificates. In turn, recognized certificates help by increasing the chances of employment in general and avoiding an education-occupation mismatch. This in turn provides higher income.

JACOBSEN, JENS KR. STEEN* (University of Stavanger)
NOGUES PEDREGAL, ANTONIO MIGUEL (University Miguel Hernandez)

Modernity on the Move - Theorising Tourism Power Relations in a Context of Modernity

Modernity has traditionally been described both as a gradually-reinforced adherence of rationality and as a monster while Anthony Giddens has suggested to substitute these images with that of the juggernaut, a powerful runaway engine that humanity can no longer control but which also threatens to rush out of human control. This presentation will discuss some power-related aspects that come with the advances of tourism as industry and human activities in places where leisure travellers arrive, including conflicts between locals and visitors, locals and locals, and area governance issues.

JAFFER, AMEN* (Lahore University of Management Sciences)

New Claims to the City: Women's Interventions in the Politics of Urban Infrastructure in Pakistan

This paper draws from my research on community networks and urban culture in Lahore and Lahore-sharess that are mobilized for political purposes by economically and socially underprivileged groups in the city. Based on interviews and ethnographic fieldwork in the Mozang locality, this research has revealed that one of the key pillars of politics for such groups is the fixing and upgrading of urban infrastructure, particularly gas, water, and electricity supply lines and sewerage systems for their homes.

Importantly, elderly women have played a key role in political mobilizing around infrastructure issues and demanding state delivery of these services. A few have risen to leadership positions in their communities by successfully mobilizing the community to address infrastructure issues and influence the working of the state. These women have forged expanding networks in their neighborhoods based on existing neighborhood ties but also linking other communities in the locality. They have also established connections with local political leaders and acquired extensive knowledge and experience of the workings of state institutions. Furthermore, these mobilizations reveal the political potential of particular forms of social organization and specific cultural styles of employing affect, bodily gestures and speech for successful interventions in urban politics. Importantly, the public and political activities of these women also challenge patriarchal gender dynamics by redefining gender relations and offering possibilities for women to claim their city. My proposed paper will analyze the findings of this research to understand how women's participation in the politics of infrastructure has shaped the dynamics of urban citizenship and gender relations in urban neighborhoods. I will particularly demonstrate the importance of social and cultural capital for these women to establish a right to their city and intervene in its politics.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

JAFFRE, MAXIME* (CRNS - Centre Norbert Elias)

How Does Housing Shape the Social, Cultural and Urban Landscape? Comparing Urbanism and the Built Environment Among Cities in France with Contrasting Profiles

The city has long been theorized and considered by urban planners and public official as the place for economic growth and production. Hence, housing has often been defined as a utilitarian solution to enable workers to live in proximity of their workplace. However, in recent years, some urbanists and social scientists have analyzed the city from another perspective. They emphasize "amenities" and "consumption" pattern as new drivers of urban dynamics and development. From these new analyses, the city is no longer defined solely as a "workplace" but as a place where people can also live, play and entertain themselves. These new theories put at the center of the analysis housing and residential choices as new transforming drivers redefining urbanism and the place where we live.

How are housing and residential forms related to urban amenities and facilities in the city? How does housing shape and influence the social and urban landscape? And how do the physical aspects of housing and residence relate to these social and cultural patterns? Should the quality of housing only be defined by the proximity to the workplace? Or do urban amenities and facilities also impact the built environment? Finally, what kind of housing environment favors or discourage the development of urban amenities such as restaurants, shopping facilities, boutiques, cultural scenes and social life?

Using an original national data file, this paper aims to compare the housing environment in different French cities. By comparing different databases, our methodology permits analysis of over one hundred variables about housing in French cities, combined with data about urban amenities, and socio-economic characteristics of citizens.
The Role of Social Welfare Benefits for Young People's Transitions from School to Work

For every young adult, the transition from school to work (STWT) is of utmost importance. Success or failure at this career stage affects young people's life perspectives and labour market outcomes in later life. While smooth standard transitions into apprenticeship or into employment guarantee financial security, youth's labour market entries are often characterised by ruptures, detours or delays. Social welfare benefits aim at compensating these problematic episodes by protecting people from poverty. This study contributes to the current research by linking STWTs to social independence trajectories via dual-channel sequence analysis. For the example of Germany with its well-developed social welfare system, we ask if young people require social welfare benefits temporarily or permanently during their STWTs. How do STWTs and financial independence trajectories of young people go along?

Using dual-channel sequence analysis, we examine young people's STWTs and their trajectories into financial independence simultaneously. Our data consists of administrative data from the career guidance of the German Federal Employment Agency and of integrated employment biographies (IEB) of the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) for young school leavers over a period of 6.5 years after compulsory school. As a result, we detect a variety of STWT patterns like smooth standard transitions, delayed transitions, detours and directionless patterns combined with various trajectories of financial (in)dependence. Our results support the hypotheses that standard transitions go along with financial security and that young people permanently end up as welfare recipients after directionless STWTs. Both results hold true for young people from welfare recipient households as well as from wealthier households. Between the two extremes, social welfare benefits only play a minor role for young people in Germany. We do not find typical transitions into employment that are systematically linked to (temporary) welfare benefits during detours or delays – at least not of relevant frequency.

Educational Equality and Diversified Transitions of Immigrant Youth with/without Special Educational Needs

The national education systems construct various opportunity structures, which include educational opportunities, mechanisms and solutions to issues in education policy and governance. One of the key principles of Finnish education is that the same educational opportunities should be available to all people irrespective of their ethnicity, age, gender, wealth, disability or place of residence.

During the last year in comprehensive school, all pupils face the first high stakes choice making situation in the Finnish school system when applying for upper secondary education. This transition has proved to be problematic for youth with immigrant backgrounds and/or with special educational needs. They have reported to have difficulties in getting into mainstream education. In comparison with their counterparts, they face a considerably higher risk of either dropping out of education or remaining in various short-term training programs and projects.

In this study, we analyze with the discursive approach the ways in which local education authorities (teachers, study counselors, principals, N = 29) governing educational transitions consider the structural possibilities and obstacles that frame the individual transitions of young people with immigrant backgrounds and/or with special educational needs. The overall aim of this contribution is to combine the categorical interpretations of minority groups (immigrant backgrounds or special educational needs) with an understanding about institutional opportunity structures.

The solutions and practices targeted for these young people problematized as 'special groups' seem to be uniform and simple, offering often 'second chance' options for access to 'regular' and settled options. Those young people, who are not willing or able to set into these categories, have to face various multi-professional negotiations and/ or transmission processes and solutions. Furthermore, the presented opportunity structure is a challenge to the overall emphasis of equal educational opportunities.
online survey experiment on demographic knowledge carried out in the Autumn of 2017 in Germany, Spain and the United States. The first goal of the study is to know whether the public in these countries is aware of the (present and future) extent of the aging process. Secondly, we analyze if demographic knowledge at the individual level has an impact on preferences over pension policies (and a wider range of social policies) by providing hard, objective information about population projections to a random split of the sample and then comparing the preferences of this group and the control group (those who do not receive additional information). In a final step, we analyze how personal characteristics – such as age, gender, education, and prior knowledge – moderate the effect of demographic information on policy preferences. This project contributes to understanding how much individuals know about population indicators and to what extent this demographic knowledge might affect their support for certain types of policies and their reforms.

JAIMI-CASTILLO, ANTONIO M.* (University of Malaga)
MARQUÉS-PERALES, ILDEFONSO (University of Sevilla)
Social Mobility and Demand for Redistribution in Europe. a Comparative Analysis

The literature on preferences for redistribution has paid little attention to the effect of social mobility on the demand for redistribution, which contrasts with the evidence obtained, and no systematic test of the hypotheses connecting social mobility and preferences for redistribution has yet been done to the date. We use the diagonal reference model to estimate the effect of origin and destination classes on preferences for redistribution in a large sample of European countries using data from the European Social Survey. Our findings are consistent with the logic of accumulation in the sense that newcomers tend to adapt their views to those of the destination class at early stages and that upward and downward mobility do not have distinctive effects on the formation of political preferences. However, even though social origins seem to have a limited impact on preferences for redistribution, we cannot accept the hypothesis that mobile and non-mobile individuals are alike. We also find that the effect of social origin on preferences varies largely across countries. The empirical evidence leads to the conclusion that the effect of social origin on preferences for redistribution increases in contexts of strong familism. Finally, social mobility has a limited impact on the distribution of preferences for redistribution. This is mostly because the potential reduction in class polarization caused by the high weight of social origin is partially cancelled by low rates of social mobility in some countries, while the potential increase in class polarization caused by the low weight of social origin is cancelled by high rates of social mobility in other countries.

JAIN, RASHMI* (University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India)
Migrant Women: Issues of Equity and Justice

In the contemporary world of global order where a significant number of population, around 244 million people (2015), resides in a country other than where they were born, it is not only the issues of organization of the emigrants but also the issue of integration of immigrants of ethnic diversity in the receiving/host country that gain significance. It has been observed that the administrative and registration systems are unable to cope up with the extensive population movements and the attendant implications on the Global socio-economic and legal and political order. The migration of women has always been an important component of international migration. Women often migrate officially as dependant family members of other migrants or to marry someone in another country. Female migrants are, however, increasingly part of flows of migrant workers, moving on their own to become the principal wage earners for their families. Most migrant women move voluntarily, but women and girls are also forced migrants leaving their countries in order to flee conflict, persecution, environmental degradation, natural disasters or other situations that affect their security or habitat. Conventions, laws and practices governing the rights of women and migrants in receiving countries affect migrant women. Migrant women confront legal, direct and indirect discriminations according to their class position, nationality, sexualization and racialization. The present paper will focus its attention on the complexity of migrant women’s multiple marginalities and the social structural contingencies including state’s legal policy and the power of migrant women’s struggle to survive.

JAIN, RASHMI* (Department of sociology, University of Rajasthan)
Mobile Phones and Adolescents: Leisure in Their Hands

Mobile phones, one of the greatest inventions in the late 20th century, have now become the newest addiction in the world. The mobile phones continue to influence people’s lives, especially those of adolescents. Literature suggests that globally young people especially adolescents have adopted the mobile phones as an alternative to outdoor activities. Mobile phones have changed the way adolescents organize their daily life. Mobile devices now provide almost constant connectivity to peers, social networks and (increasingly) the media. While mobile devices may be creating an additional distraction, they are also providing new contexts for adolescents to access information, explore sensitive topics and develop their identity. Adolescents use mobile technology for schoolwork, understand changes in their health and sexuality, and learn about the news and current events (Lenhart, Purcell, Smith, & Zickuhr, 2010). Mobile modern phones support a wide variety of other services such as text messaging, MMS, email, Internet access, short-range wireless communications (Infrared, Bluetooth), business applications, gaming, and photography. This enables the user to use the mobile phone as a single device for all his activities. This has both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, the adolescents experience the freedom from surveillance of the elders on the other hand it can also lead to loss of interpersonal skills. The present paper will look into the potential increase of mobile technology on the way adolescents organize their leisure time in India.

JAIN, ROHIT* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tuljapur Campus)
Social Movements Against Appropriation of Livelihood Natural Resources in India - Issues of Public Trusteeship Vs Eminent Domain

Jurisprudence in India on Natural resources like land, water, Forest and Water is based on the principle of Eminent Domain which empowers the State to assert their sovereign rights over these resources and acquire them through coercion and violence and in the process displacing the people, their livelihoods and often condemning them to life of pauperization. Along with the principle of Eminent Domain there is another principle which is also part of Indian Environmental Law but often ignored by the State – The Public Trust Doctrine (PTD). The Doctrine basically primarily rests on the principle that certain resources like air, sea, waters and the forests have such a great importance to the people as a whole that it would be wholly unjustified to make them a subject of private ownership. It is through this framework that movements against appropriation of livelihood natural resources in India especially around Forests and Water.

Movements around Forests and Water in India have basically questioned the eminent domain, violence and coercion of the State and have asserted that the State holds the natural resources in trust for the people ad cannot be sold or privatized even for a fair cash equivalent. The paper would study the Forest Rights Movement and the movement against privatization of rivers and water in India and understand their contribution in reestablishing the Public Trust Doctrine. Some example are the enactment of the Recognition of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the struggle to nullify the MOW of privatization of Sirona river in Chhattisgarh State. The paper would be based on secondary data and discuss the above movements and their contribution.

JAKESEVIC, RUZICA* (Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb)
TATALOVIC, SINISA (Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb)
The Changing Role and Position of Women within the Croatian Defence System

The aim of this contribution is to analyze following questions: What is the position of women in the Croatian defence system as minority in numerical and substantial terms? How is the policy of gender equality transferred into Croatian armed forces – primarily Croatian Armed Forces (CAF) and Ministry of Defence – through legislative framework and the implementation of UNSC 1325? Key questions in this analysis will focus on how women are recruited, availability of higher posts within CAF for women, trends in the percentage of women in the system of recruitment in education model designed for Croatian Armed Forces and factors contributing to the underrepresentation of women in the Croatian armed forces. Two aspects of the topic include: 1. Posts held by women in CAF 1992-2017, and 2. inclusion of women through education system for military purposes. Hence the paper will offer the analysis of recruitment of women through the voluntary call for women since 2008 and the struggle of women and women’s rights in the underrepresentation of women in the Croatian defence system.

RC13-251.5
JAIN, RASHMI* (Department of sociology, University of Rajasthan)
Mobile Phones and Adolescents: Leisure in Their Hands

Mobile phones, one of the greatest inventions in the late 20th century, have now become the newest addiction in the world. The mobile phones continue to influence people’s lives, especially those of adolescents. Literature suggests that globally young people especially adolescents have adopted the mobile phones as an alternative to outdoor activities. Mobile phones have changed the way adolescents organize their daily life. Mobile devices now provide almost constant connectivity to peers, social networks and (increasingly) the media. While mobile devices may be creating an additional distraction, they are also providing new contexts for adolescents to access information, explore sensitive topics and develop their identity. Adolescents use mobile technology for schoolwork, understand changes in their health and sexuality, and learn about the news and current events (Lenhart, Purcell, Smith, & Zickuhr, 2010). Mobile modern phones support a wide variety of other services such as text messaging, MMS, email, Internet access, short-range wireless communications (Infrared, Bluetooth), business applications, gaming, and photography. This enables the user to use the mobile phone as a single device for all his activities. This has both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, the adolescents experience the freedom from surveillance of the elders on the other hand it can also lead to loss of interpersonal skills. The present paper will look into the potential increase of mobile technology on the way adolescents organize their leisure time in India.

algorithmic-matching between supply and demand detaches the gig-economy workforce from both administrative and professional affiliations (Lehdonvirta, 2016). Hence, our understanding of labour should be amended to circumvent the "bogus of misclassification" and to enable an analysis of the functional transformation of workers’ role within the production process. In this regard, this research paper seeks to break with a dichotomist vision of work relations within the gig-economy (micro-entrepreneur vs employees) and aims to investigate the organizational context producing atomized workerpreneurs.

Based on the Uber model of matchmaking, this research argues that the current transformations are setting the frame for a new type of labour that we labeled as workerpreneurs. Accordingly, it will first illustrate the conceptual underpinnings of this new category and shed light on the hybrid nature of the un/binding contractual relation. It exposes the pillars of the productive combination adopted by companies like Uber which embeds flexibility and market-based decision-making with the full automatization of control and management. Secondly, the paper will address the resistance of workerpreneurs by critically analyzing two forms of solidarity and collective actions pursued by Uber drivers; the traditional juridical struggle and the non-traditional application-based “unionism 2.0.”

This research builds on firsthand empirical data collected through a series of observations and interviews with drivers in urban centers in both southern and northern economies (Montreal, Toronto, Fortaleza and Buenos Aires) and on a comprehensive literature review of both the gig-economy and on the dynamics of collective actions within different communities of so-called gig-workers.

**RC30-JS-36.4**

JAMIL, RABIH* (Département de Sociologie, Université de Montréal)

The Algorithmic Management of Production Exposed, the Case of Uber in Montreal.

From Silicon Valley to the world market, the capital venture enterprises are disrupting value chains and revolutionizing the processes of production. Sectors like transport, logistics and hospitality are being globally disrupted by startups like Uber, Deliveroo and Airbnb. This new form of capitalist organizations reconfigures the concept of the 'network enterprises' (Castells M., 2000) which integrate the production chains on the global level and disperse labour in the local market. In less than a decade, Uber became the world largest transportation company without owning a single car. However, their model of algorithmic management of production allowed the company to become the world “Data-mine” on global transportation movement and traffic. In this context, the proposed paper aims at deconstructing the value chain of the company and exposing the configuration of relations that binds workers, users and the electronic application (Algorithm). Subsequently, it seeks to illustrate the organizational structure of Uber and evaluate it against the Atkinson’s model of flexible firm (1984) and the mechanism of labour centrifugation (Durand, 2004).

This research work is part of an ongoing doctoral study which investigates the Uber model of application-based capitalism in the city of Montreal. To do so, it adopts a relational ethnography method (Emirbayer M., 1997 & Desmond M., 2014) and builds on more than one year of participant observations as a user of Uber application and on social media. Moreover, it benefits from the findings of previous studies structured interviews with drivers and observations as well as an extensive literature review of key research works and relevant publicly accessed documents (promotions, public statements, judiciary verdicts).

**RC08-178.1**

JANA, DUSAN* (Silesian University in Opava)

Between the Centre and the Periphery: The Beginnings of Sociology in Central Europe in a Comparative Perspective

The paper describes the main results of a longer-term research effort of the author concerned with the history of sociology in Central Europe before the Second World War. The paper discusses elementary methodological issues applying a comparative perspective into both institutional and discursive environment of the science in Central Europe and focuses on three thematic areas. Firstly, it summarizes the main steps towards institutionalization of sociology in Central Europe before the Second World War with respect to four areas of institutionalization: university courses, scholarly societies, journals and research institutions. It makes a distinction between institutionalization implemented “from above” (dominating in Central Europe) and that advanced “from below” (predominant in western countries). In its second part the paper compares - based on the results of content analysis of specialized periodicals - the topics dominating respective national discourses and their sociological rendering in relation to the contemporary social and intellectual context. In order to characterise the position of Central European sociology in relation to world sociology, it uses a concept of sociological “semi-periphery.” The third part of the paper draws attention to the still valid elements in the general sociology, it is a theory of some Central European sociologists. As opposed to the results of empirical researches which represent a sociological archaism today, and unlike the research on institutionalization which involves social and historical mapping of the science history, the general sociological theory remains that part

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
of the research in which the findings of the classics of sociology can still be applied in present-day research.

**RC39-686.1**

**JANSEN, ZANETTA* (University of South Africa)**

**Natural, Environmental High Risk Disaster or Socio-Economic Injustice? the Case of the Knysna Veld Fires in the Western Cape, South Africa**

In the month of June 2017 over two weeks, veld fires broke out and ravaged the natural environment, neighboring homes and even wild life as it spread across Knysna, a usually picturesque holiday and tourist destination in the Western Cape region of South Africa. This saw the destruction of hundreds of homes, several people lost their lives, livestock and wildlife and the eviction and displacement of thousands more people from their homes in a bid to save lives while millions of rands is estimated to rebuild the town. According to official reports, the uncontrollable flames started at a core site and spread over 300km spurred on wildly by high velocity winds. Existnt natural and environmental conditions too (i.e. drought, water shortages and a dry winter) were all contributing factors that flamed the devastation along the Garden Route, one of the most ecologically beautiful regions of the Cape Province, a coastal land. Forensic experts ruled out arson in the start of the Knysna fires and confirmed a lightning strike that led to a controlled case of "socialized smouldering combustion" (The Herald Live, co.za). Despite this, all too often break away fires are usually related to social injustices; especially in winter months when, typically in SA as elsewhere, vagrant or homeless individuals are prone to lighting contained fires to keep warm. This paper addresses and delivers findings relevant to disaster risk reduction in this case study through use of quantitative and qualitative content analysis of online media reports across several South African online newspapers. It questions the validity of arguments for climate change against social-economic injustices and delayed actions of authorities.

**RC35-641.3**

**JANY, NINA* (University of Fribourg)**

*Equal Pay for Equal Work? Interpretive Knowledge of Merit, Labor Valuation, and Distribution in Cuba*

The meritocratic principle of distribution “to each according to work, from each according to ability” may be one of the most tenacious societal beliefs (some authors go so far as to label it ideology) with respect to a fair distribution of income and social esteem. In capitalist societies, there has been a long tradition of analyzing and criticizing meritocracy from various angles, both theoretically and empirically. Previous research on societal perceptions on income inequality, merit, and performance in capitalist contexts has successfully shown that the valuation of labor is one of the most controversial and contradictory aspects of merit-based distributive regimes. Interestingly, those are not only a feature of capitalist, but also of socialist theory and practice – yet, little research on the topic has been realized in socialist contexts. The proposed paper focuses on the Republic of Cuba, where the above-named principle, along with the tenant “equal pay for equal work”, is very prominent in the official discourse and serves as a normative ideal for the redistribution system – while, at least at first sight, Cuban labor valuation practices do not appear to cope at all with this ideal. Against the backdrop of Axel Honneth’s theory of recognition, and by means of interpretive knowledge generated from discourse analysis, as well as expert interviews with stakeholders in the educational and political system, the proposed paper aims to gain a better understanding of labor valuation practices in contemporary Cuba. In order to decode how – and by whom – “equal work” is defined (and, amongst other aspects, which role market valuations play in this context), the paper examines the underlying ideal (or the ideology) of merit, and how it affects the assessment of worth, as well as the distribution of material and immaterial recognition in Cuban society.

**WG05-947.4**

**JARAMILLO MOLINA, MAXIMO* (El Colegio de México)**

**Tolerance and Legitimacy: Dynamics of Income Inequality and Its Perceptions, in Latin America and Worldwide.**

Inequality has been positioned in the mass public debate on last years. In the case of Latin America, two important processes have occurred in the last decade: first, the debate has been much studied on the decline in income inequality in the continent, at least for the period of the first decade of the XXI century, contrary to studies that shows an opposite tendency in other regions and countries of the world. Second, perceptions of inequality among Latin American individuals seem to “tolerate” the gap, in spite of considering that magnitude of the gap is excessive, showing the perception of inequality in Latin America does not differ to a great extent to those other countries where clearly the objective levels of income inequality are much lower.

Considering this, there are two research questions that together reveals another one: 1) What has been the dynamics of income inequality in the world and in Latin America, in the period after 2000? 2) How have been modified the perceptions of inequality, both globally and in Latin America? 3) How are related the various current dynamics of inequality with perceptions of inequality and the legitimacy of the social justice system?

There are several important results. First, there is a turning point in the trend of economic inequality for Latin America, after the economic crisis that began in 2008, and comparisons are made with the world trend. Then, regional differences are studied to understand the perception of inequality, paying special focus on the Latin American trend. Finally, a reflection is made on the relation between the tendency of income inequality and the perception of inequality, and how this is associated with persistence of tolerance and legitimacy of the current socioeconimic system.

**RC42-722.5**

**JARAMILLO MOLINA, MAXIMO* (El Colegio de México)**

*"Que Le Chinguen Más": Why Do People Support Redistributive Policies in México?*

Support of people to the redistributive policies in a country it’s an important issue to analyze the reproduction of inequality and the legitimacy of distributive justice. There are different explanations about factors related to support for redistributive justice.

At the beginning, some related factors were observed levels of economic inequality, poverty and social mobility. Then, other subjective factors such as subjective social class and bias in the perception of economic inequality and social mobility were integrated. In general, these new explanations relate representations of distributive justice to support to redistributive justice.

Although research on this topic at the global level has grown in recent years, few studies have focused on Latin America, due to the low availability of data. In this research, I analyze the factors that support redistributive policies in Mexico, taking data from the National Poverty Survey of Mexico in 2015, and complemented with information obtained in interviews conducted in Mexico City.

In addition to confirming explanations of other countries on related factors such as social class, perception of inequality and representations of poverty, in this analysis I find new factors related such as the neighborhood of residence and the daily mobility routes of the people, because of its high relation with the subject’s perception of economic inequality.

I find also important to highlight how support for redistributive policies changes according to what type of social policy is, particularly if it’s universalistic or focused one.

**RC45-762.2**

**JARKE, JOHANNES* (University of Hamburg)**

*I’m in a Hurry, I Don’t Want to Know! Time Pressure Favourites Self-Serving Behaviour Under Moral Ambiguity*

Social behaviour is shaped by a constant battle waged in the evolved human brain between pro-sociality and self-interest. Which of the two sides prevails is contingent on the make-up of the decision situation: even minimal changes to its structure can sway individuals towards self-serving conduct. Science is just beginning to understand how such situational factors and cognitive processes interact to shape social outcomes. Here, we report on the results of a controlled behavioural experiment that was designed to investigate the causal effect of time pressure on the incidence of self-serving conduct, conditional on limitations of transparency that allows individuals to exploit moral ambiguity. Both situational factors are ubiquitous in present-day human interactions, such as team-work, market exchange, or negotiations. We find that time pressure has no effect if decision-makers are fully informed about the consequences of their actions, but significantly increases the incidence of self-serving behaviour if avoiding information about the social impact is feasible. These results have major implications for the formation, organization, and management of human collaboration, and contribute to the understanding of the cognitive processes that shape pro-social behaviour.

**RC42-727.4**

**JARKE, JOHANNES* (University of Hamburg)**

**Trust, but Verify? Monitoring, Inspection Costs, and Opportunism Under Limited Observability**

Is feedback on trustworthiness necessary for the functioning of economic relationships? In many real-world economic environments, such feedback can be acquired through costly monitoring, raising questions of how trust and efficiency can be maintained. In the lab, we conduct a modified finite-horizon binary trust game in which we vary the observability of the trustee’s actions. We
compare this to a condition in which that actions are unobservable and three conditions in which they must be actively monitored, at zero, low or high cost, respectively. Counter-intuitively, differences in observability do not lead to significant differences in trust and efficiency, but the levels are supported by very different information structures: while trustors monitored every action under zero observation costs, most of trusting actions were “blind”—trustors did not learn whether their trust was honored or not—under costly monitoring. Even under complete unobservability almost half of the available surplus was realized.

There are distributive impacts, however: The gains from trust favor trustees under than other adverse informational conditions. The behavioral patterns are consistent with the fact that trustors’ beliefs about their trustee’s conduct are almost invariant across conditions.

RC03-77.8
JARMAN, JENNIFER* (Lakehead University)
BRUYERE, BOB (Dryden Area Anti-Racism Network)
NELSON, NEIL, NEIL (Independent)
Preparing a Local Labour Force for Fly-in, Fly-out Futures: The Case of Aboriginal Tradespeople from Remote Reserves in Northwest Ontario

This paper analyzes a recent community-based initiative by the Sioux Lookout Area Aboriginal Management Board (Northwest Ontario, Canada) to upgrade the skillsets and credential levels of reserve-based Aboriginal carpenters, electricians and plumbers in Northwest Ontario. The goal is the acquisition of vocational credentials that would be recognized off-reserve, thus broadening the labour market opportunities for reserve-based people. A model of the educational career path of the trades students is developed and critically discussed. The findings are then situated in the broader literature on gender and ethnic inequality in the labour market.

RC22-405.11
JARMOUNI, RACHID* (university moulay ismail Meknès Morocco)
The Religious Media and the Sociology of Religious Transformations: Moroccan Youths As a Case Study

The religious field in Morocco has known a dynamic process of transformations. It is a process characterized by producing and reproducing concepts, practices, beliefs, values, and directions of orientation. With the emergence of the concept: “The religious media”, two main trends have come into the surface: Values of consuming the religious products and Values of radicalization. For us, there are three key factors that shaped the emergence of “the Religious media” along with its results: First, the socio-political atmosphere, which helped new forms of religiosity to appear after the decline of political Islamic movements as a result of desacralizing its leaders and institutions, which paved the way for the radical Salafist discourse to exert its impact through numerous religious media outlets (more than 120,000 radical Salafist media outlets according to Brookings institute in 2016). Second, the economic factor, through exploiting the religious enthusiasm of a huge category of Muslims to consume Islamic foods, goods and services (commodification of religion and spirituality), where the religious media plays a great role in their process of advertising. Third, the intellectual and philosophical factor, represented in the wave of detraditionalization, or the fluidity and erosion of traditional religious values in favor of a secularized individualistic tendencies within the religion. These factors and others contributed to the emergence of the religious media and its subsequent impacts among the youths in particular. The present paper offers not only an insight into the aspects and Actors in the daily dynamics of the events to provide a clear and nuanced view to the topic.

JARTY, JULIE* (L’Antiracisme Dryden Area)
RC55-903.14
JARROD, JAMES* (University of Illinois at Chicago)
How to Compare Changes, Struggles and Experiences of Inequalities in the Argentinian and French Gender Regimes?

This paper examines social differentiation in eating patterns in Britain. It focuses on family meals among individuals with under-age children. Eating with family members has been associated with improvement in wellbeing, nutritional status, and school performance of the children. Modern lifestyles may pose a challenge to commensal eating for all groups, but the scale of the impact vary between social classes, with some groups at higher risk of shortening or skipping family meal time. Eating patterns are differentiated by individual’s social class; they have also been associated with educational attainment, work schedules, and household composition. The objective of this study is to disaggregate the effect of these variables. Using data from the 2014/2015 UK Time Use Survey I analyse the net effect of social class, education, income, work and family characteristics on the frequency and duration of family meals. Individuals in the highest occupational class dedicate more time overall to family meals. However, class effect becomes insignificantly when other variables, such as education or income, are controlled for. This study finds that higher educated individuals have more frequent family meals, and more affluent individuals spend more time at the table with their household members. Work characteristics are associated with frequency of meals, but not with their duration. Finally, household composition matters for these variables. Parents of young children eat with their family members more frequently than parents of teenagers. Single parents, a notoriously time-poor category, spend the least amount of time eating with their families and have fewer communal meals.
In this communication, I would like to explore how to apprehend a cross-national comparison of gender inequalities in the Argentinian and French contexts. European comparative researches have developed a lot of theoretical and methodological tools, in a feminist perspective, such as the gender regimes or gender contracts approaches. How is it possible to extend and renew these approaches to compare gender inequalities in European and Latin American countries? How to capture de gendered impact of globalization, economical crisis and economic austerity policies? Thus, I will explore the evolution of gender inequalities in Argentina and France through the analysis of social, economical and political changes and struggles, focusing on women's access to informal and economic citizenship. After a brief comparative historical record, I will first propose a state of the art of gender equality plans since the 2000s in both countries. I will then argue that social policies have had an impact on social behaviors, at the interface of different social markers such as gender, class or ethnicity. I will finally propose a reflection on the need to add meso-social and micro-social levels analysis to better apprehend dynamics of changes.

**RC28-522.4**

JASINSKI, MIKOLAJ* (Uniwersytet Warszawski)

ZAJAC, TOMASZ (Uniwersytet Warszawski)

**A New Hope – Integrated Information from Registers As a Chance for Policy Makers and Scientists in Poland.**

The use of administrative data in social research, including the mobility and stratification research, has many benefits. It allows inquires of entire populations. Continuous data collection creates an opportunity for longitudinal analysis which is not affected by problems typical for surveys such as respondents’ unreliable memory or unwillingness to disclose information. It reduces the cost of research. The use of administrative data also allows for more accurate registers for research purposes has decades-long tradition in Scandinavian countries but was not common around the world. Lately, thanks to developments in information technology as well as the demand for evidence-based policy making, ever more countries decide to use their administrative registers for research. Poland is one of those countries.

We present the design of the Polish Integrated Analytic Platform (Zintegrowana Platforma Analityczna) currently developed by the Ministry of Digital Affairs in cooperation with the University of Warsaw and Warsaw School of Economics. The system incorporates data from following public registers; population registers, educational databases, health registers as well as tax and social security registers. The system is created with policy evaluation in mind, including among others testing the efficiency of labour market interventions or assessing the allocation of health funding. However, the data will be accessible to research as well. The system has a tremendous potential for mobility and stratification studies.

As a demonstration, we present a longitudinal analysis of tertiary education graduates’ job market outcomes (employability, wages, job stability) – controlled for socio-demographic characteristics (sex, age, average wages in region of residence etc.). Moreover, we show the impact of previous job experiences on different paths of educational mobility between Bachelor and Master studies. The analysis uses the data of the Polish Graduate Tracking System (ELA), which constitutes the foundation for the larger national system for administrative data processing.

**RC45-765.2**

JASINSKI, MIKOLAJ* (Uniwersytet Warszawski)

BOZYKOWSKI, MAREK (Uniwersytet Warszawski)

**The (Ir)Rationality of Separatists - the Decision Model for Partially Homogeneous Societies.**

The presentation will show the model for explaining and predicting collective decisions made by ideologically differentiated complex societies. Finding effective and easily understandable tools for these purposes seems today more important than ever. This is growing true both locally and worldwide. One of the tools close to the idea of the nation state is the oceanic games theory (games with large number of players) created by Lloyd Shapley. The results of Brexit referendum in various regions of UK. The outcomes of simulations will be compared with the empirical observations. The results of the model of oceanic games with various partial homogeneity structures will be the basis for building scenarios of future events. Local communities' attempts against the state might seem irrational at first, but they could be interpreted as rational strategies in a given structure.

**RC31-554.1**

JASSO, GUILLERMINA* (New York University)

**Analyzing Migration Restriction Regimes**

This paper develops a framework for analyzing migration restriction regimes, and illustrates it with the case of U.S. immigration law and policy. Nation-states regulate the entry of persons born abroad, and this regulation may be understood as an amalgam of three elements: the type of restriction, the apparatus of restriction, and the consequences of restriction. Restriction may be qualitative, quantitative, or both. Qualitative restriction notices the characteristics of persons, using them as criteria for accepting or denying admission. Quantitative restriction places numerical ceilings on admissions. The apparatus of restriction stipulates specific ceilings, whether some groups are exempt from the ceiling and, if so, by what criteria, and whether admission under the ceiling is first-come/first-served or instead preferential and, if so by what criteria. Two unintended consequences follow immediately: unauthorized migration and backlogs (visa processing backlogs under both qualitative and quantitative restriction and visa number backlogs under quantitative restriction). These in turn generate a range of policy devices: border enforcement, procedures for legalization and deportation, and fines for clearing backlogs. Indeed, the history of a country’s immigration law may be understood as a sequence of measures for altering the apparatus of restriction in order to address unauthorized migration and visa number backlogs. Viewing migration through this lens enables assessment of particular legislation and, more broadly, dynamics of a migration restriction regime, subject to world circumstances, and it also generates new metrics for a country’s attractiveness and its innovativeness and creativity.

**RC28-516.2**

JASSO, GUILLERMINA* (New York University)

**Are Top Shares a Good Measure of Inequality?**

Newly precise evidence of the trajectory of top incomes in the United States and around the world relies on shares and ratios, prompting new inquiry into their properties as inequality measures. Current evidence suggests a mathematical link between top shares and the Gini coefficient and empirical links extending as well to the Atkinson measure. The work reported in this paper strengthens that evidence, making several contributions: First, it formalizes the shares and ratios, showing that as monotonic transformations of each other, they are different manifestations of a single inequality measure, here called TopBot. Second, it constructs a standard form of TopBot that satisfies the principle of normalization – ranging from zero to one, with zero representing perfect equality and inequality increasing as the measure es toward one -- but also finds that, compared to shares and ratios, the standard form is somewhat blunt in depicting changes in inequality. Third, it presents a new link between top shares and the Gini coefficient, showing that properties and results associated with the Lorenz curve -- pertain as well to top shares. Fourth, it investigates TopBot in mathematically specified probability distributions, showing that TopBot is monotonic related to classical measures, such as the Gini, Atkinson, and Theil measures and the coefficient of variation. Thus, TopBot appears to be a genuine inequality measure. Moreover, TopBot is further distinguished by its ease of calculation and ease of interpretation, making it an appealing People's measure of inequality. This work also provides new insights, for example, that, given nonlinearities in the (monotonic) relations among inequality measures, Spearman correlations are more appropriate than Pearson correlations, and that weakening of correlations signals differences and shifts in distributional form, themselves signals of income dynamics.

**RC46-781.4**

JAU, DANIELA* (University of Graz)

**“Sex and Genders in the City:” Art Students Meet Applied Sociology**

In this presentation I share experiences, visual material and reflections from a class I team-taught with an artist-architect at the Academy of Applied Arts in Vienna in 2016. We designed our interdisciplinary learning space around Aspern, a new urban district that is being built from scratch in Vienna, Austria. It offers flexibility in its current state and was working with community contacts throughout the semester to explore implications for sexes and genders in this particular city part. The result was temporary site-specific art which is a form of applied sociological approach.
In understanding the context of these women, we have adopted a nuanced and intersectional feminist approach (Crenshaw, 1989, 1993, 2001; Yuval Davis, 2006) to gender, being sensitive to and aware of, the intersection of gender with race, class, ethnicity, religion and cultural diversity. In addition, we find it important to locate this study in the context of multiculturalism in the Canadian context while being aware that multiculturalism itself is a debated and contentious concept (Bissondath, 1994; Kymlicka, 1995).

Our Faith Will Keep Us Alive: Religious/ Spiritual Identities of Diverse Immigrant Women in Ottawa

An important aspect of immigrant women's identities is their religious identities. This paper will focus on examining the religious and faith/belief identities of various immigrant women of diverse backgrounds in Ottawa. By immigrant women I mean women who have immigrated in their lifetime and have been born outside Canada. An effort will be made to interview women from many varied countries of origin as well as different faiths, persuasions and belief systems: such as, women who identify with Islam, Hinduism, Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, and others, or as being agnostic, atheist, being spiritual and not subscribing to any belief system.

The following questions will be examined: How important is religious/spiritual identity within the frame of reference of their larger identities? How does their religious/spiritual identity change or transform in their adopted country: Canada? How do they negotiate their faith/belief/spiritual identities in different spheres of their life: personal, professional and other settings? How do they express and practise their faiths/beliefs? Are religious/spiritual identities suppressed after immigration or do they take on new forms and gain ascendency in the Canadian context? How are religious/belief and spiritual practices and rituals maintained and reconfigured in the Canadian context?

In this paper I examine and locate the study in the context of transnationalism (Glick Schiller et al. 1992; Appadurai, 1995; Levitt 2001; Vertovec, 2001). At the same time an intersectionality approach will be adopted being sensitive to the intersections of gender with aspects such as ethnicity, race, class, religion, age.

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The following questions will be examined: How important is religious/spiritual identity within the frame of reference of their larger identities? How does their religious/spiritual identity change or transform in their adopted country: Canada? How do they negotiate their faith/belief/spiritual identities in different spheres of their life: personal, professional and other settings? How do they express and practise their faiths/beliefs? Are religious/spiritual identities suppressed after immigration or do they take on new forms and gain ascendency in the Canadian context? How are religious/belief and spiritual practices and rituals maintained and reconfigured in the Canadian context?

In this paper I examine and locate the study in the context of transnationalism (Glick Schiller et al. 1992; Appadurai, 1995; Levitt 2001; Vertovec, 2001). At the same time an intersectionality approach will be adopted being sensitive to the intersections of gender with aspects such as ethnicity, race, class, religion, age.
of Berlin always had the reputation to be a melting pot for “alternative” ideas and live spaces and in all times was considered to be a laboratory for experiments in various social contexts.

Through analysing everyday life experiences in these urban environments I have discovered resistant, and partly political motivated practices which the individuals unfold while facing everyday impositions of precarious life and neoliberal conditions. In the strategies of action and the self-interpreations the various correlations between economic exploitation and forms of subjectivation can be deciphered: the protagonists of my sample are willing to struggle for “new” or “different” catalysts and for social inclusion through self organisation, partial autonomy and by focussing on own or group related ideals and needs.

At that blue prints can be detected which challenge the neoliberal logic of exploitation and try to escape from it at least selectively and therefore also make visible the potential for societal change.

In my talk this will be illustrated by bringing in data from narrative interviews and case reconstructions that I conducted in my current dissertation project.

RC02-65.6

JENSEN, LOUISE* (Institut for Planlægning Aalborg University)
WOKURI, PIERRE* (ARÈNES-Centre de recherche sur l'action politique en Europe, Rennes)

“Community” Renewable Energy Projects: A David Versus Goliath Battle? Insights from Two Initiatives in Denmark and France

“Community” renewable energy projects are often presented as an “alternative” to a commercial and centralized model. By considering them as potential challengers within a strategic action field (Figstein and McAdam, 2011), the renewable electricity market, this paper analyses to what extent these initiatives constitute market layouts in disruption and continuity with incumbents. Focused on two case studies, this contribution looks at the interactions between commercial developers and citizens’ organizations in respectively Denmark and France. Our hypothesis is that most of the time the citizen power plants actors do not challenge the incumbents and interact with them through two ways: absorption and hybridization. The former corresponds to limited partnerships between renewable energy companies and individual citizens around share offers or debt investment. The latter corresponds to protective coalitions from market forces between citizen groups, local authorities and/or commercial developers. However, there are some attempts from citizen actors to challenge directly the incumbents through two ways: competition when a citizen group competes directly with the incumbents and rupture when a citizen organization tries to develop a transformative initiative of the electricity market. This contribution will be focused on these two ways of interaction with two in-depth case studies, IDSE in France and Wind People in Denmark. Based on semi-structured interviews with citizens, NGOs employees, civil servants, our analysis of this confrontation between incumbents and challengers wishes to study the ability of challengers to formulate the reallity of electricity market, Our hypothesis is that our framework will be based on a similar approach used by scholars working on social movements influence on pharmaceutical firms(Weber and Rao, 2009), stock price returns(King and Soule, 2007) and recycling industry(Hirsch, Lounsbury and Ventresca, 2003).

RC03-68.3

JEONG, HYESUN* (University of Chicago)
PATTERSON, MATT* (University of Calgary)

Starchitects in Bohemia: An Exploration of Cultural Cities from the “Top-Down” and “Bottom-up”

Urban scholars have devoted significant attention to the “cultural city”, a phenomenon in which urbanization is tied to the production and consumption of artistic products. The cultural sector is highly diverse, however, and less is known about how different types of culture relate to each other and the larger urban environment. In this paper, we compare two quintessential forms of culture-led urbanization that represent opposite ends on a spectrum: iconic architecture and neo-bohemia. While iconic architecture is a “top-down” approach to culture involving large budgets, elite “starchitects”, and powerful clients, neo-bohemia tends to be a “bottom-up” phenomenon formed as individual artists gravitate toward particular neighborhoods, establishing arts scenes. Using a combination of neighborhood case studies and national-level quantitative analysis, we investigate the ecological relationship between these two phenomena. In doing so, we provide new insights into the geographic and social structure of the cultural city.
This paper aims to analyze the gender and sexual politics of the South Korean military validated by national security ideology in the system of Korean peninsular division. The gender and sexual politics of the South Korean military should be understood in terms of the traces left by the authoritarian regime and the legacy of the Cold War. Since 1945 liberation, the authoritarian regime emphasized the anti-communist ideology to claim the legitimacy, creating a "real man" discourse centered on the military. Only men who had done their military service were granted the qualification as a 'first class citizen'. Until now, in the midst of inter-Korean tension, the male-centered military culture and the conscription system have been maintained. This paper especially focuses on the military institutions which are based on the strict gender binary system: it criminalizes LGBT and Queer people in the military and normalizes and stabilizes the status of a cis-gender heterosexual male. For instance, MTF transgender is forced to surgically transform their body in order to prove that she is a real woman, not a draft evader, during the physical examination. In addition, article 92-6 of the Military Criminal Act is originally written as an article that penalizes homosexual intercourse in the military, but in fact, this is a sodomy law that punishes the existence of gay soldiers. Furthermore, the recent military crisis of East Asia will be a stumbling block to the improvement of human rights of LGBT and Queer people in South Korea. Because, many challenges to the military institutions have been impeded by conservative groups that stigmatize and slander homosexuals as "Red Gay", pro-north Korean homosexuals. The effects of the gender and assimilation – of civil society organizations and NGOs critical of the dominant neoliberal political affordances produced the in modulation of digital mediation, wearable devices afford a heightened awareness which can be thought to contribute better decision-making. Although data is collected, coded and interpreted across a range of physiological and social practices that are shaped by the production and consumption patterns of particular epistemological contexts and industrial modes of production. Such devices afford a heightened awareness which can be thought to contribute better decision-making. Although data is expressed in goal-oriented terms (10,000 steps per day), it also has distinct characteristics resulting from processes involved in their production and ultimate value envisaged for them. In this paper, I explore the relations between activity tracking and practices of data avoidance and interference. I argue that an exploration of idiosyncrasy in activity tracking exposes atmospheres, temporalities, energies and rhythms of living socially with data, and this paper engages with the coupling of technical and political affordances produced in the modulation of digital mediation, wearable sensors, data-schema, and algorithms with human knowledge-seeking, anxiety and insecurity. I present ongoing work that presents prevailing mindsets that relate to data production, interference, resistance and refusal in documented cases where these technologies are used idiosyncratically as a negotiation by paying particular attention to the idea that the technical scripts embedded in the workflow of data-garnering, wearable technology shapes the ways in which self-subjectivity is produced, environments are apprehended and programs of action are performed. I suggest that as socio-technical assemblies, activity tracking systems are inflexible in their ability to accommodate agency due to the technical contingencies resulting out of afforded configurations coded in during the design, prototyping and development phases of technology diffusion and assimilation. Practices of avoidance, interference, and refusal present an interesting paradox where technically mediated deception and self-delusion constitute a dimensional politics-of-self where the relevance of uncomfortable and confronting data is framed by ill-defined configurations of space/time, interior/exterior, individual/population, and data/self.

JT07-1001.3

JETHANI, SUNEEL* (University of Melbourne)

Activity Tracking and the Bio-Politics of Uncomfortable and Confronting Data.

Sensor enabled data generating technology such as the Fitbit produce data that is collected, coded and interpreted across a range of physiological and social practices that are shaped by the production and consumption patterns of particular epistemological contexts and industrial modes of production. Such devices afford a heightened awareness which can be thought to contribute better decision-making. Although data is expressed in goal-oriented terms (10,000 steps per day), it also has distinct characteristics resulting from processes involved in their production and ultimate value envisaged for them. In this paper, I explore the relations between activity tracking and practices of data avoidance and interference. I argue that an exploration of idiosyncrasy in activity tracking exposes atmospheres, temporalities, energies and rhythms of living socially with data, and this paper engages with the coupling of technical and political affordances produced in the modulation of digital mediation, wearable sensors, data-schema, and algorithms with human knowledge-seeking, anxiety and insecurity. I present ongoing work that presents prevailing mindsets that relate to data production, interference, resistance and refusal in documented cases where these technologies are used idiosyncratically as a negotiation by paying particular attention to the idea that the technical scripts embedded in the workflow of data-garnering, wearable technology shapes the ways in which self-subjectivity is produced, environments are apprehended and programs of action are performed. I suggest that as socio-technical assemblies, activity tracking systems are inflexible in their ability to accommodate agency due to the technical contingencies resulting out of afforded configurations coded in during the design, prototyping and development phases of technology diffusion and assimilation. Practices of avoidance, interference, and refusal present an interesting paradox where technically mediated deception and self-delusion constitute a dimensional politics-of-self where the relevance of uncomfortable and confronting data is framed by ill-defined configurations of space/time, interior/exterior, individual/population, and data/self.

RC04-103.8

JHENG, YING-JIE* (Center for Teacher Education, National Taiwan Sport University)

A Preliminary Analysis of the Social Phenomenon of ‘Youth Precariat’ in the Taiwanese Society within the Context of Globalization and Its Implications for Teachers

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
For teachers, understanding what young generation thinks is paramount. Youth culture is a crucial topic in Sociology of Education because it helps adults (i.e., policy decision makers, school teachers) understand the youth's ideas and values so as to adjust the direction of educational policy, curriculum and instruction accordingly. However, new generation's ideas and values temp to change along with the development of the society. Hence, the result of the prior research seem to be unable to account for what young people think nowadays. Especially, the youth today in Taiwan, due to the influence of internet, globalization, and neoliberalism, seems to move from 'strawberry generation' to 'precariat' and has a 'precarious' life. Therefore, this two-year study, utilizing the methods of interview (first year) and survey (second year), aims to collect Taiwanese young students' ideas and values, and then figures out their youth culture. Moreover, the research will also go further to see if the youth culture nowadays in Taiwan shows the social phenomenon of 'precariat.' Based on the research findings, some suggestions for policy decision makers and school teachers will be addressed.

RC04-95.3
JIAJG, JIN* (Lingnan University)
QIAN, JIWEI (National University of Singapore)

Does the Expansion of Higher Education Reduce Gender Inequality in the Labour Market? Evidence from a Multilevel Analysis of Urban China

The higher education system in China experienced a dramatic increase in its capacity in recent decades. During the higher education expansion, more and more female students gained access to higher education, and the number of female college-educated workers in the labour market is unprecedentedly high. However, the impacts of higher education expansion on gender inequality in the labour market are less well understood in the literature. To fill this gap, this study examines whether and how women benefit from higher education in the labour market of urban China. Specifically, we investigate the advantages/disadvantages of college-educated female in terms of income and their employment in the labour market. More importantly, we take into account the new changes in labour market structure, i.e., the rise of informal sector (i.e., working in registered small-scale private enterprises, self-employed, and flexible employment), which accounts for about 60% of the total urban labour force. We also discuss the gender inequality in both income level and the sectors in the labour market (i.e. formal and informal sectors).

Drawing on a recent nationwide household survey (China Labour-force Dynamics Survey) and the city-level statistics, this study finds that higher education in general has a significant and positive impact on female workers' conditions. Interestingly, female workers may benefit more from a college degree compared in general has a significant and positive impact on female workers' conditions. Moreover, the research will also go further to see if the youth culture nowadays in Taiwan shows the social phenomenon of 'precariat.' Based on the research findings, some suggestions for policy decision makers and school teachers will be addressed.

RC19-365.4
JIAJG, JIN* (Lingnan University)

Local Policy Innovation and City Governance: Graduate Entrepreneurship Policies and Practices in Shenzhen City, China

In recent years, the East Asian countries witnessed a dramatic increase of higher education graduates, who have encountered serious challenges in gaining employment. China is not an exceptional case. The Chinese government has been making great efforts to promote graduate employment. The 'mass entrepreneurship and innovation' initiative that was launched in 2014, boosted the high-tech industry and strongly encouraged fresh university graduates to form start-ups. Embracing the calls from the central government, local governments aggressively created concrete plans to boost graduate employment through innovation and entrepreneurship. However, whether graduate entrepreneurship could succeed depends partly on local policies, and on the local endowment of technology, labour and capital. Shenzhen City, China's first Special Economic Zone, is one of the most important sites for policy innovation and the delivery of social policy programmes. In addition, it is the only non-municipal city of most active entrepreneurship and received the largest amount of venture capital (Tencent Research Institute, 2016, Internet Entrepreneurship and Innovation White Paper). And Shenzhen is one of the pilot localities for mass innovation by the State Council in May 2016.

Against the backdrop, this study investigates how the Shenzhen government act to support the development of innovation and entrepreneurship of university graduates. The analysis will focus on policies and practices promoting graduate entrepreneurship in Shenzhen, including but not limited to financial support, the training of human resource, the collaboration of establishing Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industries Cooperation Zone, and other policy programmes for innovation such as incubators and institutional support. More importantly, this study will examine how Shenzhen government has been working closely with industry, higher education institutions, and social communities to implement policy innovations. This study contributes to a better understanding of the local policy innovation in a developmental state.
How National Laboratories Project into the Future. a Case from the Economic South

The concept of protecting national science and technology was born since the 17th Century when Great Britain and France decided to support national science for the benefit of their constituencies. The idea behind the National Laboratories, and its equivalents, is that they are sponsored by the national governments as a way of producing science, technology and innovation that could be used for the growth of their own countries, be it in the economic, health, agricultural, environmental or any other dimensions associated with the well-being of the population. In Mexico, as in many other economic South countries, concern for the use of S&T for development took shape as late as the 20th century with the creation of the National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), in 1970. Conacyt launched the invitation to laboratories to become national as long as they met some characteristics, in 2006. They would receive economic support for the existence of motherhood penalty/ fatherhood premia in the job entry level crisis for women with higher educational level. Finally we did not find evidence of work, although these inequalities have been decreasing since the beginning of the regression. The results confirm the persistence of a gender gap in access to paid employment in Spain. Using data from the Survey of Labor Insertion of University Graduates (INE, 2016) we examine the individual, familiar and contextual factors that have an impact in the future, and those who will not. We provide an explanation for the practical socio-legal landscape continually fosters under-representation of obtaining a job and point to the interaction of several factors, such as the gender of the candidates and the degree of horizontal sexual segregation in the studied as explanatory factors for access to employment.

**RC25-479.4**

**JING-SCHMIDT, ZHUO** *(University of Oregon)*

Women's Complicity in Linguistic Sexism: A Report on the Chinese Internet

This presentation describes emerging misogynistic personizers that are more fruitful productive in the Chinese cyber lexicon. The analysis focuses on the way the personizers are used across the gender line in Chinese social media as a community of practice. The findings show that women participate in female pejoration as much as men do, and that men are more inclined than women to use pejorative personizers that specifically attack female empowerment. Additionally, men construct masculinity and power by using certain misogynistic personizers as generics. I argue that the verbal misogyny is part and parcel of a larger gender ideology by illuminating the mutual constitution of the linguistic pejoration of women and the gender order in post-reform China, which is characterized by the dominance of elite masculinity, female dependence, sexual objectification, and sexual commodification. This study has implications for research on women's condition in contemporary China, raises awareness of gender inequality, and lays the groundwork for social actions toward gender equality.

**RC10-204.3**

**JIMÉNEZ GUZMAN, MARIA LUCERO** *(UNAM)*

Alternative Works Forms in a Globalized World. a Gender Perspective

"I have been doing research on the labor market economy during quite a few years. In the paper that I propose I will present my reflections on the alternative forms of work in the globalized world, their potential and limitations. My particular interest lies in the empowerment of individuals that are exploited and oppressed, that lack employment and are subject to precarious work. A basic question is to incorporate the gender perspective in this research. For this reason, a part of my paper refers to the forms of integration of women in these spaces."

**RC30-550.5**

**JIMÉNEZ-GARCÍA, JUAN RAMÓN** *(Universitat Pompeu Fabra)*

Gender Is the Key: An Analysis of the Gender Inequalities in the Access to Employment during the Great Recession in Spain

This article analyses gender inequalities in access to employment during the Great Recession in Spain. Using data from the Spanish Labor Force Survey for the period 2006-2016, we examine the individual, familiar and contextual factors that facilitate access to the labor market. The main hypothesis of the paper claims that during the Great Recession, while women have increased their probabilities of finding a job thanks to their investment in Human Capital, men have decreased their probabilities of finding a job due to the destruction of masculinized jobs during the crisis. The main analytic technic used in this paper is the logistic regression. The results confirm the persistence of a gender gap in access to paid work, although these inequalities have been decreasing since the beginning of the crisis for women with higher educational level. Finally we did not find evidence of the existence of motherhood penalty/ fatherhood premia in the job entry level during the crisis.
sees persons with disabilities as inherently unreliable, unreasonable, impetuous and unintelligent. Representativeness in the jury box serves as a proxy, reflecting and refracting society’s deeply held intoliences.

RC37-666.2 JODAH KENNY, MICHAEL* (York University)

The Revolutionary Tendency: Dada, Situationist International and the Radical Avant-Garde

At the intersection of art and politics lies the radical avant-garde—art-based social movements that push the boundaries of art and culture. Foremost amongst these movements are Dada and Situationist International. Subversive, questioning of societal norms and anti-authoritarian in nature, these movements have helped to shape modern art and politics through their ideas and tactics. Examining the beliefs, artistic techniques, and personal lives of the members, this paper argues that there exists a confluence of ideas that between Dada, Situationist International and modern social movements. This paper concludes by challenging Peter Bürger’s Theory of the Avant-Garde and its notion of the failure of avant-garde by arguing that these movements continue to influence culture and our ideas of what art and politics is and ought to be.

WG05-948.4 JOHAL, SUKHVINDER* (Centre For Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID))

Information Technology Initiatives for Providing Efficient Service Delivery System in India

India has the highest number of mobile phone users, but its impact on growth is not clear given the diversity in socio-economic and demographic features across states. In India mobile telecommunication industry has witnessed a tremendous growth over the last few years, with one billion mobiles in the country. India has become second largest mobile phone market after China (economictimes.indiatimes.com). However, there is a wide variation in mobile diffusion as well as GDP growth process across various states in India, bringing in question of socio-economic disparities and how technology diffusion may help in convergence of growth process among various states. Empirical studies have found several factors such as per capita income, income inequality, population density, age profile of population, competition and regulatory structure to have a positive impact on mobile penetration. A study in the context of Kerala found that the use of mobile technology has increased information quality and overall efficiency of government processes. The computer illiteracy problem in India in general and in Punjab in particular, will also pose challenge to m-Governance application reaching to the citizens. As a result, the services that are provided by the government through mobile devices might not reach to the majority of the citizens of the state. With this above back ground, it is interesting to look into the initiative of m-Governance and its importance in empowering the citizens of the state of Punjab in terms of accessing information and utilizing the services of the government. The issue regarding improvement in the service delivery through use of mobile, internet and other electronic device would be discussed in detail in fully length of paper.

WG05-948.3 JOHAL, SUKHVINDER* (CRRID, Chandigarh)

SHARMA, BINDU (CRRID, Chandigarh)

Micro-Finance through SHGs in the Reduction of Vulnerability of Women

The purpose of the present study is to improve understanding of the impact of micro-finance on selected non-income dimensions of poverty, specifically those related to risk, vulnerability, and assets. The study emphasizes the role of financial, physical, human, and social assets in reducing vulnerability by helping individuals and households protect against risks ahead of time and manage economic losses afterwards. The present study is about the role of micro credit through self-help groups to reduce the incidence of vulnerability of rural women. The issue of reduction of vulnerability and poverty through micro finance organized by the self-help groups has been discussed widely in the literature on development economics, and in our study, we analyze this role with reference to the case studies in the district of South 24 Paraganas and Coochbehar in the state of West Bengal and district of Jalandhar and Patiala in the state of Punjab. To basis of objective of study is to improve understanding of the impact of micro finance services and to review the progress of microfinance programme with focus on quality of SHGs formed/promoted and on selected non-income dimensions of poverty, specifically those related to risk, vulnerability of consumption, income and assets. In our sample survey we have taken into consideration 2 blocks each in the selected 4 districts . two districts are selected from West Bengal and two from Punjab. In each block 32 SHGs were selected and from each SHG 10 members were selected and interviewed and a total of 2560 members were. The review of earlier study done on the subjected were taken to understand the research gap in our area of research. The main recommendation of the study is that all the families belong to landless, small and marginalised farmers, SCs and ST and all other disadvantaged Sections of Society should be mobilised in forming SHGs. The findings will be discussed in full length paper.
persons who identify as transgender? Often facing oppression in socio-structural areas of health, legal, media and social systems, the typical transgender visual narrative is often highly voyeuristic and sensationalized. Reflexive photographs shift traditional narratives of representation to engage those with significant power with those who typically have less power to become the vehicle to initiate change in relationships (Wang, 2006). Reflexive visual methods document and represent the social world in ways that have the potential to challenge others to see and understand in new ways (Coronel & Rodriguez, 2013).

RC01-49.4

JOLICOEUR, PIERRE* (Royal Military College of Canada)
SEABOYER, ANTHONY** (Center for Security, Armed Forces and Society)

Defence and Security in the Cyber Age; The New Contemporary Operating Environment

This paper addresses how Twitter exploitation by state and non-state actors affects the contemporary operating environment (COE). There are six general effects of cyberspace on the COE, which are enhanced by Twitter and other forms of social media. Virtual anonymity; Location irrelevance; Time insignificance; Space asymmetry; Weapon invisibility; Border insignificance. These factors demonstrate that the cyberspace brings an increased risk of attacks on critical infrastructure, effectively introducing new challenges to the COE. After an introduction to the relevant characteristics of Twitter, this paper details the exploitation of Twitter by the Israel Defence Force and Hamas during the November 2012 conflict. This Twitter war, parallel to the war in theater, is an example of social media becoming a significant new operating environment for the defence sector, in particular concerning influence operations. This paper concludes that Twitter significantly changes the COE – particularly regarding availability of information and organizing capabilities. This report also argues that Twitter is a highly effective tool for influence operations, and that the defence sector will benefit from utilizing social media tools beyond traditional public relations activities.

RC01-49.6

JOLICOEUR, PIERRE* (Royal Military College of Canada)
SEABOYER, ANTHONY** (Center for Security, Armed Forces and Society)

Effects of Armed Non-State Actors’ Social Media Exploitation on the Contemporary Operating Environment; The Case of ISIS

This paper analyses the exploitation of social media (SM) by the armed non-state actor “Islamic State in Iraq and Syria” (ISIS) and the resulting effects on the contemporary operating environment. First, this paper describes the different methods of ISIS SM exploitation. In a second step, motivations for the very broad use are presented before finally the effects of ISIS SM exploitation are described. The paper concludes with recommendations on how to respond to this form of SM exploitation within the framework of democratic societies.

RC39-681.3

JON, IHNJ*I (University of Washington)
HUANG, SHIH-KAI (Jacksonville State University)
LINDELL, MICHAEL (University of Washington)
WU, HAO-CHE (TRISTAN) (Oklahoma State University)

Perceptions and Reactions to Tornado Warning Polygons: Would a Gradient Polygon Be Useful?

To better understand people’s interpretations of National Weather Service’s tornado warning polygons, 145 participants were shown 22 hypothetical scenarios in one of four displays—conventional polygon, conventional polygon + radar image, gradient polygon, and gradient polygon + radar image. Participants judged each polygon’s numerical strike probability (p) and reported the likelihood of taking seven different response actions. The conventional polygon display produced p’s that were highest at the polygon’s centroid and declined in all directions from there. The conventional polygon + radar display, the gradient polygon display, and the gradient polygon + radar display produced p’s that were high at the polygon’s centroid and also at its edge nearest the tornado storm cell. Overall, p values were negatively related to resuming normal activities, but positively correlated with expectations of resuming normal activities, seeking information from social sources, seeking shelter, and evacuating by car. These results replicate the finding that participants make more appropriate p judgments when polygons are presented in their natural context of radar images than when they are presented in isolation and that gradient displays appear to provide no additional benefit. However, the fact that p judgments had moderately positive correlations with both sheltering (a generally appropriate response) and evacuation (a generally inappropriate response) suggests that experiment participants experience the same ambivalence about these two protective actions as people threatened by actual tornadoes.

RC34-621.5

JONES, HELEN* (University of Huddersfield)

Youth Work, Power and Brexit: The Impact on Young Roma Slovak People’s Aspirations and Attitudes

Concepts of power and empowerment are central for youth workers. Some interpretations of empowerment focus on people taking control over their own lives whilst others look at addressing inequalities. Conversely Brexit leaves workers and young people alike facing new, essentially disempowering challenges. In June 2016 tensions between recently-arrived Slovak and Romanian Roma people and existing residents in a South Yorkshire village led to contempt (excarnated by media reports and right wing activism). Youth workers from a local long-established charity organisation were funded to employ detached (street-based) methods to work with the young Roma people. They were tasked primarily with addressing the presumed impact of young people from Roma communities’ cultural outlooks on their attitudes to education. They were also aiming to reduce barriers with other residents. The workers developed relationships with young Roma people who began to exert agency and to identify personal aspirations grounded in opportunities in the UK.

Brexit has undermined the young people’s aspirations for their future lives profoundly. Some do not wish to return to Slovakia where they know they will face prejudice and systemic discrimination. The Casey Report (2016) emphasised the importance of integration to foster resilience and combat division in the UK. The young Roma people are keen to integrate but their position in the UK is dependent on parents’ rights post-Brexit. Their position in the country is profoundly uncertain.

Based on data from our evaluation of the work, my paper will look at the extent to which youth work’s response to power is illusory. There are tensions between youth work values such as empowerment in the face of international political decisions. I will look at how youth workers should support young people in their aspirations, however impossible to achieve.

RC53-879.4

JONES, NICOLA* (ODI)
TEFERA, BEKELE (GAGE Ethiopia)
YADETE, WORKNEH (GAGE Ethiopia)
GEZAHNEGHE, KIYA (Addis Ababa University)

The Limits of Child Justice in Ethiopia: An Exploration of Age- and Gender-Specific Experiences of Violence

Children’s and adolescents’ rights agendas have risen rapidly up the political agenda in recent years, but in practice the transition from childhood to adulthood remains fraught for many adolescent girls and boys in low- and middle-income countries. Adolescents continue to experience a range of discriminatory social norms and practices, and arguably particularly with regard to violations of their rights to bodily integrity and freedom from violence.

This paper draws on qualitative research in three distinct but marginalised geographies in Ethiopia (South Omo, Dire, East Harage and Afar) with approximately 200 early (10-12 years), and older (15-17) adolescents, their peers, caregivers and service providers in 2016 and in 2017. The data collection is part of the new DFID-funded multi-country Gender and Adolescence: Global Evidence longitudinal research programme aimed at enhancing understanding around what works to enhance gender-responsive adolescent development and wellbeing.

The paper’s conceptual framing centres around the threats and opportunities to adolescents’ realisation of intersecting and overlapping individual and collective capability sets (Sen 1999, Nussbaum 2003). Our findings highlight that adolescents in particular but also boys in Ethiopia continue to face high levels of risk of sexual-, gender- and age-based violence at multiple levels. Experiences of violence cut across multiple settings including in families by siblings and/or parents, in and en route to school by strangers, classmates and/or teachers, in community spaces including as a result of recent political unrest, and beyond as part of restrictive immigration and traffic laws domestically and internationally. Exposure to these gender and generational risks are in turn compounded by deficits in other capability domains, including opportunities for participation and to exercise

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The rebirth of ‘populism studies’ over the last twenty years has been starkly dominated by political science and political theory. Despite Peter Worsley’s major attempt at recontextualization of Wernick/Shilsian functionalist mode of (demagogic) populism over inductivism in 1969, Canovan’s field-defining 1981 opus, *Populism*, consolidated the 1950s separation of populism studies from critical sociological theory. That schism occurred in the dispute within the US academy over the interpretation of McCarthyism. At stake then, and now, is the sacred role attributed to the nineteenth century US populists in a domestic narrative. Such terms of debate are still hyperbolically policed by the ostensible victors of that conflict. Figures such as Canovan and Michael Kazin have consistently rejected any ‘pathologization’ of populist practice and especially any suggestion that populist traditions and popular movements are susceptible to demagogic capture. For such stakeholders in the populism literature, ‘the people’ - at least those within the USA - can never be considered susceptible to demagogic leadership, nor can prominent demagogues be considered a serious threat to the democratic fabric. Those who disagree must repent the mortal sin of elitism.

This intellectual populism relies on unexamined integral conceptions of the psyche, political tradition and oratory. It was ill-prepared for contemporary neo-populism. While the Laclauian formalist conception of populism provides one alternative here, it is unable to recognize a role for demagogy.

This paper will elucidate a position drawn from that developed within the US-resident Frankfurt School and ‘sociological’ New York Intellectuals – the key figures in the early ‘controversy’ - as well as the recent work of Nadia Urciniat. Central elements of populist practice so emerge as thematic fragments of populist and other traditions, demagogues who are no longer definable by eloquent oratory and ‘a kind of psycho-technics’, as Adorno christened it, based in the culture industry.

The aim of the paper is to investigate representations of nursing homes for older persons with substance use disorder in Swedish print media. Several municipalities arrange ‘wet’ facilities, where people aged 50+ may use alcohol. The aim is not abstinence but harm reduction. Wet facilities face moral dilemmas and challenges: watching people drink themselves to death, handling peer pressure to exceed drinking, handling intoxication, aggression, visitors, bedbugs. Are these challenges reflected in print media? Data for the study consisted of all articles that reported on two nursing homes in the city of Gothenburg in the media database Retriever during 1995-2017: a total of 65 articles. Qualitative content analysis was used to identify relevant themes. The main finding was that the mostly positive reports on wet nursing home as a humane alternative to homelessness tended to become idyllic when facilities were described in depth and in these reports, managers and residents where interviewed and portrayed. The absence of attempts to treat was even presented as a means to reduce drinking in itself, rather than finding ways to work with the difficult differences in care for older persons with long term problems. A different type of reports appeared in July 2017 when members of staff at one of the facilities turned to the local newspaper, arguing that they had to face threats, abuse and violence from intoxicated residents, and did not get support from managers. During the scandal, the facility was described as “The house that God forgot” and voices were raised against “giving up” on people instead of providing treatment. The media scandal did not alter the municipal policy, and a likely reason for this is that problems that were highlighted had already been acknowledged by decision makers as part of the difficult reality of wet facilities.

The concept of successful aging has recently been closely related to the absence of disease and disability and tends to equate health and functional capacity of individuals with success. In this paper we will redirect attention from the – much criticized – normative and individualized character of successful aging, into an innovatory framework inspired by disability studies and activism that focuses on comparisons as means to argue for social rights of older people. Drawing on the Scandinavian normalization principle of disability policies, and its goal that persons with disability should have the right to life like “others”, we will introduce the Scandinavian Model of Successful Aging where success is defined as the ability of society to support and enable its aging members to have a high level of functioning and an active engagement with life. With this approach, third age activities like travelling, participating in voluntary work or studying should not be regarded as ideals of old age but could be used as comparisons in order to claim rights of older people with disability to get support in order to be able to live like others. The proposed reframing of successful aging will be investigated using three research projects. The first and second are based on in-depth interviews with older persons aging with impairments and the third is a case study of a Swedish woman with late-stage dementia living an active and independent life supported by personal assistants and a variety of assistive devices. The paper concludes that a social rights approach forwards the debate on successful aging and although the concept is inherently problematic it may be used to highlight enabling and limiting context, linked to specific models of social policy.

Attrition during Basic Military Training in the Swedish Armed Forces

Attrition from basic military training is a serious and costly problem for Armed Forces. When the Swedish Armed Forces transformed from a conscript-based force into an all-volunteer force in 2010, attrition rates decreased, due to changed procedures. Today a recruit can leave basic military training within 24 hours and without further explanations. The project “Systematic follow-up of the psychological selection”, aims at developing the admission tests, the basic military training and the work environment at the military units in order to reduce attrition. The project is a collaboration between the Swedish Armed Forces including the Internal Occupational Health Care Center and Human Resources, the Swedish Defence Recruitment Agency and the Swedish Defence University.
Data is collected from the admission tests, questionnaires (first week/baseline, and last week of training) and interviews with recruits who drop out. The project aims to predict attrition caused by other factors than injuries and to predict further engagement/employment in the Swedish Armed Forces.

Partly due to difficulties to employ sufficient numbers to the Swedish Armed Forces, the program depended only on the work of its 180 volunteers, ex-patients who have chosen to live in the camp to fully dedicate their time to running the place. The film follows the activities of these volunteers, with an explicit focus on their embodied experiences, from 2 AM when they wake up to cook rice for 2,000 patients, through the day as they care for 600 orphans and 300 individuals in its disability center, and until 7 PM when dinner is served and the compound prepares for evening worship and sleep.

RC29-531.4
JOOSSE, PAUL* (University of Hong Kong)
Of Folk Heroes and Folk Devils: Conceptual Affinities between Charismatic Upheaval and Moral Panic in the Case of Donald Trump

Although Stanley Cohen and Max Weber both made lasting contributions to social theory by modeling how moral enthusiasms trouble and establish the social order, thus far there has been little attempt to explore the complementarity between processes of moral panic and charismatic upheaval. Working beyond Durkheimian figurations of moral panic which depict a dialectic between ‘right-thinkers’ and folk devils, this paper integrates charismatic entrepreneurs into a tripartite model that sheds light on two new pathways of interaction that are relevant for the sociology of morality. First, charismatic leaders can perform an outflanking move on the moral territory of traditional leaders, performing acts of ‘one-upmanship’ in their castigations of ‘folk devils’ that are extreme, abnormal, and extraordinary, and therewith subvert traditional mores, overturning value tables to ‘bedevil’ traditional leaders. Because moral panic and charismatic enthusiasm implicate distinct, complementary, and unitary social processes, I argue that, taken together, the work of Max Weber and Stanley Cohen offer a more theoretically profitable vision of moral dissonance and rebellion than either would alone. Donald Trump’s charismatic ascent, which involved a continued interaction with folk devils, is used to illustrate the theoretical contribution.

RC16-312.3
JOOSSE, PAUL* (University of Hong Kong)
Populism, Trump-Style: Charisma and Counter-Charisma in Modern Political Performance

This paper conducts a negative reading of Weber’s ideal-type of charismatic authority, seeking to anticipate and discern hidden social interactants that are implicated in his descriptions of charismatic social processes. In so doing, the paper advances the ‘charismatic counterpoint’ as an umbrella term that captures the transformative capacity of a variety of cultural actors on processes of charismatic interaction. Specifically, in addition to devoted followers (already much discussed in the literature), this typology contains unworthy challengers (those who fall short when judged by the new terms of legitimacy that the charismatic leader creatively establishes); colossal players (those who serve as interlocutors that are appropriately ‘to scale’ for highlighting the extraordinary missions to which the charismatic leader aspires); and incredulous onlookers (those whose nay-saying, skepticism, and outrage is a precondition for the leader’s performance of seemingly miraculous feats). Together, these charismatic counter-roles interact in ways that comprise a charismatic social system that gives a better account than has heretofore been available for the unstoppable momentum of populist movements let by charismatic candidates. Using the ‘Trump phenomenon’ as its empirical source, and employing analytical tools from symbolic interactionist and performance approaches to social theory, this paper has implications for future studies of how populism can destabilize traditional and/or rational-legal social orders.

TG67-1007.3
JORDAN, MARIANGELA* (Cornell University)
Tlawmgaihna: Self-Sacrifice

The Young Mizo Association (YMA), an influential parastatal civil society in Mizoram (India) is a central actor in the “dreaming” of a Mizoram independent nation. The YMA runs campaigns against miscegenation in middle schools; criminalizes the LGBTQ community and the homeless; and fills up informal rehabilitation centers (known as “gospel camps”) run by self-proclaimed prophets, with alcohol and drug addicts, the mentally ill, and sex workers.

My film, Tlawmgaihna: Self-Sacrifice, attends to the sensorial experiences of a day in the life of such a “gospel camp,” namely Thutak Nunpuitu Team (TNT). TNT, seen as one of the most successful gospel camps in Mizoram, is run by Pu Sānghāntikam a self-declared Mizo prophet and ex-drug addict himself; it serves (solely through faith healing practices) 2,000 individuals (drug and alcohol addicts, orphans, and persons struggling with physical and mental disabilities); is fully self-sufficient (with a farm, school, carpentry shop, and candle factory or its own); and its longevity depends only on the work of its 180 volunteers, ex-patients who have chosen to live in the camp to fully dedicate their time to running the place. The film follows the activities of these volunteers, with an explicit focus on their embodied experiences, from 2 AM when they wake up to cook rice for 2,000 patients, through the day as they care for 600 orphans and 300 individuals in its disability center, and until 7 PM when dinner is served and the compound prepares for evening worship and sleep.

RC31-562.1
JOSEPH, JOLIN* (York University)
Gulf Gatekeepers: Gendered Im/Mobility in the Recruitment and Regulation of Indian Women Migrants

Migration to the Gulf presents an important avenue of employment for Indian women (Thimothy and Sasikumar, 2012). However, women’s migration from the state is heavily restricted through age- and gender-based controls and regulated recruitment processes. Legislative guidelines under the Emigration Act (1983) prohibit the operation of informal intermediaries under the Indian migration regime. An August 2016 ordinance (MOE, 2016) stipulates that emigration of low- and semi-skilled women workers is to be channelled solely through six state-run recruitment agencies. In practice, the migration of women from India depends largely on local recruitment relationships with nebulous networks of unregulated sub-agents and social actors (Rajan, Varghese, and Jayakumar, 2010).

The expansion of temporary migration and consumption of gendered reproductive labour, has created a profitable niche for migration mediators to engage in exploitative labour brokerage. In an attempt to protect women from exploitation, the Indian state prohibits the emigration of women under thirty years and designates Emigration Clearance Required/Not Required (ECR/ECNR) status. Such interventions point to a paternalistic, patriarchal state-structuring of migration; one that pushes women to seek informal and precarious pathways that exacerbate the risks associated with migration. Drawing on fieldwork and interviews with migrants and civil society organizations in key migrant-sending states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, this paper will analyze the implications of gender ideologies underpinning policies that aim to reduce vulnerability through restricting recruitment and migration. Rooted in ethnographic analysis among return migrants and emigrant households, the paper explores the social organization of domestic work recruitment and interlocking macro-institutional processes that influence transnational migration of women from India. I map the social networks and institutional actors that organize these labour flows and chart how bringing in local actors and return migrants into the formal migration apparatus can help mitigate risk and uncertainty in the process.

RC43-734.1
JOSEPH, MARINA* (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action)
Creating Neo Liberal Squatter Settlements - Mass Re Housing in Mumbai

Beginning in the 1990s, global capital flow and investment in infrastructure in Mumbai heightened the extent of urban restructuring. This brought with it a change in housing schemes that made redevelopment of auto-constructed slums a profit making venture. This led to the creation of 32 high-rise, high-density resettlement and rehabilitation (R & R) housing colonies ensuing from large scale displacement of the urban poor due to infrastructure projects. This one-size-fits-all, re-housing scheme has been one of the most lucrative real estate generators in the city.

These housing colonies were built by private developers with no thought of the everyday needs of the urban poor. Unlike auto-constructed housing, homogeneous, mass produced housing restricts people from exercising agency in their built environment. However, in the face of loss of livelihood due to displacement, transgressing imaginations of formal housing within R&R colonies is a means of adaptation. Within this re-housing scheme that does not holistically provide for ‘rehabilitation’, it is not just residents, but the State itself that is caught transgressing its own norms in order to provide for basic services within the built environment.

These once informal settlements are forcefully formalised; yet owing to multiple transgressions, they are once again formalised leading to the creation of a neo liberal form of squatter settlements. Relying on extensive primary and secondary data, the paper engages with larger questions such as the need to contextualise housing needs, the social failings of such housing, adaptation and transgressions within the built environment of formal housing, and whether this form of habitat can at all be considered formal. The paper stresses on the urgent need to re imagine adequate resettlement housing and re consider what rehabilitation means for the urban poor displaced by infrastructure projects.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
RC39-686.2

JOSEPH, DEV* (Former Director Geological Survey of India)

Evaluation of Recurring Flood Disasters in Indian Cities: High Urban Vulnerability Vs. Extreme Weather Events

In recent decades flood disasters have become a recurring menace to human-settlements in India. Here, it is imperative to focus on urban areas as they are the permanent settlements having extensive systems for housing, transportation, sanitation, education, health and other utilities, concentrated within a limited area. To understand the flood devastation suffered by the urban communities, an analysis of the recent floods (Mumbai, 2005; Kedarnath, 2013; Srinagar, 2014; Chennai, 2015) is undertaken. Two of the disaster events are highlighted here. Extreme rainfall event of November 2015, in the megacity of Chennai located on a coastal landscape, gave rise to catastrophic floods resulting in hundreds of human fatalities, loss of property, damage to infrastructure, and disruption of basic services like health, education, etc. An evaluation of the devastation reveals that uncontrolled urbanization encroaching over wetlands, marshes and natural drainages, was responsible for the Catastrophic floods. The flood disaster of June 2013, in the sacred town of Kedarnath, located in the higher Himalayan terrain, was triggered by intense rainfall followed by breach of a glacial lake, resulting in thousands of human fatalities and disruption of tourism in the area. However, the devastation was mainly caused by high vulnerability of the town, inherited from unplanned urbanization and its siting on the hazardous floodplain of Mandakini River.

Present study concludes that the flood disasters occurred due to uncontrolled urbanization imparting high vulnerability to the built environment. However, the extreme rainfall events have played to enhance the severity of the flood hazard. Moreover, fourth assessment report of IPCC, warns that climate change would increase the risks of hydro-meteorological disasters in South Asia. Besides, weather patterns are becoming more frequent occurrence of such events in future, necessitating a comprehensive strategy for adaptation, mitigation and urban renewal for reducing the vulnerability and strengthening resilience of our cities.

TG04-983.1

JOXE, LUDOVIC* (Université Paris Descartes)

Doctors without Borders: How Trust in the Hierarchy Reduces Frustration

Behind the traditional smile of the humanitarian workers, the reality is shadier. Tensions, tiredness and frustration can arise on the fields of intervention (conflicts, epidemics, natural disasters, etc.). Within the non-governmental organization Doctors without Borders (MSF), two different kinds of international workers can be identified: the “frustrable” and the “non-frustrable”. What are their respective profile? To which extent is frustration related with trust?

The “frustrable” are usually committed. They expect MSF to have a political impact, to save lives and to be “efficient”. Depending on the context, they can come back from their humanitarian mission highly frustrated. The non-frustrable are more “career-oriented”. They expect a salary from the organization, a career evolution that MSF actually provides. There is no space for frustration. And they affirm they are “never disappointed”. Indeed, I show how frustration lies in the intersection of the expectations of the individual and the “zones of uncertainties” of the organization (Crozier and Friedberg, 1977).

However, by looking more in the details, I show that frustration is also a matter of resources. Most of the “frustrable” mistrust the headquarters and discuss the decisions taken by the managers whereas the “non-frustrable” are humbler and say they “do not have all the parameters” to challenge the decisions of the headquarters. Trust seems to reduce the perceived uncertainties of the humanitarian activities and reduce the feeling of frustration. Rephrasing the original German title of Niklas Luhmann’s book “Trust and Power” (Luhmann, 1968), my talk will try to explain how trust can be seen as a mechanism that reduces uncertainties, and consequently frustration. My communication relies on fifty interviews with MSF expatriates and notes taken during ten humanitarian missions on three continents.

RC09-179.5

JOYE, DOMINIQUE* (Lausanne University)

How Doctors without Borders Is Erasing the Frontiers between North and South

Since the beginning of the years 2000, the landscape of the humanitarian sector has evolved. There are now non-governmental organizations (NGO) created in the South, and more international workers coming from the South in the Northern organizations. The NGO Doctors without Borders (MSF), founded in France in 1971, seems to follow the same trend. In 2015, 24% of its international staff came from the South. Which reasons can be identified to explain this evolution? And to which extent does it have an impact on MSF and on the humanitarian mindset?

Among the almost 500 projects led worldwide by MSF, more than 1000 positions for international workers are not covered. Forced to broaden its sources of recruitment, MSF is hiring staff from the South through its new sections in Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, etc. MSF is also hiring online which allows more and more workers from all over the world to be recruited. Yet the main source of staff coming from the South is the promotion of MSF own national staff. Indeed, only 10% of the staff are called “international”. The other 90% are “national staff” and work locally, in their home country. The national staff is a treasure for the organization. They often have worked for MSF for decades. They are skilled, trained and know the organisation and its values.

The current president of MSF-France is a former national staff from Liban. The Western supremacy, carrying the former developmentalist thought, is disappearing. The new international staff from the South bring new ways of management, new strategies, new values. The current trend is erasing the distinction between North and South. And the organisation, mirror of its members, is more and more diverse, multi-sited and cosmopolite, becoming paradoxically more “without borders” than at its origins.

RC33-607.5

SAPIN, MARLÈNE (FORS Lausanne)

Measuring Social Networks and Social Resources in Comparative Perspective

The ISSP 2017 is dedicated to social networks and social resources. As a world wide survey, ISSP has always given great attention to the issue of comparability in the designs and in the analysis. In the case of social networks this is even more challenging as different societies can shape different types of social relations which gives rise to support through different means, such as state, market and personal relationships. Therefore, it is important to assess different aspects of social networks and social resources that will be complementary. Therefore, we implemented both position and resources generators, as well as other measures of social integration and exchanges, in order to tackle the different aspects of social networks and social resources. While the position generator assesses the diversity and hierarchy of social networks, the resource generator captures important support needed by the network members. Consequently, frustration.

However, the exact properties of these measures have to be empirically analysed in a comparative perspective. That is why we have conducted a large instrument development survey covering eight countries and more than 3000 respondents. Based on empirical results of this survey, we will discuss more specifically the implications of the instruments measuring social resources, their similarities and differences across countries and how far the social context influence who provides these resources.
RC15-JS-72.2

JUAN, HSIAO-MEI* (National Chung Cheng University)

Meaning of Meaninglessness: Operational Logic of Hospice Care in Taiwan

Taiwan is an aging society and cancer has recently become the leading cause of death. With the development of medical technologies, it is possible to prolong the physical life of patients, however, patients as well as their families often suffer physical and emotional pain in the use of the invasive treatment. Hospice care is therefore introduced into the medical practice, as a reflection of medicine, turning invalid care into palliative care.

This essay treats hospice care as a new form of medical treatment. It deals not merely with the illness, but the pain – in regard to body and mind. Using in-depth interview texts, this essay examines the operational logic of hospice care in Taiwan. Some patients and their families reveal in the interviews that it is meaningless to continue accepting general treatment. Further examination, however, shows us that this meaninglessness means a lot. It does not connote abandonment of treatment. Instead, this meaninglessness is precisely where we can see how hospice care in Taiwan is operated and transformed. Reflecting on this meaningfulness, this essay examines the following issues: the reshaping of value of life and death in light of ethics of time, ethics of economy, and relational autonomy, the shift of filial piety, the idea of good dying and finally the withdrawal and employ of technologies. By so doing, it hopes to figure out the transformation of hospice care from impossibility into possibility in medical treatment.

RC56-910.2

JUBELIN, ALEXANDRE* (Université Paris-Sorbonne)

Boarding Parties in EARLY Modern Atlantic Warfare and the Reconstruction of Violence

Within the field of Early modern warfare, it has long been argued that a “Military Revolution” (Parker, 1988) took place from the 16th to the 18th centuries, creating a deep recomposition of warfare and from there, politics itself – due to the apparition of new military, organizational and technological innovations. However, details of this evolution have long been overlooked - and specifically the precise experience of combat by its actors - which would tend to put into perspective any idea of a brutal evolution or revolution due to the limitations to the technical implementation of military power.

This contribution would argue that something specific is at play in the naval war experience of the 16th and 17th centuries. First because of the uncertainty of most battles of that time, since an encounter at sea is almost always unexpected, contrary to most land battles - hence an experience of waiting and chasing an enemy, then expecting the action, followed by the unleashing of brutal violence in the case of boarding parties - since there is almost no escape in these battles. But also because the development of artillery changes the equation and the representations of battle - being both viewed as a decisive advantage and a somewhat dishonourable weapon compared to previous unavoidable boarding tactics.

Hence the specific form of combat, at the articulation between close and interpersonal fighting (in which the sensorial environment of fighting would be questioned), and an emerging means of fighting at a distance - in which both psychological warfare and cultural representations come into play in an environment very different from that of land warfare (the wind advantage for instance remaining a cornerstone of naval warfare).

RC21-JS-19.5

JUHNKE, SEBASTIAN* (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)

Becoming the ‘creative Self’: On the Relationship between Urban Environments and Biographical Desires

The relationship between the city and the individual is reciprocal: urban environments influence biographies and life stories, and biographical desires in turn take part in shaping the city. This is the case for members of Richard Florida’s (2003) creative class, a demographic attracted to cities that display tolerance in the form of openness and diversity. Whereas this conceptualization has been criticized for its neglect of intra-urban inequalities and often problematic construction of the ‘creative self’. This not only relates to working conditions such as the presence of other ‘creatives’ and being inspired by diverse and ‘edgy’ neighbourhoods but also to the construction and narration of individual biographies through norms, values and questions of lifestyle, taste and distinction. This becomes particularly evident when urban dwellers contrast their city with the past in ‘non-creative’ urban or rural places.

RC48-802.6

JUNG, CHUNGSE* (Binghamton University)

Mobilizing for Democracy Again: Rising New Political Activism in East Asia

Why does claiming democracy come back to a central issue in social movements of East Asia in the 2010s? Between 2014 and 2017, the East Asian countries experienced one of the most revolutionary moments in their history of democracy. Unlike the Arab Spring, mobilization for democracy such as the Sunflower Student Movement in Taiwan in 2014, the Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong in 2014, Japanese Anti-War Rallies in 2015, and South Korea’s Candlelight Protests from 2016 to 2017 occurred in the process of democratic regression after their democratic consolidation. In this paper, I explore the structure and dynamics of the recent political activism in East Asia. By comparing the cause, process, and outcome of the movements, we can find several key juxtapositions of the four protest waves. The protests were triggered primarily not by transnational issues, but by domestic political decision and corruption. The most shared claim at the protest events, “realizing democracy,” was consistent across the regions. Younger generation occupied the scenes of protests. I take such parallels, but critically assess, asking what it takes to draw them and what work they do in the East Asia of the 2010s? In the world-historical perspective, I examine rising political activism in the Asia could occur in periods of world hegemonic transition, the rise of China and the decline of the U.S., and capitalism-in-crisis, and argue the new political activism links to economic and geopolitical instability in the region. In addition, I show demanding democracy has become a key claim in the last two global protest waves in the 1980s and in the early 2010s in the global South.

RC39-696.2

JUNGMANN, ANDREA* (Disaster Research Unit, Freie Universität Berlin)

SCHULZE, KATJA (Disaster Research Unit (DRU), Freie Universität Berlin)

SCHANDER, JULIA (Disaster Research Unit, Freie Universität Berlin)

Health Related Services in Crisis Situations – a Study on Care-Dependent People

Against the backdrop of rising numbers of weather-related disasters worldwide (UNISDR, 2015) and an increasing reliance on infrastructure like electricity, communication, and health services, the question of what will occur if we fail to provide special medical and nursing services during a disaster rises. As a result of long-term demographic developments, the number of people in need of personal care has continuously increased in most western societies. In Germany, the number of care-dependent persons increased by 9% in the past two years up to 2.86 million people in 2015 – 73% of whom live in private households (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2015). The ability to provide for their special medical needs in a crisis or a disaster presents a great challenge to the agencies and organizations tasked with public security. Given the paucity of centralized information about this vulnerable group, new ground needs to be broken to integrate their social networks, medical and nursing services as well as disaster management concepts and organizations.

Referring to data from an ongoing research project on the context of care-dep- endent people in disaster and crisis situations (KOPHIS), we will present the results of one qualitative and two quantitative studies. In these studies, we explored the anticipated needs of care-dependent people living in private households by means of interviews, when a disaster scenario involving a long lasting water and power outage. The contribution will allow insight into the perspectives of disaster professionals, medical and nursing staff as well as care-dependent people and their relatives. It also discusses the extent to which care-dependent people, despite their alleged vulnerability, are accustomed to experiencing crises on a daily basis and whether they may have therefore developed individual mechanisms and resilient support networks that can be activated in disaster situations.

RC11-214.3

JUOZELIUNIENE, IRENA* (Vilnius University)

BUDGINAITĖ, IRMA (Vilnius University)

Intergenerational Solidarity and Transnational Familial Care: The Case of Lithuanian Migrant Families

This paper aims to examine how intergenerational solidarity contributes to organization of familial care across borders. Familial care is the main source of
social care for elderly in Lithuania. Since accession to the EU in 2004, families face new challenges due to the emigration of working age adult children. Elderly families face social care needs in a context of increased health-care costs and declining public university. In this context, the studied organisation is a private university located in a university town with rural characteristics. The organisation provides education and training for students from all over the country.

The research design is a longitudinal study based on qualitative data collection through interviews with elderly family caregivers and caregivers of elderly family members. The interviews were conducted in a face-to-face format and lasted approximately 60 minutes. The data were transcribed and coded using a thematic analysis approach. The analysis of the data revealed that elderly family caregivers face many challenges in providing care, including social isolation, financial stress, and lack of access to formal care services. The caregivers also reported feeling overwhelmed and stressed, which affects their own health and well-being. Therefore, interventions that support family caregivers and provide them with resources and support are crucial to improve the quality of care for elderly family members in Lithuania.
Global Social Regulations of Domestic Work – the Case of Migrant Domestic Workers from Asia

While working relationships have undergone tremendous regulations in the past century, regulating domestic work is still in many ways difficult as Besides formal employment relationships there is a huge amount of (illegal) migrants and other ‘invisible’ persons engaged in informal (paid) domestic work. It is migrants who usually possess less knowledge of the language of their host country, as well as about their social rights, culture and other important information, that end up in vulnerable employment relationships. Migrants tend to work in less regulated and less monitored working sectors in particular if their residence status is not firm. These problems generate different forms and dimensions of discrimination across and within countries. This paper centres around the protection of domestic workers. It addresses the questions of how the concern to protect domestic workers has emerged in world society; and to what extent global actors attempt to establish social policy regulations at the national and regional level to address the social needs of domestic workers.

Solutions to these challenges cannot only come from nation states but are rather at the heart of global social policy. NGOs and INGOs have been involved in developing political measures and regulations to protect domestic workers. We are particularly interested in how the situation of domestic workers migrating from Asian countries such as Indonesia is described by global actors and in the policy recommendations they suggest.

We use qualitative data (documents), and a combination of global social policy, world society and international relations approaches to study the role and ideas of global actors in the framing of domestic workers’ issues. We seek to make contributions, to a better understanding of global policy mechanisms to protect domestic workers, and to help improve the theoretical and methodological tools to analyse social policy from a transnational perspective.

De l’Intention De Formulation d’Une Politique Nationale De Protection Sociale (PNPS) à Une Compilation D’Actions De Protection Sociale.

Pour améliorer la protection sociale des populations, le Burkina Faso a adopté en 2012 une politique nationale (PNPS). La présente recherche analyse sa formulation en s’appuyant sur la perspective de « policy design » (Howlett et Mukherjee, 2014).

Des données discursives et documentaires ont été collectées auprès de 36 répondants issus d’institutions nationales et internationales. L’analyse thématique inductive a orienté le processus de collecte et de traitement des données (Blais et Martineau, 2006; Paillé et Mucchielli, 2012).

Les résultats montrent que le processus de planification de la formulation n’a pas permis de conduire une réflexion sur le problème à résoudre, d’identifier les besoins spécifiques des bénéficiaires, d’évaluer la capacité des solutions pour choisir celles appropriées, donnant lieu au constat empirique du « non-design » ou de « non-formulation ». Il a plutôt conduit à une PNPS qui s’est résumée à un document dont le contenu tous azimuts rassemble toutes les actions possibles de protection sociale sans faire un arbitrage. Trois facteurs ont favorisé cette non-formulation : (1) le manque d’orientations gouvernementales claires pour guider les discussions; (2) le faible soutien ou volonté politique se traduisant par la faible implication des décideurs de haut niveau dans le processus; (3) les cabbage ors en désaccord avec les priorités de la PNPS jusqu’au 2012.

Les résultats montrent que le processus de planification de la formulation n’a pas permis de conduire une réflexion sur le problème à résoudre, d’identifier les besoins spécifiques des bénéficiaires, d’évaluer la capacité des solutions pour choisir celles appropriées, donnant lieu au constat empirique du « non-design » ou de « non-formulation ». Il a plutôt conduit à une PNPS qui s’est résumée à un document dont le contenu tous azimuts rassemble toutes les actions possibles de protection sociale sans faire un arbitrage. Trois facteurs ont favorisé cette non-formulation : (1) le manque d’orientations gouvernementales claires pour guider les discussions; (2) le faible soutien ou volonté politique se traduisant par la faible implication des décideurs de haut niveau dans le processus; (3) les acteurs nationaux avaient une méconnaissance conceptuelle et technique sur la protection sociale faisant recours aux conseils des organismes internationaux. L’annonce gouvernementale de jouer un rôle principal dans le processus de formulation relevait de la rhétorique. Dans ce contexte, d’autres visions et logiques pour guider les discussions; (2) le faible soutien ou volonté politique se traduisant par la faible implication des décideurs de haut niveau dans le processus; (3) les cabbage ors en désaccord avec les priorités de la PNPS jusqu’au 2012.

RC19-363.3
KAASCH, ALEXANDRA* (Bielefeld University)
KOCH, MARTIN (Bielefeld University)

RC15-287.7
KADOBAYASHI, MICHIKO* (Japan Women’s University)

The Transition of Cancer Tobyoki (Illness narrative) in Japan

In Japan illness narratives called “tobyoki” have been published actively, and among them cancer tobyoki account for half of them in number. Cancer tobyoki has been increasingly increased since 1980’s with the rise of survival number of cancer. In my study about 600 volumes of cancer tobyoki from 1960’s to the present, I examined the authors’ consciousness, the relation to the “truth-telling”, and the chronological change of the views of cancer in those memoirs. And I found the existence of the master narrative which symbolizes the era. Cancer tobyoki has been changing. That was caused by the change of the medical policy toward “truth-telling”, which was influenced by the flow of cancer treatment. This transition of the policy affected the view of cancer in society and patients’ consciousness, and changed the content of tobyoki. I classified cancer tobyoki published until around 2000 into three categories according the period as follows: (1) the period before 1980’s; (2) the latter half of 1980’s; “truth-telling” began. 3) the latter half of 1990’s, the rate of truth-telling rose. 4. around 2000, the “truth-telling” was generalized as a necessary information for patients and a lot of authors declared “symbiosis and coexistence” with cancer. After that the diversification of cancer tobyoki was seen for a while, and now one out of two people get cancer, and tobyoki has changed greatly. The authors try to grasp their situations as it is and face cancer. Most of writers are considering how to finish their lives even in the last stage of life. Tobyoki is the story of diseases, and thus composed of the personal experience and social or cultural factors. I am going to indicate the master narrative and mention about some factors of the transition.

RC40-96.2
KAGAWA, MEI* (Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo)

Declining Birth Rate and Changes in High School Opportunities in Japan

Maintaining opportunities in high school when the number of students is decreasing is challenging in many aspects. When education was expanding, the primary concern was to cope with the growing demand quantitatively. However, when education is being downsized, providing adequate education involves dealing with problems quantitatively as well as qualitatively. The challenge is to downsize education while guaranteeing equal opportunities for everyone. In other words, society has to offer a variety of programs that students want, while simultaneously shrinking them in size. How can this be accomplished? What can cause its failure? What kinds of problems can arise in the process? I focus on the changes in the high school structure in Japan, namely providers and programs offered, to answer this question.

The number of high school students in Japan has been decreasing over the past 25 years; the highest number was recorded in 1992; it then declined sharply to about 5 million in 2007. In 2016, despite the decline in student enrollments, public and private balance in terms of ratios remains unchanged. The reason for this is that the public-private high school cooperation council in most prefectures sets the permitted allocation of students in each sector. However, a change in the functions of the council is indicated in the coming years. Regarding the variety of programs, two changes can be pointed out. One is the decline in the number of public schools that offer vocational programs, especially in prefectures where the drop in student numbers is severe. The other is that the education contents that each school offers are diversified reflecting high school policy. We will discuss the consequences of these changes to the high school structure.

RC50-837.5
KAHANA, NETTA* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

The Beautiful Israelis: Volunteer Tourism As an Ethical Consumption in the Israeli Context

Volunteer tourism is part of the wider trend of ethical consumption, as it allows untrained tourists to assist disadvantaged communities around the world, and thus to express moral ideas via consumption. Although ethical consumption is a global phenomenon which is used by different social actors in varying social fields, volunteer tourism research focuses on European and North-American organizations and voluntour. This research examines moral conceptions in volunteer tourism in a non-European and non-North-American framework – the Israeli context. Since 2007, a number of volunteer organizations offer special volunteer programs for Israelis around the world. The research examines what volunteer tourism as a form of ethical consumption is organized beyond European and North-American society, and how the moral ideas which are embedded in this global phenomenon are integrated into the Israeli context.

An integrative methodological strategy of content analysis of the websites of all active organizations in the field, and in-depth interviews with volunteers is used. Results indicate that both the organizations and the volunteers ascribe local meaning to the global phenomenon of volunteer tourism. The organizations...
attribute both national (Israeli) and religious (Jewish) meaning to volunteering, and by doing so they showcase the moral aspects in volunteer tourism as an Israeli and Jewish matters. On the other hand, volunteers perceive volunteering as an expression of individual morality. Practicing ethical travel allows them to travelers. The study offers a powerful example of the ways in which volunteer tourism as ethical consumption is organized differently in a local context, due to the varying local meanings ascribed to the phenomenon.

RC30-545.8

KAIDA, LISA* (McMaster University)
FITZPATRICK, KATHLEEN (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

What Happens When Work and Family Spheres Are Reintegrated? Quantitative Analysis of Unpaid Housework Among Women Home-Based Workers in Canada

Since the 1970s, developed countries like Canada have witnessed a rise in women's home-based work as a result of economic restructuring and firms' flexibilization strategies. Although home-based work is touted by the media and businesses as an ideal arrangement for women to balance work and family, sociologists are critical of this upward trend as a re-integration of the sphere of work and the sphere of family. Qualitative research has explored the gendered consequences of home-based work and highlighted work/family challenges facing women home-based workers. However, a quantitative assessment on the work/family challenges of women home-based workers is limited to date. To address this gap, this paper quantitatively evaluates how the unpaid housework hours of women home-based workers compare with those of on-site workers and their male partner. We perform OLS regression and generalized decomposition analyses using data from the 2006 Census, the last Canadian census that asked about one's unpaid housework. We find women home-based workers spend seven hours per week more on housework than their counterparts who work on-site and are doing a greater share of housework in the couple than their on-site counterparts, suggesting home-based work reinforces the gender division of household work. While women home-based workers are also doing a greater share of unpaid housework in the couple than their on-site counterparts, which slightly helps reduce the gender division of household labor in the couple. Moreover, although 20-30% of the gaps in housework hours between women home-based and women on-site workers can be explained by the differences in their work-related and other observable characteristics, the gap persists, suggesting unmeasured characteristics such as traditional gender role attitude may play a role. Finally, we discuss the importance of re-instating the questions of unpaid housework activities in long-form Canadian Censuses.

RC34-621.19

KALBERG, STEPHEN* (Boston University)

World Views and Carrier Groups: An Interactive Dynamic in Weber's Works

Max Weber's term "tracks" ("Gleise") refer directly to a civilization's world view as established at its origin. This world view demarcates the "pathway" (parameters) along which a civilization's "ideas" develop. However, highly fragile, every world view requires carrier groups if to possess a viable impact. Yet these groups often assert an independent influence upon the world view; Weber rejects a linear unfolding. This interaction dynamic, with illustrations, stand at the center of this paper.

RC56-920.6

KALBERG, STEPHEN* (Boston University)

World Views and Carrier Groups: An Interactive Dynamic in Weber's Works

Max Weber's term "tracks" ("Gleise") refer directly to a civilization's world view as established at its origin. This world view demarcates the "pathway" (parameters) along which a civilization's "ideas" develop. However, highly fragile, every world view requires carrier groups if to possess a viable impact. Yet these groups often assert an independent influence upon the world view; Weber rejects a linear unfolding. This interaction dynamic, with illustrations, stand at the center of this paper.
RC48-801.17

KALE, SAMPAT* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences - Tuljapur Campus)

Accumulation through Dispossession and the Role of Non-Violent Social Movements in India

India is in transition and hence experiencing development paradox which has resulted in high complexities and contradictions with the advent of neoliberal state. This paper argues that the pathways of hegemonic development induced in formation of new class of dispossessed and marginalized sections of society. State has become an eminent domain, thus apex power leading violence in several parts of the country. This paper emphasizes issue of globalization of resources as a agenda of urban fringe, widespread displacement and land alienation of marginalized people. People are falling for real estates, industrialization, urbanization, modernization and swift economic growth and investments.

In recent years, peasants’ and workers movements have been resisting state led land acquisition. However, it has resulted in peaceful dissent to ongoing development paradigms. The contemporary movements are not just advocating the issues of displacement but giving alternatives to development and engaging state. This paper looks at regimes of dispossession and peasants’ opposition to Special Economic Zones (SEZ), Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and Maharahstra Samruddhi Expressway through empirical research. The struggle has primarily taken two forms; some have used violent methods to express resistance and some social movements have employed non-violent strategies of political activism to express their aspirations. In order to protect the rights over livelihood resources many social action groups, advocacy campaigns are engaging in non-violent struggles across the country. This paper argues that non-violent social movements have enhanced spirit of civic engagement, deepening democratic values of the Indian Constitution, Social Justice and Human Rights. It also stresses that the debates need to address policies towards substantive economic growth, elimination of inequalities, social exclusion and regional imbalances.

Date: September 12, 2017

RC22-405.3

KALER, AMY* (University of Alberta)
PARKINS, JOHN R (University of Alberta)

Acts of Faith: Belief as Skilled Work in International Christian Humanitarian Organizations

Philip Caputo’s acclaimed 2005 novel Acts of Faith depicted the travails of evangelical Christian organizations doing humanitarian relief work in what is now South Sudan. While Caputo, like most other observers, equates the “acts of faith” with the observable consequences of faith-motivated action, in this paper we argue that prior to and contemporary with those readily visible acts are more subtle acts of the cognitive and affective practices through which faith-motivated actors engage in “world-making and world-sustaining” activities of aligning personal experience in South Sudan and elsewhere with Christian belief in transcendent realities (Lynch 2013). We take our cue from Luhmann’s (2013) study of personal prayer as a skilled activity learned through social interaction and critical reflection. Our data come from interviews in 2015 with 30 self-identified evangelical Christian humanitarians from north America and Europe who are or have recently been working for emergency relief and development work in South Sudan. South Sudan serves as a limit case for faith-based humanitarianism because of the extreme volatility of the social and political situation. It also has an extensive history of international Christian movements. These interviews are supplemented by more recent interviews at the Canadian headquarters of faith-based Christian relief organizations and by analysis of the narrative cultural products of these organizations including blogs and YouTube videos. We attend to the stories people tell about themselves as faith-motivated subjects, with particular attention to the skilled work involved in personal and collective “acts of faith”.

RC13-248.3

KALERANTE, EVAGGELIA* (University of W. Macedonia)
NIKOLIDAKIS, SIMEON (E. College)

The Effects of Underhanded Economics on Education. Life Long Education Undermines One’s Right to One’s Leisure Time Disposal

Initially, we analyse the interdependence trends between economic imperatives and incentives in a capitalist system and educational approaches. We concentrate or indirectly controlled education within a routinized daily existence via the constant quest for “educational packages” necessary for job placement. A worker’s life is dominated by work insecurity imposed educational choices. Focus is shifted from following one’s interests to facing practical demands.

Gradually, unequal wealth distribution brings on unequal leisure time availability co-relating free time activities with profit making pursuits.

Also, we look into formal and informal educational methods within an evolving life-long education environment. Mechanics and strategies of entrapment of individuals by an economically motivated system of measuring success and progress at the expense of individually determined terms of happiness, self-satisfaction, and cultural exchange enjoyment.

Aspects of individual humanistic value deprivation leading into society’s humanistic denudement are exposed.

The individuals interconnection with society is emphasized, so as to reveal that a loss of free time constructively used to an individual’s pursuit, progressively leads to the degradation of the social and political experience. That is to say that beyond the surrender of the humanistic educational capital lies the enfeeblement of the political determinants of democracy.

As ideas and problematics partaking declines along with the social co-existence and acceptance of others, through solitaire traits in theoretic convictions in long life education as an investment in oneself, each one becomes an economic operative toward a rising social inequality destination.

Date: September 12, 2017

RC31-570.7

KALESHI, ENTELA* (Institute for Change and Leadership in Albania)

Effects of Migration on Poverty, Inequality, and Human Capital Formation in Albania

The fall of the communist regime in Albania in 1990 initiated a continuous wave of migration of Albanian population that it is still ongoing. The political and social instability, poor economic conditions and changes in government brought the largest flow in modern times and favored by cultural, linguistic and geographic proximity. Due to the low migration cost it was mainly directed to neighboring countries of Italy and Greece. Nowadays Albania has one of the world’s highest emigration rates, relative to its population, at -3.3 migrants per 1,000 people, and a total migrant population of more than 1.25 million in 2014.

Although during the last years it is observed an increase number of return migrants, Albanian citizens continued to migrate and it is observed an increase of the number during 2014, and the new trend now is requesting asylum in EU member states increased during 2014. According to EUROSTAT data show that 65,000 Albanians applied for asylum in 2015, 55,000 of them in Germany, half of them belong to the age group 18 – 34 years old, but 99 percent of Albanian asylum requests have been refused from European countries.

Due to the poor economic and living conditions in Albania, the labor market in Albania is still vulnerable and it affects the on-going migrant flows from Albania to the most developed labor markets of other countries. These migrant flows are directly linked with labor market development especially level of unemployment and poverty. They have a social development impact and poverty implications in several levels. At the individual level migrants benefit economically from their movements, having better employment opportunities and income; at the household level it reduces poverty and contributes positively to human capital formation, and better education and healthcare conditions, while at the national level it bring positive changes to the national economy.

Date: September 12, 2017

RC11-225.6

KALIDESS, RAJESWARI* (Dr.)

Elderly Caregiving in Indian Families - Changing Perspectives

India has 100 million people over the age of 65 and is expected to be by 16% of the population in 2040. In Indian culture giving care is considered as a highly important task and considered immoral and cruel to neglect the needs of one’s elders. Earlier care was given by the family, but on disappearance of joint families and mounting pressure from work it is leaving very little time for family members to care for the elderly. As support systems shrink families consider taking care of elderly as an added burden and this often leads to disputes between spouses. Eventually, the elders feel unloved and uncared for and unheard. The elderly have physical, financial, social, emotional needs and so on. Physical needs are like giving them a bath, clothing them, giving food and medicines at regular intervals, accompanying them for a walk and so on. Financial needs means arranging for their monthly expenditures, managing their bank accounts and other financial transactions. Emotional needs are like sparing time to listen to them even if it did or did not make sense, or making them feel useful by assigning tasks which they can perform. They also have their social needs like attending functions, visiting temples or travelling to new places. A sample of 120 caregivers in the families in Tamilnadu, India has been taken to identify the challenges faced by the caregivers in meeting the multiple needs of the elderly in their families. The results of the study showed that the surprising proportion of those caring for older adults are younger and there is a gender difference in the availability and provision of care to the older persons.

Date: September 12, 2017

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
History presents numerous examples of right-wing populism being the disease autocracies fall prey to. However, recently more and more democratic societies find themselves in danger of losing to the autocratic fears and aspirations. Anti-immigration, anti-elitism, racism and Islamophobia - are among some of the views and attitudes shared by large parts of population both in some democratic and in some autocratic societies nowadays. This study focuses on major individual-level political communication effects that contribute to the formation and growth of right-wing populism both in U.S. and Russia (as examples of divergent political and societal cases). Specifically, it addresses: (a) opinion formation and change, (b) cognitive, (c) perceptual, and (d) behavioral effects.

The study is based on a series of nation-wide representative opinion polls conducted in U.S. and Russia during the past 2 decades.

RC19-367.1
KAMIMURA, YASUHIRO* (Nagoya University)

Work-Life Balancing Effect of the Welfare States: Comparing Experiences in East Asian Cities

How mothers' and fathers' experiences of balancing work and child-rearing are influenced by the macro conditions such as labor market, welfare state, and culture? Focusing on the cases of Taiwan and Japan, with comparison to other advanced countries, this paper shows the welfare states decisively influence the quality of work-life balance and its demographic outcome. It is interesting to include the case of Taiwan where the rapid increase in female labor force participation has occurred without sufficient provision of formal childcare services. Various data from OECD family database, national statistics, as well as the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP2012) are examined together with interview data obtained in our field study in Taiwan (Taipei and Taichung) and Japan (Nagoya). International comparison is effectively combined with the city level observations. The main analytical findings are: (1) While female labor force participation correlates with fertility outcome in most advanced welfare states, there are some significant outliers like Taiwan, Greece, Spain, and Portugal, whose high participation is accompanied by low fertility. (2) Long working hours seem harmful for balancing work and child-rearing. In most advanced countries, less than 20% of mothers with babies work 40 hours a week, the rates exceed 50% in Taiwan and Portugal where the fertility rates are especially low. (3) Availability of formal childcare services matters. Enrolment rates of formal childcare roughly correlate with fertility of each country. Informal childcare such as that provided by grandparents, which is prevalent in Taiwan, cannot substitute the formal services in a societal level. These findings suggest that individualization without support of welfare state is not sustainable. This problem seems to be shared by some late-developing welfare states.

RC45-758.2
KAMIYAMA, HIDEKI* (Teikyo University)

A Marriage Market Model for Clarifying Factors Contributing to Declining Marriage Rates: A Consideration of the Two-Sex Problem

The rate of marriage in Japan has been declining since the 1970s. In recent years, a similar trend manifests itself in other East Asian countries. This paper predicates such a phenomenon on the schematic proposed by Coleman (1986). In an effort to clarify factors contributing to declining marriage rates, we need to control the (a) cognizance, (b) behavior, and (c) opinion of parental, teachers and others in the macro-level, where high participation is accompanied by low fertility. 2) Long working hours seem harmful for balancing work and child-rearing. In most advanced countries, less than 20% of mothers with babies work 40 hours a week, the rates exceed 50% in Taiwan and Portugal where the fertility rates are especially low. 3) Availability of formal childcare services matters. Enrolment rates of formal childcare roughly correlate with fertility of each country. Informal childcare such as that provided by grandparents, which is prevalent in Taiwan, cannot substitute the formal services in a societal level. These findings suggest that individualization without support of welfare state is not sustainable. This problem seems to be shared by some late-developing welfare states.

RC42-721.2
KAMENCHUK, OLGA* (The Ohio State University)


This paper attempts to clarify the true factors contributing to the decline in the marriage rate.
In the context of trans-national policymaking as well as the global knowledge economy (GKE), high-profile cases involving former Presidents and Prime Ministers, and senior public servants of Western governments engaged as experts/consultants for foreign governments and commercial interests raise questions about how political capital is traded in trans-national policy-making. This articulation of the field of international trade of political capital by looking at the ‘commercial lives’ of high level experts’ engaged in this emerging industry. We review the webpages of ten UK-based Think-Tanks in understanding their business, services they provide and the role of so-called ‘hired guns’ as brokers and negotiators of policy change in the global South and as agents of the ‘soft power’ of the states in which they were once employed. Informed by Bourdieu’s conceptual analysis of political capital we set out a research agenda on i) how political capital is traded internationally, and ii) how/why former political leaders and public servants of Western governments are getting involved in global trade of expertise.

RC28-514.20

KANAI, MASAYUKI* (Senshu University)

Emerging Effect of Mobility on Subjective Well-Being: Evidence from the SSM Surveys 1975 – 2015 in Japan

[Objectives]
The effect of social mobility on human behavior and psychology has been one of the classical issues in social stratification studies since Sorokin’s pioneering work. Subjective well-being is one of such consequences of social mobility, but empirical evidences between mobility and well-being have delivered mixed results so far. Nevertheless, some of the recent research have suggested the sign of increasing effects of mobility. Thus, this paper examines changes in the effect of mobility on well-being by comparing Japanese longitudinal data in these four decades.

[Methods]
Japanese national representative data from the SSM (Social Stratification and Social Mobility) surveys in every ten years from 1975 to 2015 were used. Well-being was operationalized by overall life satisfaction. As mobility experience, we focused on inter- and intra-generational moves in EGP class scheme. In addition to this traditional operationalization of mobility, we also employed the patterns of trajectories of respondents’ occupational status, which were extracted by sequence analysis with optimal matching. Ordered logit regressions of well-being to mobilities were conducted for the above five datasets.

[Results]
The effect of mobility experiences on subjective well-being has rapidly increased in the recent decade, which is consistent with the recent literature in other advanced economies. Intra-generational mobility, rather than inter-generational one, had remarkable effects on well-being in 2010’s. Besides, downward mobility instead of upward one had a significantly negative impact on one’s well-being. These findings suggest that policy intervention to prevent instability of occupational status and living arrangement should be further required.

[Discussion]
The merits of this research are (1) to track changes during forty years in the same society using reliable longitudinal data with national representative sample, and (2) to employ trajectory patterns as an indicator of intra-generational mobility, thanks to the full-fledged retrospective data on respondents’ occupational status in the SSM surveys.

RC24-453.4

KANAZAWA, KENTARO* (Shinshu University)

Environmental Injustice and Social Interrelationship: Examples from Illegal Logging Issues of Tropical Timber

For the past few dozen years, Japan has been the world’s largest importer of tropical timber. The high quality tropical timber from Southeast Asia is used as cheap furniture material, or as disposable formwork panels for concrete structures. The destruction of Asia’s tropical rainforests is partially due to the lavishness of Japanese people, and as a result indigenous people face the tragic fate of being deprived of places to live and means to make a living. This has been pointed out that the dichotomous framework that characterize the relationship between victimizers and victims (between the strong and the weak). With the accuracy of satellite observation data increasing, logging and deforestation suspected of being illegal has come to be covered in the news. If people perceive a need for measures to address illegal logging, will environmental injustices begin to be corrected?

This study focuses on the tropical timber producing area of Malaysia’s state of Sabah, and the consumption site of Japan by a “follow-the-thing-approach” to understand where the tropical timber comes from and where it goes. The data for this study is also based on the both participant observation and interviews. In the background to the various problems involved in illegal logging and timber trade becoming visible were the activities by NGOs. At the same time, we cannot overlook the actions over many years of the indigenous people who have continued to resist on the ground. In the EU, the United States, and Australia, laws to prevent the distribution of illegally logged timber are already enforced. Japan’s legal system has developed accordingly. However, a question mark still remains in its effectiveness. It is necessary to look into the victimizers/victims relationships and its mechanisms in illegal logging issues.

RC15-282.16

KANEDO, MASAHIKO* (National Defense Medical College)

Strategies of Health Care Functions in Japan: An Application of Parsons’ Theory

This presentation analyzes the strategies of health care functions, especially primary care function, in Japan, using Parsons’ discussion of control modes (symbolic generalized media).

Japan’s public health care insurance basically adopts the free access system, which we can consult any physician in clinic or hospital with the insurance card. Many patients go to hospital with many physicians at the first visit, so that hospitals are crowded with patients. The government and health care providers have recently introduced the various measures that encourage people to have their family physician.

Firstly, the government has introduced the control strategies using medical fees. Since 2016, patients have had to pay extra fees whenever they go to large hospitals at the first visit. This control strategy is inducement (money). Secondly, Japan Medical Association, which is the professional organization of physicians in Japan, started the three years training program to improve primary care ability for practitioners in 2016. Practitioners get the certification after taking this program. It is expected that patients admit the primary care ability of practitioners with the certification and go to them instead of hospitals at the first visit. This control strategy is a kind of persuasion (influence).

Inducement and persuasion are positive sanctions in the Parsons’ paradigm while coercion (power) and activation of commitments (generalization of commitments) are negative sanctions. Coercion and activation of commitments have not been introduced yet. Therefore, positive sanctions are the control strategies which are likely to be introduced.

RC25-475.2

KANERVA, JULIA* (University of Turku)

Science-Policy Discourse on Climate Change: A Critical View on Dominant Regimes of Truth

This paper presents a critical analysis of the role of discourse in understanding and acting on climate change. The investigation is dedicated to finding explanations for controversy and inaction that continue to characterise societal responses to scientific information on climate change. This problem is not limited to the characterization of mobility, we also employed the patterns of trajectories of respondents’ occupational status, which were extracted by sequence analysis with optimal matching. Ordered logit regressions of well-being to mobilities were conducted for the above five datasets.

[Discussion]
The merits of this research are (1) to track changes during forty years in the same society using reliable longitudinal data with national representative sample, and (2) to employ trajectory patterns as an indicator of intra-generational mobility, thanks to the full-fledged retrospective data on respondents’ occupational status in the SSM surveys.

RC24-449.3

KANG, SOYUN* (Seoul National University)

From a Fisherman to a Migrant: The Devastating Impact of Saemangeum Project on Life of a Fisherman

Since 1991, the coastline of western part of Korean peninsula has been altered by one of Korean national land development projects named Saemangeum Reclamation Development Project. The project consists of mega-sized sea wall construction and land reclamation. It was seriously criticized for a lack of
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RC44-741.3

KAO, ANDI* (Cornell)

Labor Law Reform in Taiwan: At the Intersection of Emancipation and Decommodification Movements

The Kuomintang (KMT) enacted sweeping pro-labor reforms to the legal framework governing labor relations in Taiwan in 2011. The revisions entered into force on 2011-01-21 when the pro-business KMT controlled both executive and legislative bodies, but also at a time when other governments across the globe were passing anti-labor legislation and austerity measures to counter the financial crisis of 2008. The KMT's legal reforms were characterized by the celebratory accounts of the embattled KMT as a pro-labor party and its commitment to promoting labor rights and protecting workers' rights.

Scholars have largely adopted a historical institutionalist framework to explain the passage of the reforms. According to this perspective, both major parties battled to secure key electoral support by implementing progressive revisions to Taiwan's anachronistic labor laws. Intense electoral competition after the end of martial law in 1987, in particular, created avenues for incorporating working class interests into formal political processes.

A broadly Polanyian framework, however, provides greater analytical clarity to the passage of the 2011 revisions. In this article, I argue that the KMT enacted the series of reforms to deflect worker demands to employers, undermine opposition to negotiations with the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), and substantiate the party's claim to be an equal stakeholder in democratization despite persisting anti-democratic institutions and practices associated with the party. Viewed in a broader socio-historical perspective, the pro-labor 2011 reforms ironically helped to both facilitate an expanding neoliberal policy regime and subdue emancipatory demands associated with Taiwan's 'dual transition' from authoritarian state corporatism to electoral democratic neoliberalism. With a broad cross-section of social groups suspicious of cross-Strait economic negotiations, implementing reforms to decommmodify labor was designed to placate and fragment political opposition while simultaneously defusing emancipatory demands and safeguarding the core tenets of neoliberalism.

RC33-598.2

KAPPELHOF, JOHANNES* (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP)

DAGEVOS, JACO* (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP)

MAAT, JANINE* (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP)

Surveying Syrian Refugees in the Netherlands

The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP has a longstanding tradition of conducting both qualitative and quantitative research among ethnic minorities, migrants and refugees (see for example, Dagevos & Gisberts, 2007; Dourleijn et al., 2011; Gisberts & Dagevos, 2009; Huijnk, Gisberts & Dagevos, 2014). As a result, it has accumulated extensive methodological knowledge and experience in conducting research among such hard-to-survey populations (e.g., Kappelhof, 2015).

In 2016, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP was asked by the Dutch ministries of Social Affairs and Employment, and Security and Justice to conduct a study among refugees –mainly from Syria- who received a (temporary) residence permit in 2015 as a result of being designated refugee status. The aim of the study is to map and monitor their socio-economic and socio-cultural integration for a period of five years as well as observe changes. This study includes the use of registry data sources, a longitudinal survey with two measurements, a survey among their children and qualitative research.

This paper discusses the currently existing body of research on online disconnection, also often referred to as voluntary non-use of technology or media refusal. It provides a mapping over this rapidly growing field of research based on scholars' sources across disciplines. It does so, by pointing out two main logics that research on technology non-use and digital disconnection has been pursuing so far. The first one is the utility logic, where non-use is perceived mostly as deficiency and social problem. The second one is the networked logic that emphasizes the socio-cultural significance of media refusal as a response to dominant normative discourses on connectivity. Following the latter logic, the article highlights six main rationales why research on disconnection is worth developing further. First, because it challenges the hegemonic ideas about technology, progress and the primacy of usage. Second, because it has the potential to reveal the dark aspects of online engagement, such as cyberbullying and privacy violation. Third, it points to disconnection as socially embedded and flexible over time. Fourth, research on disconnection goes beyond the rhetoric of novelty, progress, self-control and self-empowerment and fifth, by emphasizing the materiality of the digital it has the potential to address the politics of social media. Lastly, it points towards various forms of media resistance, such as digital detox, slow media movement and others.

Finally, the paper argues for an expanded critical research agenda on this topic and some directions for critically-oriented and sociologically informed research are outlined along theoretical and methodological challenges that might arise along the way.

RC05-110.2

KAPTANI, EIRINI* (Open University)

REYNOLDS, TRACEY (University of Greenwich)

EREL, UMIT (Open University)

O'NEILL, MARGARET (York University)

Migrant Women Creatively Intervening in Policies and Practices of Social Exclusion: A Participatory Arts and Social Research Project

Migrant women creatively intervening in policies and practices of social exclusion: A Participatory Arts and Social Research Project
The researcher has found that, the number of aged person is increasing. The numbers of people living away due to work and the problems of aging widowhood are also increasing considerably. The home for aged is the last alternative. The adult group faces many problems too, and their needs must also be understood in financial and social terms.

**RC41-711.4**

**KARADE, SUJATA** (Smt. C.B. Shah Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Sangli, Maharashtra, India: 416416)

**Women and Domestic Violence in India: Sociological Perspective.**

Violence against women and girls is very high in the present world. Any kind of violence in any form is a violation of their human rights which often causes due to the lack of protest and easy submission in and out of the house. Many researchers have found that, in Indian culture, since the very early periods, women as a group have been dominated by men. Their status in the family and society has been low. Everett Jana Matson has identified five specific factors responsible for the low status of women in India, which are Hindu religion, caste system, joint family system, Islamic rule and British colonialism. The values of Hinduism held that males were superior to females and this practice is still continued.

The main problem is that, the importance of the domestic work has been totally ignored in society. Domestic violence is a behavioral problem which is related to the emotional, psychological and physical aspects. It is observed that, a person who is in an intimate relationship tends to control the other on the bases of gender. India has a long social tradition of having male dominance over women. In the context to the dominant family structure, it becomes a system in the household wherein the father dominates the whole family. Domestic violence includes harassment, maltreatment, cruelty and even the threat at assault intimidation.

This study focuses on gender based disparity in family relationship especially, the dominance overpowered by man. The researcher has selected the cases of domestic violence in the court of Sangli district and total sample size is 50 and the researcher has used purposive sample method and analyzed the cases from the legal and sociological perspectives.

**WG05-943.3**

**KARADE, JAGAN** (Shivaji University, Kolhapur)

**Urban Poor in India: A Case Study of Kolhapur City**

India is the second most populous country in the world. Of this, 467 million individuals constitute India’s workforce. Among this only 7 percent engaged in the ‘formal sector’ is entitled to social security benefits. The coverage does not extend to the overwhelming majority (93%) of the workforce engaged in the unorganized sector. For a workforce that is so large and highly scattered, Trade unions and membership organizations have a vital role to play in social protection of workers. As per the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 2009-10, the total employment in the country was of 46.5 crore comprising around 2.8 crore in the organized and the remaining 43.7 crore workers means 93% of the total workforce has been engaged in the unorganized sector. Out of these workers in the unorganized sector, there are 24.6 crore workers employed in agricultural sector, about 4.4 crore in construction work and remaining in manufacturing and service.

Therefore, the Government of India has made various acts but the coverage does not extend to the workforce of those are engaged in the unorganized sector. Though this section is so large, it is highly scattered and therefore, first step to access social security is to organize and unite them. The present scenario does not apply only to India but other developing countries also.

Therefore, this research paper focuses on 120 urban poor who are working in the unorganized sector and live under the poverty line and consequently are living in the slum area. The existing structure of the slums in Kolhapur City indicates that there are forty declared slums and sixteen slums are unauthorized. Out of these, eight slums have been selected on cluster method and the researcher has found that, they do not any social security.

**RC41-711.3**

**KARADE, JAGAN** (Shivaji University, Kolhapur)

**Violence Against Elder in the Middle South Asia: A Case Study of Pune, India**

In India, the aged section of the population assumes greater significance since the last few decades. The growth of industrialization and migration to cities and immigration have deeply affected ingrained values and norms in society. In India, social prescription and codes of conduct have assigned an honored status to aged person. The 20th century has also witnessed the widespread urbanization in the industrialized countries of Europe, North America and Japan. This trend is gradually spreading to the Third world countries too. The new industrial structure, along with the political and social value system together alters the social structure of society drastically. In the developing countries like India, rapid economic and social changes are eroding traditional status, roles as well as support structures for the old people. Every society and culture attaches different social meanings in different chronological age grades. Despite the myriad changes in the family relationships in urban areas, the Indian family system is still very resilient. There are many changes in intergenerational relationships too.

In this paper, the researcher has analyzed 20 elderly persons who are living in Pune, Maharashtra. Pune city is marked for its educational facilities, industry and information and technology as well as western culture. It is also known for its versatile cultural activities like classical music, spirituality, theatre, sports and literature. These activities and job opportunities attract migrants and students from all over India and abroad.
pattern utterly without meaning and context, informatic objects become meaningful, and thus ideological, when they are displayed to the operator as signifiers. Secondly, the transcoding between information and signs within the machine is governed by algorithms which ultimately control and limit the human operator's access and interaction, forming the second ideological aspect of digital media and gaming. It follows that persuasive gaming practices include not only the deconstruction of the meaningful/ideological content of games, but also transgressions of the protocols by which this meaningful content is made available to the user.

The aim of this paper is to explore persuasive digital gaming practices by offering a reading of Hayles's semiotics of virtuality and Alexander R. Galloway's concepts of *gamic act* and *Protocol* in the light of Mikhail Bakhtin's elaboration of signs and ideology. In the scope of this paper, the notion of subversiveness is taken as subversion of ideology, and ideology's relation to semiotics and informatics is formulated drawing from Bakhtin's views on the ideological character of signs and Galloway's concept of Protocol as a mode of control in decentralized societies.

RC21-383.2

**KARAMUK, GUMEC** (University College London)

*Building Resilience: Learning from the Court Cases Related to Regeneration Schemes in London and Istanbul*

This paper addresses the place of courts in providing a contestation over regeneration schemes that result in dispossession of homes and jobs in London and in Istanbul, and their potential in reconfiguring resilience through the participation of the civil society. While the instrumentality of law in underpinning the legal framework for the formulation of policies ultimately structuring and planning, the disengagement of the government has been widely acknowledged (Newman/Thurnley 2002), its impact as a channel to challenge spatial decisions made by authorities has been gaining special prominence (Sheppard et al. 2017). This is also highlighted by a globally shared assumption that indicates a universal "judicialisation of politics", since an intensifying recourse to judicial remedies is undertaken by those who are excluded from the politics of spatial arrangements (Bahn, Sheppard et al. 2017). While the political economy literature explores this exclusion related to the increasing non-transparent practices accompanied with the financialization of cities, learning from spatial conflicts that found their way to court shed light on the strategic use of knowledge and information in the legal form by various actors, which might substantiate the claim for public interest and therefore resilience (Holston 2007, Valverde 2003). In that vein, the paper will observe court cases related to regenerations that have been taking place in Medicyekhoy, Istanbul and Vauxhall Nine-Elms, London, in the hope to offer a different but crucial perspective that might contribute to wider debates on how spatial justice can be established. Paying attention to the different configuration of actors in the legal setting and different administrative and legal systems, the paper aims to elucidate a shared spatiality of the uneven (under)development represented in the legal arena, as an effort motivated by the latest theoretical and methodological works pursuing the aim of making urban studies "more global" (Robinson 2015).

RC36-648.4

**KARATZOGIANI, ATHINA** (University of Leicester)

**MATTHEWS, JACOB** (Paris 8)

*Platform Activists: Competing or Reiterating Dominant Social, Cultural Forms and Material Relations of Production?*

This research focuses on "commons", "collaborative", and "sharing" platforms and asks whether by introducing new ideological-material productions, they are competing or reiterating dominant economic social forms and material relations of production. For the relation between the material and the ideological realms Garnham (1979) uses a 3-level declension: a. material relations of production, b. social forms of these relations of production (as in the capitalist "economic" form of waged labour and, c. cultural forms of these relations of production. This type of analysis examines intermediation platforms as producers of material relations of production, social forms, and cultural (ideological) forms. In particular, it interrogates how digital intermediation platforms are positioned in relation to (and feed into) the discourses of the "commons" and the "collaborative economy". Here, we are discussing Garnham's hypothesis that the more autonomous a cultural form is with regard to the social form and the relations of production themselves, the less effective it is (either for opposing them or for re-enforcing them). In other words, we are approaching the problem of the low effectivity of many oppositional cultural products and discourses and the stronger effectivity of discourses that "cling" to the social forms of capitalist exploitation and the material relations of production that these are based upon. Empirically, we draw from follow-ups that subjective work carried out between 2015 and 2017 in Barcelona, Paris and Berlin, with over thirty players from varied institutional settings, from platforms representatives (such as Uber, Airbnb and crowdfunding sites), sharing economy watchdogs, to platform cooperativists, public players, commons-oriented alternative governance groups, as well as digital activists and artists.

RC42-724.4

**KÄRGELE, KATHARINA** (Goethe University Frankfurt)

*Is Destructive Obedience a Matter of Social Identity? an Empirical Investigation of Professional Identification Being a Predictor of Destructive Obedience at the Workplace*

Milgram's obedience studies (Milgram, 1963) are usually understood as demonstrating people's willingness to perpetrate atrocities on authoritarian orders (e.g. Zimbardo, 1999). In recent years, however, a new stream of research is growing, that takes on a social identity perspective on social influence. Therefore, obedience is expected to depend on the extent to which individuals identify themselves with the parties confronting them, i.e. the authority, ingroup, and outgroup (e.g. Reicher, Haslam & Smith, 2012).

The present study expanded on this viewpoint by applying the social identity model of deindividuation effects (Reicher, 1987). Thus, it was suggested that obedient behavior at the workplace can be explained by social identification processes promoted by deindividuation manipulations. Focusing on destructive obedience it was assumed that uniformed employees are more likely to follow such commands than non-uniformed employees.

The conducted partly participatory mixed methods research design includes semi-structured interviews as well as an experimental role-play conducted within the Swiss Armed Forces, a German university hospital, a German correctional facility and the police force of one German federal state.

Summing up, an interdependence of social identity and obedience at the workplace was uncovered. Besides, according to the theoretical framework, being uniformed proved to strengthen the degree of professional identification as well as organizational identification. Nevertheless, the role of the uniform differed between the four organizations, indicating that the process of social identification is determined by factors specific for the respective organization.

Against the background of a majority of participants reporting an unquestionable willingness to follow destructive commands at the workplace, the high topicality of obedience studies is shown.

[1] Destructive obedience is defined as following an order that is either illegal or falls into a regulatory grey area or causes moral scruples.

RC33-601.4

**KÄRGELE, KATHARINA** (Goethe University Frankfurt)

*Organizations' Alleged Fear of Being Publicly Blamed for Sensitive Issues – an Insurmountable Challenge? a Critical Reflection Exemplified By the Investigation of Destructive Obedience in Public Institutions*

Destructive obedience[1] in organizational settings is a sensitive issue, often attracting media attention and public interest, especially if tabooed and moral values are at stake. In general, research on sensitive issues posing a risk for an organization's or individual's reputation is challenging. However, with regard to field access and productive long-term research cooperations. Thus, this contribution discusses one of the causes for this, namely organizations' alleged fear of being publicly blamed.

The illustrating research project aimed at uncovering whether social identity is a predictor of destructive obedience in organizations by conducting semi-structured interviews and an experimental role-play within public corporations and agencies in Germany.

Despite the successful agreement on the research cooperation, the research project was steadily doomed to failure. The reason for that was a continuous subtext of an alleged fear of being publicly blamed which, among other things, came up by negotiating the existence of both destructive orders and blind obedience, often referring to the end of Nazi Germany.

Subsequently, the research process was subject to strict organizational governance, causing a series of problems. Interview partners have, for example, been directed to draw a positive image of their organization and to negotiate the existence of rigid hierarchies. Further, the access to interview partners was limited to a very small number of carefully chosen employees and research ethics were also regarded. In order to overcome the challenges that occurred, the methodological approach was extended by participatory research methods. The adequacy of this solution will be discussed just as alternative approaches and further (unforeseen) challenges.

The outlined field experience calls for strategies encouraging the collaboration of research and practice.

[1] Destructive obedience is defined as following an order that is either illegal or falls into a regulatory grey area or causes moral scruples.

RC44-752.5

**KARIM, ALIA** (York University)

*Indigenous Peoples’ Wage Labour and Engagement in the Canadian Labour Movement*
Critical scholarship about Indigenous peoples’ social movements in Canada tends to focus on the colonial-state denial of Indigenous rights to traditional lands, water and natural resources. However, little is known about Indigenous peoples who have performed wage labour and their engagement in labour movements. Many scholars assume that Indigenous peoples were irrelevant to the development of Canada’s emergent industrial economy after the fur trade, but thousands of Indigenous men, women, and children, turned to wage labour when they were faced with land dispossession. In the West Coast, for example, Indigenous peoples worked in virtually every commercial resource industry as wage labourers, or as independent owner-operators. This presentation will focus on the crucial role of Indigenous wage labour in Canada’s economic development, and Indigenous workers’ activism through unions and Indigenous-led organizations, such as the Native Brotherhood of B.C. I will also bring attention to challenges in the Canadian labour movement regarding the racist constructions of Indigenous peoples as “primitive” and “lazy”, the positioning of Indigenous cultures as incompatible with industrial labour (despite the evidence of Indigenous workers’ widespread labour participation), the belief that Indigenous concerns remain separate from, and less important than, non-Indigenous workers’ struggles, and industrial development and employment conflicts involving contemporary Indigenous land claims.

RC44-750.4

KARIM, ALIA* (York University)

The Fight for $15 and Fairness and Push Back Against Right-Wing Populism

Workers in Ontario have experienced decades of austerity measures designed to promote “flexibility” and competitiveness, and to reduce government expenditures and redesign labour laws and policies. But after two years of organizing in the Fight for $15 and Fairness, a campaign to raise the provincial minimum wage to $15 an hour and demand better working conditions, the Ontario Liberal Party made a promise to enact the $15 minimum wage and progressive labour law reforms. This campaign, along with the preceding Fight for $15 movement in the U.S., has renewed the struggle for decent work by raising class demands and uniting workers across sectors in a manner unprecedented in recent decades. Of key importance in the fight for $15 and Fairness was the campaign’s response to Ontario’s business lobby and right-wing groups. These groups flooded mainstream media with false claims that raising the minimum wage will result in increased inflation, catastrophic job loss, automation, and growing debt. On the ground, immigrant workers and workers of colour have not only challenged these economic discourses but also intersecting issues of racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia that they experience in their workplaces and communities. This presentation will give an overview of past and current minimum wage campaigns in Ontario strategically aimed at building workers’ confidence to overcome right-wing populist discourses justifying low-wage work and perpetuating racism.

RC05-123.4

KARIM, SAKEEF* (McGill University)
MARSHALL, ZACHARY* (McGill University)

Multiculturalism, Anti-Racism and Neighbourhood Ecology in Canada

The rising tide of revanchist nationalism—buoyed by a fear that the hallowed walls of civilization will collapse under the weight of unfettered diversity—has served as an endogenous shock to political systems the world-over. Yet, while anti-immigrant sentiment has surged in most industrial nations, it is comparatively rare in Canada; indeed, 82% of Canadians believe that immigrants benefit the economy, and 54% view multiculturalism as an important cultural symbol (Environics Institute, 2015). Given the popularity of multiculturalism, relative absence of far-right radicalism (since the dissolution of the Reform Party of Canada), and a sizeable foreign-born population, it’s worth wondering if multiculturalism—independent of other explanatory factors—functions as a bulwark against anti-immigrant sentiment in Canada; if it does, we must consider why racial disparities dependent of other explanatory factors—functions as a bulwark against anti-imperialism—served as an endogenous shock to political systems the world-over. Yet, while walls of civilization will collapse under the weight of unfettered diversity—has triggered a re-imagining of what might be possible in a reconfiguring of the current educational landscape. In these ways my paper demonstrates the import of “delinking” from the “colonial matrix of power” (Mignolo, p.8-9, 2011) through the implementation ‘best practices’ in childhood pedagogy. I conduct this analysis in order to reveal how our education system remains rooted in a colonialism that impacts our youngest learners through process of exclusion and/or conditional inclusion. Further, I consider how both the study of dysconscious racism and ableism offer fruitful possibilities to mutually contribute to a re-imagining of what might be possible in a reconfiguring of the current educational landscape. In these ways my paper demonstrates the import of “delinking” from the “colonial matrix of power” (Mignolo, p.8-9, 2011) through the implementation ‘best practices’ in childhood pedagogy. I conduct this analysis in order to reveal how our education system remains rooted in a colonialism that impacts our youngest learners through process of exclusion and/or conditional inclusion. Further, I consider how both the study of dysconscious racism and ableism offer fruitful possibilities to mutually contribute to a re-imagining of what might be possible in a reconfiguring of the current educational landscape.
This presentation concerns so-called Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs), which are supposed to have a major share in Organised Crime for their participation in drug traffic, human trafficking, sexual exploitation and violent crime. It presents how states address this cross-border crime by conjoint measures. Most recently the European Union set up an innovative kind of regulatory and punitive measures which allows to circumvent the trial court and thus the presumption of innocence. Being dependent on arbitrary decision based on sole discretion the envisaged measures may be used in a twofold way: in order to prevent dangers for public order or being misused in order to discriminate an unpleasant subculture.

Due to non-compliance to the overall society’s values the bikers’ subculture becomes stigmatised by authorities while not every Biker is criminal. One has to differentiate even in this setting which seems to be strongly adherent to violence and crime due to its norms and values based on a specific image of masculinity, honour and hierarchy. That’s why discretionary power is a thin line between preventing criminal associations from (mis-)use of legal assets and harassing a disaffectionate subculture when employing these so-called “Administrative Premia” without a judicial process proving the perpetrator’s guilt.

Focusing on the point, where power, violence and justice converge the responsible political agenda setters, their operating principles and the aims of their policies shall be identified. A review of the UE’s methods and their outcomes should be presented as well as critical reflection on the undersized evaluation period: scheduled too narrow to the policy’s implementation, it precludes taking into account the time-delay of problems which are yet to come.

Since the potential punishment depends on an individual’s assessment being non-transparent, vaguely defined by legal acts, barely reproducible and thus being vulnerable to appeal and contestation, differentiation remains of key importance.

RC29-532.6
KARPNISKI, VIKTOR* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hannover)
The Thin Line Where Tackling Organised Crime Ends and Discrimination of Deviant Subcultures Begins

The gender wage gap in Poland is among the lowest in OECD countries, and identities of young people on the Arabic peninsula have never been tied exclusively to the comparatively young nation states of the region: tribes, sects, religions and families have played and continue to play instrumental roles in defining identity and are now partly complemented, partly challenged by transnational mobility and digital arenas. A series of independent youth surveys across the region, initiated in 2017 and set to continue until 2020, explores how senses of belonging of young people are shifting on the peninsula. It is the first time that young people are surveyed independently in the region, bringing the voice of young people to policy and research.

That the first of these youth surveys in the region was conducted in Kuwait, surveying more than 5,000 young people in the first half of 2017 and discussing key findings with more than 500 young people in focus groups in the second half of 2017. This contribution will use the qualitative and quantitative data from the survey and focus groups to explore how young people’s layers of identity and senses of belonging are changing in Kuwait, and which new forms of youth activism and participation are emerging in response to and reflecting these changes in the country.

RC34-623.1
KARSTEN, ANDREAS* (Youth Policy Labs)
EHMES, SVEN (Youth Policy Labs)
The Politics of Poetry on the Arabic Peninsula

While responses to the Arab Spring differed across the Arabic Peninsula, the hereditary regimes of the region did their best to ensure that protest were stilled in the moment rather than become a movement. 7 years on, young people’s impatience with the status quo and desire for — not necessarily revolutionary — change becomes palpable once more, in particular through music and poetry.

This contribution will present and explore anonymised examples of songs and poems of young people across the region, showcasing how criticism and activism are being expressed in music and poetry. The examples were collected offline at a series of underground and public poetry slams and concerts across the peninsula by the authors, who are based in the region for a series of independent youth surveys, and online on the regionally leading social media platforms, Instagram and Snapchat.

RC01-38.3
KASEARU, KAIRI* (University of Tartu)
TRUUSA, TIILA-TRIN (University of Tartu)
The Risk Factors of Attrition Among Estonian Conscripts

Conscription has been abolish in many countries; however, changes in the security environment and recruitment needs have brought the question of conscripts back on to the table. Conscript has its pros and cons from different perspectives – societal and individual. An indicator of the effectiveness of conscription is the attrition rate during the service period. Based on data from an Estonian Conscript Surveys (i and ii), we estimate the risk of attrition among draftees during the service (8 or 11 months). The surveys were carried out in 2017 and 2018 among conscripts who were drafted during this time period. The first survey had three waves: in the beginning of service, in the fifth month of service, and at the end of service. The second survey had two waves: in the beginning of service and at the end of service. We apply multivariate survival analysis (Cox proportional hazards regression) to estimate the effect of sociodemographic characteristics, attitudes and experiences during the service on attrition. Although the official reasons for being discharged from service are related to health problems, our analysis shows that there is a range of other contributing factors. Conscript attrition is also related to attitudes and the conscript’s degree of military readiness.

RC18-344.3
KASI, ESWARAPPA* (Department of Tribal Studies, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University)
Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups and Affirmative Action Policies of the State

India is a home to the number of tribal communities and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are one among them. Post-colonial state has initiated number of development programmes as part of the affirmative action for the benefit and upliftment of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India. Further, Government has set up a committee and asked the committee to study about their social, economic and political conditions. Further, there are numerous studies on the living conditions of the PVTGs and in order to have a holistic understanding of their livelihoods, an empirical study was conducted among the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of Central India. The study largely depends on primary data gathered from an ethnographic fieldwork. The secondary data is collected from the published sources of books, journals, documents of the state and central governments and unpublished sources.
In the U.S. some of the States have Aid in Dying Law. Pioneer is Oregon, where Death with Dignity Act had passed in 1997. Washington State was followed in 2008, and also in Vermont where they had passed in 2014. These three States are different from the euthanasia in Europe because that the patients take lethal medications for themselves after physicians prescribed. Oregon and Washington States disclose the patients’ data submitted by the physicians as annual reports on website. These reports say that typical patients’ profile is Caucasian, high educated, suffering from cancers, and living in urban area.

The purpose of this paper is to show the conflicts for the supporters of patients who had prescribed lethal medications under this law. The reason why to choose these three States as research targets is to pass this law before the turning point, which means that 29-years-old woman, Brittany Maynard, who had advocated for the legislation by using social media collaborating with national organization, Compassion & Choices.

Quantitative data was collected by in-depth interview on August in 2016 and 2017. Research targets are executive directors, prescribed physicians and support volunteers in these three States.

Comparative content analysis brought us some insights in terms of conflicts when they support. Firstly they had a payment conflict, which means whether the patients can apply to use state insurance in order to get lethal medication. Secondly they had conflict on physical pain, because ironically some patients had severe physical pain after taking medication. Thirdly they have philosophical conflict sandwiched between the personal value and the organization one. Forth conflict is the gap between the patients themselves and their family members, or the gap among their family members. Fifth one is that they notice spiritual conflict which is related to existential anxiety for the patients.

KATO, GENTARO* (Otemon Gakuin University)

Arranging the Identity As “Communication Disorder”

This presentation focuses on the “communication disorder” in a unique usage among Japanese young people. They often say, for example in a case of self-introduction, “I’m commu-sho.” Commu-sho is an abbreviated word from communication shop and they use the word very casually. Shogo means a physical obstacle or a kind of barrier; it also includes disability or handicap. Commu-sho originally indicates real disorders: talking too much to ignore the surroundings, breaking human relations because of their irascibility. Almost all of those who call themselves as commu-sho, however, does not have any experiences of medical or psychiatric diagnostics. They just feel that they may be shy especially to the unfamiliar person and may have a bit difficulty on expressing their intentions. It can often be seen that Japanese young people sort out a person as a template character, for example, earnest, idiot, incompetence, healing and so on. They are typical characters in animations and games. Young people play the character in their everyday life as they are recognized and they think that the feature of the typical character is their own personal identity. Identifying as communication disorder can be seen as a version of the characterizing. Actually, commu-sho also often appears in many animations. In the contemporary society, the contingency of reaction in a communication is increasing so that young people try to make it simple on setting some typical characters that have already been seen in media. In other words, arranging their identity can be the reduction of complexity on a symbolic interaction. Setting templates can stabilize the reaction and the expectation of the next reaction and it can also reduce unnecessary troubles and unnecessary clarification processes. Typical characters are valuable both to recognize the other and to identify the self and make presentations of self.

RC25-470.6

KATO, MICHIKO* (Rikkyo University)

Conflict and Expertise of Volunteer Probation Officers in Their Treatment Practices As “Civilians”: Focusing on the Establishment and Development Phase of Offender Rehabilitation System in Japan

In recent years, the prevention of re-offending and juvenile delinquency is regarded as one of the important issues for “establishing the safest country” in Japanese criminal justice policy. In addressing this issue, the volunteer probation officers(VPOs) who are community members are given an important role as an important role as an important role as a way to work with non-violent offenders, and to encourage reintegration in cooperation with probation officers who are civil-service workers and have specialized knowledge and skills for treatment of offenders. One of the characteristics of probation in Japan is that the way of treatment practices is different from the VPOs. This presentation discusses conflicts and expertise of VPOs in their treatment practices as “civilians”, focusing on the treatment practices of the VPOs in the 1950s and 1960s, which is in the process of establishing and developing the offender rehabilitation system. In analysis, journal articles written about treatment practices of VPOs are examined. This journal is made for a person who are interested in offender rehabilitation and particularly VPOs are supposed to be the main readers. The journal includes such things as required knowledge, view of treatment and how to deal with difficult cases. As a result of
the analysis, it shows that the journal has become a place for accumulation of "experiences" beyond provision of "knowledge" about treatment, and it played a role as a "practical community." In addition, it can be pointed out that treatment practices tend towards one direction centralised to respond to society's eyes to offenders and juvenile delinquents. However, on the other hand, it also reveals the diversity of treatment by VPOs, such as trying to improve the lives of the probationer with utilizing the resources available.

RC11-232.5

KATZ, STEPHEN* (Department of Sociology, Trent University)

Livable Longevity: Remaking Survivorship in Old Age

This paper explores the relationship between biomedical life extension and the cultural field of longevity as a livable old age. As more older people are treated for health conditions that challenge the traditional limits of human life, new characterizations and expectations of surviving populations are emerging. The promise of longevity has deep historical roots in earlier 'prolongation' and 'rejuvenation' movements, as well as within science fiction and fantasy literature, and the utopian fascination with exotic centennarians. However, only in the last century between 1900 and 2000 has the dramatic increase in the human lifespan (by 30 years) invited new social interests, such as financial and insurance industries promoting 'longevity products' to avoid risks of 'outliving' assets, patient autonomy groups promoting 'advanced healthcare planning' and ethical self-determination, promoting 'longevity products' to avoid risks of 'outliving' assets, patient autonomy groups promoting 'advanced healthcare planning' and ethical self-determination, and retirement communities promoting lifestyles in heavenly after-life imagery. The gerontological sciences have also contributed to the popularization of longevity as a cultural field, draws on Judith Butler's idea of 'livability' but concludes longevity as a 'revolution' with its own social 'dividends.' This paper, in outlining the 'reflexive longevity.' A recent Alzheimer's Association advertisement boasts: 'The back' capacity of older people, the merging of survivorship with 'successful aging' and the ethical dilemmas of what Sharon Kaufman refers to as a medicalized 'rejuvenation' movement, as well as within science fiction and fantasy literature, and the utopian fascination with exotic centennarians. However, only in the last century between 1900 and 2000 has the dramatic increase in the human lifespan (by 30 years) invited new social interests, such as financial and insurance industries promoting 'longevity products' to avoid risks of 'outliving' assets, patient autonomy groups promoting 'advanced healthcare planning' and ethical self-determination, and retirement communities promoting lifestyles in heavenly after-life imagery. The gerontological sciences have also contributed to the popularization of longevity as a cultural field, draws on Judith Butler's idea of 'livability' but concludes longevity as a 'revolution' with its own social 'dividends.' This paper, in outlining the 'reflexive longevity.' A recent Alzheimer's Association advertisement boasts: 'The back' capacity of older people, the merging of survivorship with 'successful aging' and the ethical dilemmas of what Sharon Kaufman refers to as a medicalized 'rejuvenation' movements, as well as within science fiction and fantasy literature, and the utopian fascination with exotic centennarians. However, only in the last century between 1900 and 2000 has the dramatic increase in the human lifespan (by 30 years) invited new social interests, such as financial and insurance industries promoting 'longevity products' to avoid risks of 'outliving' assets, patient autonomy groups promoting 'advanced healthcare planning' and ethical self-determination, and retirement communities promoting lifestyles in heavenly after-life imagery. The gerontological sciences have also contributed to the popularization of longevity as a cultural field, draws on Judith Butler's idea of 'livability' but concludes longevity as a 'revolution' with its own social 'dividends.' This paper, in outlining the 'reflexive longevity.' A recent Alzheimer's Association advertisement boasts: 'The back' capacity of older people, the merging of survivorship with 'successful aging' and the ethical dilemmas of what Sharon Kaufman refers to as a medicalized 'rejuvenation' movements, as well as within science fiction and fantasy literature, and the utopian fascination with exotic centennarians. However, only in the last century between 1900 and 2000 has the dramatic increase in the human lifespan (by 30 years) invited new social interests, such as financial and insurance industries promoting 'longevity products' to avoid risks of 'outliving' assets, patient autonomy groups promoting 'advanced healthcare planning' and ethical self-determination, and retirement communities promoting lifestyles in heavenly after-life imagery. The gerontological sciences have also contributed to the popularization of longevity as a cultural field, draws on Judith Butler's idea of 'livability' but concludes longevity as a 'revolution' with its own social 'dividends.' This paper, in outlining the 'reflexive longevity.' A recent Alzheimer's Association advertisement boasts: 'The back' capacity of older people, the merging of survivorship with 'successful aging' and the ethical dilemmas of what Sharon Kaufman refers to as a medicalized

RC47-794.3

KATZ-FISHMAN, WALDA* (Howard University)
SCOTT, JEROME (League of Revolutionaries for a New America)
BREWER, ROSE (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities)

Race, Class, Gender, and Movement Vision for the Current Moment: Lessons from the League of Revolutionary Black Workers

Through a historical materialist lens we analyze the revolutionary process within the contradictions and antagonisms of global capitalism in the 21st century, focusing on the U.S. We explore lessons for today's generation of movement actors and revolutionaries rooted in decades of political practice of former members of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers (LRBW) in the Detroit auto and related plants and communities, 1968-1970, who remain engaged in revolutionary struggle. Black labor represents a concentrated expression of capitalist alienation, exploitation, and oppression. Black workers at the point of production and in their communities in the 1960s are today at the point of crisis, dispossession, and state violence. They are a conscious and powerful force within today's multiracial and multigendered transformative class struggle for humanity and the planet.

We locate this analysis and vision within the current political moment. The world is in transition and embodies an irreversible capitalist crisis, and intensifying state violence, white supremacy, patriarchy, xenophobia, ecocide, war, political polarity, and struggle from below. The 2017 Trump presidency ushered in an intensification of the polarization of wealth and poverty, “democracy” for billionaires and working-class persons, and developing fascism for the masses. Forces of resistance and revolution are rising up. The underlying cause of these crises is rooted in the revolutionary process of economic revolution – robots and automation, social and ecological destruction, and political revolution. The resolution calls for fundamental systemic transformation – the creation of a cooperative and egalitarian society in which the needs of all are met and the earth is protected. It is urgent that conscious movement forces engage in collective study and leadership, and develop a collective vision, revolutionary consciousness and strategy.

We will share a short video (15 minutes or less) from LRBW Media & Education Project [www.revolutionaryblackworkers.org] (Jerome is a former member of LRBW)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
As advances in genetic editing on human embryos continue to develop, British citizens with genetic diseases are among those patiently waiting for their reproductive choices to be extended. According to Plows (2011) there are approximately 10,000 monogenic diseases, around 4,000 - 6,000 of which can be diagnosed. Theoretically, such figures suggest that just as many genetic diseases could be edited out of the human germ line as research continues to progress. However, whilst other countries have been fairly proactive in providing genetic testing and diagnoses, the British National Health Service continues to function in a limited and restricted capacity. Marica Inhorn’s insightful research details how ReproTravel, i.e. transnational healthcare in the field of assisted reproduction, persists in flourishing. Whilst ReproTravel may sound exotic, the ‘necessity’ in many instances has emerged from individuals/couples trying to legally fulfil their reproductive ‘rights’ and desires in an affordable manner. Thus, in light of genetic editing and the confines of British legislation, there is a strong possibility British citizens may essentially be forced to access transnational healthcare if they wish to pursue creating a genetically related child without the fear of transmitting a hereditary disease. My paper draws upon my own research and my analysis of the global positioning of genetic editing on human embryos to explore, share, and discuss reasoning and motivation behind Britain’s reluctance to enable its citizens to have a greater range of reproductive choice and power.

**RC23-433.3**

**KAUR, AMARPREET* (University of Cambridge)**

**Britain’s Stance on the Genetic Editing of Human Embryos and Its Potential to Inhibit and/or Exacerbate Disparities in Inequalities Surrounding Assisted Reproduction**

Disease and disability can be argued to remain at the root of many social inequalities (Shakespeare, 2013). Biotechnologies such as Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis, alongside prenatal diagnostic testing have been repeatedly contended to assist in aiming to alleviate the potential for humans to be born with preventable genetic conditions, most especially those which have been proven to be highly debilitating (Franklin and Roberts, 2006; HEFA, 2017). Whilst such diagnostic tests have been revolutionary in assisting reproductive choices, they have remained fairly bespoke to access in Britain, particularly to individuals/couples who are not economically wealthy. Within the current confines of available assistive reproductive technologies in Britain, my research suggests that disparities and inequalities surrounding access to biotechnologies in relation to reproduction are unlikely to diminish. However, as transformative technologies such as genetic editing continue to develop globally, the possibility of greater initiatives to bridge such disparities may be forced to emerge. My research indicates that a far greater and more unified appreciation of assistive reproductive technologies may materialise with the hypothetical introduction of genetic editing to reproductive choices. Thus, in response to prophesised societal pressures, a highly plausible future in which access to genetic editing is desired and fought for may initiate a demand for more equalised access to assistive reproductive technologies. In this contemporary paper, I attempt to discuss the potential genetic editing could have on inhibiting and/or exacerbating inequalities in accessing technologies which could transform the lives of individuals/couples living with a genetic condition in Britain.

**RC02-60.7**

**KAUR, KIRANPREET* (Panjab University)**

**Interdimensional Analysis of Social Disability: A Study of Backward Communities in Haryana, India**

This paper will explore the nature of social disability and its multiple dimensions-economic, cultural and socio-ecological amongst backward communities. The traditional occupation of the Banjar community was trading and supply of goods, whereas that of Nayaks and Rai Sikhs was hunting. According to anthropological and sociological studies, they are identified as tribes and nomadic communities, without home and hearth, pose a threat to society. They were labelled as ‘infralaws’ by the Criminal Tribes Act 1871 and as Undesirables (denotified tribes) in 1952. The respondents for this study have been selected from the aforementioned communities from different districts of Haryana, India. The concept of social disability is measured in terms of subjective perception to ascertain marginalisation and deprivation with an economic, cultural, and socio-ecological dimension. Disability is conceptualized in a Marxian term, whereas, cultural disability falls under Oscar Lewis’ concept of ‘Culture of Poverty’, and socio-ecological disability in terms of stresses and strains experienced in inter-community interaction. A separate scale for each dimension was constructed by assessing inter-dimensional scales. The Banjaras perceived high economic disability because of their entry into trade and business. It has been noted that almost an equal number of respondents with high and low level of economic disability experience a high degree of cultural and socio-ecological disability. This is indicative of the fact that irrespective of one’s economic, cultural and socio-ecological disability remained high. Nayaks are believed to have experienced a high degree of socio-ecological disability in intercommunity interaction, especially in their relations with higher castes.

Intergenerational conflict is experienced between parents/elders, who wish to preserve their cultural values, whereas the younger generations tend to show resistance because of their mutation to the global world.

**WG01-938.3**

**KAUR, KIRANPREET* (Panjab University)**

**The Social Mobility of Dhobis in Haryana, India**

The traditional Indian society has been stratified via the dominant institution of caste hierarchy based on the principle of purity and pollution. The traditional occupation of Dhobis was washing and ironing of clothes; falling under the ‘untouchable’ category. They were placed on the lower stratum of the caste hierarchy and were categorized as untouchables and outcasts. The Government of India adopted legal measures to abolish untouchability and granted privileges to the ‘untouchable castes’ under the policy of ‘Protective Discrimination’, which was not made available to the Dhobis in Haryana. Their counterparts in other states of the India had access to the above mentioned policy. This paper will examine social mobility in terms of inter and intragenerational mobility among Dhobis in different districts of Haryana.

Mobility is measured in terms of occupation as it is considered an appropriate measure of status and prestige. In the case of intragenerational mobility, the past and present occupations of the respondents are compared, whereas, in the case of intergenerational mobility, the occupation of the son is compared with that of his father. In the context of this study, occupations of children (sons and daughters) are compared with both parents. The findings of this study show that less than five per cent have gained upward mobility by establishing dry-cleaning shops. However, more than half of them are continuing with their traditional occupation, and one third have substituted it with labor and other petty jobs. Unable to make ends meet they remain partially involved in their traditional occupation. The birth of a daughter is unwelcome. Marked preference for sons has led to the neglect of the girl child. Improvements in literacy, fertility rate and greater workforce participation of women have not significantly improved the level of girl child. The purpose of this study is to compare and understand variations in status of girl child in the Punjabi family. The paper is based on primary data collected through interview schedule method from total 50 respondents out of which 25 respondents from Fatehpur village in Rupnagar district of Punjab and remaining 25 respondents from Badheri village in Chandigarh respectively. The paper highlights that despite efforts by the government for equality between both the sexes in terms of health, nutrition, employment, education etc. there has not been significant change in the status of girl child. The patriarchal values are so culturally deep rooted in the minds of the people that they always prefer to make a male child and female child is still unwanted and has to be eliminated through abortions.

**WG05-949.3**

**KAUR, MANJINDER* (Department of Sociology)**

**Gender Marginalization and Gender Discrimination in Punjab, India: The Study of Son Preference and Lower Status of Girl Child in Two Villages**

Gender marginalisation is by now an accepted theoretical concern and enough empirical evidence is available to substantiate a strong presence of gender discrimination, oppression and subordination in all societies, whether developed, developing or the underdeveloped. The status of women in a society is a significant reflection of the level of social justice in that society. A girl is disadvantaged from the time she is born. In most developing and under-developed countries today, the girl child has a lower status and enjoys fewer of the rights, opportunities and benefits of childhood than the boy child who has first call on family and community resources. The situation of the girl child results commonly from prejudices rooted in culture and customs. The birth of a daughter is unwelcome. Marked preference for sons has led to the neglect of the girl child. Improvements in literacy, fertility rate and greater workforce participation of women have not significantly improved the level of girl child. The purpose of this study is to compare and understand variations in status of girl child in the Punjabi family. The paper is based on primary data collected through interview schedule method from total 50 respondents out of which 25 respondents from Fatehpur village in Rupnagar district of Punjab and remaining 25 respondents from Badheri village in Chandigarh respectively. The paper focuses on highlight that despite efforts by the government for equality between both the sexes in terms of health, nutrition, employment, education etc. there has not been significant change in the status of girl child. The patriarchal values are so culturally deep rooted in the minds of the people that they always prefer to make a male child and female child is still unwanted and has to be eliminated through abortions.

**WG05-945.1**

**KAUR, MANVEEN* (Haryana Institute of Public Administration)**

**GUPTA, RACHNA (HIPA Gurgaon)**

**GULATI, R K (HIPA)**

**Abstract on Improving Livelihoods of a Vulnerable Community through SHGs – Lessons from the Mewat Region of Haryana State**

Poverty alleviation in rural areas has always been daunting task. Government agencies undertaking this task have often met with modest success. In contrast, the Gramane Bank initiatives in Bangladesh has been a path-breaking success. Adopting the Gramane Bank framework, Self Help Groups were made in the Mewat Region of Haryana (India) in 1997 onwards under an IFAD Initiatives. On getting the IFAD Project for the Mewat Region, a detailed Baseline Socio-economic...
Survey was carried out during 1995-1996. The SHGs were formed as part of social development component of the Project to empower the rural women. As such substantive field data is available. The present paper takes into account this field data as well as focus group discussions and interviews with opinion leaders. The Research paper presents the findings of the mid-term evaluation and the post assessment of the Project. The paper also presents the relationship between various socio-economic variables and the improvements in the livelihoods of SHGs members. A qualitative and quantitative approach has been adopted by using primary data and a plethora of secondary data to present a realistic assessment of the SHGs and their impact on women empowerment of Mewat Region of Haryana State.

Key Words- Haryana - IFAD- Livelihoods- Mewat- Self-Help Groups- Socio-economic- Women

RC15-282.4

KAUR, NAVJOTPAL* (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
RICCIARELLI, ROSE (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

“I Asked for It”: How Women Experience Stigma in Their Transition from Being Infertile to Being Mothers of Multiples through Assisted Reproduction Technologies

Although researchers agree that infertility is a stigmatizing attribute, scholars are largely divided in their criticism of assisted reproduction technology (ART). Some criticize the increased and invasive medical interventions as disempowering women, while others argue that ART’s empower women by protecting their right to reproduce as they see fit. Research on the stigmatization of infertility and ART in the context of mothers of multiples is conspicuously missing from the literature, a notable lacuna in knowledge given ARTs are more likely to result in multiple births. Drawing on in-depth semi-structured interviews with 23 mothers of multiples, we show how these women interpret the stigma of first being “infertile” to then being “artificially” fertile to becoming mothers of multiples. The stigma of using ART is arguably an extension of the stigma of experiencing infertility that exerts stressors in different realms of women’s lives—the ramifications for which be loss of self-esteem, pride, and confidence that can lead to status loss. Interviewees reveal that despite the agential freedom they have in regard to choice in fertility treatments, they feel disempowered, even judged, when undergoing ART. An interesting and novel finding of our study was that ‘fertility’ mothers of multiples thought of themselves as less deserving of support or help when compared to other (non-ART) mothers of multiples. They tend to degrade themselves because they think they had “asked for it” deliberately whereas for other mothers, it had happened naturally. This abasement of self is arguably the result of internalized stigma imposed by the society on “fertility moms” because they were unable to meet the ‘natural’ standards of idealized motherhood.

WG05-942.1

KAUR, SWARNJIT* (Panjab University)
GUPTA, DEEPIKAA (Panjab University)

Health Care Delivery System in Punjab: An Analysis

The human rights approach is central to the development of a robust public health care system. Right to health is a recognized human right. In order to make this right a reality, among other factors, role of public health care providers is of great significance. Public health care providers are instrumental in connecting the beneficiaries with the health care delivery system of the State.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), healthcare sector is facing a shortage of health workers in India. The Government of India (GoI) in the year 2005 with the intent to improve the public healthcare delivery system in India as one of its major tasks had set up National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which was subsequently renamed as National Health Mission (NHM). The Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) from district Pathankot, Punjab. It attempts to understand the role of these service providers especially in the field of immunization and services related to immunization in the district (inclusive of rural and urban areas) Pathankot, in the State of Punjab within the Union of India.

WG05-951.3

KAUSHAL, CHANDAN* (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay)

Missing Environment in Cultural Heritage Discourse: The Case of Water in Western Himalayas

Heritage as a concept originated in the west in 19th century from where it travelled in world through colonial policy. However, heritage as it is known today was conceived and propagated by global agencies like UNESCO through concepts of World Heritage in the second half of the 20th century largely concerned with heritage management. Walsh argues heritage refers to a set of attitudes and relationships with the past. This paper is reflections on pursuance for heritage status for Chamba which was ruled by a single dynasty until independence and having records dating back to 5th century. This demand of heritage can be seen as a process of globalisation for heritage of Chamba which is threatened by loss, damage, and misuse for future generation. However, in this whole discourse ‘environment’ or ‘natural heritage’ has been missing in Ravi valley. Various practitioners and scholars focus more on tangible artefacts and less on intangible aspect. What has been missing in the whole discussion is environment which has been denoting in the vicinity of the town. In the present study I will focus on environmental heritage which has been part of folklore but has not found its place in present heritage discussions. Thus, paper brings out how rivers in general and water in specific like any other environmental feature is not heritage whereas artefacts associated with it are considered as heritage which reveals multiple meanings of heritage in Chamba valley.

RC16-320.4

KAWAMURA, MICHIIYA* (Osaka University)

Facilitate People’s Networks As a Basis for New State Legitimacy

The maintenance of a state’s legitimacy depends on whether it can keep satisfying people’s legitimate demands. In the aftermath of WWII people regarded as legitimate the desire for full employment and various social benefits, followed since the 1980s by the pursuit of wealth through a deregulated market. Question is what are the legitimate demands in the Trumpist and post-Brexit world? Some argue the state should provide social security to its citizens and that populists and immigrants have a similar desire of being included in diverse and meaningful social networks. This network desire has been regarded as a favorable but not central one that states must meet to maintain their legitimacy, because welfare regimes and labor unions based on strict membership protected people’s lives. However, member-ship has decreased and therefore states have to focus more on supporting open networks. People, regardless of nationality, should have equal opportunity to pursue meaningful life in social networks. States should promote public endorse-mant for this ideal by strengthening support for people’s networks and showing that this benefits all of them.

RC49-830.4

KAWAMURA, YUKI* (Hitotsubashi University)

How Do Patients Compromise Diagnosis?: Practices of Making a Diagnosis

This presentation shows how “diagnosis” itself makes diagnostic culture possible. Previous studies have focused on lay expertise instead of the normative culture of diagnosis, which involves the exclusive use of knowledge by physicians. Some patients actively participate in diagnosis and treatment. This requires them to rewrite their past experiences with the process of diagnosis and treatment, thus participating in the process. However, describing past experiences involves reworking from the current viewpoint.

So, the following question emerges: “How do patients relate past experiences of illness and make compromises?” To answer this question, I analyzed interview data from the viewpoint of ethnomethodology. The interviewee was a patient who was re-diagnosed with bipolar disorder after having been diagnosed with depression previously. Results of the analysis reveal the following. First, the meaning of past actions has change in diagnosis and treatment. This requires them to rewrite their past experiences according to the diagnosis and create a

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
new reality. By making a compromise with the diagnosis, patients have a way to manage diagnosis well without refusing diagnosis. Such practices make diagnosis meaningful and enable a diagnostic culture.

**RC01-36.5**

**KAWANO, HITOSHI** *(Japan National Defense Academy)*

**Self-Efficacy and Family Resilience Among the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force Families**

Japan's Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) has engaged in various types of new missions overseas since 1992. In addition, the 3/11 East Japan Great Earthquake in 2011, subsequent tsunami and nuclear power plant disaster in Fukushima, resulted in the largest-ever domestic disaster in JSDF history. One of the lessons learned from the all-out domestic disaster relief operation is that family support for mobilized JSDF personnel during the operation requires further improvement. Over the last few years, JSDF have committed to improve institutional family support programs while coordinating family support efforts by local governments, and associations of veterans, military families, and civilian volunteers. This paper examines how social support networks for military families have developed in Japan, focusing on the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF). In particular, we explore effectiveness of the institutional family support programs from the individual family's perspective based on quantitative and qualitative data. We conducted a 2000-sample survey on JGSDF personnel and their families, while interviewing 55 JGSDF families, covering 15 different bases all over Japan. As a result, we found that whereas majority of the JGSDF family members and personnel recognize importance of institutional family support programs, institutionalization process at the local level has not yet fully developed. Formal and/or semi-formal networks of social support for JGSDF families are still under development, although increasing number of local governments now have official agreements with local JGSDF bases to provide public support measures, including monitoring family safety, providing temporary child care, and health care services in time of large-scale natural disaster and other contingency operations. In conclusion, it is suggested that “self-efficacy” and “family resilience,” instead of “community capacity” model, would best describe current reality of social support for the JGSDF families.

**RC37-660.6**

**KAWASAKI, KENICHI** *(Komazawa University)*

**Recent Differentiation between Two Cultural Industries By Cultural Policies: Singapore's Cultural Transformation and Inequality Problems Since 2012**

Singapore has been developing as a top level of global cities since 1990s. They always take advantage on implementing with economic policies and on posing peripheral against artistic activities, particularly art expressions. But at last their government began to establish both an art culture and popular culture (including ICT culture) since 1990s. Because of continuing cultural policies, cultural level (both appreciation and participation) among Singaporean has been improved and cultural inequality has been gradually a little bit improving. However according to their economic inequality (15% new rich and other relatively poor stratification), there still existed cultural inequality among them. In my presentation I would refer to the three points. One is to give an overview of 5 terms (from establishment to development) consist of cultural institution in Singapore. Second point is to point out the separation between an art culture and popular culture. And last one is to analyze their recent changes and reorganization of culture policies from a long-term national plan since 2012. For example, the recent current plan contains supporting basement of national identity by an art culture and directing toward bottom up cultural level among Singaporean. Contrasting with an art culture, cultural industries, that is popular culture, has been accepted with government support with considerable regulations, but market of cultural industries (e.g. movies, music, etc.) have been expanding and growing an innovative transformation. Finally, in addition I would cover the different multi-cultural background compared with U.S.A, Canada and Western Europe. Singapore has kept a typical example as a unique way of advancement through an art system in context of globalization.

**TG04-969.1**

**KAYHAN, GULIN** *(Waseda University, Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies)*

**Why Define Risk?**

Risk is defined in many ways and risk scholars react to this multiplicity of definitions in different ways. Some appreciate the fluidity of the notion and study the historicity of risk as “a category of experience” (Doron 2015) while others despise what they see as confusion and widespread misinterpretation of the risk concept, and attempt to clarify what risk refers to. Boholm (2015) argues that risk mainly refers to the negative manifestation of contingency and should not be confused with adventure, nor with luck or good fortune which address the positive outcomes. She stresses the need for a stable definition of risk. Only then, she argues, an interdisciplinary communication on risk will be fruitful. Aven, on the contrary, argues that risk definitions that are based on probability “restrict risk to a measurement tool” (2016:59). There are many other representations of uncertainty, which co-exist alongside one another with regards to a given issue, that a risk scholar needs to take into account. In this article, I attempt to understand the potential reasons behind the definitional policing in risk studies, by drawing from Bruno Latour's (2005) discussion on ‘sociologists of the social’. Reading Asa Boholm's work from a Latourian perspective, I argue that risk as a stable theoretical construct is incompatible with a relational methodology once we agree with Latour's work on actor-networks and 'the end of the social' as Boholm does. I advocate instead a broader perspective that treats risk as a collector-concept that conjures up, in a given context, many different co-existing notions, many possible definitions and ways of thinking. We should treat risk as a 'collector' and not insist on our own 'collection', that is a stable scholarly definition, is the position I take in this paper.

**RC02-55.4**

**KAYSERILOGLU, ERDEM** *(Koc University)*

**Turkey-Somalia Relations: State Making Is Market Making Is Institutional Matrix of Politics?**

This study questions Turkey's efforts in Somalia's state-making process as a manifestation of intervention with the purpose of advancing Turkey's new capitalism. In 2011, Turkey's AKP government made a high-level visit to Somalia during the Ramadan to start a humanitarian campaign when Somalia suffered from a severe drought and famine. Until then Turkey spent an enormous effort to bridge diplomatic and commercial ties with Somalia. Though Turkish representatives maintained their humanitarian rhetoric and donations, Turkey's operations in Somalia aimed to reinforce extra-national market investments, which have included infrastructural and educational projects, airport and seaport constructions, land and naval force implementations, together with bilateral commercial agreements. In the end, Turkey's investments allowed its export to Somalia to increase from $2 million to $115 million between 2005 and 2016, while letting Turkey to become the world's second largest donor country in 2016 with $6 billion humanitarian assistance. In fact, what enabled Turkish government's fiscal efforts to develop at the global level was the new organizational matrix established under neoliberal Islamic AKP rule. A closer scrutiny on Turkey-Somalia relations reveal that Turkey's new business and civil society matrix, which have articulated pro-AKP business actors, Islamic foundations, and religious NGOs, played a prominent role in Turkey's involvement in Somalia's state and market-making. Therefore, this study analyzes Turkey's market-making intervention in Somalia as an extension of Turkey's new capitalism that benefits the power matrix established under AKP rule.
RC22-419.8  
KAZEMIPUR, ABDIE* (University of Calgary)  
Sacred As Secular in a Muslim Context: Religion and Secularization in Iran's Islamic Republic

The recent wave of scholarship on secularization has challenged many of the previous assumptions and biases in the field, including a Western European bias, focus is protected and also guaranteed within the confines of the South African Constitution Section 17 which states that, “Everyone has the right, peacefully and without fear, to change one’s religion or not to hold any religion, and freely to profess the religion of one’s choice.”

Despite these challenges, this body of research still remains heavily focused on Christianity and the West, and maintains a disciplinary bias towards political philosophy, political science, and religious studies. In the study proposed here, I discuss the concept of “religion in a Muslim context,” namely, the Islamic Republic of Iran. Drawing on a vast amount of data that have recently become available -- e.g., survey data covering a 30-year period, government documents for the last three decades, etc. -- my research shows a deep process of secularization in Iran, which reflects itself not only in the beliefs and behaviours of the populace but also in the structure and behaviours of the state and the religious institution. This fundamental shift towards secularity in the Iranian society is directly related to the government policies adopted in the four decades since the Iranian Islamic Revolution in 1979 -- ironically, with the purpose of Islamizing the Iranian society. The findings offer several nuances to the existing scholarship on secularity in the contemporary world.

RC22-424.4  
KAZI, UZMA* (Lund University)  
Caught in between or Bridging the Gap? Intergenerational Transmission of Religious Identity within Second and Third Generation Pakistani Muslims in Sweden

In an unprecedented Muslim migration context in Sweden, with changing demographics as well as pressures on the welfare state against the backdrop of heightened securitization, terrorist attacks, and Islamic extremism, for second-generation Pakistanis, inheriting a Muslim identity from their parents can barely be considered a win-win. On the contrary, as they forge their own roots and routes to integrate into the country in which they were born and raised, second-generation Muslims acknowledge/react to the pressures associated with holding a Muslim identity. Moreover, in constructing and maintaining this identity, they are also actively making choices between competing and seemingly opposing identity scripts i.e. religious/ethnic (parental transmission within the Pakistani diasporic context) and secular (Swedish societal context). In this paper, I would like to make an attempt to understand why and under what conditions does a religious identity endure through generations and what role it plays in a ‘Muslim’ individual’s everyday life in Sweden. Drawing on data from qualitative interviews in three major cities of Sweden, the case selected will focus on personal life-story accounts of one family i.e. two siblings from the second-generation and their offspring adult children that belong to the third-generation. Through these narrations, it is possible to see that identities are constructed by intergenerational co-histories that are met with contentions, frustrations, disjunctions and are de-reconstructed in the life-course of an individual. The social environment, with its various institutions, can serve as a catalyst in triggering/activating a certain aspect of an identity more than another at a certain point in time. It is also evident that second generation is the buffer generation allowing for the move away from conflict to for dual belief systems as well as both recognizing and tolerating ambiguity arising from managing inconsistent identity frames. This concept of Mestizo Muslim identity will elucidate these findings.

RC42-JS-54.4  
KAZIBONI, ANTHONY* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)  
Understanding Citizenship and within the Context of Access to Water in South Africa

The issue of lack of access to water in South African townships and rural areas is a critical issue for the government and communities countrywide. Chapter 2 Section 27 (1) (b) of the South African Constitution states that “[e]veryone has the right to access to sufficient water.” However, this right continues to be infringed upon particularly in these poor and indent communities. Water service delivery has been poor in South Africa. As citizens are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with water service delivery they have gone to the streets to protest. These protests are over the infringement of their right to access water. The right to protest is protected and also guaranteed within the confines of the South African Constitution. Section 17 which states that, “Everyone has the right, peacefully and unarmed, to assemble, to demonstrate, to picket and to present petitions.” It has been documented that the South Africa Police Services uses “excessive” force when dealing with [water] protesters, and in some instances protesters have lost their lives. Therefore, the concept of “universal citizenship” with the ruthlessness of the state, I interrogate the meaning of citizenship to the populous. It thus becomes important to probe how in South Africa the effective participation socio-politically requires that individuals and groups possess some minimum conditions related to politically relevant knowledge and skills. In this paper I argue that the lack of access to water, and the state’s response to protest coercively has developed a situation in which “groups like women, ethnic minorities, the poor and the unemployed, commonly regard themselves as “second class citizens” because social disadvantage prevents their full participation in the life of the community” (Heywood 1994:159).

RC38-675.6  
KAZMIERSKA, KAJA* (University of Lodz)  

When biographical research started rapidly developing in last decades of the 20th cent. ethical problems of biographical interviewing were focused more on the very relationship between a narrator and interviewer, the promise of anonymity and methodological responsibility and mutual trust. Recently, the dynamic changes in different spheres of social life (especially the commercialisation of science, digitalisation of data, explosion of social media) have influenced definitions of research situation and approach to results in social sciences. Some new standards have been implemented from hard sciences, the research situation has been shaped by circumstances related to wider cultural changes which can be recognized as a sort of cultural shift especially in the sphere of new media communication. In my presentation I would like to comment on these phenomena. I try to discuss such problems as e.g.: consequences of digital archiving, changes in social definitions of public vs. private spheres, the expected stages of doing research with the use of social media to disseminate results or, last but not least, possible consequences of implementing informed consent with illusory expectation that it removes the danger of ethical dilemmas.

RC06-126.9  
KAZYAK, EMILY* (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)  
PARK, NICHOLAS (Gavilan College)  
Doing Family: The Reproduction of Heterosexuality in Accounts of Parenthood

In this paper we address how people respond to LGBTQ-parent families in everyday interactions. Specifically, we analyze what accounts or assessments others make of adults with children when determining whether or not they are a family. Our analyses draws on data from 75 in-depth interviews with LGBTQ parents in the United States who have become parents in a variety of ways (donor insemination, adoption, surrogacy). The sample is also diverse with regard to race, class, gender, and geography. We find that when LGBTQ parents are alone with their children, others assume that they are heterosexual and that there is an absent different-sex parent. When both parents in a same-sex couple are present with their children, others do not always assess them as being parents or a family, but rather might understand them to be friends. Our work thus shows how heterosexuality is a key component of the way membership to the social category of ‘family’ or ‘parent’ is produced in social interactions. Additionally, we show how assumptions about heterosexuality are predicated on assumptions of biological connection between parents and children. These assumptions rest on racialized and gendered assessments insofar as parent-children pairs that are seen as racially matching are read as family in a way that pairs that are racialy different are not. Likewise, gender matters to people’s assessments insofar as LBQ women with children are understood as mothers, but GBQ men are not always understood as fathers. Those who are perceived as gender normative also report that they are more likely to be seen as parent (with a presumed biological connection to their child) than those who are perceived as gender non-normative. Our work is focused on accountability frameworks in everyday interactions and provides a lens through which to understand how inequality is reproduced.
of the meanings of culture and the ensuing conceptualization of the need for freedom in terms of deviation and norm-breaking as I argue that adherence to a specific habitus prevents the confirmation of public identity on the part of domestic violence victims, 91% of whom are women. I utilize the identity-theoretic model developed by Peter J. Burke and Sheldon Stryker (where cognitive and structural approaches complement one another) in an effort to illustrate how the interplay of the social structure and self prolongs and heightens the durability of an oppressive condition. The perspective of cultural criminology, with its focus on meaning and transgression, is also fruitful for evaluating the victim’s position in the light of her previous experiences, including violence in childhood.

RC15-JS-1.2

KEEFE, JANICE* (Department of Family Studies & Gerontology, Mount Saint Vincent University & Director, Nova Scotia Centre on Aging)
Caregivers and Health Inequalities in Aging Populations

Review theories and empirical evidence related to caregiving in Canada, with an eye to their capacity to illuminate processes of social inequality driven by social policies.

RC16-305.5

KEIM, WIEBKE* (SAGE (Sociétés, Acteurs, Gouvernement en Europe), University of Strasbourg)
Gauging the Global Trends Towards Authoritarian Restoration – a Research Agenda

From the ideologues and practitioners of Hinduva to the FN, a variety of authoritarian voices demands the restoration of community against formalized society and local traditions against the stranger. In Europe, “populism” dominates theoretical analyses. The term “authoritarian restoration” encourages a more fundamental and critical reflection. My aim is to provide a comparative analysis of the conditions for the current strength of a variety of movements, parties and regimes, their similarities and differences.

Theories of fascism offer an overarching theoretical framework as a basis for research, providing classification typologies and explanations. From this conceptual starting point, I make adaptations in order to analyse the following cases: from populist to extreme rights in France, Germany, Italy and Hungary; their transnational networks and Russia’s role in them; the radical right in the US; Turkey under Erdoğan; jihadism, the case of Daech; and India under Modi.

The idea of a “family resemblance” between them is taken from Mann (2004). Mann’s approach explains how fascism offered solutions to major economic, political, ideological and military crises. Furthermore, he empirically shows which constituencies were attracted by those solutions because of their particular social location. In order to distinguish between the ideological appeal of authoritarian restoration in general, the emergence and strengthening of movements and parties, and the successful establishment of authoritarian regimes as a last step in a few of the cases under study, I introduce a stage-by-stage distinction based on Paxton (1998). This leads me to the following research questions:

Do we face similar broad crises today?
Can we understand attempts at authoritarian restoration as responses to those crises?
How do they develop over time and on which constituencies are they drawing?
Under which conditions are they successful in gaining and transforming state power?

RC38-671.3

KELEMEN, MIHAELA* (Keele University)
Researching the City through Arts-Based Methodologies

This paper introduces a new arts-based methodology used to research a city in crisis, i.e., Cultural Animation (CA) through personal stories of loss and hope. Cultural Animation is a methodology of community engagement and knowledge co-production which relies on an array of visual, performative and experiential techniques (Barone and Eisner, 2007). Its aim is to create a ‘safe’ space, away from existing hierarchies, in which academics and community members dream, tell and enact their stories using their own bodies and everyday objects.

By giving equal status to academic expertise, practical skills, common-sense and day-to-day experiences, CA embraces the view that theories are plural, embodied, relational and impactful on the people who co-construct them. The methodology is inspired by American Pragmatism, in particular John Dewey’s work on democratic experimentalism (Vo and Kelemen, 2017).

The project was funded the Arts and Humanities Research Council in the UK and was carried out in an economically and socially deprived city based in the Midland’s interlingual long. A community animation workshop was held at a local award winning theatre to explore the past of the city, its present and to imagine/construct new worlds through the stories and biographies of diverse individuals living or working in the city: academics, policy makers, community members, NGOs and public sector employees. Some of these individual stories and biographies are captured in a podcast commissioned by the AHRC: (http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/research/read/listen/files/podcasts/wealthingthestorm/).

Encouraging participants to express their emotions and thoughts about their city via this embodied and visceral process ensured that the past came alive in individual biographies and opened up endless possibilities to collectively re-imagine the future of the city. In more general terms, the process enabled us to bridge the gap between thinking and doing, theory and practice, academics and communities.

WG01-937.3

KELES, JANROJ YILMAZ* (Middlesex University)
SYRETT, STEPHEN (Middlesex University)
Diaspora Politicisation and Cultural Entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurial Activity in the Kurdish Diaspora

Janroj Yilmaz Keles/ Stephen Syrett

Diaspora Politicisation and Cultural Entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurial Activity in the Kurdish Diaspora

While scholars from cultural studies, sociology, law, international relations and human geography have conceptualized the articulation and mobilization of diasporas for their real or imaginary homeland, the politicization of diasporic identity in shaping diasporic entrepreneurial activity has remained largely unexplored within the existing literature.

Drawing on a cross-national research with Kurdish entrepreneurs in the UK, Germany, Sweden and Kurdistan-Iraq, this paper seeks to examine the impact of a politicized diasporic identity and its relation to the transnational entrepreneurial behavior evident within certain diasporic communities. The paper particularly focus on the parallel linkages between the process of politicization, articulation, transnational mobilization and the entrepreneurial reproduction of ethnic culture, language and politics within certain diasporic contexts. Business ventures that emerge in these diasporic contexts and feature entrepreneurship within the existing literature with the consequence that there is limited understanding of its nature, form, scale and scope.

RC31-559.2

KELES, JANROJ YILMAZ* (Middlesex University)
MARKOVA, EUGENIA MARKOVA (Brighton Business School)
Insecure Legal Status and Work: Failed Asylum Iraqi-Kurdish Applicants in the UK

Insecure legal status and work: failed asylum Iraqi-Kurdish applicants in the UK

The number of young people without rights of residence and/or work in many Western countries is growing. Although undocumented migration has become the subject of a number of studies, the dynamics of youth migration from Iraq to the UK has not been studied. Displacement and forced migration from Iraq has a distinct historical meaning in international migration and the ethno-national, sectarian and unequal distribution of resources continue to be the major cause for war and internal displacement as well as refugee outflows. However, these voices and representations of undocumented migrants, including failed asylum-seekers, by the British Government and media are extremely hostile and consider undocumented people as ‘illegal immigrants’ who must ‘go home’.

The current hostile financial environment and anti-immigrant public and policy climate in the UK have pushed undocumented young migrants to live without civil or social rights in one of the wealthiest states in the world. However the undocumented young migrants are trying to develop different strategies to survive and have access to the labour market to counter social disadvantage.

Drawing on a survey of 178 undocumented Kurdish young people from Kurdistan-Iraq, and census group discussions in different parts of the UK including London, Brighton, Birmingham and Derbyshire and, nine key informant interviews, the paper explores the experiences of Kurdish people without rights of residence and/or work in the UK and, the strategies that they adopt to secure labour market participation and gain new skills.
RC16-318.5
KELLER, REINER* (University of Augsburg, Germany)
Positioning Power

This presentation introduces a new concept for use in Foucault-inspired power analysis: the concept of positioning power. For power analysis in the social sciences, this opens up a specific way of accessing a number of contemporary phenomena that are currently being discussed in the context of a sociology of the numerical, of assessment, or of evaluation. The positioning power concept is well-suited for the purpose of distinctly contouring the effects of these phenomena, it is situated at the same level as Michel Foucault’s idea of biopower. Like the latter, positioning power is directed at diagnosing a specific form of governmentalities regimes. The suggestion of introducing a distinct concept in conjunction with these regimes is connected to the social importance of the power/knowledge complexes it encompasses, complexes that have become very prominent in the last few decades. The talk will focus first on the social construction of value as a basic process of human cultural production. Subsequently, the positioning power concept will be explained in detail. A final portion of the presentation will then introduce fundamental considerations regarding a sociology of positioning power.

RC23-441.1
KELLER, REINER* (University of Augsburg)
POFERL, ANGELIKA* (Technical University of Dortmund)
,Knowing’ Society, the Making of Sociological Knowledge

Referring back to the work of Karin Knorr Cetina and Ludwik Fleck, we conceive sociological knowledge as epistemic cultures in Sociology as ways of producing and distributing sociological knowledge. The core ‘action problems’ of such an endeavor can be resumed as follows:

• What concrete dispositions and practices allow for the sociologist’s claim to know something about society, which other people do not know and cannot know? What is the particular sociological way of knowing?
• Why should third parties (peers, the public, individuals, grant givers) accept what the sociologist knows and presents as ‘sociological knowledge’

Using data and results from a comparative research on qualitative analysis in French and German sociology from the late 1950es to 2013, we would like to present examples and discuss two different solutions to such challenges: individu-al inspiration and procedural legitimation. These two different ways of establishing evidence are routinized and stabilized solutions to the core action problems of epistemic cultures. They find their concrete Gestalt via strategies of field work, hermeneutic procedures of textual analysis and other devices of ‘doing knowing’. They shape methodologies and methods beyond surface similarities. They account for the observation that sociologies and sociological knowing and knowledge differ largely between different communities of sociological discourse.

RC11-216.3
KELLY, CHRISTINE* (Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba)
JAMAL, ALIYA (Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba)
AUBRECHT, KATIE (Continuing Care - Research, Nova Scotia Health Authority)
GRENIER, AMANDA (Giblrea Centre for Studies in Aging, McMaster)
Directly Funded Home Care Programs in Canada: A National Inventory

One effort to relieve the pressure on home care infrastructure is directly-funded programs, a model expanding throughout Canada and the developed world. Direct Funding (DF) programs provide individuals or families with cash to hire and manage workers for home care or respite. Most often, this means locating and hiring people from the community, with or without training. DF is also known as self-managed or self-directed care, consumer-directed care, individualized or personalized budgets, and/or direct payments. DF is associated with feelings of empowerment and high levels of user satisfaction, and is at least cost-neutral as a policy mechanism. DF can vary in terms with whom perspectives, and at odds with feminist scholarship on care. DF is an evolving policy approach that highlights the complex politics of care.

In this presentation, we share findings of a comprehensive inventory of Cana-dian DF programs, gathered through qualitative interviews and questionnaires conducted with program administrators. We outline key program elements that characterize the Canadian policy landscape, and emphasize the implications for older clientele. We consider two themes that emerged across the country. The first theme considers the lack of information on the workers employed through DF home care. Care workers in a variety of settings can be an under-document-ed population. This issue is exacerbated by the informal hiring practices and low entry requirements of DF, paradoxically two of the programmatic features lauded by clients. Finally, we consider the increasing role of agency care providers within DF schemes, considering the advantages and the ways that these organizations can conflict with some of the DF policy aims. In doing so, we demonstrate the diversity, and at times, inequity, in available DF options in Canada.

RC32-575.6
KELLY, MARGARET* (Macquarie University)
The Wizard behind the Curtain: Transgender Women’s Experiences of Navigating Male Privilege

Abstract
The aim of my Master of Research project was to explore how transgender women experience and navigate male privilege when they lived socially recognized as men and now as women. Qualitative life-history interviews were conducted with twelve transgender women from diverse backgrounds, and aged from 20 to 70. The data was analysed thematically through the lens of Raewyn Connell’s concept of hegemonic masculinity and masculinity’s ideology of supremacy and claim to authority. Transgender women’s participants’ responses evidenced that privilege is unevenly distributed among multiple masculinities, and this unevenness is reflected in participants’ experiences of and attitudes to male privilege and hegemonic masculinity, pre and post-transition. Participants exposed the wizard behind the curtain, and turned a spotlight on a complex sociocultural structure of gender inequality that is difficult to identify, define and, therefore, to challenge. This project argues that it is the very complexity and elusiveness of the structure and the opaqueness of the advantages this structure bestows on some men that is one of its strengths. And, that the unique insights and reflections of transgender women on their experiences of privilege, pre and post-transition, illuminate these mostly invisible and paradoxical social structures and the gender inequality they perpetuate.

RC34-627.5
KELLY, PETER* (School of Education, RMIT University)
Young People and the Politics of Outrage and Hope

In this edited collection we suggest that late in the second decade of the 21st century millions of young people around the globe are marginalised in educational, cultural, social, economic and political contexts that are local and global; that are characterised by increasing wealth and poverty, and a widening gap between them; by the remaking of the markers of marginalisation in which some forms appear to wane while new forms seem to emerge; and by global ruptures that are marked by austerity, recession and the remaking of the welfare state in the aftermath of the GFC.

During the so-called Year of the Protester (Time 2011) we witnessed many young people around the world – the Spanish Indignados, the global Occupy movement, the young people of the various and different revolutions in the so-called ‘Arab Spring’ – voice their anxiety, uncertainty and anger about their experiences of these diverse and emerging circumstances.

High levels of youth unemployment and precarious employment, student debt accompanying increased costs for higher education, housing costs that lock many out of home ownership, and the challenges for young people’s physical and mental health and well-being are re-shaping young people’s sense of self and of their chances for meaningful participation in relationships and settings that have, in the past, identified someone as an adult, as a citizen (Kelly 2016).

The collection draws on a range of theoretical, methodological and empirical work to identify, explore, map and debate some of the challenges and opportuni-ties for the politics of outrage and hope that should accompany academic, commu-nity and political discussions about the futures that young people will inherit and make.

RC39-687.1
KELMAN, ILAN* (UCL)
Creating Causal Chains from Disaster-Related Activities to Disaster Diplomacy

Disaster diplomacy http://www.disasterdiplomacy.org examines how and why disaster-related activities (disaster risk reduction and post-disaster actions) do and do not influence peace and conflict processes. The key analysis is whether or not a causal chain can be established between (i) dealing with disaster risk or a disaster and (ii) outcomes in peace (or conflict). The answer in all case studies examined so far is that the causal chain is complex with multiple inputs to and outputs from the chain. In effect, intersecting input and output sequences are generated with respect to disaster-related and diplomatic activities, yet it is rarely articulated where, when, and why these sequences start and stop.

Irrespective, no evidence has been found thus far to suggest that disaster-relat-ed activities are a prominent factor in conflict resolution. Instead, disaster-relat-ed activities often influence peace processes in the short-term—over weeks and months—provided that a non-disaster-related basis already exists for rapproche-ment. This pre-existing basis could be secret negotiations between the warring
parties or strong trade or cultural links. Over the long-term, namely the timeframe of years, disaster-related influences disappear, succumbing to factors such as a leadership change, typical patterns of political enmity, or belief that an historical grievance should supersede disaster-related bonds. This time-dependent conclusion suggests that possibilities might exist for active interventions to ensure that disaster-related activities do actually create new, long-lasting disasters. If this approach might be successful, then it suggests that creating disaster risk could be a useful pathway, especially for permitting disaster diplomacy. Then, moral dilemmas emerge. Active disaster diplomacy efforts might backfire, disaster risk created might not be resolved, or it could lead to a slippery slope of aiming for a disaster in order to create peace.

**RC39-689.1**
KENDRA, JAMES* (University of Delaware)

**The Ethics of Quick-Response Disaster Research**

Research on hazard and disaster is essential, owing to continuing shifts in the nature and prevalence of various dangers. Quick response disaster research, a method for studying disaster made prominent at the Disaster Research Center, received an important part of the scholar’s data-gathering methods. To reach the scene of a disaster as early as possible allows the researcher to make observations that might not be possible otherwise, such as the fleeting decisionmaking context, challenges defined and overcome, or events whose import might be dulled, diluted, or magnified in retrospective accounts such as after-action reports. Yet recent critics assert that quick response disaster research is improper, even deviant. Using actual quick response field studies as cases, this presentation will rebut current misunderstandings about the nature and practice of quick response research, finding that research does not consume scarce local supplies; research does not distract officials from their duties; and people in affected areas retain their ability to give informed consent. Prudent research practices, familiar from all domains of social science research, are adequate in the disaster setting. Given that freedom of speech and inquiry are highly treasured human rights, this paper concludes by asserting that quick response disaster research, like all research, is an important element of freedom whose curtailment would itself be ethically suspect.

**RC22-411.4**
KENEVIR, FATMA* (49895)

**Hate Crimes with Religious Bias Against Women**

Hate crimes with religious bias are usually against the non-religious other. However, among those who share the same religion, stemming from different interpretations of religious content hate crimes can be observed. The Islamic religion did not place serious limitations on men’s clothing, but made certain restrictions on women’s clothing. This reflects in the social life as follows: The restrictions on women’s clothing, can could not be evaluated according to their clothes, but the religiousness of conservative women can be evaluated according to their clothes. Therefore, women are more likely to be exposed to hate crimes. In the case of Turkey, the most concrete example of this is the headscarf. Turkey is a country in which both secular and conservative sections live together. And hate crimes with religious against women in the conservative and secular groups of the society can be different. For example, because a woman is headscarfed, she may be exposed to discrimination and hate crimes in her/his work and life, and may be seen as a possible danger of sharia by secular people. On the other hand, a woman can be a victim of hate crime and discrimination because she does not wear headscarf. Apart from hate crimes against women due to the restriction of clothing, other forms of hate crimes with religious bias against women can also be observed in the society. For example when a woman is not married or is divorced, she may be subjected to hate crimes. Another example is that if a woman does not follow the norms dictated by the society, religion and race are victims of hate crimes. The purpose of this paper is determine the reason of hate crimes and discuss with examples reflected in the media in Turkey and how we can keep from/stop hate crimes.

**RC53-877.4**
KENNEALLY, NOAH* (Ontario Institute for Studies in Education-University of Toronto)

**What Do Children Have to Say about Childhood? Getting Children’s Help in Theorizing Social Life**

My current doctoral research investigates children’s perspectives about childhood using the visual ethnographic methods of graphic and narrative anthropology. The questions guiding my research are the following: What are the working images or core metaphors children have and use to describe what childhood means to them? How do these images and metaphors influence their social interactions? And finally, how can creative visual methods assist in involving children in data analysis processes? This presentation explores some preliminary findings from my ongoing research.

Engaging with children directly in research has become a way to involve children in investigating social life. Building on the theoretical foundation provided by James, Jenks & Prout (1998) and Mayall (2002), contemporary theorists in the sociology of childhood (Corsaro & Greenfield, 2001; Corsaro & Basso, 2004) have emphasized the importance of listening to children and engaging them as active, competent, and creative participants in research. Children and young people are typically marginalized or excluded from the research process, but this approach allows for them to be included as active participants in the research process. This method for studying social life allows for a more inclusive and democratic approach to understanding social life. The method allows for a more inclusive and democratic approach to understanding social life, allowing for a more inclusive and democratic approach to understanding social life. The method for studying social life allows for a more inclusive and democratic approach to understanding social life.
of the ways that using visual ethnographic methods – drawings, cartoons, and concept maps – to capture children’s ideas and perspectives in a variety of modes yields important insights about childhood, and can also provide a platform for involving children in analysis processes. Engaging their help in pushing our theoretical envelopes regarding school, families, and social life can be a concrete way to share the power of knowledge production about children and childhood with children themselves.

RC34-622.2
KENNELLY, JACQUELINE* (Carleton University)
LARKINS, CATH (University of Central Lancashire)
ROY, ALASTAIR (University of Central Lancashire)
Critical Reflections on the Craft of Participatory Research with Young People: Unsettling Dominant Narratives

This collaborative paper draws on the diverse participatory research experiences of three youth researchers in Canada and the UK, in order to critically reflect on the limits and possibilities for what we are calling the craft of participatory youth research. By invoking ‘craft’ rather than ‘techniques’ or ‘methods’, we seek to foreground the intuitive, embodied, and often unspoken elements of participatory research, with its inherent unpredictability, inter-relationality, and potential for both generating insights and reproducing dominant narratives and power structures. Recognizing that there is no singular approach that might encapsulate how to ‘do’ participatory research with youth, we nonetheless identify shared themes and dilemmas that cut across our various research experiences. These include: ethical challenges related to institutional IRBs and questions of informed and ongoing consent during the research process; questions of ownership and obligation, or, who does this research belong to; questions about degrees of influence and what counts as ‘participatory enough’; tensions between the goals of education/community development versus those of research projects; and the role of ambivalence in our research processes. Through vignettes, we highlight the infrequency with which inter-generational relations, the rules of the academic game, and researchers’ own attachments to creative outputs are unsettled. However, we suggest that when the goal of participatory research is to challenge dominant regimes of truth rather than ensuring shared ownership of research resources, the craft of participatory research -- focused on dialogue and layering of reflection and meaning -- still has potential. The paper is built upon a combination of shared conversations and written vignettes that detail specific instances within our respective research; the vignettes serve as case studies through which we illustrate how, despite the ambiguities of ownership and influence, the craft of participatory research with youth can enable moments where dominant narratives are unsettled.

RC44-749.4
KENNY, BRIDGET* (University of Witwatersrand)
Consumption, Capital and City Spaces: The Everyday Politics of Retail Workers in Johannesburg Shops and Streets

This paper examines the relationship of low wage, low skill service work which employs a majority of young, black women in Johannesburg to ‘consumption’ and capital investment in shops and malls. Employment in service jobs, such as retailing and catering have in general expanded over the past several decades, offering precarious wage work. This work contributes to structures of inequality as these workers find themselves ‘lucky’ to get one of these jobs. Through affective labour, service workers also constitute spaces and relations where a diverse group of people in South Africa meet to consume. They make possible the malls, shops and restaurants of consumer pleasure in Johannesburg. In doing so, service workers tie together a low wage labour regime with forms of economic distribution and new symbolic hierarchies of consumption in city spaces. For service workers material forms of capital investment in retailing, property development and finance, itself explaining the vast growth in malls and Johannesburg Stock Exchange listed property portfolios. In turn, state regulation as well as local government economic development practice help to define directions taken. The paper traces these connections and explores multiple less easily identified shared themes and dilemmas that cut across our various research; the vignettes serve as case studies through which we illustrate how, despite the ambiguities of ownership and influence, the craft of participatory research with youth can enable moments where dominant narratives are unsettled.

RC44-753.1
KENNY, BRIDGET* (University of Witwatersrand)
Retail Worker Politics, Race and Consumption in South Africa: Shelved in the Service Economy (Palgrave Macmillan, 2018)

An IE ‘inquiry begins where people are and proceeds from there to discoveries that are for them, for the workings of a social that extends beyond one any of us, bringing our local activities into coordination with those of others’ (Smith, 2006, p. 3). Many IE researchers, including ourselves, examine the role of texts in the coordination of people’s ‘actual doings’ in order to understand the social relations that operate in the midst of the activity at the front-line of people’s work. Our data speaks to another form of coordination of teachers’ work at the front-line. A coordination that we believe has strong resonances with Brian Massumi’s view of affect as extending beyond the individual. For Massumi, it’s not just about the individual in isolation from others because “affects… are basically ways of connecting to others and to other situations. They are our angle of participation of processes in larger processes ourselves” (2015, p. 6). Massumi’s treatment of affect as a ‘bodily movement’, a ‘mode of activity’ and the associated ‘capacity to come to do’ (2015, p. 7) is for us, the glue that binds affect to the ‘actual doings’ that are the focus of an IE inquiry. Drawing on data collected from teachers and students working in classrooms in Canada and Australia, we explore ways in which a consideration of the effects of affect have extended our appreciation of how teachers’ work comes to be coordinated, or not.

RC33-600.3
KERSCHAUMER, LUKAS* (Institute for Employment Research)
HIRSELAND, ANDREAS (Institute for Employment Research)
Mixing and Combining Methods: Unexpected Transitions from Welfare to Work

Qualitative research often attempts to give voice to those who live, e.g. as welfare recipients, in the shade of society. Social processes and mechanisms that shape life-courses, foster or restrict individual agency are much less at the core of qualitative inquiry and analysis. The presentation targets that field of inquiry by featuring a sequential explanatory mixed method design applied to detect the occurrence of statistically improbable events. Based on the standardized German panel survey ‘Labour Market and Social Security’ (PASS; ~15,000 respondents in 10,000 households), carried out by Germany’s Federal Labour Agency’s research institute, more than 75 percent of German long term welfare recipients have multiple impediments such as low education, poor health, advanced age, immigrant status or obligations to care for children and other relatives. Their chances to find a job decrease continuously towards nil corresponding with the number of impediments and the duration of unemployment. Albeit, exceptions could be observed and conditions of their occurrence were traced back through qualitative inquiry. Aiming at reconstructing unlikely transactional pathways from welfare to work the study applied between-methods-triangulation, combining in-depth interviews focusing on biographies and episodic narratives on transition-processes with modified techniques of software-based qualitative network research, which provided insight of relevant actors and activities involved in the transition-processes. Taking the transition itself as the ‘case’, we came to understand, that impediments are not entity accessible to standardized measurement but rather a relational feature embodied in a multitude of structural conditions, social relations and dynamics. The presentation will address theoretical and methodological backgrounds of our approach and show how principles of agency, biographical reconstruction and structural embedding can be fruitfully applied to generate a model of the conditions under which transitions from welfare to work are more likely to happen.
RC21-402.4
KERZHNER, TAMARA* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
Integrating the Informal Economy in Urban Development: The Politics of Transport Formalization in East Jerusalem

Public transport is a critical pillar of ‘the right to the city’ for lower-income groups with limited access to cars in the global south. The state often lacks the political will or financial resources to provide it, and the gap is filled by private operators. While informal transport has substantial drawbacks, exploiting labour and often being unreliable, dangerous and expensive, there is a growing understanding that these services, and the informal economy more broadly, need to be included in delivering urban development.

This study analyses the 10-year process of integration of Palestinian informal transport in Jerusalem by the Israeli government, which has been accused of marginalizing the Palestinian population of the city, but which is also responsible for daily services. Based on a survey of the eight separate operators, and interviews with regulatory bodies, passengers and community organizations, the research aims to theorize the motivation and ability of the formal state to incorporate informal operators, analyse which ones benefit, and understand under what circumstances this translates to improvements for passengers.

We find that the atomization that characterizes the informal transport sector undermines efficient planning from the point of view of the regulator, but also retains a locally-controlled service for neighbourhoods. This allows communities to maintain themselves as ‘urban islands’ by limiting mobility options, acting both as a source of autonomy under an occupying power, and shoring up local power structures. The state, meanwhile, requires operators conform to its norms in terms of technology, culture, management and politics, and it is able to increase regulation by providing funding conditionally, but shifting responsibility and accountability towards passengers onto the operators. Those with higher initial skills and capital are able to consolidate, professionalize, and effectively access state resources, while others – and the communities they serve - are left out.

RC42-725.8
KESSLER, GABRIEL* (Universidad Nacional de La Plata-Conicet)
¿Puede La Psicología Social Contribuir a Una Agenda De Investigación Novedosa En La Desigualdad De América Latina?

La desigualdad ha sido uno de los temas más trabajados en los últimos años en las ciencias sociales en general y en América Latina en particular. Con controversias, hay consensos sobre una tendencia a la disminución de distintas desigualdades en América Latina en la última década. Esto plantea un interrogante por ahora poco trabajado: ¿cuáles son las consecuencias y las reacciones frente a la disminución de la desigualdad? Me interesa cómo lo que sucede en los niveles micro y meso se convierte con la escala macro influyen en la desigualdad general. Se trata de ver el pasaje de los factores micro y meso a nivel macro en cuanto a procesos cognitivos, narrativas, acciones cotidianas y mecanismos institucionales. El objetivo de la presentación es plantear líneas de debate en el estudio de las desigualdades en Sociología a partir del relevamiento de trabajos de psicología social, psicología política y datos de América Latina y otras regiones. La presentación presentará hipótesis y líneas de investigación futura para una mayor comprensión de la desigualdad en América Latina ¿Por qué estas dimensiones son hoy importantes? En América Latina la inclusión económica y la mayor democratización han que al tiempo que se mantiene una fuerte segregación residencial y escolar, las interacciones entre clases y grupos distintos se han intensificado. Nuevos derechos también conlleva mayor visibilidad en los espacios urbanos de grupos más conscientes de sus derechos. Tampoco la extensión de políticas sociales deja indiferente a gran parte de la sociedad. Es posible poner la atención en estas implicancias y las reacciones de distintos grupos ante la disminución de la desigualdad a nivel micro y meso. Los aportes de la psicología social y política sobre estos temas son un área de vacancia en los estudios sobre desigualdad en América Latina.

RC34-621.8
KESTILA, LAURA (National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL))
KARVONEN, SAKARI* (National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL))
PARIKKA, SUVI (National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL))
Inequalities in Young People in Finland – a Comprehensive View on Dimensions of Well-Being

Background: Differences in well-being have roots in childhood living conditions and early experiences that develop over the life-course. There is some evidence that inequalities in well-being exist already in youth but most studies focus either on single indicators or on a specific dimension. Few studies are able to provide a comprehensive view covering several dimensions of well-being. Objectives: Following Erik Allardt’s conceptualization, we defined three dimensions of well-being: having (material and impersonal needs), loving (social needs) and being (identity i.e. needs for personal growth). The study aims to explore how different dimensions of well-being in youth are structured by socioeconomic status. More specifically, we analysed how well-being of young people aged 14 to 18 old varies by i. the family background (mother’s level of education) and ii. the type of secondary level school (vocational institutes (VI) vs. upper secondary general schools (USGS)), and in addition, whether these interrelate with gender. Furthermore, secular trends between 2013 and 2017 in the social patterning of well-being were analysed. Data: Questionnaire data derive from the School Health Promotion Study that covers biannually all Finnish primary schools (response rate 60%) as well as USGS (50%) and VI (40%). Results: The results indicate that well-being of young people varies clearly between mothers’ s educational levels and well-being differences are smaller according to the type of the secondary level school. Gender, however, interacts with both family background and the type of school. Over the study period the inequalities observed seemed to vary quite little regardless of the type of school. Conclusions: Young people having a mother with only basic education appear quite consistently worse off suggesting that the differences deriving from childhood are important in diversifying the life-course in youth. However, these associations are not uniform as gender and to some extent also the type of school intersects with them.

RC06-139.5
KESLER, CHRISTEL* (Colby College)
More School, More Work? Variation in Early Childhood Education and Mothers’ Employment across U.S. States

In recent years, young children in the United States have, on average, attended more school. This is the result of more widespread (and in some states universal) pre-school or pre-Kindergarten, as well as a gradual shift over recent decades from part-time to full-time Kindergarten programs. While there has been significant scholarly attention to the implications of these changes for inequalities in children’s educational outcomes, we know less about the implications for the work lives of mothers, and for employment patterns of mothers vs. their childless counterparts, in particular. In this paper, we leverage state-level variations in funding for and availability of early childhood education to examine impacts on mothers’ employment. We draw on macro-level data from various sources, including the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER)
Using Smartphone Technology for Research Among Refugees in Germany

Researchers attempting to survey refugee populations face a number of methodological issues, in part due to their transience. Collecting longitudinal data using traditional methods (e.g., f-2-f, telephone) is a particular challenge. We explore the use of smartphone technology as an alternative data collection mechanism, combining passive mobile data collection, i.e. the automatic collection of smartphone data about an individual’s behavior, with mobile web surveys. While passive mobile data collection is still a relatively unexplored method, this approach allows for collecting richer and potentially more accurate data than just self-reports from surveys. However, whether people in general and refugees in particular are willing to participate in such studies allowing automated data collection has not been studied yet.

We first conducted personal interviews with refugees in Germany. As part of the interview we collected consent to contact participants again via email or WhatsApp message for further data collection on their smartphones. Participants were then invited to participate in four follow-up web surveys over the course of three months about different aspects of their integration into Germany, labor market participation, personality traits, and political positions. In addition, participants were invited to download a research app to their smartphones for passive mobile data collection to infer measures of refugees’ mobility, social interaction, and labor market participation over time. We also conducted an experiment on the effect of incentives on participation rates.

Overall, we found that refugees are very skeptical towards passive data collection: we had low participation rates in the app experiment: 7% compared to 30% and 13% for the first two surveys, respectively. Additionally, the incentives provided a slight but insignificant positive effect on participation.

RC40-702.4

KHAIRNAR, DILIP* (Deogiri College, Aurangabad(M.S.))
KHARAT, KIRAN (Deogiri College, Aurangabad)

Farmers’ Suicides in Marathwada Region (India): Understanding Causes and Remedies.

Farmers from Marathwada region (India) are in a very stressful conditions. The increase in number of suicides every year leads to the introspective analysis of the problem. Suicide is not related to biological or cosmic phenomena, but a social phenomenon that consists of family, political, economical, social and religious groups. We found various reasons for the suicides of the farmers in Marathwada region like- frequent droughts, economic crises, debt, health issues, and family responsibilities, changes in the government policies, alcohol addiction, low produce prices and poor irrigation facilities are among some of the common factors that contribute to farmers’ suicides in Marathwada. In this report, we also suggest four important remedies for the suicide prevention - Supply of farming aids, improved traits of seeds, the potential market for the farm products and family responsibilities, changes in the government policies, alcohol addiction.

RC33-609.3

KHAN, IQBAL* (Self Employed)
РОTH, CHRISTIAN (Agricultural Systems Program CSIRO Ecosystem Sciences)
GRUNBUHEL, CLEMENS (Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok)

Doing Participatory Research in a Patron-Client Society: Learning from Developing Multi-Scale Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for Farming Communities

In recent times, focus has been given more on Community Based Adaptation practices in understanding and addressing modern drivers, such as climate change and local populations. Today the use of participatory methods when working in a local community is considered a must. The problem, in doing so, is with the notion of community which is practically in many societies not homogeneous. Rather, local rural communities are complex social systems, which include multi-layered hierarchies and patron-client socio-economic settings. This paper links with the challenges and opportunities in practicing participatory climate change adaptation research in a patron-client social arrangement in Bangladesh - the outcomes of the project entitled ‘Developing multi-scale climate change adaptation strategies for farming communities in Cambodia, Laos, Bangladesh and India’. We examine experiences made in the participatory analysis of socio-ecological dynamics in the saline prone area of the Sundarbans, in the Khula district of SW Bangladesh. In our discussion, we reflect on difficulties and options in administrating participatory socio-ecological research in a patron-client society to foster better involvement of farmer community.
The management of nuclear waste is a big problem for even the most technologically advanced societies. The risk associated with the nuclear waste is the inherent risk itself which makes it practically impossible to keep it isolated and to prevent it from contaminating the ecosystem of the surroundings by exposing it to dangerous radiation. This is due to the extraordinarily long half-life of the radioactive elements which are part of the waste. Half-life of an element is a measure of the time in which its radioactivity is reduced by 50%.

There is no extant technology on the planet that can safely dispose of the nuclear waste generated. This scientific fact should be made known to all the stakeholders involved. Even the most technologically advanced societies are at a loss when it comes to finding a way to dispose of nuclear waste. One of the many ways to dispose it till date has been burying the waste deep under the surface of the earth. This may prevent the surrounding ecosystem from getting contaminated for the time being, but this disposal method has its limitations. One of the factors to be taken into account is the fault lines in the earth’s crust which often lead to earthquakes. Such events may cause the sealed vaults of nuclear wastes to rupture, thus, endangering the surrounding ecosystem.

Nuclear waste is generated primarily as a result of electricity generation in nuclear reactors. Nuclear energy is projected as a cleaner alternative to the fossil fuels for electricity policy makers. It is highly imperative for the policy makers to communicate the risk of nuclear waste and the associated problems of nuclear waste management to the general public before pursuing the path of electricity generation by utilizing nuclear energy.

The urban land has become a highly contested issue in urban politics and the management of nuclear waste is a big problem for even the most technologically advanced societies. The risk associated with the nuclear waste is the inherent risk itself which makes it practically impossible to keep it isolated and to prevent it from contaminating the ecosystem of the surroundings by exposing it to dangerous radiation. This is due to the extraordinarily long half-life of the radioactive elements which are part of the waste. Half-life of an element is a measure of the time in which its radioactivity is reduced by 50%.

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RC15-291.5

KHOO, SU-MING* (National University of Ireland, Galway)
ONCONNELL, RITA (MA Public Advocacy and Activism)

The People's Health Movement: Understanding a Transnational Network’s Contribution to Global Health Governance

This paper places a sociological spotlight on the Peoples Health Movement (PHM), a transnational social movement mobilizing for ‘Health for All’ globally. Emergent, organically evolving, and apparently less-coordinated, ‘bottom-up’ networks are important in global health governance, but they can prove difficult to define, analyse and theorize sociologically. This paper presents a grounded theory analysis of the People's Health Movement, based on a thematic content analysis of its networked communications. The data consisted of all email messages (n=176,176) exchanged via PHM’s global email listserv, the PHM-Exchange, during one calendar year, 2016. Synthesizing global sociology, transnational social movement theory, international relations and communications theory, we define PHM as a transnational connective mobilization network.

PHM messages communicate a paradigm of global health governance centred on the rights-based approach and Social Determinants of Health, substantiating PHM as a global network mobilizing towards Health for All. PHM messaging operates on two levels: (i) country-level communications typically mobilizing local support and actions, and (ii) global-level communications performing a “watching” role: documenting, educating through international advocacy, and sharing information. The two levels build solidarity, however key tensions can also be identified: messages show a critical awareness that North-to-South communicative dominance may potentially compromise equitable networking, while the discourse shift from Primary Health Care to Universal Health Coverage may detract from primary, preventive and promotive priorities, while favouring service-delivery.

PHM does not fit definitions of a civil society or social movement organization, nor can it be evaluated as social movement organizations are conventionally, viz. success or failure in securing the aspirational ‘health for all’. It functions as a peer network, significantly influencing the complex and changing landscape of global health, countering some dominant discourses, while steering the global governance agenda towards gradually realizing the conditions which may one day make health for all possible.

RC06-JS-12.5

KHOR, DIANA* (Hosei University)
KAMANO, SAORI (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

Same-Sex Partners and Practices of Familial Intimacy

Drawing on the findings from two comparative research projects on Japan and Hong Kong, one related to mother-(non-heterosexual) daughter relationships and another to a recognition of same-sex relationships, this paper looks at how family relations and norms are negotiated, challenged and/or reinforced through the practices of intimacy of non-heterosexual daughters and their partners in their relationship with their mothers, and also the kin work these daughters and mothers perform in extended familial relationships. Preliminary work found that lesbian-identification and the presence of a female partner does not interfere with the practice of intimacy, and indeed, disclosure and acceptance by the mother of the daughter and her partner could enhance intimacy. For some, it provides an additional target for the mother to perform mothering. When accepted, female partners are more readily integrated into the kin network than a male partner is, whom many heterosexual daughters in both Hong Kong and Japan have described as ‘function-less’. For some, seeking legal recognition consists in negotiating obligations and priorities with their family of origin, which could result in a closer couple relationship rather than an integration of the same-sex partner into an extended kin network. In considering whether to seek legal recognition or not, however limited the protection is, many share anxiety about the future, and such consideration is at times iterated with little reference to kin relations, and rather more about the everyday world of neighbors, workplace, hospitals, insurance companies and so on. It raises the question of whether legal recognition might restrict freedom and creativity in negotiating kin relations for same-sex partners and their parents.

RC11-218.5

KIA, HANNAH* (University of Toronto)

We’re Here: Subjugation and Resistance in Older HIV-Positive Gay Men’s Experiences of Seeking and Receiving Care across Health Settings

Despite the prominent role of systemic discrimination in impeding equitable access to care and support, we know little about the ways in which subjective accounts of subjugation in health systems remain limited in the literature on gay aging. Accordingly, this qualitative study sought to investigate experiences of subjugation among older HIV-positive gay men in health settings, and to examine this population’s accounts of resistance to such mechanisms of marginality. To this end, 16 Toronto-based HIV-positive gay men over age 49 underwent semi-structured interviews in which they were asked to reflect on their cumulative experiences of seeking and receiving care in health settings. Drawing on poststructuralist traditions of grounded theory to inform data analysis, these accounts were then used as a basis from which to infer discursive processes of subjugation and resistance that may be most salient for older HIV-positive gay men in care contexts. The accounts of participants revealed, among other findings, (1) complex intersections of gender identity, HIV history, and aging experience as potential targets of subjugation and sources of resistance across health settings, and (2) the role of informal and formal HIV care networks in both reinforcing historical conditions of subjugation and catalyzing opportunities for change. Unique configurations of identity and life history, among other factors, often constituted grounds for variable experiences of subjugation in health settings among older HIV-positive gay men with diverse social locations. HIV care networks, though often entangled with the legacy of HIV stigma, appeared to potentiate resistance among those in this population. The study’s findings promise to inform the development of health care policies that more closely address the intersectionality of subjugation among older gay men living with HIV, along with practice initiatives that capitalize on the emancipatory potential of HIV care networks.

RC03-71.3

KIDA, YUSUKE* (Sugiyama Jogakuen University)

The Rise and Fall of Populist Mobilization: The Urban Populist Movement in Nagoya, Japan

Political mobilization is a difficult task in the age of “post-democracy” (Crouch 2003). Populism, that is, populist mobilization (Jansen 2011), is a solution for political mobilization, although it has been criticized from a normative point of view. Populist politicians try to lead people to act collectively to support them (Mudde & Kaltwasser 2017). Cities in Japan are no exception to populism. Takashi Kamawura has served as mayor of Nagoya since 2009. His political belief is in local economic prosperity through a tax cut. He often criticizes “too regulated” public services and calls for political reform for “ordinary” and “amateur” people using mass media. He organized a recall campaign against the city council in the summer of 2010. In the recall referendum of 2011, 73.35% of the voters approved the recall. In this process, he established a local party, Gen-zei Nippon (Tax Cut Japan (TCJ)). However, TCJ failed to get a majority in the city assembly election of 2011. Furthermore, TCJ members met with severe criticism because of their political scandals. According to a quantitative data analysis using the logistic regression model, participation in the recall campaign strongly encouraged people to vote “yes” in the referendum. This indicates that not only media power but also direct participation is important for populist mobilization. However, another analysis shows that the participation increases support for TCJ only slightly. In sum, Kamawura succeeded in his personal leadership and the recall movement but failed to give power to his party. The populist movement is explosive, but it is so short-lived because of the difficulty of continuously organizing city dwellers.
Colonization has fundamentally changed the shape and experience of time for indigenous youth. In public discourse, settler-colonial society is characterized as moving progressively towards a united, equitable and just future for all its citizens. Native youth experiences of the colonial state are largely absorbed into redemptive storylines of nationhood that take for granted that the harshest injustices of the settler past are resolved and that they shall, accordingly, derive a sense of personal belonging as indigenous citizens in a shared future.

For indigenous Māori youth in New Zealand, creating a ‘vivid present’, what Alfred Schutz referred to as a collective experience of time tied to both past and future, requires that they step outside these colonizing narratives into different sites of temporality where Māori time-space perceptions take precedence. In these sites, time-space relationships are shaped around intergenerational collective memories of colonization, invasion and dispersal/landlessness but they are also spaces where indigenous solidarity and communities of cultural resistance are established.

This paper is concerned with the chronopolitics of Māori young people’s lives in the racialized spaces of the settler-colonial city. Drawing on a study about young people’s hopes and fears about the future, we examine how three groups of urban Māori youth living precariously at the economic margins navigate competing temporal frames of reference. We focus on how they mobilize and deploy ‘native time’ to imagine an extended range of possible futures for themselves that would otherwise be limited by the urban ‘clock-time’ of the colonial nation state. The social lives of indigenous youth are under-theorized in much sociological research but we argue that these kinds of studies have the potential to disrupt white temporalities and activate a broader range of thinking about alternative indigenous futures.

RC01-41.3
KIENSCHERF, MARKUS* (John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Freie Universität Berlin)
Violating Boundaries in the Name of Self-Governance: The Violence of (Neo)Liberal Intervention

Whenever we talk about borders and boundaries we also inevitably talk about sovereignty in the double sense of supremacy and autonomy. Turned inwards, sovereignty means having control or jurisdiction over something. Turned outwards, sovereignty means a capacity for self-rule, for independent action. Sovereignty – in the sense of an individual and collective capacity for self-governance – thus inevitably entails a boundary between an internal sphere over which one has control and an external sphere where one has the capacity for independent action. The link between self-governance and the construction of boundaries underlies both state-making and the establishment of private property. The capacity for individual and collective self-governance also happens to be a guiding principle of (neo)liberal governmentality.

But what about the violation of boundaries and hence also of self-governance? (Neo)liberal violations of individual and collective boundaries, including the violent and lethal transgression of bodily boundaries, is often based on problematizations of sovereignty. Western state and non-state actors intervene in the inner- and sovereign territories claiming that bolstering the very sovereignty of the state being intervened in is a key objective of their intervention. At the same time, state and non-state actors regularly intervene in the lives of citizens for the sake of improving their capacity for self-governance. (Neo)liberal rationalities and practices of intervention thus problematize individual and collective autonomy and the very sovereign territories that they claim to protect. They violate the boundaries of those who are seen as incapable of responsible self-governance – both at home and abroad. The production and protection of self-governance frequently entails the, often brutal, violation of the very boundaries that guarantee the capacity for self-governance. This paper will critically interrogate the illiberal consequences of (neo)liberal violations of individual and collective boundaries that frequently occur in the very name of self-governance.

RC05-115.3
KIDMAN, JOANNA* (Victoria University of Wellington)
Doing Time in the Colonized City: Indigenous Youth Solidarities in the ‘Vivid Present’

This paper will use the analytic of pacification to discuss how US domestic policing as pacification.

This paper will argue that contemporary (neo)liberal security governance is best understood as a form of pacification. Pacification combines risk management and sovereign violence into a political technology for reproducing a racial and class order that accommodates the imperatives of capital accumulation through the selective and differential targeting of particular populations and spaces. This political technology aims to (re)produce more pliable populations through a combination of coercion and consent, while trying to weed out those who are deemed recalcitrant to (neo)liberal rule. Pacification, moreover, highlights the complex cross-fertilizations of security governance across metropole and colony. This paper will use the analytic of pacification to discuss how US domestic policing has been and continues to be shaped by experiences of foreign security governance. Thus, the paper will, on the one hand, show the critical force and explanatory value of the analytic of pacification through a genealogy of US domestic policing while trying to bridge some of the disciplinary divides between critical security studies, on the one hand, and research into domestic urban policing, on the other.

RC18-337.1
KIENSCHERF, MARKUS* (John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Freie Universität Berlin)
Indeterminate Security Governance: US Policing As Pacification

As security threats in and to Western (neo)liberal regimes are problematized as increasingly ambiguous and amorphous, security ‘solutions’ prescribed to counter perceived insecurities have become more and more indeterminate. The broadening of the concept of security to include an ever-wider array of interlinked risks, insecurities and threats has brought about responses that completely blur what is still left of any boundaries between policing, intelligence operations and warfare. Yet, attempts to critique contemporary (neo)liberal security are still lagging behind, because the scholarly analysis of security continues to be structured by the dichotomy between internally pacified state territory where security is enforced by the police and the sphere of international relations where at a semblance of security is provided by the armed forces. This paper will argue that contemporary (neo)liberal security governance is best understood as a form of pacification. Pacification combines risk management and sovereign violence into a political technology for reproducing a racial and class order that accommodates the imperatives of capital accumulation through the selective and differential targeting of particular populations and spaces. This political technology aims to (re)produce more pliable populations through a combination of coercion and consent, while trying to weed out those who are deemed recalcitrant to (neo)liberal rule. Pacification, moreover, highlights the complex cross-fertilizations of security governance across metropole and colony. This paper will use the analytic of pacification to discuss how US domestic policing has been and continues to be shaped by experiences of foreign security governance. Thus, the paper will, on the one hand, show the critical force and explanatory value of the analytic of pacification through a genealogy of US domestic policing while trying to bridge some of the disciplinary divides between critical security studies, on the one hand, and research into domestic urban policing, on the other.

TG04-973.5
KIERSZTYN, ANNA* (University of Warsaw, Institute of Sociology)
Job Precarity and the Life-Course – How Polish Youth Manage Their Unstable Lives

This paper addresses these questions through an analysis of 34 qualitative interviews, conducted in 2016 among young (age up to 40) Polish temporary workers who have completed full-time education. The interviews offer a vivid illustration of the economic risks associated with precarious employment, and the processes of individualization of risk (Beck and Beck-Gernsheim 2002), whereby the young view (and legitimize) their job and life trajectories as self-constructed and not subject to structural constraints. For a broader view of the life-course outcomes of labor market risks portrayed in the interviews, I supplement the qualitative results by an analysis of quantitative data from the Polish Panel Survey POLPAN 1998-2013. POLPAN is a rich source of biographical information for a representative national sample of Polish adults, enabling the assessment of long-term trends in the timing of key biographical events, such as: leaving the parental home, migration, marriage and childbirth, across successive cohorts.

RC30-541.4
KIERSZTYN, ANNA* (University of Warsaw)
The Empowered and the Powerless: How Polish Youth Experience Their Precarious Careers

In the past decades, the precarization of work has become a subject of concern among scholars and policymakers, due to the growth in the incidence of non-standard employment and precarious arrangements, such as fixed-term jobs, temporary agency employment or freelance work. The young are among the ones most affected by these processes: their access to well-protected insider jobs is often limited, and many of them now face the prospects of unpredictable careers consisting of recurrent spells of short-term employment. However, the link between ‘objective’ job precarity and subjective perceptions is far from obvious – unstable employment may be defined and experienced in differing ways, depending on individual characteristics, family situation or workplace relations. For some, precarious jobs may be associated with independence and regarded as an opportunity for professional development, while for others, they bring about a sense of vulnerability and entrapment.

I identify three mechanisms which may shape these perceptions among young precarious workers. The first assumes that their bargaining power, determined by the level and specificity of skills required to perform their jobs and the ease of offloading them, will vary with the type of employment. The second associates such perceptions with precarious workers’ access to various coping resources, such as a sense of self-efficacy brought about by individualization, or economic and social support. Such resources, by minimizing the negative
psychological and economic impact of possible job loss on workers, allow them to maintain a positive view of their careers. The third focuses on perceptions of (in)justice: viewing their employment relations as ‘fair’ and ‘reasonable’ is likely to decrease precarious workers’ perceptions of insecurity. In this paper, I analyse these mechanisms on the basis of qualitative data from in-depth interviews with young precarious workers in Poland, and discuss their implications.

RC25-465.4
KIGURU, GATITU* (Kenya University)
MWANGI, PHYLLIS (Kenya University)
Hate Speech on Social Media: Uncovering the Language Crevices Where Hate Mongers Hide

In Kenya elections have a history of being divisive. This has become very pronounced in the 2017 disputed presidential poll in which campaigns have become synonymous with hate speech. The hate speech is not limited to campaigns or to politicians: it has spilled into social media platforms and the perpetrators are supporters of the politicians. Kenya has a law against hate speech, but the said law has led to no convictions and has therefore done little to tame hate mongers on social media platforms. Indeed, the National Integration and Cohesion Commission has considered shutting down social media platforms in the run up to the repeat presidential election (October, 2017) as the only way to ensure that these sites are not used to lead the country to chaos. For some, this would violate their fundamental freedom of expression guaranteed in the constitution but the Commission argues, it would be a necessary move to ensure that hate speech on social media platforms does not lead to physical violence. Many have lamented the rise in hate speech and the apparent inability by concerned authorities to reign in the perpetrators. This paper poses the general question: Is it totally impossible to deal with hate speech on social media platforms? Drawing data from the legal statutes on hate speech, selected Facebook and Twitter posts as well as online blogs, and interviews with legal experts the paper sought to answer this question. Preliminary finds show there are language crevices in the National Integration and Cohesion Act (2008) making it difficult to prosecute hate speech. In addition, there are linguistic features evident in hate posts that make it difficult to prosecute them as such. Give these findings, the paper suggests a language based criteria can be used to determine hate speech.

RC22-405.24
KIJONKA, JUSTYNA* (University of Silesia in Katowice)
Between the Polish Catholic Mission and the German Catholic Church: A Case Study of (Spät-)Aussiedler from Upper Silesia in Poland

The paper discusses the problems of the national, ethnic and regional identity of (Spät-)Aussiedler from Upper Silesia in the context of the language of religious practices. For this group of migrants, the language of the Church, prayer and confession often was and is still combined with their national identity, biography and the religious socialization from the region of their origin and the peculiarity of the Catholic Church in Upper Silesia.

Migration from Poland to the Federal Republic of Germany after 1970 was one of the most significant demographic processes not only for Poland, but also for Germany. Between 1970 and 2000 more than one million Polish citizens – especially from Upper Silesia – were recognized as being of German descent. Some of the migrants joined the German Catholic Church and some joined the Polish Catholic Mission. There are also numerous groups of migrants who participate in both the German and Polish religions. Emigrants from Poland who came to the Federal Republic of Germany as (Spät-)Aussiedler were mainly Catholic and are still an important group of the faithful in Germany.

The paper is based on research that I carried out on migrants who had come to West Germany from Upper Silesia between 1970 and 2000 and received (Spät-) Aussiedler status. An important part of that research was also the participant observations during religious services and pilgrimages. The data collected during an enquiry in the archives of the Bishopric of Essen is also analyzed.

In my paper, I will try answer the question of how and in which aspects national and regional identity determines the choice of the language of religious practices. The long time perspective and the characteristic of (Spät-)Aussiedler migrants from Upper Silesia and the differences between Polish and German Catholic Churches play important roles in my presentation.

RC38-677.7
KIJONKA, JUSTYNA* (University of Silesia in Katowice)
The Question of Language, Identity and Biography on the Example of Upper Silesians in Germany.

The main aim of this paper is to present the problem of the language of (Spät-)Aussiedler migrants from Upper Silesia in the context of their identity and biography. The paper is based on research that I carried out between October 2014 and July 2015 on migrants who had come to West Germany from Upper Silesia between 1970 and 2000 and received (Spät-) Aussiedler status. The research was carried out among different generations of migrants. Although (Spät-)Aussiedler from Upper Silesia migrated to Germany without any acquaintance with the German language in most cases – German was the mother tongue only for the older generations, they wanted to assimilate as quickly as possible so they learned the new language, speaking only German and avoiding speaking Polish. Parents did not teach children their mother tongue, because at that time Polish was considered to be unnecessary. Hence, the second generation of migrants quite often did not speak Polish or possessed only passive knowledge of the language. This situation has changed, because after EU enlargement Polish became another language on one’s CV.

Today, the choice of language is the choice of identity, and therefore Upper Silesians in Germany live in different social worlds depending on whether they speak Polish or the Upper Silesian dialect. Sometimes, they live in all three worlds at the same time, which can be seen briefly during the interviews especially when they are using different languages to describe different aspects of their own biographies.

In my paper, I examine how these life strategies – assimilation, speaking only the new language and avoiding speaking their mother tongue and speaking Polish/Upper Silesian dialect once again influenced the professional and private lives of the migrants, their communication with family members who remained in Upper Silesia and with their descendants in Germany.

RC11-229.2
KIKUZAWA, SAEKO* (Hosei University)
UEMURA, RYOTARO (Keio University)
Caregiving and Paid Work Among Midlife Women in Japan

Japan is one of the most aged countries in the world. The proportion of its population being 65 or older has increased rapidly, from 7% in 1970 to 27.3% in 2014. This rapid aging of the population has had two important consequences for women’s lives. First, increased elderly population has meant that more women face the responsibility of caring for their elderly parents in midlife. Second, the relative scarcity of working-age Japanese, along with economic destabilization, has required more women to enter the labor market. However, these two roles – caregiving and paid work – are considered to be rather incompatible in social environments that continue to be based on gender division of labor.

How do Japanese women balance caregiving and paid work? Previous research documented a negative correlation between participation in the two activities. This negative association could result from either of the two possible causal processes: non-working women may be more likely to start caregiving than working women, and those women who become caregivers may be more likely to quit working. However, the causal relationship between women’s caregiving and work decisions in Japan has not been fully elucidated up to this point because most prior research relied on cross-sectional data.

Drawing on the first two waves (2005, 2006) of a nationwide panel survey of Japanese adults in their fifties, this study explored the relationship between caregiving and employment among middle-aged Japanese women. The results of multivariate regression analyses showed that the causal relationships are bidirectional: non-workers who have a higher likelihood of providing care, while caregiving reduces the chance of participation in labor force. These findings will be interpreted in terms of the Japanese social context, in which the transition away from the traditional model of male breadwinners and female caretakers has not yet been fully achieved.

RC49-826.1
KILIAN, REINHOLD* (Ulm University)
VON GOTTBERG, CAROLIN (Ulm University, Department of Psychiatry II)
LAMP, NATALIE (Ulm University)
MUELLER-STIERLIN, ANNABEL (Ulm University)
Criminal Victimization, Social Capital and Mental Health: The Impact of Gender

Background: The experience of criminal victimization was found to have short and long-term negative effects on mental health, particularly PTSD, anxiety and depression. Social capital was identified in several studies as a factor reducing the negative impact of criminal victimization on mental health. On the other hand it is widely known that prevalence of depression and anxiety disorder is higher in women than in men. In this study it will be investigated, if the negative effects of criminal victimization on mental disorder are moderated by gender and if the moderating effect of social capital differs between sexes.

Method: In a representative study 3000 inhabitants of a major urban region in Germany were asked about their experience of criminal victimization, their perception of social capital and their subjective mental health status.

Results: Study results revealed strong negative effects of criminal victimization on mental health. As indicated by significant interaction effects the perception of
social capital was found to reduce the negative effects of criminal victimization in both sexes. While the negative effects of criminal victimization on symptoms of depression and anxiety were stronger in females than in their male counterparts, the moderating effects of perceived social capital was also stronger in women than in men.

Discussion: Negative effects of criminal victimization on mental health are stronger in women than in men. However, women seem to benefit more from the perception of good social relationships with regard to cope with the negative mental health effects of victimization.

RC56-JS-85.4

KILIŞ, JAROSLAW* (Institute of Sociology, Warsaw University)

Barrington Moore Jr. Revisited: Landlord, Peasant and the Collapse of Liberal Democracy in Central-Eastern Europe

In my paper I attempt to look at Barrington Moore’s Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy as a source of hypotheses that help to explain the recent illiberal turn in Central-Eastern Europe. Moore suggested that political development paths of democratic and non-democratic countries were the outcome of the unresolved problems related to the capitalist transition of the agriculture and the dominance of the landed aristocracy. What makes this argument surprisingly up-to-date is the fact that the two Central-Eastern European countries marked by Poland and Hungary, in which landed nobility remained a dominant class for a long time, and the two which did not solve the peasant question in the interwar period. The paper is an attempt to answer the question whether the collapse of liberal-democratic institutions could be related to the long-term heritage of the agrarian relations.

Apparently, the influence of the Socialism and another, post-socialist capitalist transition, which changed the agrarian relations in a significant way, is more important than the heritage of the nineteenth century. Consequently, any answer to the question about the relevance of Moore’s hypotheses as a possible explanation of the recent collapse of liberal democracy requires two-step analysis. In the first step I will compare the agrarian development in selected European Communist and post-Communist countries, showing that there is a factual correlation between the two phenomena. In the second step I will try to analyze the configuration of the changing relations between the peasant, state apparatus and other institutions (especially and the catholic church), showing how they were transformed. This will enable to show the possible ways in which the post-feudal heritage of the nineteenth century influences the contemporary constellation of urban and rural interests, and the contemporary political development in Poland.

RC08-165.3

KILIŞ, JAROSLAW* (Institute of Sociology, Warsaw University)

The Lay and Professional Public and the Institutional Development of Sociology

The paper deals with the processes of the institutionalization and professionalization of sociology, and attempts to describe the relation between the development of various types of sociological institutions and the sociological public. The sociology came out of the interplay between at least three circles: general lay public, academia, at which many sociologists worked before the discipline had been officially recognized, and the professional public, which emerged as the final product of the establishment of the academic sociology.

Most of institutional histories are case studies, while the comparative ones deal mostly with the formal academic institutions. In my paper I will compare four cases that represent a variety of timing and development paths of the institutional development of the sociological science branch: France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Italy, in order to understand the relation between the development of academic and extra-academic institutions and the change of the sociological public, including the formation of a fully professional one. My hypothesis is that despite most institutional histories seem to suggest, that the most important factor for the development of the discipline is the institutionalization of academic institutions, the institutionalization often remains shallow and the discipline remains fragile. In my opinion the key moment is when the discipline is able to reproduce itself without any serious interference with lay public or other branches of social science.

RC47-798.3

KILIÇASLAN, GULAY* (York University)

Kurdish Political Movement and the Akp in the Face of Political Transformation in Turkey

In the last three decades, Turkish State and Kurdish political movement have concurrently gone through major transformational phases. Kurdish political movement restored its military position and remodeled its political and ideological outlook towards development and establishment of self-government in the early 2000s, which coincides with the coming into power of the Justice and Development Party (AKP) in Turkey. With the AKP’s rule, Turkish state has departed from a Kemalist ideology to a structure redolent with commitment to social conservatism (political Islam) and a neo-liberal economy. Since 2002, the AKP has ruled the country based on various political strategies, such as an intensification of peace talk followed by a dramatic cooling off, then escalation to a state of war, and crackdown on the oppositional groups including academics, journalists, politicians and activists. In this context, this paper discusses the Kurdish Question in Turkey through the antagonistic relation between the political and organizational change of the Kurdish political movement, and AKP government’s policies towards election reversal and the crackdown on Kurdish civil society in relation to its road to regime change.

RC48-805.9

KILIÇASLAN, GULAY* (York University)

States and Social Movements: Revisiting Western Based Social Movement Theories in the Context of the Middle East

Since 2009 the Middle East region has been going through a massive transformation. These remarkable changes concretized through a widespread social uprising around the region from the Green Movement in Iran to the Arab Spring affirming the people’s power in Tahrir Square and elsewhere and the Gezi resistance in Taksim Square in Istanbul. However, more recently, these uprisings have transitioned into devastation, as it is most visible in Syrian case. In analyzing these developments in the region from a social movement perspective, there have been many discussions around contention under authoritarianism, repertoires of contention, advantages of movement-centered vs. institutional-centered modes of movements etc. These discussion reflects a re-direction in analytical and theoretical focus that corresponds to a larger problem about the production of knowledge on the popular movements in the non-Western world, specifically the Middle East. The problematic stems from the analysis of the powerful and the visible social and political actors or exceptional events in contentious politics without locating them within political context or trajectory.

With this in mind, this paper aims to explore whether the social movement theories developed within the European and the U.S. contexts are useful to comprehend the urban popular movements in non-Western, especially in the Middle Eastern countries. In doing so, there is a need to understand how regime/repertoire relations work under repressive state contexts and how these relations transform states into more repressive institutional apparatuses. Given these two points of inquiries, mapping out the characteristics, advantages and limitations of social movement theories embedded within the Western context will provide an opportunity to re-examine the methodological and epistemological validity of them regarding the non-Western contexts. This will also bring an alternative way to extend and revise existing social movement theories based on the U.S. and European experiences.

RC31-JS-65.2

KILKEY, MAJELLA* (University of Sheffield)
RYAN, LOUISE* (University of Sheffield)

The Contestation of Family Rights of Migrants in Europe’s Free Movement Regime: Brexit and Beyond

In this article we bring together different sources of data, including critical policy analysis, stakeholder interviews and migrant interviews, and adopt an historical and comparative lens, to explore migrants’ lived experiences of shifting migration regimes. The central focus is migrants’ family rights within the European Union (EU) Freedom of Movement Regime. Our particular emphasis is on the potential implications of Brexit - the UK’s withdrawal from the EU - and the shifting migration rights this entails, for EU migrants in the UK and their family members back home in member states. Understanding migrants’ family rights as constituted at the intersection of migration and welfare policies, in our policy analysis we examine two aspects: firstly, the formation of a ‘family of choice’ in terms of family/home membership and its geographical location - co-territorial in the UK or transnational; and secondly the distribution of economic risk between the UK State and the individual (family) for forming a ‘family of choice’. Detailed policy analysis of the potential implications of Brexit is supplemented with two sets of interview data. The first comprises data from interviews with policy stakeholders in the EU, the UK and Germany, examining the position of family rights in the European Freedom of Movement Regime, and the dimensions of contestation of family rights in the ‘Brexit debate’. The second comprises data from interviews with EU migrants living in the UK both before and after the Brexit decision about the role of family rights within the EU Freedom of Movement regime in their migration and family projects.

RC31-554.20

KIM, ANN* (York University)

When Roots/Routes Matter: The Appearance and Disappearance of Asylum Seeking Families from North Korea in Canada
Between 2010 and 2014, hundreds of asylum seekers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (a.k.a. North Korea) arrived in Canada, many with children, hoping to obtain refugee status. Some of the initial applicants were accepted while later applicants in this period have, for the most part, been rejected. Since 2013, Canada has been verifying fingerprints with the government of the Republic of Korea and discovered many asylum seekers, though not all, initially settled there; the Constitution of the ROK recognizes North Koreans as South Korean nationals. Since asylum seekers given legal status in one country cannot apply for asylum in another country, North Koreans who migrate through South Korea cannot obtain refugee status elsewhere; they are identified as South Korean. This effectively shuts Canada’s door and explains the drop in, and perhaps the end of, North Koreans seeking protection and settlement in Canada, at least for now, unless there is a policy shift, or a viable, alternate passage to Canada emerges; very few North Korean families have arrived in Canada since 2014.

Although large refugee populations clearly deserve research attention, this brief and fleeting wave of North Koreans, who will soon escape research attention, also raises many questions for Canadian policy-makers and on the ground practitioners, who could influence Canada’s position. Canada’s policy is negotiable; the former Citizenship and Immigration Canada minister, Jason Kenney, claimed during the previous federal election that Canada would recognize North Koreans as refugees if the Conservative government is re-elected. This suggests that a larger wave could be in Canada’s future. This study’s objective is to explore how domestic and international policies and refugee legalities affect the movement of North Korean refugee families to Canada and their settlement experiences.

**RC66-917.2**

**KIM, BO KYUNG*** (Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars)

**Legitimation in Developing Countries: South Korea and Taiwan during the Late 1940s to Early 1950s**

This paper aims to seek alternative explanations to sources of power and legitimacy in underdeveloped countries. Throughout history, the transformation process of world order led by states of strong powers by and large shared substantially similar patterns within systemic institutional boundaries and socio-political structures. However, state transformation and legitimation of leadership in underdeveloped countries often show distinct patterns. In such countries, institutions tend to be weaker and civil society either do not exist or function properly to curb leaders from being authoritarian rulers. Especially during junctural periods, deep intervention from external actors takes place in the name of supporting development or aiding post-crises statebuilding. In such cases, legitimacy may be gained from external states or intervenors instead of solely from the people of its own.

In this context, two East Asian country cases (South Korea and Taiwan) will be examined on their transformational period during the late 1940s to the early 1950s. With a historical institutionalist approach, focus will be put on how Rhee Syngman and Chiang Kai-Shek administrations were able to gain legitimacy even under the periodic settings of US intervention in line with the execution of land reform. The distinct relations among the people, the government, and the stationed US institutions (USAMGIK and JCRR) show probable initial conditions of legitimate governance in underdeveloped countries under strong external influence. Hence, this paper intends to contribute by providing alternative explanations in finding determinants for leaders to gain legitimacy, specifically for developing countries where transition large in size and wide in scope such as land reform takes place with the presence of diverse influence from external actors during junctural periods.

**RC36-650.3**

**KIM, HANGYEOL*** (Sogang University)

**OH, SELI*** (Sogang University)

**How Does Love Matter in Culture?: Alienation Versus Authenticity**

Love, intimacy and dating are very important themes for youth especially in the era of neo-liberalism. Although people are atomized and alienated from each other, people still try to overcome their own alienation by making intimate relationships. Modern scholars have shown how people put hope in love to find safe zone in the face of existential anxieties stemming from uncertain life-circumstances or too much pressures in the competitive labor market places(Beck 1995). In other words, love is not just personal emotion but a structurally formed and reproduced one(Illouz 2011). Illouz has emphasized how authenticity and reflexivity work in romantic relationships in late capitalism where everything can be consumed-even emotion. Therefore, this research aims at empirical explanations on relationships between authenticity, reflexivity and romantic relationships to find the way how people try to overcome their alienation in terms of emotion.

Our research team conducted mixed-methods, quantitative and qualitative: 368 surveys and 20 in-depth interviews with college students in Seoul, Korea. Statistical findings show that the internal capacities -authenticity and reflexivity- affect self-growth and satisfaction in dating relationship independently. Also, the narratives of interviewees show that youth generation date to overcome negative feelings such as loneliness, isolation, and alienation; however, the romanticized dating culture especially backed up by consuming market forces, cannot be a solution to overcoming alienation or to retrieving the authenticity of the agents. On the one hand, Confucian and patriarchal traditions emphasize the cultural propriety more than one’s free expression. On the other hand, modern consummation may be more attentive to erotic capital (Hakim 2010) and high cultural capital (Lamant 1992). Thus, culture matters among modern Korean youths’ love and dating. However, practices of authenticity and reflexivity may function to cope with alienated emotions in the Korean youth culture.
In the history of development cultural consumption technological innovations have been thought of as a key factor in media globalization. New digital technologies have allowed new forms of accessing markets through social media and online broadcasting platforms and have been generated leading to a dematerialization of the media products.

With the aim of promoting cultural productions, promoters have enjoyed a monopolistic power on the market due to the use of traditional media, allowing them to choose the next stars, confounding quality and popularity. While the audiences were left with a passive role, take it or leave it. Consequently, the research also has focused on the consumption of USA production in other countries. We applied a quantitative analysis to qualitative textual data, comments of audience, based on the size of the data in three languages: English, French and Spanish.

With this article, we contribute to fill this gap by conducting cross-cultural media consumption from non-US to western countries. We applied a quantitative analysis to qualitative textual data, comments of audience, based on the size of the data in three languages: English, French and Spanish.

In particular, we inspect the emotions expressed by viewers during media consumption in order to suggest the new measurement of popularity in cultural market by relying on several stardom theories. The relation of high popular series with emotion sharing is mediated by an exponential process fueled by the series' market size, but effect has change with social media.

**RC43-731.3**

KIM, KYOHEE* (Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam)
SMETS, PEER (Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam)

Syrian Refugees in Amsterdam: A Look into Their Home Experiences and Home-Making Strategies

The recent sociopolitical situations in the Middle East caused an enormous number of refugees to flee their homeland. They lost homes, family, country of origin, and are in search of new place(s) to call their home again. This study aims to understand how Syrian refugees experience home in a new living environment and which home-making strategies they develop. By providing an in-depth understanding of home in multidimensional perspective (Mallet, 2004; Easthope, 2004; Duyvendak, 2011; Kuyvenhoven and Paulissen, 2014; Smets and Snee, 2017; Boccagni, 2017), this paper highlights how Syrian refugees cope with frictions of home-making practices by taking into account material (e.g. house, interior design, and decoration) and immaterial elements (e.g. discrimination and exclusion, uncertainty of the future, and social and legal status).

To understand how home experiences and home-making strategies of Syrian refugees differ in environmental settings, this study looks at the two housing projects in Amsterdam. Both projects have mixed residents of refugees and locals, but differ in population, type of project and location. Methodologies used in this study include observations and interviews with various participants such as Syrian refugees, fellow residents in the housing projects, program managers and professionals of related fields. Furthermore, the benefits and drawbacks of two housing projects in terms of ‘feeling at home’ will be analyzed and improvement strategies will be presented.

**RC48-JS-57.4**

KIM, MJIJIN* (The Economic Policy Institute for Quality Life(EPI))

Building Social Coalition for Representing Marginalized Workers: Focusing on the Case of the National Minimum Wage Solidarity in Korea

Increasing the number of non-regular workers (bijeonggyoju) has become the most serious social problem in Korea due to the poor quality of job and income security. Those workers also have difficulty in making their voice through the conventional union activities such as strikes and collective bargaining because male-majority-dominated labor unions excluded them. Especially, non-regular workers’ interests have been hardly represented in the decision-making process for minimum wage. It is because only male-majority-dominated labor unions can participate in the decision-making process as the representative of workers.

Against these difficulties, new attempts to building social coalitions among labor union and social movements have emerged since 2000s. The National Minimum Wage Solidarity (NMWS) is one of the most influential and long-lasting social coalitions in Korea, which have dealt with low wage workers’ problems. From its establishment in 2002, various organizations, including not only labor unions but also new labor organizations (i.e. Korean Women Trade Union and Korean Youth Community Union), and other social movement organizations (i.e. Citizens Coalition for Economic Justice and People’s Solidarity for Participatory Democracy) have joined in NMWS.

How MMWS could be shaped and various organizations have sustained to work together from its beginning? What kinds of roles have been played by each organization?

**RC11-219.6**

KIM, MINHYE* (Seoul National University)
KHANG, YOUNG-HO (Seoul National University)

Comparative Analysis of Health Trajectory: European and East Asian Welfare States

This study compares European welfare regimes and major East Asian countries, in terms of the inequalities of longitudinal change of health (self-rated health) and the effects of socioeconomic status (SES) on initial values and slopes of the trajectory among older adults. This study selected three countries from the Social Democratic (Denmark), Conservative (Germany), and East Asian (South Korea, Korea hereafter) welfare regimes from two nationally representative longitudinal datasets, the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe and the Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing. Latent growth curve models revealed that, overall, all of the Danish, German, and Korean older persons had gradually decreasing trajectory of self-rated health. However, the starting point is highest among the Danish followed by the German, with the Korean respondents being the least healthy. The estimated trajectories between the advantaged and disadvantaged SES groups showed that the relative differences were biggest in Denmark. Controlling for other factors, gender was significant in shaping the initial level of health in Korea while it was not important in Denmark and Germany. Health is poorer affected higher initial levels in Korea and a gentler slope in Denmark while it was not significant in Germany. Compared to post-secondary education, elementary (Korea)/lower secondary (Germany), and upper secondary education (Korea and Germany) lowered the initial degree of health, while only lower secondary education turned significant in Denmark. Household income was higher, and starting point in the three countries and sharper deterioration in Korea and Denmark. The findings suggest that (1) Korea showed the least favorable health trajectory in terms of starting value and the effects of varied SES variables; and (2) Denmark showed the most favorable trajectory with the highest initial level and the least prevalent effects of SES variables, except the fact that relative inequality is not necessarily smallest.

**RC03-69.3**

KIM, SANGHYEON* (Department of Urban Sociology, University of Seoul)

The Impact of Urban Scene Distribution for Local Development – Analysis of Urban Amenity in Seoul

In recent years, the positive prospects for the creative class and the creative city have diminished. It is because of the frustration of hoping that attracting creative and innovative talent and occupation groups in the city will stimulate the local economy. Instead, discussion of gentrification is rigorous. The gentrification is completed in several steps. As a first step, creative activities and talent gather in the areas that have been in underdeveloped areas, and they are characterized by local characteristics. In the second phase, people and money gather in newly emerging areas. At the end of the day, excessively concentrated capital raises rents to eliminate local features and create a crowded city. This process not only deepens the inequality of cities but also lowers the city's growth potential. The phenomenon of gentrification has been overlooked in the discussion of creative city. More amenity is not synonymous with a better growth environment. This study compares European welfare regimes and major East Asian countries, in terms of the inequalities of longitudinal change of health (self-rated health) and the effects of socioeconomic status (SES) on initial values and slopes of the trajectory among older adults. This study selected three countries from the Social Democratic (Denmark), Conservative (Germany), and East Asian (South Korea, Korea hereafter) welfare regimes from two nationally representative longitudinal datasets, the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe and the Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing. Latent growth curve models revealed that, overall, all of the Danish, German, and Korean older persons had gradually decreasing trajectory of self-rated health. However, the starting point is highest among the Danish followed by the German, with the Korean respondents being the least healthy. The estimated trajectories between the advantaged and disadvantaged SES groups showed that the relative differences were biggest in Denmark. Controlling for other factors, gender was significant in shaping the initial level of health in Korea while it was not important in Denmark and Germany. Health is poorer affected higher initial levels in Korea and a gentler slope in Denmark while it was not significant in Germany. Compared to post-secondary education, elementary (Korea)/lower secondary (Germany), and upper secondary education (Korea and Germany) lowered the initial degree of health, while only lower secondary education turned significant in Denmark. Household income was higher, and starting point in the three countries and sharper deterioration in Korea and Denmark. The findings suggest that (1) Korea showed the least favorable health trajectory in terms of starting value and the effects of varied SES variables; and (2) Denmark showed the most favorable trajectory with the highest initial level and the least prevalent effects of SES variables, except the fact that relative inequality is not necessarily smallest.

**RC41-718.2**

KIM, TAE* (University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf)
VON DEM KNESEBECK, OLAF (University Medical Center Hamburg- Eppendorf)

Background: There is evidence that socio-economically disadvantaged groups experience worse health and higher morbidity, including obesity. However, obesity does not only constitute a risk of the economically disadvantaged (causation hypothesis). By switching perspectives, people with obesity can also be seen as a disadvantaged group, since they are prone to labor market discriminations that include decreased chances for higher education and job security, higher unemployment and lower income (health selection hypothesis). By exploring obesity as a risk of the socially disadvantaged and the obese as a socially disadvantaged group, this review aims to examine the relative importance of causation processes in linking income and obesity. In particular, we raise the question on the direction of the link between income and obesity, while also discussing the contribution of both causation and selection processes to this relationship.

Methods: A systematic literature search was conducted that focused on medical, psychological and sociological databases (i.e. Medline, Psychinfo, Sociological Abstracts, International Bibliography of Social Sciences and Sociological Index).

Results: 14 studies on causation and 7 studies on selection were found. Meta-analyses revealed that lower income is associated with subsequent obesity (odds ratio: 1.27, CI-95: 1.10 to 1.47; risk ratio: 1.52, CI-95: 1.08 to 2.13), though the significance weakened once adjusted for publication bias. Studies on selection indicated a more consistent relation between obesity and subsequent income, even after taking publication bias into account (standardized mean difference: -.15, CI-95: -.30 to -.01). Sensitivity analyses implied that the association is influenced by study quality, gender, length of observation and study quality.

Conclusion: Findings suggest that the association between income and obesity is bidirectional. Therefore, both causation and selection processes should be addressed to fully understand the relationship between income and obesity.

RC44-748.5
KIM, VEDA HYUNJIN* (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Insurgent Counterpublics: An Origin of 2016-2017 South Korean Presidential Impeachment Mobilizations

This study introduces a meaningful origin of a large-scale mobilization pressuring for the presidential impeachment in 2017 in South Korea. One of the earliest analysis (Kim 2017) on the presidential impeachment mobilization focuses on roles of symbols, which catalyzed building greater solidarity amongst activists and lay-citizens, originating from a shipsink tragedy of Sewol in 2014. In fact, many social movement literatures have profiled episodes based on ‘factors’, failing to provide composite temporal-spatial perspective. I aim to overcome the extant limitation of the scholarship with logic of social sequence, which is a relatively novel network analysis technique, and present not only an episode but also ‘stream’ of contention. I have collected substantive amount of library, interview, and survey data to develop a sequentially emergent network structure taking account of three key actors (i.e., ‘lay-citizens’, liminal counterpublic group, and rank-in-the-labor-unionists), in the post-seismic South Korea. Korean civil society had already formed in 2008-2011 and continued to play a key role in the subsequent stream of contention. I approach this history with refined conceptualization of ‘counterpublics’, which is an emergent entity containing multiple identities. A liminal counterpublic group was formed in 2011 when Hope Bus campaigns were organized by activists from various civil society sectors (temporary workers, peace, environment, LGBTQ, and artistic movements) and this group provided movement infrastructures for ensuing mobilizations even until now. Furthermore, the notion of solidarity building and artistic tactics employed through emerging network structure to other entities including Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU), which had been deemed to be ‘compromising’ to Hegemony ever since the late-1990s. Indeed KCTU turned to play a central role in a large-scale mobilization in 2015 encompassing wide-ranged voices of civil society, and the theme of this campaign repeated in the 2016-2017 presidential impeachment mobilization.

RC19-352.5
KIM, YUN YOUNG (Incheon Development Institute
CHOI, YOUNG JUN* (Department of Public Administration, Yonsei University)
Why Should Social Investment be Redistributive?: Effect of Parents and Shadow Education on Academic Performance and Labour Market Income

With the advent of the 21st century, social investment has been one of the key social policy paradigm in many OECD countries. Social investment policies are argued to contribute not only to equal opportunity and human capital development but also to the sustainability of welfare states. Yet, many also criticize the role of social investment policies as they tend to focus much on the (re-)education qualification of labor force and are unable to cope with increasing inequality. Indeed, education policy within the social investment package largely neglect the equitable social outcome in many countries. In this context, this study aims to discuss what role social investment should play against rapidly weakening social mobility in South Korea. First, this study will analyze how family background and shadow education influence educational attainment and subsequently, how educational attainment affects labor market income. For measuring educational attainment, we will utilize the university ranking since most of Korean young people go to the university. Using the Korea Education and Employment Panel (KEEP) database, we will conduct path analysis to figure out how strong the effect of family and shadow education is on students’ academic performance and labor market income. Then, this study will discuss the analysis result and the role of social investment policies in Korea. We will argue that family background has strong influence on educational attainment and labor market income and that social investment policies should actively play a re-distributive role in reducing gaps from family backgrounds. Finally, we will discuss policy implications.

RC45-761.1
KIMURA, KUNIHIRO* (Tohoku University)
Stigma, Passing and the Interaction Order: A Game Theoretical Analysis

Although Eving Goffman rigorously analyzed the condition that a stigmatized person succeeds in passing and his theory of interaction order has an affinity with rational choice theory, it remains a challenge to formalize his argument. In this paper, by distilling the essence of his argument, rather than by duplicating the episodes he cited, I will formulate a game theoretical model of stigma and passing to examine the condition for successful passing. A “discreditable” person and a stranger play a game with incomplete information that consists of three successive moves. Firstly, Nature determines the type of the discreditable person, “discredited” or “normal” according to its probability distribution. The type is in the realm of private information: the discreditable person knows his or her type while the stranger cannot gain direct access to it. Secondly, the discreditable person decides whether he or she will provide false information about his- or herself by costly fabrication. Thirdly, the stranger decides whether he or she will talk to the discreditable person.

The discreditable person’s payoff is a function of the fabrication cost, the attractiveness of the fabrication device, and the embarrassment that the both players experience when the interaction order is threatened. The stranger’s payoff is a function of the joy of conversation and the above-mentioned embarrassment.

There are three classes of Perfect Bayesian Equilibria of the game: separating, pooling, and hybrid equilibria. In pooling and hybrid equilibria, passing will be successful. A tentative analysis suggests that the attractiveness of adopting the fabrication device for the “normal” person may be the most important for successful passing.

RC19-361.3
KING, JORDAN* (University of Auckland)
Power and Politics in Social Policy Reform: The Case of State Housing in New Zealand

New Zealand’s centrally administered housing programme for low income and vulnerable citizens (‘State Housing’) has been a core part of the welfare state since the 1930s. Recent reforms have transformed the programme into a new ‘quasi-market’ system where the government provider now competes with community housing providers for tenants and funding. Scholars have questioned the economics of the reforms (Dykes 2016) and questioned the efficacy their efficacy in a time of increasing housing scarcity (Howden-Chapman & Baker, 2014), little attention has focused on the provenance of the reforms. My paper addresses why and how the reform agenda was pursued by the New Zealand government with special attention paid to the political interactions of actors inside and outside of the state. ‘The policy worlds’ approach outlined by Shore and Wright (1997, 2011) provides an interpretivist perspective for analysing the myriad strands and connections of people, ideas, and spaces that interact in a policy field with the aim to deconstruct policy in order to reveal patterns and processes in the organisation of power in society (Shore and Wright 2011: 4). This necessitates including key ideas and arguments across multiple sites of activity through the analysis of materials with ethnographic value (including documents, interviews, newspaper articles, parliamentary proceedings). In my paper I apply this approach to examine the use of narratives and modes of political organisation used by key actors inside and outside of government in the development of the reform agenda. I argue that the political claims of a fledging NGO housing sector seeking a greater role in the housing system elided comfortably with a Treasury and Cabinet agenda to consider new models while seeking overall to minimise the fiscal impact of the existing programme. The paper sheds new light on a major area of social policy reform in New Zealand.
KINGSITH, A.T.* (York University)  
VON BARGEN, JULIAN* (York University)  
JAQUES, WILLIAM* (York University)

**Affective Cartographies: Visualizing Affective Infrastructures of Control in the “Networked” Society**

We begin from the assumption that bio-sensorial changes are an indication of ‘affective’ intensity and fluctuation, (Massumi, 2015). These biohormyses can be added to an existing assortment of health metrics developed in the quantified-self-movement — what Forlizzi & Robinson (2015) call the ‘do-it-yourself self’ — as well as by corporate, and state interests, to build detailed profiles of people as individuals, and populations. Entrenched and multivalent, these biohormytic technologies (hardware, interfaces) and self-quantification (disciplinary apparatuses, sensorial regimes) appear to offer the potential of being able to record emotional states anywhere in the world (what we call “Affective Cartographies”) through their emphasis on self-management, rational self-optimization, and technologies-of-the-self as add-ons to, and thus not co-constitutive of, human and social becomings, (Deleuze, 1992; Rheingold 2002; Galloway, 2006; Turner, 2008; Moravov, 2010; Dant et al, 2016). Drawing from theories of spatial production (Lefebvre, 1991) and deploying modern technology, our project attempts to map emotional reactions to constructed spaces and aesthetic encounters. We ask, in what ways is it possible to map the affective impact of highly ordered urban environments emerging across a network of global cities (Sassen, 1991) central to neoliberalism and what might such maps reveal about the role of spacial construction in controlling flows of subjectivity? To optimize this experiment we designed and built an Affective Mapping Device (AMD), which is a portable and wearable tool recording electrocardiography, (heart rate), electrodermal activity, (skin moisture), and electromyography (motor neurons), while a GPS records the spatial location of the wearer as they pass through moments where these affective intensities occur. Our hypothesis is that through a blending of biosensoric information, geographical positioning, and phenomenological encounters such embodiments will help us to re-visualize the affective infrastructures of control in the “networked” society.

**RC11-225.10**

KINOSHITA, SHU* (Osaka City University)

**The Role of Family Caregivers in Dementia Care: Telling Life Histories**

In this presentation, I describe how family members of Japanese elderly persons with dementia participate in the caring process. In Japan, the person-centered care paradigm (Kitwood 1997) was adopted in the 2000s, and the government has declared establishing this model for dementia care as one of the most important national goals (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, 2015). However, little attention has been paid to the role of family caregivers. In “a new century in dementia care” (Iguchi 2007), what roles have families adopted?

To answer this question, I analyzed data from participant observations and interviews in several care settings, including nursing homes and self-help groups for family members. Data contained over 500 field notes and 20 videos. I will focus on interactions among family caregivers, professional care workers, and elderly persons.

The role of family caregivers is described as “telling life histories.” Under the person-centered care paradigm, the key concept in providing care is “personhood” (Kitwood 1999). Caregivers must respect elderly persons’ personality, past, preferences, etc. when planning care strategies. Life histories of elderly persons have become an important standard in dementia care. However, under this paradigm, the key concept in providing care is “personhood” (Kitwood 1999). Caregivers must respect elderly persons’ personality, past, preferences, etc. when planning care strategies. Life histories of elderly persons have become an important standard in dementia care. However, under this paradigm, the key concept in providing care. In dementia care, the information provided by family caregivers is treated as “privileged knowledge” (Gubrium & Holstein 1990) by other caregivers.

To conclude, I emphasize two points. First, regardless of the severity of dementia symptoms of an elderly person, his/her personhood is sustained through interactions among caregivers. Second, family caregivers assume a crucial role: telling other care providers the life history of their family member. Data contained over 500 field notes and 20 videos. I will focus on interactions among family caregivers, professional care workers, and elderly persons.

**RC21-395.1**

KIPFER, STEFAN* (York University)

**Anti-Fascism and the (neo-)Colonial Question: A Radical Geographical Concern**

The theories that inform current debates about power, space and (in-)justice in radical geography have deep historical roots. For example, Lefebvre’s critique of everyday life, without which the idea of the right to the city and the production of space are unthinkable, benefited in no small way from his analysis of the mystification brought about by nationalism and fascism in the 1930s. This paper will place Lefebvre’s interventions at the time within debates about anti-fascist strategy during the time of the French Popular Front. More specifically, it will confront Lefebvre’s insights with what is widely recognized as a crucial aspect of French politics in the 1930s: a nationalization of the French left (above all Lefebvre’s own Communist Party) and a concomitant struggle among the nascent independence movements in the French empire (for example Messali Hadj’s Parti du Peuple Algérien) to define themselves as both anti-colonial and anti-fascist.

Given the return of (anti-)fascism in the current conjuncture, which is strongly shaped by an anti-Muslim racist common sense as well as a renewed struggle over public space, the debates of the 1930s are not irrelevant for contemporary debates about space, violence, and (in)justice. In the conclusion, I will draw on my own empirical work on anti-fascism in contemporary France to draw links between debates about the national question in the 1930s and contemporary arguments for and against strategies to counter the right-populist and neo-fascist right with a new kind of nationalization of left political strategy: claims to national economic sovereignty. In longer historical context, such arguments lead us to an urgent, and also very old problem: what are the prospects for an effective and spatially nuanced articulation of anti-fascist, anti-colonial, and anti-imperial political currents?

**RC44-750.3**

KIPFER, STEFAN* (York University)

**The End of Anti-Fascism? the Role of the Labour Movement in France**

The problematic of fascism is back with a vengeance. From Hungary to India, Germany to the U.S.A., it threatens to outgrow what Stuart Hall called authoritarian populism, either because explicit fascist elements have risen from margin to centre within the populist right, or because forces with direct links to fascist or neo-fascist histories have outflanked their radicalized counterparts in the bourgeois right. The latter case applies to France. There, the resurgence of the Front National (which appeared moribund for a second time a mere ten years ago) has put the problem of ‘anti-fascism’ back on the agenda with a vengeance.

Yet, during the 2017 Presidential election, which saw the FN garner a record number of votes in the second round, some commentators announced the death of anti-fascism; they noticed the disintegration of the electoral ‘republican front’ that had led to the massive defeat of the FN’s presidential candidate in 2002.

Taking issue with this hasty conclusion, I begin with an overview of a current constellation of left and anti-racist forces in France that one may call anti-fascist in name or practice. In this broader context, I will pay particular attention to a national anti-fascist network sustained by labour unions. Vigilance et initiatives syndicales antifascistes (VISA) represents a bridge between today and the most broad-based anti-fascist formation between the early 1990s and the mid-2000s: Ras le Front (Enough with the FN). As other forces, VISA now faces not only recurrent challenges of anti-fascist politics since the time of the Popular Front, the (neo-)colonial question included; it also confronts a normalization of the far right that has reached new levels since the 2000s. Due to forces that far exceed the FN itself, this normalization can be observed also in a range of municipalities run by the far right.

**RC07-153.1**

KIRAY, GABOR* (Budapest Business School)  
GERING, ZSUZSANNA (Budapest Business School)

**Theoretical Visions: How Social Theories Can Inform the Elaboration of Future Visions and Scenarios**

The development of future visions and scenarios is a well-established practice in scientific, private and public contexts. However, it is often the case that the project or research organisations’ pre-reflective social theories concerning the organisation and society are fuzzy and ambiguous. This may lead to the selection of inadequate methodologies. In this paper, the authors argue that it is highly important to incorporate social theoretical considerations into scenario and vision creation since various theories can not only provide different starting points but they can also guide the very mindset about the future.

Furthermore, since vision and scenario elaboration are often conducted by utilising various methodologies, especially in a participatory context, it might be advisable to aim for a match between the aims of the process, the theoretical starting points and the methodology.

With reference to the above mentioned arguments, this paper discusses a participatory backcasting process about the future of Hungarian higher education where the organisations have attempted to synchronise social theoretical considerations, the choice of methodology and the aims of the process.

In the first part of the paper we introduce the project by presenting its aims and the theoretical and methodological choices made before the project. In the second part, we present the methodological lessons to be learned from this project as far as scenario and vision elaborations are concerned. Lastly, we return to the original question, that is, how social theoretical considerations be involved in scenario and vision creation and why it is important to do so.
KIRCHBERG, VOLKER* (Leuphana University of Luevenberg)
Changing Implicitness – Functions of Arts and Culture in Urban Planning and Policies across Times and Places

In recent years, arts and culture have gained prominent roles in post-industrial urban development. However, contrary to many publications on the topic, these roles are not permanent across place and time. This presentation will emphasize differences of such intended usages for urban development for almost three decades, and on both sides of the Atlantic.

In Baltimore, Maryland, and Hamburg, Germany, the presenter has compared uses and perceptions of arts as agents of urban development. In these places, and for years, the objectives of this usage were undisputed. However, often unbeknownst to the experts (artists, arts managers, arts administrators, politicians, urban planners, and project developers), the meaning of utilization has changed dramatically – and differently so for the two compared cities. The understanding of an urban utilization of arts and culture is everything but permanent.

The author interviewed 70 local experts and compared their statements in Baltimore, in 1988, 2004, 2010 and 2016, and in Hamburg, in 2006 and 2013. The study uses qualitative expert interviews as data gathering method and systematic interview analysis (with Atlas.ti) as data analysis method.

KIRCHB, OLESYA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics)
From the United States to the Soviet Union and Back Again: A Transatlantic Story of Machine Learning

Machine learning algorithms based on so-called “neural networks” are often considered today as the future of AI (artificial intelligence) and a solution to many major problems faced by the humanity. Highly optimistic and futuristic narratives produced by (and around) this field generally obscure its mid-20th century origins, in particular its deep connection to cybernetics. The concept of a “neural network” itself was introduced by Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts back in the 1940s. A subsequent career of this idea and of its implementations has been quite turbulent, from high expectations to complete oblivion, and numerous rediscoveries. Although its history begins to be known today, these narratives generally omit the European perspective, and especially the Soviet experiences in this field. This paper intends to bring into focus a transatlantic travel of the idea of Perceptron developed by Frank Rosenblatt in 1958. This machine designed to learn pattern recognition became one of the first implementations of the artificial neural network. The model of Perceptron was adopted and creatively appropriated by Soviet scientists early after its first appearance in the United States. I will consider the case of the Soviet Institute of Management Problems (IPU), whose researchers were among the pioneers of algorithms for automatic image recognition in the 1960s (motivated by demand from the military). Inspired by the Perceptron model, members of the IPU led by Mark Aizerman developed a geometric learning model (a so-called method of potential functions) quickly recognized and adopted by American and European scientists and engineers. This work was a part of a larger theoretical research program in the domain of image recognition and self-learning machines (“unsupervised learning”). This episode is not only an important chapter in the history of artificial intelligence, but also an exciting case of the effective intellectual and technological transfer through the Iron Curtain.

KISEMBE, EVERLYN* (Moi University)
Who Are We and Where Do We Fit? the Terik Community Search for Belonging

Questions on the linguistic and ethnic origin of the Terik community, an endangered minority group in Kenya are not known. Some believe that they originated from the Luyia. Others think that the Terik people came from the Kalenjin group since Terik seems to be mutually intelligible with Nandi Kalenjin dialect. The number of Terik speakers is not known. The Terik inhabit parts of Kakamega district (neighboring the Luyia) and Nandi district (Kalenjin neighbors). Terik speakers have never been treated as a distinct ethnic group (Heine 1992) and have and still encounter violence, rejections and disputes from both the Kalenjin and the Luyia communities.

What are the opportunities and pressures the Terik community is facing regarding the language? What are the language related goals of the Terik community? What aspects of the language are most valued by the Terik community? What aspects of the Terik language are most endangered? Are questions we seek to answer.

The data analyzed was collected from interview sessions held between Terik elders, chiefs and chair persons of the community, elicited utterances from Terik speakers and from everyday communication practices in a wide range of social spheres such as market days, circumcision and marriage ceremonies among Terik speakers. Results indicate that the Terik community share strong cultural strengths; personal and cultural beliefs, values, cultural knowledge of the people, the community’s spirituality, creativity and traditional technologies in an environment where ‘forced assimilation’ continued to be strong resulting to both stable and shifting multilingualism within the community.

KISSOVA, LENKA* (Masaryk University)
Individualised Welfare: The Rule of the Risk-Security-Deservingness Nexus in the Material Need Policy

Slovakia is one of the countries where the welfare cut-backs affected also the basic benefit in material need. The individualisation rationality seems to be the leading one as the main argumentation includes ‘motivation’, ‘adjustment’, ‘self-responsibility’ and ‘deservingness’. In the paper I argue that the the ‘deservingness’ phenomenon further co-occurs with the security and risk-prevention arguments.

Based on the critical discourse analysis of the parliamentary debates I argue that the formation of a risky other legitimises the adoption of measures which restrict social benefits and exclude people in need from solidarity.

The goal of this paper is to examine the perspective of the policy-makers, motivation and arguments legitimising the recently adopted Act on benefits in material need from the critical perspective, based on the political discourse analysis. Welfare beneficiaries are stigmatised from multiple perspectives – on the basis of ethnicity, social or economic status as they are depicted as abusers, living an abnormal and pathological life. They become subjects of regulation and control, re-establishment of the social order. Policy objectives seem to be legitimised in the political discourse through the images of risk and threat to the society, using the assistance beneficiaries as subjects of these security threats, having an ethnic dimension – and so, aiming at the social, economic and symbolic exclusion of the Roma.

KIVELÄ, MIKAEL* (University of Helsinki)
Volatility of Digitally Mediated Knowledge Co-Construction

Distances in time and space are nowadays quite fascinating in relation to the structures and possibilities of communication. Digital information and communication technologies bring us seemingly ubiquitous and instant connectivity and equally omnipresent volatility. That is to say things can move and transform very quickly in relation to reference frame(s) of human observation. Moreover, increasingly capable systems, sometimes called Artificial Intelligences, perform more and more tasks with inhuman speed and competence. This present paper inquires whether there is a need to grasp better the temporal aspects as well as black-boxed control of digitally mediated communication in social systems. We present an observation on five years of fieldwork in Higher Education focused on knowledge co-construction employing a variety of technical means from sticky notes to online solutions. However, the internal complexity of these technical means is neglected as long as they continue to perform as expected, hence the term blackboxing. If and when social systems as relationships of interconnected elements constantly reproduce themselves and differentiate themselves from their environment in whose temporal reference frame(s) this happens or should be observed? Texts like Tække & Paulsen’s Bildung in the Era of Digital Media (2016) and Serres’ Thumbelina (2015) have elaborated on several challenges and tensions in formal education fostered by digitally mediated communication and its means. However, we have not observed much resonance to these challenges and would like to find out to what extent this caused by our theoretical choices and other limitations in the acts of observing. The question of this present paper as a work in progress is: To what extent can contemporary theories and models of social systems grasp a) the speed and b) the complex interdependence of digital media as well as the c) amount of influence these aspects have on human communication?

KIVJÄRVI, ANTTI* (Finnish Youth Research Society)
Surveying the Oversurveilled – Conducting and Analysing Questionnaires on Well-Being of Marginalised Young Adults

Young people’s well-being is under relentless interest of authorities and policy makers and, thus, repeatedly measured both on national and regional level. Measurements are executed throughout young people’s educational trajectories in particular but in line with the concern over youth marginalisation young adults not in education or employment are increasingly being studied and surveyed. Filling in questionnaires has become a routine activity included in various welfare
services, and manifold research and development projects target the very same young adults. Producing data on the marginalised may mean that researchers are exposed to questions that reflect the dominant assumptions on well-being and good life. Thus, while knowledge production may aim to be value-free, surveys can evoke various reactions among respondents from disempowerment to amusement. In some cases, setting frames for a desirable state of well-being can function as a normative and categorising force for young adults in marginal positions. In this paper we draw upon a study focusing on well-being of 16-29 year old clients of targeted youth services in three cities in Finland. The well-being of the respondents is investigated in an extensive questionnaire that included scales related e.g. to the quality of life and loneliness. The questionnaires were filled in in a supervised setting and the discussions between the respondent and a researcher form a qualitative data set that is used to contextualise the survey data. Thus, in this paper we aim first to give an overview of the well-being of young adults not in education or employment among the survey respondents, focus on such notions as reliability and ask what types of repercussions conventional quantitative research settings may have for marginalised, oversurveilled young adults.

KC16-304.2
KIVISTO, PETER* (Augustana College and St Petersberg State University)
SCIORTINO, GIUSEPPE (University of Trento)
Assessing the “Universal Aspiration” of Civil Sphere Theory

In this paper, we will offer a critical assessment of the civil sphere theory (CST) project as it has evolved during the decade since its articulation in The Civil Sphere in 2006. That book offered a robust articulation of a new way of viewing civil society, or what the authors call the “civil sphere,” and the development of the norms of citizenship that are the basis of social solidarity, democracy, and human rights. The authors of this book argue that theoretical developments have occurred in the intervening years. CST is construed as a project, not a closed theoretical system, and so it is not surprising that theoretical developments have occurred in the intervening years. CST is intended as a general, universally-applicable theory. Given that the book limited its principal empirical examples to the United States, a case of series studies have been initiated to test what Alexander has called its “universal aspiration,” the offer an analysis of the findings of the empirical projects that are currently underway—involving Latin America, East Asia, radicalization, and the Nordic social democracies—in order to assess CST’s universality.

RC03-80.5
KJELLBERG, SIRI* (Lund University)
The Problem with the Participatory Turn: Improving the Accountability of Research Practice in Communities of Solidarity

Environmental sustainability researchers are increasingly using action research with the expectation that stakeholder participation could improve uptake of their research project outputs while accelerating societal transformations towards environmental sustainability. The potential for using participatory processes to integrate both the social and natural dimensions of sustainability has made action research a promising methodological approach. However, this participatory turn in research practice has been scrutinized due to concerns raised both by critical researchers and by members of communities of solidarity, both due to the way research is conducted, and due to the divergence between the narratives reported by researchers and communities. A lack of accountability for participatory process outputs risks widening the trust gap between communities of solidarity and researchers. How can environmental sustainability researchers decolonize their participatory practices to reduce power imbalances and diminish the potential of misrepresentation or co-optation of communities of solidarity?

Taking a solutions-oriented approach, we reframe the problem of decolonizing participatory practices by explicitly defining participation through two categories: namely, procedural participation and substantive participation. We use these categories as a platform for evaluating our primary empirical findings from interviews with members of Sweden’s Transition Network, and secondary data from a critical literature review of articles. Finally, we use these insights to suggest a framework to approach participatory processes using greater reflexivity and accountability. Communities inviting researchers to document environmental justice issues are practicing Activism Mobilising Science (AMS). We discuss the pros and cons of applying our framework to both AMS and non-AMS situations as part of the formulation, implementation and monitoring of both procedural and substantive criteria of participatory practice. We then conclude that an over-emphasis on procedural metrics of success over substantive ones has undermined researcher accountability. Applying more substantive success criteria for participatory processes could improve interactions with communities engaging with action researchers.

KJELLMAN, ARNE* (Independent)
Why Did Plato Oppose the Miletian Nature Philosophy?

The Western world is in a deep crisis - and so are its sciences. The paradoxes continue to stack, one after another, but Western technologies roll on, fuelled by reckless market economies. There are still measures that can be taken to make things right - primarily, the payment of Nature's bill, and the renouncement of the mistakes of Western elites in power.

Scrutinizing the billions of years of natural evolution has not only shown, but proven that Nature cannot be defeated unless life is totally wiped away. Yet, the elites of Western cultures strenuously try to place themselves outside of Nature, attempting to dictate their own laws. Such a suggestion will of course stir up a tremendous outcry, which is only a whisper compared to the horrendous roars from the countless that have been tortured in the darkness of Plato's cave. It all comes down to the natural language and its inability to finalize the endless bickering in processes of social decision and planning.

Logical positivism were not misguided, it just stumbled upon the misguided principle of verification. The principles of practical reason, made plausible by Leibniz and Kant, has already emerged and opened as the useful new foundation in the quest for scientific knowledge. My claim is that lingering Platonism is the hidden villain preventing scientists from understanding craftsmanship, consciousness and the human production of knowledge. The prevailing “scientific” rhetoric can, like all other truths, easily be disputed in its characteristic epistemological discourses, creating a vacuum, which was convincingly demonstrated by Gödel and Tarski already in the 1930s, but very few seem willing to take seriously. Its possible to prove there is just one option left - a radical shift of paradigm into the Subject-Oriental Approach.

KJÆMPENES, WENCHE* (UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Shared Jurisdiction, Different Reflection?

In Norway, after a 15 year long struggle the aquaculture biologists gained in 2005, the right to prescribe veterinary medical products for aquatic animals. In addition to medical doctors, dentists and veterinarians, they are the fourth profession in Norway with this right. Control of diseases is the x-factor in the rapidly growing aquaculture industry. In Norway, universities and individual actors were driving forces in the professionalization of aquaculture biologists. It is unique that veterinarians and aquaculture biologists have shared jurisdiction in the fish health work field.

First, by using a five-actor model, I will show how the aquaculture biologists profession has been shaped by factors that mark the Norwegian aquaculture industry. The professionalization is an outcome of strategies and interaction of practicing professionals, other professions, the state, the users and the universities (Kjæmpenes, 2012).

Second, I will use this unique empirical field, to address some research questions related to the fact that is now 12 years since the veterinarians and aquaculture biologists got shared jurisdiction in the fish health work field. Fish health management and the professionalization of the field is taking place in a socio-political process involving power and interest in the market. The tendency in ownership in Norway are now for large-scale and stock exchange companies. The professional services will take place in both a national and international context. Professions tend to advocate that their authorization oblige them to take ethical responsibility. How does the two involved professions, adress ethical responsibility in care and cure of fish? How do they take care of the public interests either they are employed in the public or the private sector? How do the professions solve the classical tension between production/profit, food safety and protection of the fish welfare and the environment?

KLAUS, DOMINIK* (University of Vienna)
HOFBAUER, JOHANNA (Department of Sociology, Vienna University of Economics and Business)
Working Anytime, Anywhere: Digitalization and the Work/Family Challenge in the Crowdsourcing Sector

This paper discusses the impact of digitalization on the relationship of employment and family in the frame of an emerging platform economy. Digitalization has caused a rise of new forms of business and service provision. By diffusing gig work and cloud work, internet platforms offer access to a more flexible workforce and increase job opportunities for those willing to or in need of “working anywhere, anytime”. While existing literature accounts for new opportunities, e.g. increasing autonomy to self-organize working life or better reconcile employment with other needs (family), it also points to a number of pitfalls. Critics point to the dangers of the lack of regulation in the sector, reproducing gender gaps and causing intergenerational inequality. Literature has also pointed to the complex
problematic of precarious employment, to the blurring boundaries between work and non-work, to the rising disproportion between paid and unpaid labor, to the rising disproportion between paid and unpaid labor, and to new challenges for employment and family relationships.

We argue that internet platforms are key agents in shaping opportunities and pitfalls of digital work. They determine the conditions of performance and delivery, the modes of and access to reputation, reshaping the parameters of work identity and social relations. Accounting for varieties of modes of organization, we will provide research on various platform architectures. Case study material will illustrate the differentiation of work and resulting challenges for managing the ‘work-family challenge’.

Overall, we dispute technological determinism, arguing that digitalization is neither a one-way road nor imposed upon us by external forces of market society. A better understanding of the mechanisms that platforms use in order to manage labor relations upon digital labor is a new research agenda, developing regulations that can reduce inequalities and strengthen the social sustainability of platform economy.

Learning to Look Down: The Swiss « Drone Academy » and the Making of the Contemporary Politics of Visibility

Camera-fitted drones are now easily affordable to the public. The resulting proliferation of the vertical gaze breaks off the longstanding privilege of the powerful to look down on the ground from above, spanning from the ancient emperors to the modern states' surveillance. Civil drones add a new chapter to the long history of the top-down perspective, adopted to understand, order, control and act on space.

Connecting with this basic problematic, the paper asks this simple question: How do civil drone users learn how to look down? Put differently, what are the mechanisms and forces that shape the societal discovery of the vertical gaze? These questions are based on the assumption that watching is not a neutral act or pre-given ability, but a social practice that is mediated through specific understandings of both the tools and objects of watching.

To address this problematic, the presentation draws upon a case study relating to the first Swiss « drone academy », which offers courses in drone piloting across a range of Swiss cities. Hereby, the drone academy is approached as a key site in the societal formation and transmission of the knowledges and practices related to the technology’s use. Anchored in an ANT line of thinking, my purpose is to unpack the chain of mediations through which relevant actors, ideas and objects connect and interact in the academy, and to explore how these assemblages produce specific forms and logics of watching. Importantly, this question will also be re-instituted as part of a broader problematic of the processes and relationships behind the changing regimes of visibility that characterise the present-day world of big data.

Children Born of Occupation in Germany after World War II – Problems and Coping Strategies

One way to critically examine the operations of cosmopolitanism in today’s cultural and political practices is to clarify past influences on our thinking about national and global aspects of security. This paper critically examines an influential cosmopolitan political actor, American revolutionary Thomas Paine. Two centuries after his death Paine continues to influence politics, to be misunderstood, to spark academic debate, and to generate conflicting interpretations.

This U.S. “founding father“ reflected and fostered both pro- and anti-cosmopolitan thinking at the heart of U.S. political culture. Despite Paine’s genuine radical and liberating contribution to a more cosmopolitan world, Paine’s legacy is part of U.S. ideological ambivalence about whether to “play well with others,” that is, of U.S. national and global aspects of security. This paper aims to clarify past influences on our thinking about national and global aspects of security.

Using the British Cohort Study 1970, we investigate whether grandparents’ SES affects their grandchildren’s cognitive development solely through parental SES or also through direct pathways such as financial aid or caregiving. Assessing the contributions of resources and behaviours of different generations on children’s life course outcomes potentially faces severe methodological challenges. More specifically, estimating the direct effect of grandparent SES and its indirect effect through parents’ SES may be plagued by two issues of endogenous selection bias (Elwert & Winship, 2014). Firstly, adjusting for a mediator (parental SES) via the traditional approaches to mediation analysis may induce spurious association between exposure (grandparents’ SES) and outcome through unmeasured common causes of mediator and outcome. Secondly, conventional approaches ignore family formation and childless individuals, thereby potentially introducing selection bias into estimates of how characteristics in one generation affect an outcome in the next.

Our contribution to the literature is threefold. Firstly, we integrate the literature on social stratification and child development and consider multigenerational SES effects on children’s cognitive development. Secondly, we use a novel approach to mediation analysis (VanderWeele 2016) addressing the shortcomings of the traditional approach and allowing for effect decomposition in the presence of an exposure (grandparent SES)-mediator (parent SES) interaction using a potential outcomes framework. Thirdly, we follow the prospective approach on intergenerational social mobility (Bröcker & Wortmann, 2014) and correct for grandparent and parent SES effects on having a child in the parent generation by estimating marginal structural models with inverse probability of treatment weighting.

Cognitive Development: A Prospective Mediation Analysis

Direct and Indirect Effects of Grandparent SES on Grandchildren’s
of territory in particular (urban scenes), play crucial role in the process of structuration of urban communities, and that structuration process takes place in collective cultural consciousness and is mediated by territorially embedded cultural (community) practices of individuals. I will argue that urban scenes provide socio-cultural opportunities structure for community integration and that spatial segregation of diverse cultural practices reinforces their capacity for community structuration through symbolical construction of social boundaries. The paper aims to answer the questions on how various cultural dimensions of urban space impact communal symbolic practices of individuals and what kind of cultural mechanisms shape various urban social forms. The paper provides a new theoretical and methodological perspective to analysis of cultural mechanisms of processes of urban community structuration, in which cultural practices of individuals and symbolic dimensions of urban space interact, leading to emergence, reproduction and reconstruction of a given type of social entity. Some empirical data will be provided in order to exemplify and support the arguments of the paper.

KLEKOTKO, MARTA* (Jagiellonian University)

The Impact of “Big” and “Small” Art on Urban Change

The paper discusses various perspectives on arts and culture in urban context. It provides case study of Katowice, (post)industrial city in Upper Silesia Region in Poland and analyses uses and misuses of arts and culture in urban development and community integration. Answering the question why some cultural interventions and investments favour urban change, while others seem to have no significant impact, the paper points to the problem of participation and empowerment on the one hand and city branding on the other. It analyses interactions between uses and misuses of “big” and “small”, mainstream and alternative arts, top-down cultural policies and bottom-up art initiatives and attempts to identify mechanisms that underlie urban change.

KLESSE, CHRISTIAN* (Manchester Metropolitan University)

On the Government of Bisexual Bodies. Asylum Case Law and the Biopolitics of Bisexual Erasure

Research into asylum case law in many countries (including the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the UK) suggests that bisexuals are at serious risk of having their claims dismissed, because their stories and identities are cast as non-plausible or non-consequential. The legal claims of non-heterosexual applicants have been met with ignorance and excessive scrutiny in the legal apparatus of many countries for a very long time. While positive case decisions of gay male and lesbian claimants are increasing in some jurisdictions, bisexuals are still likely to find their claims on the grounds of persecution because of their sexuality rejected. While the “discretion requirement”, i.e. the expectation that lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans* applicants have to live “discrete” lives (or, in other words, to “stay in the closet”) to prevent persecution, has been successfully challenged in many jurisdictions, bisexuals are still alleged to being able to “pass” without hassle, if they only entered heterosexual relations. Bisexual claimants often find it impossible to prove their membership in a ‘particular social group’. The fluidity brought up by research and the lack of acceptance for bisexual identities is at odds with the ‘immutability’ assumption of sexual orientation models. The common discrimination of bisexuals in asylum law is a direct outflow of what Kenji Yoshino calls the ‘epistemic contract of bisexual erasure’. The hurdles associated with bisexuality are often experienced as barriers to legal and social recognition. In response to that, I will present the arguments why asylum law and the asylum procedure should be developed to provide socio-cultural opportunities structure for community integration and all too often neglectful consequences.

KLEY, STEFANIE* (University of Hamburg)

Facilitators and Constraints at Each Stage of the Migration Decision Process

Behavioural models of migration emphasize the importance of migration decision-making for the explanation of subsequent behaviour. But empirical migration research regularly finds considerable gaps between those who intend to migrate and those who actually realize their intention. This paper applies the Theory of Planned Behaviour, enriched by the Rubicon model, to test specific hypotheses about distinct effects of facilitators and constraints on specific stages of migration decision-making and behaviour. The data come from a tailor-made panel survey in the period 2005–2006. The results show that in conventional models the effects of facilitators and constraints on migration decision-making are likely to be underestimated. Splitting the process of migration decision-making into a pre-decisional and a pre-actional phase helps to avoid bias in the estimated effects of facilitators and constraints on both migration decision-making and migration behaviour.
the forms of interaction and (technologically mediated) interactivity and, conse-
quently, in the way they are exerting social control.

RC16-302.3

KNOBAUCH, HUBERT* (Technical University of Berlin)

What Is Communicative Constructivism?

In the last decades, a new sociological approach has been emerging mostly in Continental Europe which came to be called communicative constructivism. It is mainly based on empirical studies in sociology, communication, and other social sciences studies. Although they are inspired by the "Social Construction of Reality", they avoid the presumed "cognitivism", "subjectivism" and "relativism" as ascribed to Social Constructivism" by postconstructivists. In this presentation I will sketch the basic theoretical frame of the emerging theory of the communicative construction of reality. Correcting some of the problems of the Social Constructivism raised by its critics, it is based on a notion of communicative action as suggested by Habermas, yet avoiding his idealist bias. After sketching some of the most basic categories of communicative action, such as reciprocity, performativity and relativity, it the paper turns to the question how the approach can address the notion of knowledge. In the conclusion it indicates the relevance of these social theoretical categories in order to understand the move from what has been called the "Knowledge Society" to the "Communication Society".

RC17-JS-18.5

KO, JYH-JER ROGER* (National Taiwan University)

Work Organization and Nonstandard Workers: A Case Study of a Multi-Layer Subcontracting System in Taiwan

There is a large and detailed literature on the use of nonstandard workers in different parts of the world, but few attempts have been made to understand the relationship between nonstandard workers and the kinds of organizations that use them most frequently. The primary focus of this paper was clarifying how a common organizational form in East Asian countries, particularly in Taiwan—multi-layer subcontracting system —serves as a motivating factor for using nonstandard workers, with the China Steel Corporation multi-layer cooperative subcontracting network serving as an example of such a system and the economic and social mechanisms that support it.

According to my analysis of the economic and social mechanisms that support this system, China Steel and its subcontractors operate according to a "flexible firm model" (Atkinson 1984, 1987; Kalleberg 2001) that requires supportive social mechanisms in order to achieve optimum economic benefits. The data used in this study confirm that truth. Flexible labor deployment—especially demand for subcontracted and temporary labor—explains how multiple levels in the China Steel Corporation cooperative subcontracting system work, and how nonstand-
dard work arrangements are generated. In the process, I found that the more one moves toward the outer layers of subcontractors, the more one finds weaker con-
nexions between those layers and increasingly significant trust and control prob-
lems. China Steel and its subcontractors are required to use the various social mechanisms in their arsenals to resolve communication, coordination, and control problems, and to generate institutional trust and supportive social networks.

RC45-760.2

KOBAYASHI, JUN* (Seikei University)

Cultural Inequality and Freedom: Rational Choice Approach to SSP 2015 Data

This paper theoretically and empirically examines how a sense of freedom is associated with cultural inequality. Bourdieu argues that cultural tastes and activities are exclusive since people with higher socio-economic status exclude others from high cultures. Peterson and others provide a different view. High status people consume not only high cultures but also middle and popular cultures. Therefore, higher status people are culturally omnivorous, but only when they have enough sense of freedom. This paper specifies how people choose cultural activities at the individual level.

RC55-901.6

KOBAYASHI, JUN* (Seikei University)

Why Do Happiness and Satisfaction Not Coincide? Strict Comparison of Two Sub-Domains of Subjective Well-Being

This paper investigates why subjective happiness and life satisfaction do not coincide. So far, these two sub-domains of subjective well-being have been regarded as interchangeable. This paper measures the two concepts in a strictly comparable way to examine their determinants.

Data are collected in a survey with a representative sample in a Japanese city. The two concepts are measured in four-point scales. They are coded into dummy variables.

The paper shows that (1) by distributions there are more happy people than satisfied people by 13.4%. (2) By a cross table happiness and satisfaction do not coincide in 14.8% of the sample. (3) By a logistic regression analysis people be-
come happier with more education while they become more satisfied with em-
ployment and more income.

Therefore, it turned out that happiness and satisfaction are different sub-do-
mains of subjective well-being with different determinants.

RC38-675.4

KOBAYASHI, TAIZUKO* (Hitotsubashi University)

Dilemmas behind Life Stories: Naming and Research Ethics in Autobiographical Writing Movement Research

I will discuss a problem of research ethics that I have confronted in my research on the autobiographical writing movement in Japan. I have conducted life story interview research through an analysis of autobiographical works from the autobiographical writing movement that emerged in the 1980s and continues today. I recognize that it is remarkable that people writing their own lives displayed the authors' independence and their identity. The writers intend to describe their experiences by publishing a book. I have pointed out that it is important that they express themselves under their own name by providing their name as the author expressing the subjective within the contents of the text. Following the definition of P. Lejeune, I have regarded it as a prerequisite of autobiography that the author corresponds to the subject of the experience described in the book. The name of the author is therefore pivotal in autobiographical writing. However, I encountered an ethical research issue over the naming problem when I wrote sociological papers about whether or not to use anonymous names. If I respected the authors as individuals with their proper names who wrote their own life stores on their own initiative, using some kind of pseudonym, for instance, may violate research ethics. There arose another contradiction when I aimed to understand the idiosyncratic individual through their autobiographical writings at the same time as I had to orientate my analysis so as to generalize from that writer's specific experiences. These dilemmas can be studied as the results of an ambivalent perspective in research practice. I will explore this kind of sociological contradiction from the point of view of dilemmas in life story research.

RC40-JS-21.5

KOBERNISKI, JODI* (University of Waterloo)

Multi-Dimensional Food Values: New Metrics Integrating Food, Water and Energy

A mechanistic view of agriculture and food dominates siloed institutional spaces. This paradigm ignores scientific linkages connecting food, energy and water. The externalized costs of industrial food systems are well documented, calling into question both the mono-dimensional valuation of food-as-commodity and the metrics supporting that valuation. An ecological view of the natural world calls for new metrics and decision tools that overcome policy silos and implement 'joined up food policies'. Creating food policy that recognizes the intersection of food, energy and water requires a normative shift from reductionist, mechanistic models for both the economy and food systems towards diverse, ecological models. When food is viewed only as a commodity, yield per acre and selective 'productivity' calculations are dominant metrics. This review synthesizes seminal works from diverse disciplines of economics, environment, and political ecology to develop new metrics and decision tools designed to create just food systems. First, I examine the inadequacies of 'yield per acre' from both a technical and institutional perspective to adequately measure costs and benefits of industrial food systems. Next, I review the utility of 'health per acre' and 'wealth per acre' as metrics for linking food, water and energy. Using Kate Raworth's Doughnut Economics framework, I discuss Jose Luis Vivero Pol's Six Food Dimensions model to begin exploring legal and political frameworks. Finally, I conclude that adopting these new metrics may be a necessary pre-condition to achieve 'joined up food policy'.
KOBERSKII, JODI* (University of Waterloo)
Taking the Pulse of Canada's Industrial Food System

Industrial food systems produce cheap calories, reinforcing an almost homogeneous food science/ productivist view of food and agriculture. This view obscures the roles of industrial systems in creating social and ecological injustices, including climate change, nutritional deficiencies, and water insecurity. Scholars are challenging that homogeneity, offering a food systems/ multifunctional view that reveals the ecological and human rights costs of cheap food. (Weiss 2007; Winson 2013). Shifting focus away from meat towards protein for lentils, beans, fava, chickpeas, dried peas—could reduce industrial agriculture’s ecological footprint by lowering nitrogen and water use (FAO 2016). Critics argue, however, that introducing pulses within unsustainable industrial systems rather than transitioning to the regenerative agroecological systems in which pulses thrive simply translates one set of socio-ecological issues for another (Shiva 2014). For example, pulse proteins require less water to produce than meat proteins. Yet industrial pulse producers rely on pre-harvest use of glyphosate, recently declared a probable carcinogen (WHO 2015). Socio-ecological and human rights costs of industrial food are well documented (Clapp 2016; Erickson 2008). Regardless, evidence has not resulted in adoption of new public policies to address what critics describe as political and economic ‘lock ins’ (Frison 2016; Rotz 2017). I ask how these lock-ins favour industrialization within Canada’s food system using pulses as a case study. Applying Causal Layered Analysis (Inayatullah 1998), I unpack conventional narratives about ‘choice’, ‘efficiency’ and ‘safety’ derived from a food science/ productivist view, analyzing these narratives in the context of four hidden drivers—consolidation, incentivisation, nutritionism, and financialization. Next, I investigate the role of these drivers in perpetuating industrial food systems lock-ins through the lens of Canada’s pulses sector. Finally, I discuss possible transitions to diverse agroecological systems in light of these drivers as a pathway towards achieving social and ecological justice.

KOÇ, ISMET* (Hacettepe University)
Realized, Unrealized or Excess Fertility? Evidence from Comparative Asian Family Surveys in China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Turkey

The mismatch between achieved fertility and desired fertility is well-studied especially for the western developed countries. However, there are limited studies on the issue in Asian countries especially for the countries that levels of fertility have already declined to the replacement level. This study focuses on the relationships between achieved fertility and desired fertility in five countries (China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Turkey) in order to understand the mechanisms behind the mismatch between achieved fertility and desired fertility. The data comes from the Comparative Asian Family Surveys that was conducted during the period of 2010-2016 in all countries. The study examines the issue by creating three sub-groups: (1)Achieved fertility equals to desired fertility (realized fertility) (2) Achieved fertility is lower than desired fertility (unrealized fertility) (3) Achieved fertility is higher than desired fertility (excess fertility). The study looks at the issue with a series of logistic regression models for each of the sub-groups by controlling all possible covariates. The preliminary descriptive results of the study report that for both sexes younger age cohorts experience unrealized fertility, as age advances unrealized fertility turns into excess fertility in China, South Korea, Taiwan and Turkey. However, Japan seems to be an exceptional case as all age cohorts appear to have unrealized fertility. When samples limited to ever-married women who already completed their family size, there exists a clear mismatch between achieved fertility and desired fertility in the form of unrealized fertility in Japan (48%), South Korea (50%) and Turkey (58%), on the other hand, we observe a match between achieved fertility and desired fertility in China (47%) and Taiwan (46%). The shares of excess fertility are at the level of 8-9% in Japan and South Korea while it increases to 14% in Turkey, 18% in China and 25% in Taiwan.

KOÇ, MUSTAFA* (Department of Sociology, Ryerson University)
Looking Beyond Neoliberalism: Tragedy of Turkish Peasantry and the New Populism

This paper deals with impacts of policy changes in three different agricultural sectors in Turkey since the 1980s where Turkish state has switched from and import substitution model of industrialization to a model of export promotion. This period was also characterized with further integration with global economy, decline in real wages and unionization and depeasantization. Many observers correctly pointed out the role of neoliberal ideology and policies adopted by the domestic elite, state bureaucracy, as well as penetration of global capital and the role of international financial institutions in this process. By looking at the impacts of policy reforms in sugar beets, tobacco and animal husbandry this paper examines the domestic and foreign dynamics in the demise of peasant farming in Turkey since 1980s. While we will identify the role of neoliberal reforms adopted under various governments during this period, we will argue that neoliberalism has become a misnomer, an overgeneralized explanation for complex political processes.

The paper argues that by looking at different sectors and policies, we can examine the complex causes that led to the demise of peasant farming. The paper will explore the complex adaptations of actions and priorities of political elite, domestic bourgeoisie, transnational capital industrial and financial capital in depeasantization. It is also argued that changes in policies would also trigger complex new dynamics with unintended consequences triggering a series of new developments.

The paper also explores the role of nationalism and populist politics in political legitimacy and stability by diverting the attention of the victims of the "neoliberal" agenda, to presumed internal and external enemies, a process that has been happening in many parts of the world in recent decades.

KOÇ, FLORIAN* (HTW Berlin - University of Applied Sciences for Engineering and Economics)
Implementing Urban Transformations to Sustainability: A Review on Transformative Adaptation Practices

Recently adopted global political sustainability agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consider cities as ‘powerful actors’ with the role to play in seeking a more sustainable and resilient world. There is agreement on the need to transform existing urban development patterns and on the strategic role of local governments to achieve ambitious sustainability goals. How these urban transformations should actually take place remains rather blurry and requires further discussion.

Adaptation to climate change is a core dimension of transformations to sustainability. In recent policy documents, the need for a transformative adaptation, which requires radical, non-linear changes is highlighted (EAA 2017, Revi et al. 2014). Transformative adaptation tries not only to reduce the increasing risks related with climate change, but focuses also on further risks of change such as poverty, lack of institutional capacity or knowledge. This way, transformative adaption is highly politically as it challenges the status quo and existing power structures. Furthermore it needs to be considered that adaptation measures can potentially exacerbate socio-economic differences relating to environmental risks and vulnerability. At the same time, adaptation measures have also the potential to increase existing inequalities (maladaptation). This makes decision-making processes on adaptation difficult as different objectives and trade-offs need to be considered (Angelovelski et al. 2016).

In my presentation, I will analyze how adaptation processes in different cities took place and whether a transformative agenda has been implemented. Based on an extensive literature review on empirical cases, the key factors for implementing transformative adaptation policies as well as the obstacles are identified.
The aim of the presentation is to contribute to a better understanding of the gaps between ambitious transformative policy agendas and the implementation of these agendas on the ground.

RC04-89.3
KOCH, ROBERT* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB))

Once Learnt Never Forgotten - Recognition of Qualifications Acquired Abroad: A Key to Labour Market Integration in Germany

Once learnt never forgotten - Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad: A key to labour market integration in Germany

On April 1st 2012 the German Law to improve the assessment and recognition of professional and vocational education and training qualifications acquired abroad (Recognition Act) entered into force. The aim of the law is to support the labour market prospects for skilled workers, who gained their professional or vocational qualifications abroad.

The Recognition Act provides migrants, not depending on their residential status, with access to an equivalence assessment of their professional or vocational qualifications with the German reference qualification. It applies both for regulated and non-regulated occupations. In addition, relevant occupational experience can be used to compensate substantial differences identified in the equivalence assessment.

Our presentation will be based on empirical data and is going to present a case study of how skilled working migrants can be integrated into the German labour market. Therefore, the implications of the Recognition Act will be discussed focusing on experiences from 5 years since the law has been in place.

We are going to present the latest data of the German official statistics for occupations governed by federal law covering data currently available from 2012 to 2016. The official statistics consists of reportable data, which is delivered by the competent authorities.

Results of the year’s evaluation of the Recognition Act regarding its impact on labour market integration of migrants with aforementioned data from the official statistics.

RC19-363.4
KOehler, gabrielle* (UNRISD senior research associate)

A Global Dismantling of Progressive Social Policy: Reversing the Social Turn

The social turn, starting in the 1990s, accelerated in the 2000’s. It brought a significant rise and spread in regulation around progressive social policies, especially in the area of social protection. Over 100 countries adopted varied forms of social transfers. In South Asia, six countries adopted social assistance policies, and China, after its policy retrogressions of the 1980’s, re-introduced a minimum income guarantee and health insurance. The SAARC and ASEAN introduced regional social policy agreements. At the global level, the ILO was able to adopt a reasonably strong commitment to a universal, unconditional social protection floor with its Recommendation 202 of 2012. Regarding decent work, too, some regulatory policy progress was made (e.g. ILO Homework Convention of 1996, ILO Domestic Workers Convention of 2011). After this ‘golden age’ of global social policy, we are now confronted by a - seemingly global - rollback of progressive national social policy regulation and practice. The aim of the paper is fourfold: 1) to offer an overview of reversals in progressive social policy regulation in a range of countries, particularly in the Asian region; 2) to attempt an explanation of the earlier success of the social turn; 3) from that explanation, to try to uncover the factors that are enabling its current reversal; and 4) based on positive counter-examples, to compile ideas for progressive regional-level (with a focus on Asia) and global policy advocacy and regulatory provisions to protect, defend and transform the (eco)social turn.

RC28-512.4
Koenig, Ronny* (University of Zurich)
iseNgard, bettina (University of Zurich)
szydlik, marc (University of Zurich)

"to Him That Hath Shall be Given": The Intergenerational Transmission of Wealth through the Life Course

Intergenerational solidarity through the whole life course is an important characteristic of family relationships and cohesion. Support of parents for their children does not stop after the adult children have left the parental home. However, although solidarity between family members has been a frequent subject of research the last years comparatively little is yet known about the influence of social inequality on intergenerational solidarity in adulthood. In what way does social inequality influence intergenerational transfers, and what is the effect of family support on social stratification?

The paper addresses this research gap and examines the determinants of intergenerational cash flows in the context of social inequality using the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) in 15 European countries, from north to south and west to east. The analyses employ a multigenerational perspective by investigating various types of financial transfers, namely monetary support such as cash, gifts, or valuables during lifetime or thereafter in the form of inheritances.

The multilevel analyses indicate a perpetuation of social inequality over generations and even a cumulation of (dis)advantages across the life course. Financial resources and wealth largely remain in higher-class families and are transmitted over generations. Better-educated and rich parents have more resources that they use for the benefit of their offspring. Children are born into higher- or lower-class families – which has tremendous consequences for their whole lives. The connections between intergenerational solidarity and social inequality also apply to functional solidarity between generations in adulthood, showing country-specific influences of economic and political conditions. Wealthy parents are
in a much better position to support their adult children with money—and these children are much more likely to receive something, thereby confirming the Matthew principle: “To him that hath shall be given”.

KOETTIG, MICHAELA* (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences)
A Biographical and Family Historical Approach in Researching Gender and Right Wing Movements

Since the beginning of the 1990s, alarming images from the Federal Republic of Germany have been going around the world: pictures of right-wing teenagers raiding homes of refugees and attacking foreigners; brutal attacks, frequently with fatal results. Meanwhile, independent sources register about 200 fatal incidents of right wing violence. Media and also academic research reports focus on male youths and men, so the impression arose that girls and women aren’t involved in the right wing scene. The consequence of this gender stereotypic few is that women are not recognized as political actors in the public field. By the media, authorities and researchers, girls and women with this background are not seen as actively contributing, as they are not as frequently involved in violence, compared to boys or men. However, this widely spread view is specific to an orientation, which diminishes female participation in right-wing extremism, leading to a misinterpretation and trivialization of their actual involvement. In this presentation, a biographical case study on the participation of girls and young women in the right-wing sphere of the Federal Republic of Germany will be introduced focusing also on the strategy of the right wing groups infiltrating public organizations and spaces.

KOETTIG, MICHAELA* (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences)
How Refugees Live in Germany and Australia: Biographical Reconstructions between Insecurity and Trauma

In view of the fact that in global terms there are over 65 million refugees, the topics of migration and asylum are gaining in importance. Immigration countries—especially in the ‘global West’—often have a negative attitude to immigration, trying to keep numbers as low as possible by guarding their borders and developing strict asylum procedures. My current research project is concerned with examining the asylum system and asylum procedures in two of these ‘Western’ host countries: Germany and Australia. The aim of the research is to show the effects of these two systems on refugees. By reconstructing the biographies of asylum seekers, I want to find out how people from different social and national backgrounds and with very diverse life stories manage to adapt to life in their host country, and what opportunities and restrictions result from the immigration and integration systems of that country. I am interested in why people leave their country of origin, their experiences during their migration, and their settlement process. In Germany, I am recording the biographies of people who have arrived in the country recently, and following up their experiences in Germany in a long-term study (10-12 years). In Australia, by contrast, I record the biographies of people who have already lived in Australia for some years, and who can give me a retrospective account of what they have experienced in their host country.

My paper is focused on this research. On the basis of the experiences of the refugees/asylum seekers, I will briefly discuss the differences between the two immigration systems, and what kind of effects and impacts they have on the lives of people. Specifically, I will show differences in coping with lived-through traumas, and how people talk about these at the time of the interview.

KOHLI, MEENOO* (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Privilege and Uncertainty: Life in a New Delhi Middle Class Neighborhood

My research is based on a case study of a middle class neighborhood in New Delhi that was established in the mid-1960s as a retirement community for government officials. Based on ethnographic work I investigate the intersection between the history of the neighborhood and the life course of its residents. My research addresses the impact of the changes in the Indian political economy on the neighborhood, and how different types of capital are accumulated and deployed as the owners/residents make the transition from public officials to private citizens. By incorporating the spatial (neighborhood based) and temporal (neighborhood history and the residents’ life course) I enhance our understanding of middle class experience in the Global South and contribute to the theoretical formulations of the middle class in terms of its contradictory class location and its relative advantage with respect to certain types of capital.

KOLOBE, KRISTINA* (London School of Economics and Political Science)
(De)Hierarchizing Culture? Practices and Aesthetics of Transcultural Music Production in Berlin

This paper contributes to the study of contemporary cultural production, specifically dealing with the emergence of transcultural aesthetics and practices in music and the way these might interrogate established Western-European paradigms of cultural value and legitimacy. More specifically, I look at the programme ‘Selam Opera’ situated in Berlin’s highbrow music sector, which seeks to promote Turkish and Turkish-German artists to develop a sort of grounded aesthetics which exceeds forms of expression connoted by Western-European history. Building on ethnographic data, qualitative interviewing and musical analysis, I examine the music created by the Turkish and Turkish-German artists and interrogate to what extent these forms of cultural production might stretch beyond established constructions of national musical paradigms and institutions. Thus, the paper points to both opportunities and tensions in the renegotiation of Berlin’s music sector which internalise the blurring of and interweaving between Western and Eastern musical systems. However, while such musical practices challenge bounded Western-European notions of aesthetical value and legitimacy, their organisational frame of production and dissemination is decisively shaped and often restricted by Berlin’s established musical institutions. Thus, the paper links an analysis of the aesthetical and organisational nature of contemporary music-making with broader debates on postcolonial representation, thereby highlighting the intersection of hierarchizing discourses of ‘race’ and ethnicity in relation to contemporary cultural production.

KOLOMA BECK, TERESA* (Bundeswehr University Munich)
WERRON, TOBIAS* (University of Bielefeld)
Violent Confliction. Armed Conflicts and Global Competition for Attention and Legitimacy

The persistence of violence in international politics is often depicted in a gap between the normative ideal of non-violence on the one hand and the actual behavior of governments and other actors on the other. This paper proposes to see this gap as an object of empirical research rather than just as a normative dilemma. We argue that the institutionalization of global norms of non-violence since the mid-to-late nineteenth century has changed the conditions for the reproduction of violent conflicts by embedding local conflicts into global competitions for attention and legitimacy. At the heart of this process we see a type of observer that we call universalized third parties: international...
| RC24-450.4 | KOMATSU, HIROSHI* (Matsuyama University)  
SHINOKI, MIKKIO (Chuo University)  
ABE, KOJI (Yamagata University)  
UMINO, MICHIO (Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University) |
|---|---|
| Who Do We Trust for Being a Smart Green Consumer?  
Japanese Government has been encouraging us to introduce Home Energy Management System (HEMS) since 2012. The government says HEMS changes our life style (e.g., solar power generation device on your house) saves electric bill. HEMS may be effective for light carbon societies, but it costs much higher than daily green consumption. We need to see if HEMS is worth both for our society and our daily life. To be a smart green consumer, we need to have reliable information on environment. Whose sayings do we trust? Governments? Mass media? Friends?  
The aim of this study is to examine relations between reliability for other people's sayings and green consumption (including HEMS). We conducted an internet survey in 2015 in Japan. We got 2,500 respondents over 18-years-old proportionate to gender and age.  
The results are as follows. 1) We got three factors from factor analysis on 18 types of organizations' and individuals' reliabilities. Those were reliabilities to mass media, government and academic institutions. 2) Reliabilities to those three informants' sayings were related positively to respondents' daily green consumption (e.g., to eat locally produced food etc.). Especially the reliability to mass media was strongly related to the consumption. 3) Those who already introduced HEMS were about 7% of the respondents. They tended to trust mass media and academic institutions. Those who were in reviewing to introduce HEMS were about 15% and they tended to trust government. And over 50% of the respondents wouldn't even have a plan to think about introducing HEMS. They had less reliability to all three informants' sayings than other respondents.  
Those results suggest that mass media have strong leverage both on daily green consumption and introducing HEMS in Japan. For being a smart green consumer, we need to have an ability to evaluate sayings of mass media. |
| RC40-JS-21.1 | KONEFAL, JASON* (Sam Houston State University)  
HATANAKA, MAKI (Sam Houston State University)  
GLENNNA, LELAND (Penn State University)  
STRUBE, JOHANN (Penn State University) |
| Organizational Assessment of Sustainable Agriculture Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives in the United States  
Metrics and standards are leading tools for fostering transitions to more sustainable technologies and practices in food and agriculture. Private governance organizations, particularly multi-stakeholder initiatives, have become the lead actors in developing and diffusing sustainability metrics and standards. However, despite their position at the forefront of sustainability transitions, there is a lack of knowledge regarding the competencies of such organizations to effectively develop and implement metrics and standards. Building on Wolf and Primmer’s (2006) organizational competency assessment approach, this paper presents assessments of the three multi-stakeholder initiatives that have developed sustainability metrics and a standard for US agriculture: Field to Market, the Stewardship Index for Specialty Crops, and the National Sustainable Agriculture Standard. The assessments include analyses of (1) the human capital, (2) organizational routines, (3) resources, and (4) networks of each of the initiatives. We find that the three MSIs have different levels of organizational competency, as well as strengths and weaknesses in different areas. Building on these findings we theorize the ways that the differential attributes of private governance organizations affect the development, adoption, and diffusion of sustainability metrics and standards generally. |
| RC20-JS-79.6 | KONNIKOV, ALLA* (University of Calgary) |
| Beyond Gender: The Experiences of Immigrant and Non-Immigrant Female Engineers in the Canadian Labour Market  
In Canada, women represent less than 15% among the individuals with engineering training, placing engineering on top of the male-dominated professions. The negative consequences of women’s rare representation in organizational contexts have been widely documented across different occupations including engineering. These studies highlight the multiple barriers that women often experience with their entry into the male-dominated fields. At the same time, these findings raise the question regarding the homogeneity of this experience. Women do not represent a homogeneous group. Their experiences vary depending on the additional social categories that they carry to the organizational setting, such as being immigrants or belonging to a visible minority group. These women may experience complex intersectional barriers, that are referred to in the literature as a “double disadvantage” or “multiple jeopardy”.  
Informed by the Tokenism and Intersectionality perspectives, this paper focuses on the patterns of exclusion that immigrant female engineers may experience in the context of a male dominated-field. Using a mixed-method approach, that includes the nationally-representative 2006 Canadian census data and data from
in-depth interviews with women working in the engineering field, this paper compares the career experiences and outcomes of female immigrant and non-immigrant engineers in Canada. The findings reveal that the processes of establishing and advancing in engineering, as well as the outcomes of professional careers differ between immigrant and non-immigrant female engineers. The findings highlight that female immigrant engineers are subject to the intersectional patterns of exclusion and are simultaneously penalized by being a woman in a male-dominated field and being an immigrant who seeks recognition of her foreign skills and being ethnically/racially visible. This paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of these findings for the intersectionality and tokenism perspectives.

**RC15-296.2**

KÖNNINGER, SABINE* (Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities)
BRAUN, KATHRIN (Institute for Political Sciences, University of Hanover)

**Contested Medicalization, Fundamental Questions and Fragmented Responsibility: Governing Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT) in Germany**

NIPT is a socio-technical innovation that bears the potential of profoundly altering the meaning of prenatal care. In Germany, since market entry in 2011 it has become a matter of public controversy. Experts, policy-makers, and civil society actors tend to agree that NIPT raises fundamental social and ethical issues and that it requires responsible governance. Yet, who is responsible, and for what exactly, and who, in particular, is responsible for addressing the fundamental issues involved, is matter of struggle and contestation.

Drawing on the pragmatic sociology of critique (Boltanski et al.), we focus on the ways actors account for their own part within the governance process. Based on narrative interviews, document analysis and participant observation, we examine how various actors interpret and allocate responsibility and reflect upon their own part within it – or not. We show that the question of responsibility is linked to the question of the “whatness” - of what is at stake: Is NIPT a medical product? If so, what is medical about it? Or is it rather a selection technology? Is it just another method for achieving well accepted ends or a new screening practice? A means of risk elimination or a manifestation of ableism? We show that the fundamental question of what is medical about NIPT was not negotiated, due to institutional routines of fragmented responsibility: decisionmakers tended to construct the issue in technical terms, bracketing substantive questions of ends and purposes. Public reflection about fundamental issues only came up when civil society actors disrupted institutional routines from outside. Further, we see a tendency of shifting responsibility for substantive questions to other forums without decision-making authority. At the end of the day, NIPT is effectively governed by the individual and the market.

**RC36-647.2**

KONNO, MINAKO* (Tokyo Woman’s Christian University)

**Toward a Sociological Re-Engagement with the Social World: Insights from John Rawls’s Social Theory**

Has social science, supposedly formulated to give us the power to create a better society, actually prevented us from becoming effective actors who can resist forces that corrupt our manner of living together with others? The question looms large in today’s world, where individualization and consumerism seem triumphant, and people are endlessly divided by distrust and mistrust. This presentation analyzes what could be called “the problem of incapacitation” by the social sciences, especially sociology, and proposes a way to rebuild sociology as an endeavor true to its defining aspiration for social engagement by centering on normative inquiry.

The problem of incapacitation is deeper for sociology than for other social science fields. As the discipline with the widest scope of critical social inquiry, its institutional detachment has facilitated people learning about how to assume a detached observer’s viewpoint toward almost every aspect of their social environment, material and conceptual. The transformative effect of this reflexive attitude can easily undermine the existing social fabric and blur the reasons for acting collectively. Various works of now-classical sociology may have exacerbated the problem. Can we envision a sociology the aim of which is to create and support social actors who can also identify hopes for our future and act on them? Granting a more central role to normative inquiry may provide a way forward, making sociology not only scholarship “about society” but also “in society”, a force that can itself help generate faith in our capacity to cooperate with diverse and often antagonistic others to construct a better world. Although not usually seen as a sociologist, John Rawls set out a social philosophy, especially with regard to his concept and practice of “ideal theory”, that is particularly relevant in this context. Useful sociological insights drawn from his social theory are discussed.

**RC12-239.2**

KONZEN, LUCAS* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS))

**The Identity of Sociology of Law: A Survey of the Sociological Community Members’ Perceptions and Beliefs**

Leisure is a life domain that powerfully shapes our mental health or well-being (Kuykendall et al., 2015). Also known is the positive relationship between well-being and place attachment (e.g., Rollero & De Piccoli, 2010). Place attachment is conceptualized as people’s emotional bond with a certain space, and consists of three sub-dimensions: (a) place identity (i.e., the relationship between self-concept and space), (b) place dependence (i.e., space’s capacity to satisfy people’s functional needs), and (c) social bonding (i.e., social ties that bind people and space) (Kyle et al., 2005). Kyle (2016) points out that despite abundant research on leisure and place attachment, its implications for mental health have been severely understudied especially in the community context. Thus, our study’s purpose is to examine whether community attachment mediates the relationship between leisure participation and well-being.

Data were collected through online survey from 205 Canadian and 208 Japanese middle-aged and older adults. Frequency in leisure participation was measured by 10 items (Walker et al., 2011). The three sub-dimensions of place attachment in the community context were measured by 10 items (Kyle et al., 2005). In terms of well-being, we focused on a construct called meaning in life (ML)—purpose, significance, and comprehensibility of one’s life, which was measured by 10 items (George & Park, 2017). Data were analyzed through a statistical technique called partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM).

We first ensured that we could meaningfully compare structural findings between the two cultural groups by performing a measurement invariance test (Henseler et al., 2016). The following PLS-SEM revealed that community attachment, especially social bonding, significantly mediated the leisure-ML relationship. The subsequent multi-group analysis suggested that this mediation effect was significantly stronger among Canadians than Japanese. These findings will be discussed in regard to Canadian and Japanese communities and their respective residents.

**RC31-574.3**

KONNEN, JUKKA* (University of Tampere)

**“Please Deport Me As Soon As Possible”. Incommensurable Realities in Immigrant Detention**

Despite increasing attention on the psychological harms of immigrant detention for asylum-seekers and irregular migrants, empirical research completed in the detention facilities rely only on a limited number of interviews without addressing the diverse situations of detainees. The presentation emphasizes the heterogeneities in detention based on a mixed-method and multi-sited ethnographic research on the immigrant detention system in Finland. Analysis of all the detention orders issued by the police in 2016 (N=1080) supplements the long-term ethnographic fieldwork in two detention units and in the respective district courts, providing together a comprehensive and unique perspective on the experiences of immigration detention in Finland.

The detention times vary between hours to one year depending on the country of return and the level of compliance. Instead of the asylum system, the immigrant detention is mainly intertwined with the criminal system: indeed, the largest detained group in Finland are Eastern Europeans, including EU-citizens, who have an entry ban due to the previous criminal activities. Many of the detainees have been before in other European countries, implying an emergence of south-north irregular migration inside Europe.

Despite the tendency to dramatize immigrant detention in the migration research, detention can be a normal part of life for migrants, who have been deported and detained several times. While detention designates agonizing indeterminacy in a desperate situation, those having a possibility of re-migration often request a quick implementation of the removal. I argue that immigrant detention constitutes an incommensurable reality depending on the personal-legal history in the country (e.g., family ties, employment, legal status), and on the situation in the country of removal (including the costs of re-migration). In order to challenge immigrant detention, it’s necessary to acknowledge the heterogeneous backgrounds of detainees, and the actual ineffectiveness of the detention/deportation system in the management of migration.
Identity issues remain a matter of controversy in sociology of law. This paper aims at contributing to this debate in an innovative way by means of a survey of the sociological community members' perceptions and beliefs. As Thomas Kuhn's theory suggested, the existence of a scientific paradigm and its core elements can be discovered by scrutinizing the behavior and constellation of beliefs shared by the members of a given scientific community. Based on this theoretical insight, a survey of the sociological community members' perceptions and beliefs was designed to test the hypothesis that, in spite of multiple existing approaches to the study of law in society, there is a paradigm in the field of sociology of law. Data was collected through an online anonymous questionnaire administered to members of the Law and Society Association (LSA) and the Research Committee on the Sociology of Law (RCSL/ISA). Using quantitative data from respondents who are affiliated to scientific networks that can be considered broadly representative of the sociological community at a global level, this survey provided empirical evidence that, collectively, they understand better the identity of sociology of law as transnational and transdisciplinary field of scientific knowledge in current times.

**RC02-61.4**
KÖPPE, STEPHAN* (University College Dublin)  
**Changing Welfare Market Structures and Policies of Re-Regulation**

This paper investigates the changing structures of welfare markets in Germany and Sweden. Both countries experienced a growth of private schools since the 1990s and the foundation of private pensions in the early 2000s. While we have a fairly good understanding of the origins and politics of these developments (Gingrich and Kopp 2015), we know little about subsequent changes and regulation efforts. For Sweden we also have relatively good analyses of how the creation of markets changed the operations of providers and affected inequality and access to services. In the German case such data is largely missing apart from some general survey data. Yet, in both countries we can observe regulatory changes to private schools and pensions. This paper has two aims.

First, it maps the changes to welfare market structures from 1990/2000 to 2015. Swedish schools and pensions were altered substantially over the observation period. In contrast, only the German private pension market saw some product and changing the existing product types. The regulation for the German private school market remained unchanged from the 1990s, despite the expansion of private schools and changing parental choices.

Second, it uncovers the politics behind the re-regulation. In Sweden the changes in welfare markets follow a similar pattern to those of the foundation period. The particular conflict around private schools dominated subsequent changes, while the consensus politics of the pension reform are continued. Swedish pension politics are replaced with technocratic (and even some evidence-based) policy-making. In Germany we observe rather a policy drift. The increasing problems of underinsurance and mis-selling in the private pension market and a gradual decline of state schooling are largely ignored. Reasons for these different welfare market governance patterns are functional (lack of data, problem pressure), political institutions (state commissions) and agenda setting of partisan actors.

**RC34-614.8**  
KORMUSH, OLGA* (Ochanomizu Women's University)  
**“Marriage-Hunting” Among Japanese Youth and Its Impact on the Transition to First Marriage**

Marriage used to be one of the most important life events representing the transition to adulthood in Japan. Though most Japanese still want to get married one day, young people face difficulties finding marriage partners nowadays. One reason of this is a remaining traditional belief that a man should be the breadwinner, so Japanese women search a partner with a certain income level. Another reason is a lack of opportunities to meet a potential partner.

To solve a partner meeting problem participating in “marriage-hunting” (partner searching activities) became popular within Japanese youth over the past few years. This research aims to examine an effect of “marriage-hunting” on the chances of getting married. The main research questions were as follows: 1) do partner searching activities and which of them effect one’s marriage probability; 2) are there differences in these effects between men and women.

We used the Japanese Life Course Panel Survey which has been held every year since 2007 that consists of follow-ups of Japanese aged 20 to 40 in 2007. Using discrete time logit model with respect to age, education, type of employment and income, we examined which “marriage-hunting” activities had an effect on one’s probability of getting married the next year after the survey.

The results were as follows. Among women, participating in goukon (organized group dates) reduces chances of getting married, despite the fact that goukon is the most popular partner searching activity. More formal activities like asking parents and siblings for introduction, visiting matchmaking parties or using matchmaking agencies positively affected both men’s and women’s probability of getting married. However, this was true only for men with an annual income of more than 3.5 million yen (approx. $31000). These suggest that “marriage-hunting” can partly solve partner meeting problem, but economic reasons remain a barrier to marriage in Japan.

**RC02-60.2**  
KOROTAYEV, ANDREY* (National Research University Higher School of Economics)  
GRININ, LEONID (National Research University Higher School of Economics)  
**Population Ageing, the Problem of Inequality in the World System, and the Global Financial System**

Concerns about population ageing apply to both developed and many developing countries and it has turned into a global issue. The population ageing issue is one of the most important processes determining the future society characteristics. The present paper analyzes some aspects of the population ageing and its important consequences for particular societies and the world. In 2010, there were one pensioner per four working-age adults, whereas in 2025, according to the UN Population Division’s forecasts there will be less than three working-age adults per a pensioner in the developed countries, and there exist even more pessimistic forecasts. Who will fill the pension funds in the future? If we don’t find new social measures, the increase in generational conflicts will face us in every developed society as well as in the form of the conflict between the “old” Global North and the “young” Global South. It can also influence the increase in global inequality. On the other hand, now we can observe the process of Great Convergence when the gap between developed and developing countries is decreasing. If this process, as we forecast, continues in the forthcoming decades, it might influence some integration of capitals of the “old” developed countries and labor force of the “young” developing countries which could ease the problem of provision for the Global North pensioners. In the paper we present one of possible ways of such a combination. We suppose that the financial instruments can help to solve the problem of pension provision in the developed countries. We think that a more purposeful use of pension funds’ assets together with an approach to pension exchanges to the latter into education and upgrading skills of young people in developing countries, perhaps, can partially solve the indicated problem in the developed states.

**RC16-298.8**  
KORSAK, KAROLINA* (University of Waterloo)  
**Interpretive Practices in the Museum**

One of the ongoing challenges of museums and galleries is how to make the interpretive repertoires of exhibits accessible and intelligible to the public. Museums spend billions of dollars on exhibits, but too often such display leads to little more than the perpetuation of constructivist learning models - or what Menszros (2007) has called the production of a “whatever” interpretation from the perspective of visitor experience. It emerges by focusing on the visible and literal object of display. This approach relies on freeing the individual from the tyranny of received ideas by emphasizing a highly individualistic experience. Ironically, this individualistic approach undermines the visitor’s ability to reflect about the very tradition from which such understanding came from (Menzsors 2007). Moreover, it is not clear whether the display became any more accessible or intelligible during such a visitor experience.

This paper will examine hermeneutics as a more meaningful theoretical alternative for the modeling of ethical interpretive practices in museums, particularly art museums. Hermeneutics posits that interpretation is not an individualized, private, or personal act, since interpretation is always an act of participation from within a particular tradition (Gadamer 1989). Similarly, what is seen on display in an exhibition is understood, valuable and meaningful only because of the access it offers to a realm of significance that cannot itself be seen (Pomian 1990). This paper will further examine the ethical implication of making display more intelligible and accessible to the public – the visible and literal – within the hermeneutic means of interpreting museum collections.

**RC02-66.5**  
KORZENIEWICZ, ROBERTO P* (Department of Sociology, College of Behavioral and Social Sciences, University of Maryland)  
PAYNE, COREY* (Johns Hopkins University)  
**Mapping Wealth over the Longue Durée: Kondratieff Cycles and Creative Destruction in the Long Twentieth-Century**

This paper uses original historical data on what Fernand Braudel called the “top layers of production, trade and exchange” to map out the unique geographical and social configurations that have characterized networks of wealth accumulation between 1500 and 2015. Our comparative dataset, spanning from the fifteenth century to contemporary times, is important because it provides a unique empirical basis for reassessing many of the prevailing debates and arguments. We know the role of elites, labour and the accumulation of wealth in the development of capitalism. For example, our comparative data challenge many accounts of capitalist development (including some world-systems perspectives)
that uncritically reproduce an eurocentric bias in their narratives, showing instead that wealthy merchants and bankers in areas such as India and China played crucial roles, and profited enormously, from the global expansion of trade between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. Moreover, we are able to map the changing spatial characteristics of wealth accumulation, identifying how epicenter of wealth creation moved across the world, in a process of creative destruction that constantly enriched some locations while impoverishing others. We also find that the growth of wealth recurrently entails shifting resources into finance, where heightened mobility allows some elites to minimize their exposure to, and exploit the opportunities created by, the uncertainties of creative destruction. However, shifts into finance appear to be a rather constant feature of accumulation rather than cyclical phenomena. Finally, our data allow us to both reassess and enrich key interpretations of the temporal and spatial characteristics of economic cycles.

RC02-60.3

KORZENIEWSKI, ROBERTO P* (Department of Sociology, College of Behavioral and Social Sciences, University of Maryland)

JOSHI, OMKAR* (University of Maryland)

Social Inequality, Stratification, and Mobility: The Effects of the Great Recession in India and the United States

In this paper, we map shifting patterns of inequality, stratification and mobility in India and the United States over the course of the Great Recession. How have various social groups in the populations in India and the United States (a higher-income country) fared relative to other populations within and between the two countries? To what extent has upward and downward mobility within-and between the two countries resulted in differential but interacting patterns of stratification? Drawing on previous work by the authors, this paper further explores the theoretical premise that inequality, stratification and mobility processes are global in character. To demonstrate the feasibility and utility of such a perspective, we present a new longitudinal and cross-sectional dataset (drawn from nationally-representative household surveys, with households addressing social inequality, stratification and mobility in India and the United States – in effect, a map of where various populations stood and moved within “more national” and “more global” distributions-- over the course of the economic crisis. Our data allow us to conduct a systematic and comparative analysis of changes in occupations, human capital, and incomes across two countries that represent opposite ends of the world income spectrum. More specifically, we use this original dataset to discuss trends in: (1) the extent and direction of change in between- and within-country inequality; (2) changing patterns of occupational stratification (e.g., which occupations, and levels of human capital, make up the global deciles represented in the data? How are changing differentials between and within skilled and unskilled workers linked to globalization?); and (3) changes in the relative access to well-being of various sectors of the populations of India and the United States.

RC04-91.3

KOSAKOWSKA-BERĘZECKA, NATASZA* (University of Gdansk)

ZADKOWSKA, MAGDALENA* (University of Gdansk)

First a Woman, then a Mother - Maternal Wall in STEM.

The research done among women working in Bio-technology at the University of Gdansk shows that: 1) cultural stereotypes that make women more responsible for family life and childcare are very strong and 2) power relations between women and men who in a way make it uncommon for a woman to be the authority and have power over men is still existing (Bourdieu, 2004). The study's participants strongly emphasized the visibility and strength of the so-called “maternal wall” – before the birth of the child no significant differences between women and men academic, are visible, though they are fully aware of difficulties in managing work-life balance when leading a career of a passionate scientist. However when the baby appears they indicate that: they are torn between enough family time (childcare) and working time - they lose their chance to develop and to be competitive in their field their careers are at risk the sense of guilt is often “unbearable” if you are a committed mother negative social assessment and backlash for being a devoted researcher instead of devoted parent affects both women and men they lack to support from the institution in managing their career and managing their work-life balance (as opposed to their colleagues in other countries).

Female academics still confront workplace barriers that hinder their advancement at the upper levels of organizations and their academic careers. However, most people fail to recognize that such gender barriers still exist. Mothers decision to quit academia or become less involved are not a matter of personal choice which undermines potential systematic actions that need to be taken to tackle the gender gap. It is important to note that when people think this is women’s choice they might be less willing to do something about it.
their expertise could be used more extensively in a wider range of security related issues than in armed defense alone.

The study is based on interviews of 38 civil service men and 33 men resigned from the reserve in 2017. The data was analyzed using content analysis.

**RC35-639.5**

KÖSSLER, REINHART* (Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institut, Freiburg)

**Contradictions of a Legitimate Claim: The Negotiation Process about the Consequences of Genocide between Namibia and Germany.**

The ongoing process of negotiations between the governments of Namibia and Germany about the consequences of the colonial genocide of 1904-1908 in what was then German Southwest Africa reveals a range of dimensions that span a postcolonial and transnational relationship. These concerns conflict both within the Namibian state and against the Namibian postcolony. Of course these entail a preoccupation with control and unity that may be discerned, both in the actions of the Namibian state in connection with the genocide negotiations and in representations of national history it has recently commissioned. On the other hand, victim communities’ practices of mobilisation and memory enter an transnational arena, not least with direct appeals to a German public.

**RC05-113.2**

KOSTNER, SANDRA* (University of Education Schwaebisch Gmuend)

**Riding the Waves of Crisis Migration to Electoral Success: An Austrian-German Comparison**

On 4 September 2015, the.chancellors of Austria and Germany jointly decided to open their borders to refugees stranded at Budapest’s Keleti train station. Although the border opening was a response to an escalating crisis and was envisaged by both governments as being of an exceptional nature, it turned into an open border period that lasted until March 2016, when the Balkan corridor was declared shut and the EU-Turkey deal came into effect. This six-month open-border period has thrown competing narratives on refugees into sharp relief and provided a powerful campaign issue for right-wing populists.

In my paper, I explore how the Austrian right-wing populist party FPÖ (Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs/Austrian Freedom Party) and its German counterpart the AfD (Alternative für Deutschland/Aльтernative for Germany) have used and exploited emotive images of crisis migration to advance their nationalist-collectivist agendas. To ascertain the commonalities and differences in the parties’ usage of emotive images at key stages of crisis migration to Europe, I compare and contrast campaign material produced by the FPÖ and the AfD between early 2015 and late 2017. My analysis focuses on: (1) the strategies employed by the FPÖ and the emotive images at key stages of crisis migration to Europe, I compare and contrast campaign material produced by the FPÖ and the AfD between early 2015 and late 2017. My analysis focuses on: (1) the strategies employed by the FPÖ and the emotive images at key stages of crisis migration to Europe, I compare and contrast campaign material produced by the FPÖ and the AfD between early 2015 and late 2017. My analysis focuses on: (1) the strategies employed by the FPÖ and the AfD to tap into migration-related anxieties among the Austrian and German electorate to gain traction with them; (2) whether, how and why the two parties’ usage of emotive images has changed over time, e.g. from simple reproductions of crisis images to gross distortions of them; and (3) the narratives that have underpinned the parties’ representation of refugees in general and regarding specific developments in particular.

**RC34-630.4**

KOVAČHEVA, SIYKA* (University of Plovdiv)

**ROBERTS, KENNEITH* (University of Liverpool)

**CLASS Reproduction and RE-Formation during Young People’s Education to Employment Transitions in South and EAST Mediterranean Countries**

This paper uses evidence from nationally representative samples of approximately 2000 15-29 year olds in five South and East Mediterranean countries, focusing on those aged 25-29 who had nearly all completed their education. It analyses the job characteristics of those in employment and identifies four main employment classes. Just two of these, a business class and a salariat, are found to have survived since the samples’ parents’ careers were constructed. These advantaged classes alone are found to possess the demographic coherence – likelihood of the individuals remaining in their classes, distinctive life chances of children born into these classes, and characteristic biographies of those who reach these class destinations – to acquire common socio-cultural features and political proclivities. While some serving as a channel for social mobility, education is also found to screen and render opaque the extent and processes whereby class advantages are transmitted inter-generationally.

**RC34-629.1**

KOVAČHEVA, SIYKA* (University of Plovdiv)

**The Impact of Mobility on the Life Transitions of Young Emigrants from Post-Communist Bulgaria**

European youth policies encourage young people’s mobility as a measure raising their employability and more broadly, contributing to economic growth in the EU as a whole. However national policies in EU member states build upon an ambiguous understanding of the reasons and consequences of mobility and impose various power restrictions to the free movement, thus enhancing social inequality. While migrants from the new member states of Bulgaria and Romania have better prospects than migrants from outside the EU, they still face significant barriers in their labour market integration and social acceptance in the host countries.
This paper presents results from in-depth interviews with young adults aged up to 32 who emigrated from post-communist Bulgaria to look for work and better life prospects in the UK, Germany, Spain and Italy. The material was collected under the framework of a comparative study on mobility in Europe funded by the Horizon 2020 Program. A sub-sample of twelve interviews were examined to highlight the opportunities and constraints that the young immigrants in different mobility types faced in their life transitions in the four receiving countries with different migration regimes, labour markets and climate of reception. We consider their motivations to leave Bulgaria, the mobility channels they used, the strategies they employed in the job search and community integration. In the analysis, we focus on the agency-structure nexus and explore the social networks the young men and women created and mobilized along the way and how these impacted their identity construction.

KOVALAINEN, ANNE* (University of Turku)

The Growth of Gig Science and Its Gendered Effects

The analyses of existing leaky pipelines in academia list a number of reasons for the diminishing number of women in scientific careers. The reasons for leaving or opting out of academia range from individual factors to factors beyond individual control, such as processes and work place and organizational cultures, to list but a few (e.g. Schiebinger & Klinge, 2013; Schiebinger & Schraudner, 2011). The leaky pipeline in general results in relatively small numbers of women entering those professions in the first place which emphasize basic research and publications over patents, or allow for long-term commercialization interests in academia. Studies analyzing the reasons for differing positions show that the most common reason for the gender-patenting gap arises from the fact that women do not get to be in charge of research groups that actively work on inventions leading to patents (e.g. Campbell et al., 2013; Whistington, 2011). It is known that gender, human capital, technical background, type of business and the social networks of the entrepreneur importantly shape decision making on invention activities and patenting, and in other, related types of work. One of the key aspects is the discrepancy between the organizational ideal worker and the actual resources of women and men working in the organization. Increasingly though, in the wake of market based higher education activity with stronger competition and overflow in the education system, the metaphor of a pipeline does not accurately portray current neoliberal higher education institutions and R&D policies. This paper focuses attention to the changing precariousness of the academic careers in science and in research and in the wake of this precariousness also calls for replacing metaphors for the leaky pipeline – metaphor originating from the industrial period of science rise which no longer carries accuracy in describing situation.

KOVALAINEN, ANNE* (University of Turku), POUTANEN, SEppo* (University of Turku)

Theories of Professionalism and Theories of Entrepreneurship – Alignments and Differences in Contemporary Capitalism

The rise of the global platform economy, and with it, the increasing number of professionals among the gig workers and the increasing number of precarious among highly skilled professionals and professions (Poutanen & Kovalainen 2017, 2016) all give rationale for the question of how adequately the current theories used are explaining the professionalism and its legitimacy and legitimation basis in contemporary societies. This paper addresses the question of theories used in analyzing professionalism and professions. This is done by scrutinizing the theorization of professionalism vis-à-vis theorization of entrepreneurial activities and entrepreneurship. Several new ways of organizing professions increasingly emerge through and with the help of digital platforms and global work platforms even for professionals. The liminal space of not being waged worker nor entrepreneur puts professions into new situation. On the other hand, the ‘easiness’ of starting up a business and the ‘toughness’ of building up a reputation into trustworthy professional do raise new questions concerning the organization of professions. The argument developed in the paper is to relate, align and dissect the theories used for the analysis of professions and professionalism and the theories used for the analysis of entrepreneurship vis-à-vis another, in order to seek for new theorization for the changing professions in the contemporary societies.

KOYABU, AKIO* (Waseda University)

Measuring the Radius of Trust As a Indicator of Social Capital: Results from a Nationwide Social Capital Survey in Japan

Generalized trust has been a predominant topic throughout the social sciences as the key component of social capital. As discussed by Fukuyama (2000), excessive in-group trust reduces the ability of group members to cooperate with outsiders. Dehley et al. (2011) found that the radius of “most people” whom respondents imagine varies considerably across countries and matters for civic attitudes and behaviors in cross-country regressions. This research, therefore, sheds some light on the individual and regional differences in radius of trust within a given nation or culture and the differences in communities. The primary goal of this report is to investigate this issue by examining how the radius of trust affects outcomes (e.g. fear of crime, life satisfaction), and is affected by independent variables, based on data from a nationwide social capital survey carried out in 2013 in Japan (N = 5 406 in 58 survey areas). It asks respondents to rate several items (e.g. friends and acquaintances, colleagues at work, and neighbors) on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is “very reliable” and 5 is “not at all reliable”. In this study, the scale of “radius of trust” was created by summing up the number of items rated 1-2. A multi-level analysis conducted in this report show that the radius of trust, after controlling for SES and some regional valuables, is associated with the outcomes, at both the individual and municipal level. On the other hand, the standard trust question is only associated with the outcomes at individual level. These findings suggest that we can capture social capital more fully with the trust radius, and that dilution of solidarity is easy to be linked to a sense of deteriorating public security for residents living there.

KRAJEWSKA, MALWINA* (Nicolaus Copernicus University)

Buddhist Monks on-Line – on the Impact of Modern Technologies on Monastic Life in India and Nepal

Technical modernization as well as use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) strongly contributed to social and cultural change among Tibetan monks in exile. It’s an example of a modernization of a very homogeneous and traditional society. Under the influence of television and internet very strict and secluded monastic monasteries and experience new spheres of existence. ICT provided knowledge about different ways of living, new ways of entertainment. Under its impact monastic life have changed on physical and mental levels. For example monks started to watch Bollywood movies and football on the TV, use facebook and online messengers, speak English, and learn how to become a managers of different Buddhist ceremonies. Young monks have started to live different lives, changed their way of communication, and social organization.

In this paper I will present flow and process of these changes and their effects. I will discuss various examples from the four-year ethnographic research project conducted among Karma Kagyu monks in India and Nepal.

KRAJEWSKA, MALWINA* (Nicolaus Copernicus University)

“Change is Inevitable” – on the First and Second Generations of Tibetan Monks in India and Nepal

A massive artificial famine which occurred in 1932-33 in Soviet Ukraine was an unknown and forbidden, topic for generations of Ukrainians as well as academics in former socialist bloc and beyond. Since late 1980s the process of the opening of the Soviet archives together with attempts to collect the testimonies of the survivals led to the conceptualization of knowledge of this humanitarian crisis, in the consequence of which almost 5 million people died. Still, in the process of the unraveling of the silenced past, the experience of women have often been neglected.

In my presentation, I built on two important oral history projects conducted first in the late 1980s by the Harvard-based team of James Mace and secondly in the beginning of 2000s by the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre in Toronto among members of the Ukrainian Diaspora in Northern America. My research of oral testimonies show that for many witnesses “the embeddedness in the family life” plays an important role in their recollections of the past. For many witnesses, their survival was possible only thanks to various strategies of gathering and preparing food developed by their mothers and grandmothers. In the testimonies then mothers appear as active and creative agents opposing the coercive policies of local communist but also fighting the famine through various techniques of preparing food from scarce resources.

I argue that the oral testimonies of Holodomor centered of the experience of women point to the important role of gender in conceptualizing memory and violence of famine. In a wider context, through the case study of Ukrainian famine I want to reflect on the problem of knowledge production of famines and the very often silenced position of women in ways in which we conceptualize the history of this atrocity.

KRAJEWSKA, MALWINA* (Nicolaus Copernicus University)

“Change is Inevitable” – on the First and Second Generations of Tibetan Monks in India and Nepal

“Change is Inevitable” – on the First and Second Generations of Tibetan Monks in India and Nepal
This presentation explores subject of Tibetan monasticism in exile. It outlines the process of migration of institution and tradition. It introduces the story of how Buddhist monasteries led by XVI Karmapa have settled down and been evolving during last sixty years in India and Nepal. Moreover, it explains and presents how this monasteries function nowadays, how they have developed and changed. Other monasticic in exile clashed with cultures of countries giving asylum had to adjust and learn how to deal with cultural diversity, technological innovations, and capitalism. Along with institutional changes, transformation of monk's attitude have occurred as well. The first generation had to primarily face many difficulties in that today it could be responsible for conveying the tradition and knowledge to newbs. Youngs born in exile don't have to traverse the Himalayas with all their families and possessions. They are born in safe places where they can practice Tibetan Buddhism freely. All they have to do is learn from the elders. How this knowledge transfer is happening? With what kind of effect? Is social coherence among Buddhist monks in exile and between the first and second generation in exile? These questions are subject of this presentation. Presented thoughts are based on a four-year research conducted among Karma Kagyu monks in India and Nepal.

KRAMKOWSKA, EMILIA* (University of Białystok)
Symbolical Violence Against the Elderly As a New Form of Their Social Exclusion? a Few Reflections from the Research in Poland

Symbolical violence is one of the crucial categories in Pierre Bourdieu's considerations. He understands it as a subtle form of manipulation or some kind of hidden domination to which the people teach their ideas, which are the only ones perceived as true in a specific culture. Bourdieu explains that symbolical violence is a conflict between habitus of different social groups. This great sociologist's conception might be used to say that symbolical violence is a conflict of habitus of the younger generation and the elders - in Poland - the post-war generation. Nowadays, there is a very strong focus on the youth and its attributes, such as beautiful look, physical attractiveness, vitality, strength, energy, etc. People who have such features receive positive feedback in society, unlike people who are far from the socially promoted ideal. Bourdieu, on the subject of the relationship between the young and the elderly, states that the young people from social groups that are at such a risk is the seniors. The rules and rights (habitus) that had been internalized by them in the process of socialization led to a concentration on different values than those cherished today. However, those seniors still have to find a new role for themselves in today's body-oriented culture, while being subjected to various types of veiled manipulations.

On the basis of the research conducted in Poland among young people, middle-aged people, and elderly people, this paper will answer such questions as: is true to assume that seniors are experiencing symbolical violence in the context of their body? Do they feel social exclusion pressure in this aspect/area? If yes, how do they deal with it? Do the representatives of younger generations also see the risk of seniors' social exclusion in relation to their body? Answers to these and other questions will be the content of this paper.

KRANEBITTER, ANDREAS* (University of Vienna)
REINPRECHT, CHRISTOPH* (University of Vienna)
National Socialism and the History of Sociology in Austria

Recently, the relationship of Sociology and National Socialism has been intensely debated in Germany again. The debate concerns both the “contaminated” roots of German post-war sociology and the potentials of current sociology to contribute to the research of National Socialism. In Austria, this debate has not been held yet in detail. Our hypothesis is that the institutionalization of sociology in Austria, which was taking place within a framework of conservative science policies in an overall corporatist political system, depended on the covering of political cleavages by formal pragmatism of neoliberal biopolitics. In our presentation, we try to answer the following questions, drawing conclusions from an “inventory” of contributions on the topic published by the authors in a forthcoming anthology: Was there sociological research during 1934 to 1945 in Austria, and which differences, if any, are observed between Austria and Germany? What are the epistemological and institutional reasons for the observable “de-thematization” of National Socialism by Austrian post-war sociologists during the phase of the institutionalization of sociology in Austria? In which way is this development connected to the Cold War, in which ways is it comparable to “contaminations” in other countries? How can we conceptualize the relationship between internal disciplinary factors and external social developments? And finally, in which way does this de-thematization shape the state of current sociology in Austria?

The presentation will draw conclusions from an anthology on the topic edited by the two authors of this abstract. The anthology, to be published in May 2018, is the result of a three-year-project on „Sociology and National Socialism in Austria“ supervised by the two authors of this abstract. The anthology, to be published in May 2018, is the result of a three-year-project on „Sociology and National Socialism in Austria“ supervised by the two authors of this abstract.

KRAUS, SABINE H.* (Universität Innsbruck)
Female Engineers As Part of the Sales Team: (Un)Doing Gender and Differences

My contribution is based on own empirical research related to the (un) doing of gender and different performances performed by women working as sales engineers. It draws on the aspect of what sales engineers wear and therefore on clothes as material artefacts which shape the body. My research focuses on a field which I denote as a twofold male dominated and connested field. First, technology is male connoned. Second, sales in the sense of business-to-business sales and including face-to-face customer contact and travelling isconnoned as a male occupation.

In Germany, there are many initiatives to get more women into study programs and professions in the field of STEM-disciplines (science, technology, engineering and mathematics). One can see this as an economic need but it is also a question of justice as professions within this field are highly remunerative. Additionally, there are also voices saying that women are perfect candidates for sales and distribution. Therefore, women should not face discrimination.

However, my findings show that it is still difficult for women working in technical sales. Their body plays an important role as they face injustice and sexualized violence. Related to their biography and on different situations they encounter in their job (the fair, the customer visit, the training of industrial workers) they have and need different strategies and options to handle their situation. Clothing is one important aspect.

But violence is not only practised by male customers or colleagues against women, violence can also be found in the language female sales engineers use to describe “other” women as not being feminine enough or being too feminine. Presenting oneself as an exceptional woman therefore is one strategy to both emphasize that one is “really” a woman and be able to be part of the powerful male world of sales engineering.

KRATCHEV, SERGEY* (Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University))
The Becoming of Complex Socio-Environmental Reality: Violence As Side-Effects of Dehumanization

The becoming of complex socio-environmental reality brings unintended consequences producing new violence as side-effects of ‘civilizing process’ that is accompanied by a cynic reflexivity: man’s freedom increases greatly, and so does the variety of the behavior patterns, but it is not always good for humans across the globe. Confronted with ideological biopolitics the permanent production of latent aggressiveness enforcing violence into our lives. Modern actors possess tremendous knowledge which is a great factor of social and...
The result, showing that transitions within the work organization are based on norms of duration and assumed to follow a given sequence, indicates that the expectations on transition constitute social norms—temporal regimes. While some movements are labelled as on- and off time respectively, other are described as expected, unproblematic and generic, and thereby given a position as the age normality. Even if the former age workers express a perceived need for physically easier work tasks, transitions towards less physically demanding work tasks are not socially expected or recognized. Thus, they do not belong to the social temporal order of the work organization. Departing from these results, I argue that temporal orders create age normality and marks older employees. They also make up a disciplining element of the older employees which is based on increased social insecurity, what has been described as governmental precarization.

Instead of these readily observable characteristics, the model assumes actors to only be interested in similarity to their friends regarding another set of attributes—characteristics that are hard to observe, such as their interests, leisure time interests, or aspirations. The issue with these characteristics is that they usually only become observable once a relationship has been created, forcing actors to form expectations about these attributes on the basis of their previous experiences when deciding who to become friends with. If the differentiation between in-group and out-groups is salient, expectations are likely to be formed separately for the groups. At the same time, actors tend to be more experienced with their in-group than the out-group because of different exposure in everyday life. In the model I show that, due to this lack of experience, out-group expectations are more widely dispersed in the population of actors overall. Higher uncertainty and dispersion of expectations tend to be evaluated negatively if actors prefer similarity on the hard-to-observe attributes, and thus disfavor out-group friendships.

I provide formal results for a static version of the model and investigate dynamic friendship formation—with expectations being updated according to new experiences—using simulations. Finally, I consider how the processes discussed above are amplified or mitigated in the presence of structural constraints to friendship formation.

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
and hinder radical entitlement claims. State welfare services provide women the appropriation and reactive adoption – to demonstrate how state policies facilitate the context of increasing privatization in India? I develop two key concepts - frame research question: How do women interpret their entitlement to basic services in is influenced both by state policies and local inequities. I integrate the concept such as privatization are implemented in societies embedded in the unequal state institutions play in shaping those challenges . Neoliberal state policies notion of the challenger distinctly separate from the state, overlooks the role of the law upholds substantive equality, the judiciary may not take a corrective violence crimes that occur in private spaces . However, even when the content form the data sources sheds new light on the theoretical mechanisms underlying social network effects in benefit receipt among different ethnic groups.

Domestic Violence and Gender: Legal Interpretations By India’s Supreme Court

Laws are an important site for examining discursive struggles regarding gender inequality, both with respect to formal and substantive equality. Using archival data comprising decisions of India’s Supreme Court on 217 domestic violence cases for the period 1995-2014, we show the distressing statistic where, in 73% of the cases, the woman had already died before the domestic violence case had been filed. Favorability in verdicts from the court also varied based on whether the woman is deceased or alive. We explain this variation by examining the court's interpretation of gender as they adjudicate domestic violence cases. We demonstrate how the content of domestic violence laws influence the judicial interpretation of gender to develop a ‘sameness’ or ‘corrective’ approach. A formal equality approach assumes women to be naturally different from men, resulting in the justification of differential treatment of women. Thus, judges may normalize or understate emotional violence such as control and intimidation as they may not recognize structural aspects of gender inequality in families that allow for such violence to happen. Second, we find that the content of the law can be influential in developing a corrective approach among judges. Certain laws encourage judges to take a corrective approach and look beyond the need for typical forms of evidence that is difficult to provide in the case of domestic violence cases that occur in private spaces. However, even when the content of the law upholds substantive equality, the judiciary may not take a corrective approach, if the woman does not conform to the ‘good victim’ narrative, resulting in less favorable outcomes for living women who approach the court for justice. Thus, even though the law has the potential to make some positive dents towards substantive equality, the judiciary may still be influenced by assumptions of gender difference.

Strategically Constructed Identities: Hybridity of Self-Presentation and Changes in Belonging within One Speech Event

In this paper I argue for the dynamic nature of hybrid identities not only across changing situations and speakers but within the same speakers in the speech event. My study is based on identification patterns emerging in the language use of seventeen Brussels based civil servant and lobbyist in similar types of semi-structured interviews. While this target group was rather homogenous in terms of racial and educational backgrounds, variation could be found across the backgrounds of the members in terms of national, supra-national, regional, political, institutional, linguistic, (broader) gender and ethnic belonging. The interview data was analyzed by means of corpus-driven systemic functional linguistics focusing on pronominal deixis and verbal semantics (Transitivity) and the findings indicate that various kinds of self-presentation and types of belonging were represented by the interviewees at different points of the interview situation. Furthermore, it seems that both the dynamism and hybridity of these constructions were strategically driven by the actual communicative goals of the speakers.

Journals of Hate

‘Journals of Hate’ is based on the reader’s comments in electronic versions of major newspapers in Argentina where they are enabled to express their views without boundaries. Some of these phrases are written on the walls of the exhibition space.

The chosen fragments specifically track those discursive cores where the dehumanization of whole sectors of society occurs. The construction of the other as an object of extreme hatred seeks to define certain people as a social surplus. ‘Shit’, ‘trash’ and ‘waste’ are some of the metaphors that make the other as excrement that social body must expel. This embodied view of society also appears when
medical terms such as 'cancer', 'infection' or 'gangrene' that must be removed are used.

However, all haters need an object as long he defines its identity in relationship with the hated. Thus we see that the commentators perceive themselves as Argentinian by regarding the “bolita”, the “paragua”, the “perucho”, the “mexican” derogatory categories that describe immigrants from nearby countries. They perceive themselves as belonging to the white race by denigrating colored people; they feel more masculine when they humiliate women; they entitle themselves as educated by stigmatizing the un instructed. They feel themselves as middle class - in relation with the degraded poor. No matter how poor you are it is always possible to imagine someone poorer.

These observations do not say anything new. You may even think that the comments that we selected in the newspapers are just anonymous rants. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that many main massacres in history were preceded by dehumanizing discourses, public narratives which went unheeded at the time.

There is a growing interest in negative networks. Despite their relative rarity, negative ties may be more likely to drive attitudes, behaviors, and network dynamics than positive ties (Labianca & Brass, 2006). The interest in negative relationships is also apparent in research on interethnic contact (Pettigrew, 2008). Driven by the contact hypothesis' promise to improve intergroup relations, most research has investigated positive contact. But contact can also be negative (Paolini, Harwood & Rubin, 2010). Furthermore, while research on contact theory has typically relied on self-report surveys, scholars in this field have become convinced of the benefits of social network analysis (Wolfer & Hewstone, 2017).

We aim to make several contributions to both the empirical understanding of negative interethnic contact and the conceptual understanding of negative networks by explaining the formation, maintenance, and breaking of negative ties between individuals from different ethnic backgrounds in the Netherlands. First, a common critique on contact research is that it only looks at attitudes, like prejudice, but fails to explain behavior. We fill this caveat by explaining negative interethnic ties. Second, studies on negative ties often rely on structural balance theory, despite a lack of empirical support (Yap & Harrigan, 2015). We also apply structural balance theory to analyze a range of negative ties, measured in the same sample, to expand the extent to which findings on negative networks are robust across different measures. We thereby contribute to the discussion on analytical techniques catered to negative networks (Everett & Borgatti, 2014).

We use data from a three-wave study amongst high school pupils, aged 12 and 13, in the Netherlands. The sociometric part of the survey includes a wide range of nomination measures of negative ties (e.g. dislike, avoidance, negative contact, physical and verbal aggression), in addition to positive ties.

The chosen fragments used in the installation, in the poems and in the performance specifically track those discursive cores where the dehumanization of the whole sectors of society occurs. The construction of the other as an object of performance specifically track those discursive cores where the dehumanization of certain people as a social surplus. 'Shit', 'trash' and 'crap' are some of the metaphors that make the other as an excrement that social body must expel. This embodied view of society also appears when medical terms such as 'cancer', 'infection' or 'gangrene' that must be removed are used.

**RC57-929.5**

**KROCHMALNY, SYD** *(University of Buenos Aires)*

**Performance, Poetry and Installation like a Methodological Tools to the Sociological Research**

My proposal is the present the art project 'Journals of Hate' (Diarios del Odio, Buenos Aires, 2014-2017) like a complex research in which I used different media like a methodological tools. 'Journals of Hate' is based on the reader's comments in electronic versions of major newspapers in Argentina where they are unable to express their views without boundaries. Some of these phrases were written on the walls of the different exhibition spaces in Argentina.

For the poems that form Journals of Hate I didn't want to just document the construction of a transcultural procedure with political and documentary value but also pretend to be read as the war in the zone of ambiguity that the statements have, and facing us to chance more horrifying realization that pushes us to constantly question the categories and parameters with which we value art.

Finally, the performance journal of Hate, it is a prayer, it is an old church but it is completely modernized and has internal sarcasm, the bodies have all the plasticity of the history of the theater, the choreography, therefore we attend an argument, a great juxtaposition of the theatrical text, of the theatrical game.

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**RC06-130.4**

**KROL, AGNIESZKA** *(Loughborough University)*

**Reproductive Justice, Childlessness and Disability. Perspectives of Women with Disabilities Living in Poland**

The presentation will discuss how women with disabilities navigate reproductive autonomy within social, cultural and legal contexts that constrains norms on parenthood and childlessness. I will present results of empirical research based on qualitative methods (IDIs). The interviews were conducted with childless/childfree women and mothers women with physical and sensory disabilities creating diverse family forms. The research aimed at examining the emic perspectives of women in order to understand negotatations related to the construction of gender, disability, adulthood and care work as well as embodiment and heredity. The study is based on the social and phenomenological models of disability. This hybrid model depicts disability as a multidimensional phenomenon combining both social factors and embodiment theory. Understanding the dynamics of childlessness/childlessness of women with disabilities is especially important as the group historically was often deprived of reproductive autonomy and in case of Poland still faces restriction of rights. The presentation is based on the research project Disability, motherhood, care. Reproductive autonomy and experiences of women with disabilities in Poland funded by National Science Center, Poland (2015/19/N/HS6/00789).

**RC45-757.1**

**KROS, MATHIJS** *(Utrecht University)*

**Negative Intercultural Ties in Secondary Schools in the Netherlands: A Three-Wave Longitudinal Network Study.**

There is a growing interest in negative networks. Despite their relative rarity, negative ties may be more likely to drive attitudes, behaviors, and network dynamics than positive ties (Labianca & Brass, 2006). The interest in negative...
to relative poverty. Despite the general worry about inequality in the abstract, interviewees largely share a feeling of entitlement that justifies their own position as “deserving” and shapes their preferred policy reactions to inequality, overwhelmingly limited to demands for better education and extreme poverty relief. Other key topics addressed in interviews include: considerations as to the perceived odds, potential consequences of, and means to deal with inequality; inequality’s relation with corruption, impunity and violence; interviewees’ “ideal” society and their take on the state of socio-economic affairs in the country.

Prevalence rates of depression are higher in females than in males although men have much higher suicide rates. According to the concept of ‘male depression’, men may differ from women in regard to depression symptoms and coping. However, little is known about male mental health behavior, service needs, coping strategies in the context of discourses of masculinity and/or depression. Furthermore, there is a lack of knowledge on how men’s specific needs are addressed and/or met within mental health settings. The mixed-method-study MenDe aims at a comprehensive analysis of men’s masculinity constructions and consequences for their mental health behavior by identification of subgroups of depressed men with regard to masculinity constructions, job involvement, stigmatization and social factors. Subsequent in-depths interviews provide insight into men’s mental health behavior. In addition, semi-structured interviews will be conducted with mental health professionals to understand their views and attitudes towards depressed men and their service needs. Background and study design as well as preliminary results will be presented.

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Depression Among Men and Masculinity – First Results from the Mende Study

Using Global Certification Schemes: Strategic Mechanisms Between Strategies of Transnational Activism and Tripartite Dialogue

Alliances of social movement organisations and labour unions emerge at the transnational level and develop common strategies between private and public governance. How are global certification schemes strategically used in the global governance architecture? Recent literature on global labour governance points at the helpful guidance by complex and dynamic models of strategy-making in private politics (Den Hond/de Bakker/de Haan 2010, den Hond/de Bakker 2012, Mena/Waeger 2014, McDonnell/King/Soule 2015) and strategic mechanisms of strategy-making in private politics (Den Hond/de Bakker/de Haan 2010, den Hond/de Bakker 2012, Mena/Waeger 2014, McDonnell/King/Soule 2015) at the interconnections of transnational attempts for institution building between the state and the market arena (Fransen/Burgoon 2013, den Hond/Slolwijk/Merk 2014, Zajak 2017, Kryst/Zajak 2017 forthcoming). By the further development of a strategic-interactionist approach (Jasper 2004) and its adaptation to the global labour governance architecture I identify strategies of alliances of social movement organisations and labour unions in two varied qualitative case studies: The Clean Clothes Campaign (1990-2016) and the European Banana and Agro Industrial Product Action Network (1994-2016) both develop strategies between a) transnational activism and b) transnational social or tripartite dialogue that are within each case strongly interconnected over time.

During the recent ISA World Congress of Sociology in Mexico City, the 19th ISA World Congress on Sociology was held. The paper presents an approach for studying gender equality, which was elaborated by the Norwegian scholars (Hølter, Revøge & Gjelsvik). By the further development of a strategic-interactionist approach (Jasper 2004) and its adaptation to the global labour governance architecture I identify strategies of alliances of social movement organisations and labour unions in two varied qualitative case studies: The Clean Clothes Campaign (1990-2016) and the European Banana and Agro Industrial Product Action Network (1994-2016) both develop strategies between a) transnational activism and b) transnational social or tripartite dialogue that are within each case strongly interconnected over time.

Global certification schemes serve in interactive mechanisms that I trace back as starting points for further strategic attempts between these two types of strategies (a->b). First, I identify a strategic mechanism of market-based lobbying (a->b), where private governance schemes are supported by the alliances in the political/administrative arena. Second, I show evidence for a strategic mechanism of new regulatory initiative opportunities (b->a), where global certification schemes are used in a confrontational manner to further target multinational companies at the transnational level. Both examples emphasise the need for an interactionist strategy analysis in the current global labor governance architecture.

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positive impact on most QoL dimensions for men, while male power and control negative on all dimensions for women. Work burden negatively impacts QoL of men in all dimensions, besides financial one. The proposed framework indicates that the relationships between different gender equality dimensions are context specific and differ between men and women, also considering their work engagement. The proposed questionnaire proved to be an interesting tool for cross-cultural comparisons. The presented results come from the project ‘Gender Equality and Quality of Life’ funded by the Polish-Norwegian Research Programme. The survey data was collected in Poland in 2015 (representative random sample of adult men and women, address sampling, 1501 respondents).

**RC24-446.1**

**KU, DOWAN** *(Environment and Society Research Institute)*

**Ecological Democracy for the Just and Sustainable Society**

Ecological democracy can be defined as the political practice in which the right of social minorities, future generations and non-human beings can be deliberated and realized in the open and participatory public sphere and policy process. Ecological sustainability and the intrinsic value of non-human beings should be deliberated in ecological democracy. Though ecological democracy can develop on the basis of deliberative democracy, the former goes beyond the latter. Ecological democracy needs to be extended to the economic and political system. It is because ecological sustainability and social justice can be attained when the state and market are re-embedded to the society as Karl Polanyi said. Environmental justice movement, ecological cooperative movement, energy transition movement, etc. are the social actions for ecological democracy. Developmentalism and industrialism can be transformed to ecological democracy at a certain policy sector such as energy policy. New administration of South Korea and Taiwan started the nuclear phasing out policy in 2017. Energy transition in Taiwan and South Korea can be a representative case to explain the possibility of eco-democratic transition in developmental states.

**RC40-705.1**

**KU, HOK BUN** *(The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*

**Rural-Urban Alliance As Collaborative Politics in Fighting Against Global Capitalism: A Case Study of Food Sovereignty Movement in China**

China has been increasingly engaged with global capitalism since China’s WTO entry in 2001. Agrarian globalization impacts China’s rural transformation as well as the sustainability of overall development. Same as other countries, food security becomes very critical in mainland China. Recently, food security was listed as the first major issue to be tackled by Chinese government. Food security issue in China is related to food subsistence and food safety. In facing the food security crisis, NGOs in China have grasped and readily embraced the concept of ‘Food Sovereignty’ in recent years. A growing number of food sovereignty movements emerged in the form of rural-urban alliance that encouraged rural producers to grow and produce organic crops and foods to cater for increasing demands for higher quality rural produce in urban centres. By selling directly to these markets at a ‘fairer’ price with the assistance of NGOs, these initiatives became a new way of assisting rural producers to lift themselves out of poverty through producer-consumer cooperation and sustainable development (Shi, et al. 2011; Ku & Ip, 2011). In this paper, authors are going to introduce China’s food security crisis and analyze how it affects people’s livelihood in both villages and cities. Based on our participatory action research in Yunnan province of China, authors will point out the main facing the food safety crisis caused by the globalization of agriculture. Chinese local producers and consumers are not passively waiting for government’s policy change or the mercy of capitals, but actively search for alternative way to save themselves through a new form of collaborative politics of rural-urban alliance.

**RC05-110.11**

**KU, JANE** *(Sociology, University of Windsor)*

**Confessions of an Ethnic**

Using autoethnography, this paper analyzes three moments of public expression (confessions), in the form of words in published texts, of the author’s ethnic identity, to explore her social location and situatedness in relation to her ‘community’. These public expressions I take up are understood as ‘confessions’ (Rey Chow) through which we enact our ethnic identities. Employing the concept of “native informant” (Gayatri Spivak) and “protesting ethnic” (Chow), the paper will engage with these confessions in order to explore the formation of ethnic identity in the age of global capitalist “postracial” society. How (racialized) ethnic femininity is recognized and acknowledgeable is discussed here. Implications drawn include examining the usefulness of autoethnographic method in investigating formation of ethnic identity and community in relation to race, in seeing intersectionality and multiple mediations, and for collective ethnic and activist narratives when applied to more collaborative community research.

**RC43-737.1**

**KUBO, TOMOKO** *(Gifu University)*

**OTSUKA, TOSHIYUKI** *(Chubu University)*

**The Changes in Housing Condition in Aging Japanese Suburbs: A Case of the Nagoya Metropolitan Area**

Japan is a rapidly aging society, recording 26.0% of its population as aged in 2015 (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan 2015). In addition, the current low total fertility rate, which has recovered from the lowest recorded number of 1.26 children per woman in 2005 to 1.42 in 2014, accelerates the aging process of the entire society. One of the typical phenomena triggered by aging and low fertility is a decline in residential environments, the number of residents, and the number of required facilities in suburban neighborhoods. The following results have been found: (1) a lack of opportunities to socialize or communicate with others results in people remaining in their houses alone “solitary death” or “dying alone,” which denotes that a body has not been found by others for several days after the person has passed away in his or her home, is now regarded as a social problem in Japan (Matsumiya 2013), and (2) there is limited access to fresh food or public transport (Morland et al. 2002), and (3) an increase in housing vacancies can cause disorder on a block-level scale or in a neighborhood as a whole, and can even reduce the life satisfaction of residents (Accordino and Johnson 2000, Benediktsson 2014, Kubo et al. 2015). Scholars have paid particular attention to the changing and new residential environment in aging communities, but little is known about regional systems of the problems as a whole. This study identifies how residents’ perceived lives in aging Japanese suburbs change in housing estates with different mobility patterns and how their field landscape developed through an aging and largest metropolitan areas after Tokyo and Osaka. We conducted a field survey on the increase in housing vacancies, mobility patterns and housing supply in case districts, topographic conditions, and the activities of local communities.

**RC57-JS-7.4**

**KUDLA, DANIEL** *(University of Guelph)*

**Business Improvement Areas and the Justification of Urban Revitalization**

Business Improvement Areas (hereafter BIAs; but also known as business improvement districts in the USA) have become a central feature of downtown revitalization across North America, Australia, Western Europe, and South Africa. Faced with limited funds to fuel urban revitalization, municipal governments now rely heavily on BIAs to manage urban spaces directly by taking on day-to-day tasks including security and crime control, beautifying city streets and sidewalks, and marketing the neighbourhood through various promotional and branding campaigns. As BIAs gained prominence throughout the early-to-mid 1990s, various perspectives in sociology, geography, and criminology attempted to provide a general framework to understand BIAs’ form and function. As I argue, the dominant conceptualization of BIAs, which often emphasizes BIAs’ pro-market neoliberal tendencies, creative cities agenda, and regulatory crime control logic, fails to take into account how active meaning-making processes shape justifications of their urban revitalization initiatives. Drawing upon qualitative data collected in London, Ontario – including interviews with BIA members, participant observation of city council debates, and document analysis of urban policies and BIA-produced materials – this study uses Boltanski’s “pragmatic sociology of critique” to show how BIA decision-making processes are the outcome of socially produced “orders of worth” based around morally configured “common goods”. This study intends to shed some light on how neoliberal urban policies are given meaning through cultural and social processes in particular grounded locations.

**RC21-397.4**

**KUDLA, DANIEL** *(University of Guelph)*

**COUREY, MICHAEL** *(Western University)*

**Managing Territorial Stigmatization from the 'Middle': Business Improvement Areas and Urban Revitalization in the Post-Industrial City**

Wacquant’s concept of territorial stigmatization asserts that state-led bureaucratic and commercial agents mobilize discourses of stigmatization about specific areas in a city in order to legitimize simplistic spatial solutions in an attempt to solve complex political-economic problems. With the increased popularity of Business Improvement Areas (BIAs; or Business Improvement Districts, BIDs) across the globe, these organizations play a significant role managing the image of stigmatized neighbourhoods. Unlike conventional studies of territorial stigmatization which delineates the concept of territorial stigmatization between the production of stigma from ‘above’ (by state-led and
commercial entities) and the resistance of stigma from 'below' (by residents in low-income neighbourhoods) this paper argues BIAs do not fit either of these categories but rather negotiate territorial stigmatization from the 'middle'. From this middle role, BIAs strategically perpetuate territorial stigmatization to attract external funding while simultaneously resisting territorial stigmatization in order to maintain solidarity with local community groups. We highlight BIAs unique middle position by drawing on data collected from media articles and urban planning reports in London Ontario's Old East Village over a fifteen-year period.

**RC29-535.8**

KUDLACEK, DOMINIC* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)
TRESKOW, LAURA (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

**Sexual Harassment Among University Members**

Sexual harassment among university members has always been important topics, requiring further investigation and more specified research. Moreover, current events in Germany have shown that especially cyber harassment, such as cyber defamation, cyber bullying or cyber stalking has become a prevalent issue. This paper will present the findings from a (web-based) victimisation survey among 4,628 university members (age 17-78), covering especially the perspective staff members. It will outline the prevalence of sexual harassment and various other offences and capture both, the perspective of victims and the perspective of offenders. The study makes it furthermore possible to light up the relationship between the groups and the background of the offences. Consequences for the victims and the motivation of the offenders will be outlined likewise. The results will be especially discussed in terms of gender differences.

**RC29-537.6**

KUDLACEK, DOMINIC* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)
TRESKOW, LAURA (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

**Towards a Holistic Understanding of the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation in Europe**

The presentation delvers results from a critical review of existing prevention projects and programmes in Europe. This comprehensive review will raise awareness of which tools/measures practitioners require in order to better enable their ability to tackle radicalisation. Results indicate that a vast majority of the programs analysed within this review share a similar framework. Efforts often involve ‘softer’ preventive measures such as community driven projects, mentoring schemes and community partnerships. These counter-radicalisation efforts demonstrate a shift away from the terrorists themselves and focus more on community engagement and community empowerment. However, evaluations giving insight into the effectivity of such measures are largely inadequate. Furthermore, counter-measures that are often suggested in policies and programmes are sometimes not addressed in reality.

It is recommended that existing prevention mechanisms should be strengthened and personalized for different populations. Projects and programmes should utilise a ‘bottom up’ approach and build networks and relationships with key players from local communities. Such de-radicalisation measures should not only be put in place for communities but also for individuals at different stages of the radicalisation process.

**RC05-124.5**

KUEHN, THOMAS* (IPU Berlin, Germany)
VOIGT, KATRIN (International Psychoanalytic University Berlin)

**The Construction of Belongingness to an Imagined Nation State – Contradictory Narratives and Ambivalent National Identities in a Globalized World**

While some discourses already claim a post-national era in times of globalization, current nationalistic tendencies on the political level in various western countries provide a different picture. For an increasing amount of people, nationalistic narratives seem to present an important identity frame within a globalized world. The electoral success of the populist right-wing party AfD (13%) within German parliamentary election 2017 is just one of many illustrations of such tendencies. Reflecting on national identity and different constructions of belongingness to the nation state becomes a more and more critical issue for German politics and the related public discourse.

In order to understand these tendencies, we regard it as important to analyse national identity from a combined structural and subjective perspective. Based on several qualitative interview studies on national identity conducted by the authors in Brazil and Germany, the authors want to line out different narratives of belonging to a nation in a globalized world. It's striking that competing and contradictory narratives often can be found within one interview with the same person, reflecting uncertainties and ambivalences regarding the contemporary meaning of national identity, citizenship and belonging to nation states. The same person in different social and discursive contexts might stress or neglect the importance of the nation state.

We will analyze how these ambivalent accounts of belonging are fundamental for the construction of different social identities in our contemporary globalized world. Focusing on different social imaginations and representations of the nation state allows us to explain why nationalism and transnationalism are in fact not contradicting phenomena, but rather coexisting forms.

Calling for a post-national era alone does not end exclusion, rather, the structure of narratives of belonging have to be understood in order to find more inclusive forms of social community.

**RC11-231.4**

KUENEMUND, HARALD* (University of Vechta)

**Evaluation of Problems, Processes and Structures – Overcoming the Limitations of User Centered Design**

For a long time, the development of Gerontechnology has been criticized for not taking into account user needs and capacities. As a consequence, user centered design and related strategies such as transdisciplinary development have become standard procedures. However, some serious problems remain. This paper criticizes that we rarely see an evaluation of a theoretical problem as a starting point for technology development. More frequently, either user stories and personas – based on prejudices and mostly negative images of aging – or small and biased samples of potential users are the starting points for technology development and process evaluation. Both strategies are most likely resulting in products failing to match end users’ demands on the market. For example, in the first case these stereotypes may become integral aspects of the technology, in the second case we may receive biased information for product development. Based on results from quantitative and qualitative studies in Germany it is argued that we should start from both large scale sample surveys and detailed theoretical as well as reconstructive methods of problem evaluation from very early stages of technology development.

**RC15-291.1**

KUHLMANN, ELLEN* (Goethe-University Frankfurt)
BURAU, VIOLA (Aarhus University)

**‘Good Governance’ and Stakeholder Involvement: Why We Need a Context-Sensitive Approach**

Assessments of health systems governance have shown that strengthening stakeholder involvement is a major policy lever for governance innovation and an important tool for improving performance. We argue the need for a more critical and context-sensitive approach on stakeholder involvement as an indicator of good governance. Health workforce governance in European countries serves as empirical example; the aim is to identify different models of stakeholder involvement and their capacity to drive integrated people-centred care. The analysis is explorative and draws on policy documents, public statistics and other secondary sources. Three models of involving stakeholders in health workforce governance can be identified: corporatist professional involvement either in a continental European model of conservative corporatism (e.g. Germany, Belgium) or in a Nordic model (e.g. Sweden, Denmark) of public corporatism; managerialist can be understood as involvement of different professional agents; and a more inclusive, network-based involvement of plural professional experts at different levels of governance. The power relations embedded in these models of stakeholder involvement have different effects on capacity building for an integrated people-centred health workforce. Corporatist governance models especially in risky, albeit in different ways, to remake professional silos rather than serving patient needs, while managerialist stakeholder involvement has some capacity for more integrated care but the effects are uncertain and shaped by market rules. Most promising is a bottom-up driven model, that connects diverse professional groups and care sectors through network-based governance and shared values of ‘good care for patients’. The results highlight that stakeholder involvement must be assessed in the context of power relations embedded in health workforce governance.

**RC54-893.3**

KUKKONEN, IIDA* (University of Turku)
ÅBERG, ERIKA (University of Turku)

**Aesthetic Capital at the Intersections of Age, Gender and Class**

In recent discussions physical appearance is increasingly conceptualised as a form of capital, so as to complement Bourdieu's theory by highlighting the role of the body (Anderson et al., 2010; Hakim, 2010; Mears, 2015). Aesthetic capital can be understood as a combination of different resources or assets related to physical appearance including facial beauty, body shape, size and physique, as well as reconstructive methods of problem evaluation from very early stages of technology development.
well as styles of grooming and clothing (Anderson et al., 2010). One’s position in social space conditions one’s sense of possessing aesthetic capital, and the means and incentives to develop physical appearance -related resources (cf. Bourdieu, 1984).

In addition to social class, discussions around aesthetic capital have often focused on gender. It’s generally held that appearances are more important for women, and accumulating aesthetic capital is more pronouncedly a feminine task (Sarpila et al., 2017). However, we suggest that not enough attention has been paid to age and the ways in which it interacts with class and gender. For example, discussions about “double standards of ageing” have highlighted that women are more defined by their looks, ageing may be more consequential for them than it is for men (Sontag, 1972; Twigg, 2004). Moreover, it is worth considering whether ageing affects the aesthetic capital of men and women of different social classes asymmetrically.

We utilise a unique survey data, which is nationally representative of 15 to 74 year-old Finns (N=1,600). By means of multivariate analysis, we ask how gender, age and class intersect in conditioning to what extent aesthetic capital is given importance and cultivated, and (subjectively) possessed in Finland. Finland is a particularly interesting context for our study; not only is Finland a Nordic welfare state with low levels of gender- and socioeconomic inequality, but Finland’s long-standing tradition has traditionally been characterised by modesty and practicality.

**RC41-717.3**

KULCZYCKI, ANDRZEJ* (University of Alabama)

**Countering Myths, Conspiracy Beliefs and Attempts to Discredit Public Health Interventions: How Should HPV Vaccination Program Efforts Proceed?**

Vaccines and family planning rank among the most significant public health achievements, but in many countries, their success has done little to diminish controversies that have marked their histories. Programs have been disrupted by patient fears and anxieties, provider hesitancy, misinformation, localized sociocultural resistance, and anti-vaccination and anti-birth control movements.

This paper describes the commonality of such problems across fields and contexts, assesses measures taken to address these challenges, and derives lessons to improve program efforts, particularly for African countries now starting to introduce human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination and struggling to raise low contraceptive prevalence rates. Regarding these challenges, we (1) set out and compare major misperceptions regarding contraceptives and HPV vaccines, efforts made to dispel such myths, and reasons for their chequered success; (2) compare and contrast the roles of junk science and scientific uncertainty in such controversies, along with research strategies to counteract misinformation and to improve communication of risk; (3) compare strategies of movements against vaccination, abortion and family planning, and how they can be mitigated; and (4) compare the role of policies across countries, particularly regarding HPV vaccination, for youth in the WHO recommended vaccination ages of 10-14 years.

The situations in Africa and the USA are given greater weight. The U.S. helped pioneer family planning and HPV vaccination programs, being the first country to distribute the HPV vaccine in 2006, but its potential to prevent morbidity and mortality is still not being met. By mid-2016, 65 countries had established HPV vaccination programs. This includes few African countries, yet Rwanda now has among the highest HPV vaccination rates in the world, comparable to those in Australia and the UK which have also pursued successful school-based HPV vaccination programs. This paper addresses lessons for both the U.S. and African nations now implementing HPV vaccination programs.

**RC41-714.3**

KULCZYCKI, ANDRZEJ* (University of Alabama)

**The Political Importance of Indicators in Global Development Efforts: Maintaining the Focus on Reproductive Health in the Sdg Era**

In the latter twentieth century, population policies were institutionalized in many developing countries confronted by rapid population growth. Global public health initiatives aimed to reduce birth rates through national family planning efforts. Their sometimes coercive methods led reform advocates to engineer a backlash against demographic targets and fertility-related policy levers, culminating in the 1994 Cairo Agenda. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, 2000-2015) reframed the international development agenda and sidelined reproductive health indicators in the UN’s global development efforts and their operation as instruments of imagination, with particular reference to the MMR; and explores the prospects for sustaining focus on reproductive health in the 2030 agenda and for addressing the needs of marginalized groups.

**RC23-430.3**

KULESHOVA, ANNA* (Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM), Moscow)

PODVOYSKIY, DENIS* (Peoples’ Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University))

**Paradoxes of Modern Scientific Publication Activity in the Field of Contemporary Russian Science: Genesis, Diagnosis, Trends**

The paper provides empirical review and preliminary theoretical analysis of various practices and strategies of scientometric indicators manipulating in Russia. The authors consider those practices to be the means of unfair competition and struggle for resources between individual and collective / institutional actors in the field of science and higher education. The paper reveals the negative consequences of the proliferation of technocratic, managerial and bureaucratic mechanisms of authoritarian regulation and administration in scientific research (as “quasi-effective” ways of control in the field of science and higher education, leading to the destruction of the “last islands” of academic autonomy, and in the far-reaching prospect, to dangerous mutations of the structures of the academic world general).

A lot of efforts are made to change the situation in the field of scientific publications in many ways – from state and commercial regulation to the foundation of expert communities such as public council on the scientific publications ethics. The authors would like to emphasize the impact of the objective background of everyday work of scientists and dilemmas faced by the authors. It is important to consider five crucial aspects that form the internal and external context of contemporary scientific articles production: 1) the rule, which Robert Merton formulated as a “publish or perish”; 2) so-called “academic gangs” that force scientific environment to operate on the basis of unwritten rules; 3) the main competition in the Russian scientific community is not for ideas, but for resources; 4) with the implementation of short-term contracts, constant variability and flexibility of labour relations, the position of university employees is getting close to precarious, which is characterized by emotional instability, anxiety, lack of confidence in the future; 5) there is no institutional framework for the diligent work of scientists.

**RC09-182.10**

KUMAR, AKHILESH* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi)

**The Question of Citizenship in the Context of Slum Dwellers**

Slum connotes a residential area in a city or town in which people live with lesser basic amenities compared to other residential localities. Slums are not unique only to the developing world, but most of the developed countries are struggling to cope with them. Like in many developing countries, over the last four decades, high rate of rural to urban migration is taking place in India. Rural to urban migration largely consists of economic migrants those who come to city, to earn their livelihood. These economically disadvantaged people are forced to live in the cheaper accommodation, or they prefer to live in a slum, squat state, and settlement, Jhuggis, near the river bank, nallah or vacant private or public spaces. Hence, it is a common feature since they cannot afford to pay high rent in the posh localities situated in the middle of the city.

The paper will explore the urban citizenship of slum dwellers in Delhi city and examine how citizenship rights of slum dwellers are determined by their living conditions, livelihood opportunities and lived experiences in the city. It will also answer questions related to citizenship rights, the right to city, and political economy of slums in the backdrop of currently existing policy framework, urban governance, and civic activism. This paper will analyze the role of the state in providing the basic amenities to the slum dwellers in South Delhi.
The Concept of Purushartha and Contemporary Indian Society.

Indian thought conceives human values or Purushartha as fourfold. According to the Indian tradition, the values consciously pursued or to be pursued by human beings for fulfilment of life are said to be fourfold. These values are, in Sanskrit, called the Purushartha (objects or aims of man’s existence). All the desired and desirable objects in earth and heaven are subsumed under four categories: Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha.

RC16-317.12
KUMAR, PRAMOD* (College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patna (India))
The Concept of Purushartha and Contemporary Indian Society.
the entire life of an individual, society and culture, the material world and the realm of spirituality. The scheme of the fourfold ends of man, Carunvarga, is one of the principle ideas of Hinduism. Like many other things, it is based on the Vedas, though the scheme as such is not found therein.

In the contemporary age, the advancement in science and technology has expanded the horizon of human knowledge and made life more comfortable and more secure. On the other hand life has become more insecure too. The rising number of crimes, corruption, unrest and demoralization almost at every level of the society can hardly convince one that we may rest complacent. In these circumstances, we have to consider whether the old values are enshrined in our ancient texts may be useful in solving the crisis of the contemporary age problems. When science fails to check such propensities, the ancient scriptures have to be restored for moderating influence. If we get more and more power from science and more and more moderation from the scriptures, their combination will certainly yield a very balanced way of living.

KUMAR, RAMESH* (S.D. College, Ambala Cantt)

Dilemma in Indian Democracy

Keeping in view the prevailing contemporary global scenario, an attempt is being made to discuss, describe, debate and deliberate the DILEMMA IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY.

What are the problems that dilemma of democracy has created in our society?

The core issue is what is the root cause of discrimination, exploitation and oppression in Indian democracy?

Whether Indian democracy is having success or failure in the last 70 years?

Do Indians really deserve Democracy?

In the quest for explanations to the aforementioned questions, various factors and forces responsible for sustainability of the system have been examined/evaluated:

• Voting behaviour based on parochial identities during elections
• Governability and dissent
• The issues and challenges like casteism, communalism, corruption, criminalization, regionalisation, sub-regionalism, regional leadership, regional sentiments, regional parties, migrants, movements, adivasis, transgender, dalits, youth, children, minorities, inequality & injustice, poverty, unemployment and violence etc.
• Ineptitious programs, policies, plans, schemes aiming to various sections of society
• Democracy based on distribution and devolution of powers
It is pertinent to mention here that dilemma in present-day Indian Democracy is prevailing. It is widely accepted and recognized that despite of various efforts by the successive governments, democracy has failed to fulfill the expectations of the people and also to eradicate poverty, injustice, social evils and inequalities from the society.

This paper attempts to examine the various controversies viz. defining the democracy, contextualizing Indian democracy, democracy in action, election process, particular democracy, democracy in regional politics, economic development and problems of nation-building process etc.

For strengthening, survival and sustainability of the democracy, efforts have been made to study and evaluate the party system, voting behaviour, federalism, institutions, governance and foundations of Indian Politics by analysing ground realities of Global and Indian economy in the larger perspective of the state, society and system.

RC16-309.5

KUMAR, VINAY* (State University of New York at Buffalo)

The Concept of Moral Order: Spatializing Morality

This paper aims to marry two bodies of literature by combining a spatial turn to the new sociology of morality and a moral turn to urban sociology, and offer a conceptual framework for inquiry into morality and space. While sociologists have generally recognized that morality is contingent on social and historical context, the spatial dimensions of morality have been under-theorized. This paper seeks to make a case for more attention to be cast on the spatial dimensions of morality. More specifically, in this paper, then, to incorporate the spatial into discussions of morality, I recall and revitalize the classical concept of “moral order.” While the origins of the concept of moral order—or something close to it—in urban sociology can be traced back to its classical incarnations—in the work of Ferdinand Tönnies and Robert S. Park, for instance—and has since had an intriguing, if intermittent, career, I intend to repurpose the concept and offer it as a heuristic device. I proceed by: (i) offering a theoretical definition of “moral order,” by conceptualizing moral order as a process, constitutive of a general order of things, and as part of a wider cultural paradigm; (ii) outlining its epistemological implications for sociological inquiry, particularly on the questions of moral truth, value freedom, and conceptualization of morality as an object of inquiry; and, (iii) spelling out the potential significance of incorporating the spatial into sociological inquiries into morality.

TG04-983.6

KUMKAR, NILS C.* (University of Leipzig)

Hope, Trust, and Planning: Socio-Spatial Groundings of the German Middle-Class’ Diverging Perceptions and Processing of Current Irritations

Sociology has identified multiple irritations of the middle class way of life that are behind the much diagnosed surge in middle-class anxieties in the global north. However, the way in which the different factions of the middle class cope with these irritations are far from uniform. In this presentation, I will use preliminary results of our study on the German middle class’ conduct of living to reconstruct the socio-spatial groundings of these differences.

In our project we conduct and analyze biographical-narrative interviews with middle-class members in Germany. The aim is to reconstruct the habitualized conducts of life that form the background and the generative grammar for the diverging ways in which the multiple challenges and irritations that the middle class is subjected to are processed and coped with. We find that a variety of factors greatly impact both the perception and the processing of risks, ranging from different familial backgrounds that foster or prevent structural optimism in socio-biographical crises and close social networks that provide trust and limit the ambitions that one measures one’s success with, to the institutional and economically peculiarities of different career-paths that prevent, enable, or enforce planning as a way of coping with risk.

RC16-306.1

KUMKAR, NILS C.* (University of Leipzig)

Investing in Status As a Mode of Living? the Conduct of Life of the German Middle Class

The last decade saw vivid debates about disturbances of the middle-class way of life across diverse live-spheres, such as the labour market, parenthood and civil society engagement. These debates have led to diverging conclusions and mostly lack a comprehensive, empirically grounded understanding of the habitualized everyday practices of the middle classes that are called into question by these social developments.

In our research project, we focus on the reconstruction of the variety of conduct of life in the German middle class and the identification of circumstances under which routinized patterns of “doing life” are irritated. We assume that the specific mode of doing life of the middle class in Germany has been—and largely still is—characterized by a continuous investment of economic and cultural capital to pursue the reproduction and, if possible, improvement of one’s social status. Empirically, we rely on narrative biographical interviews with members of the German middle-class.

My presentation will focus on the reconstruction of diverging habitualized status-orientations of middle class members, as they influence the perception and thus the subsequent processing of irritations. We find a broad range of status-orientations across the varying facets of the middle class—from seemingly boundless striving for social and monetary recognition, to rather modest status-orientations based on local anchoring and dense social networks. The contribution will provide empirical illustration of those orientations and suggest factors that systematically produce them, such as family backgrounds, social networks and the availability of economic resources, or traditions of professional pride.

RC01-50.5

KUMSA, ALEMAYEHU* (Charles University in Prague)

Jihadist Movements in Africa from Local, Regional and Global Perspectives

Africa is the worst devastated continent by jihadist violent conflicts particularly from 1998 when terrorist groups guided by Osama bin Laden attacked the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Such violent movements founded in many countries of Africa which can be classified as two types: 1st type are branches of Al-Qaeda, established by former Arab mujahedeen fighters in Afghanistan in many north African states such as - AlUmma in Tunisia, Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (with its sub-organizations Al-Qaed in Mali, Al-Qaeda in Mauritania, Al-Qaeda in Morocco and Al-Qaeda in Sudan) and Libyan Islamic Fighting Group. The second type are sectarian violent groups founded independently from Al-Qaeda but gradually attracted and developed working relations with Al-Qaeda and accepted as part of the organization, such as Al-Shabaab in Somalia and Boko Haram in Nigeria (a movement now spread to Niger, Cameroun and Chad in those areas inhabited by communities of Kanuri nation). The activities of these jihadist movements recorded in 19 states of Africa (Hans Krehbiel 2011).

In the first place, the paper analyzes the internal problems of these countries from economic, social and political points of view: unemployment, lack of secular education, the corruption of political and military elite.
Secondly, Western states influence the violent conflict in Africa in order to promote their geo-strategic interests in Africa's precious natural resources and to expand their military bases in Africa in the name of fighting against the so-called global terrorism.

Finally, I will discuss what should be done to solve this problem from African indigenous conflict resolution perspective.

RC01-30.1

KUMSA, ALEMAYEHU* (Charles University in Prague)

The Ethiopian Government Violent Repressions through the Prism of State Terrorism

State terrorism is the intentional use or threat of violence by state agents or their proxies against individuals or group who are victimized for the purpose of intimidating or frightening a broader audience. The direct victims of violence are therefore not main targets, but are instrumental to the primary goal of frightening the watching audience, who are intimidated through the communicative power of violence. The intended effects of violence are achievement of specific political or political-economic goals [Jackson, Murphy and Poynting 2010:3].

The state security apparatus uses many forms of state terrorism against the targeted group of people, which it considers as its own potential opponent to its power. The main forms of state terrorism are disappearances, which are designed to terrorise a targeted group through kidnap of individuals, illegal detentions, torture and assassinations.

Ethiopia was created by Abyssinian Empire led by King Menelik II at the end of nineteenth century during the scramble for Africa, colonizing its independent neighbouring nations like Oromo, Somali, Sidama, Kaffa and others. Compared with other African Colonizers, the Abyssinian conquest and colonial rule was the worst of all.

The Abyssinians are two nations (Amhara 27% and Tigray 6.1%) of the Ethiopian population. Other colonized peoples (Oromo 35%, Somali 6.2%, Sidama 4%, Gurge 2.5% Walaita 2.3% and other).

Ethiopia starting its creation to May 1991 was ruled by Amhara Emperors (to 1974) and Military Government (1974- 1991) and from 1991 by Tigray People’s Liberation Front (TPLF) under the cover of Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democ- cratic Front (ERPDF).

We examine the TPLF led government for the last twenty six years through the prism of above mentioned state terrorism form of repressions in Ethiopia and its neighbouring countries particularly in Somalia.

RC06-143.2

KUMSWA, SAHMICIT* (University of Jos)

“Honey, I’m Hungry”: Feeding Habits of Commuter Couples in Jos, Nigeria

Commuter couples are married couples who do not share the same residence on a daily basis usually due to work commitments. The commuting spouse returns to the primary home weekly, fortnightly or even after a longer time interval not exceeding three months. This work-family arrangement comes with its benefits and challenges among which are feeding and eating habits. Interviews were conducted with 17 commuter couples in Jos, Nigeria, where couples narrated various experiences in a commuter marriage relationship. The narratives on feeding and eating habits were portrayed differently among men and women. This portrayal had much to do with changing gender roles, cultural expectations and societal norms as well as the dynamics of the living arrangement the couples find themselves in. The societal expectation of the Nigerian wife is to live together with her husband, primarily to satisfy his needs, including feeding him properly with the food he usually gives resources to purchase. Women are quite happy, and oftentimes proud to perform their marital duties in this way even though, they express how tedious the process of meal preparations are: from bargaining in the market to buy the food ingredients, to actually cooking the meal three times a day, every day for the entire family. Women in this study, indicate they have some respite from this duty when their husbands are away at work, but face a social and emotional dilemma when they do not perform their duties in this way.

Wives are fraught, with various strategies to try and remedy this situation. Men on the other hand, complain that due to work commitments, they do not eat as well as they should and look forward to coming home at opportune times.

RC14-269.6

KUNIMOTO, SATOSHI* (Hitotsubashi University)

Discourse of Justice in Japanese Press Conference of Apology

Nowadays, if you cause a political or scientific frauds scandal, you will be demanded a press conference for apology by mass media. One of the most well-known examples in Japan, is stem-cell (STAP cell) scandal. Haruko Obokata, a then postdoctoral stem-cell researcher, was accused of fabricating data and canceled her paper in Nature. She had a press conference in 2014, she apologized to civil postdoctoral stem-cell researcher, was accused of fabricating data and canceled known examples in Japan, is stem-cell (STAP cell) scandal.

On a daily basis usually due to work commitments, the commuting spouse returns to the primary home weekly, fortnightly or even after a longer time interval not exceeding three months. This work-family arrangement comes with its benefits and challenges among which are feeding and eating habits. Interviews were conducted with 17 commuter couples in Jos, Nigeria, where couples narrated various experiences in a commuter marriage relationship. The narratives on feeding and eating habits were portrayed differently among men and women. This portrayal had much to do with changing gender roles, cultural expectations and societal norms as well as the dynamics of the living arrangement the couples find themselves in. The societal expectation of the Nigerian wife is to live together with her husband, primarily to satisfy his needs, including feeding him properly with the food he usually gives resources to purchase. Women are quite happy, and oftentimes proud to perform their marital duties in this way even though, they express how tedious the process of meal preparations are: from bargaining in the market to buy the food ingredients, to actually cooking the meal three times a day, every day for the entire family. Women in this study, indicate they have some respite from this duty when their husbands are away at work, but face a social and emotional dilemma when they do not perform their duties in this way.

Wives are fraught, with various strategies to try and remedy this situation. Men on the other hand, complain that due to work commitments, they do not eat as well as they should and look forward to coming home at opportune times.

RC09-190.2

KUNOVIC, MARTINA* (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Opportunity and Inequality in a Changing Economy: Navigating the Emerging Real Estate Market in Havana, Cuba

As part of a broader package of state-led, market-oriented reforms aimed at improving the Cuban economy, the Government of Cuba legalized the free-market purchase and sale of homes in November 2011. As a result, a half-century after having banned home sales in Cuba and having declared that housing was to serve a “social” function, a residential real estate market is once again emerging and with it, transforming the urban and social landscape of the island, creating “landscapes of inequality”. In this paper, I examine how Cubans in Havana are navigating this “opening” and how they get sorted into winners and losers in the process. In so doing, I highlight the uneven social and economic impacts of the much-celebrated opening of the real estate market in Cuba.

I go further by interrogating the ways in which the emerging landscape of inequality in Havana is structured by and exacerbates historical inequalities among the population but also serves as the foundation for new axes of inequality.

RC39-686.3

KUO, SHIH-YUN* (National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction)
CHIU, YA-HSUAN (National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction)
CHANG, EN-YU (Ming Chuan University)
CHEN, LIANG-CHUN (Ming Chuan University)
HUNG, HUNG-CHIH (National Taipei University)

Complementing Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction: Stakeholders’ Perspectives Toward Climate Change Drought Risk in Taiwan

Drought is one of serious natural disasters in Taiwan due to its uneven precipitation distribution across seasons. However, it is observed and projected that climate change would very likely change the precipitation pattern (i.e., increased extreme wet-dry seasons), which results in possible enhanced drought risk in Taiwan. The potential water shortage problem would not only affect economic development and the daily life of the general public, but also cause social conflicts over the issue of justice and fairness of water allocation among various users.

Moreover, foreseeing climate change and disaster risks are both key threats to humans’ sustainability, many researchers and policy makers recognize the need to integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction for policy cohesion and synergy in practice. Therefore, it is of interest to investigate how these stakeholders perceive of this issue and how these perspectives can help complement climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Targeting Northern Taiwan—a relatively high drought risk area due to potential reducing precipitation and high water demand, this study first conducts in-depth interviews to collect valuable perspectives from several key institutions (i.e., Water Resources Agency, Irrigation Association, Taiwan Water Corporation, Industrial Park Service Center). The study then further conducts quantitative surveys to investigate and compare multiple stakeholders’ drought risk perception (i.e., farmers, manufacturers, general public, and public sectors) (>1300).

The preliminary results show that the relation between drought and climate change is disconnected in both sociological and political aspects. While stakeholders recognize the risk of climate change, they tend to more focus on short-term futures.
Social Inclusion and Integration into the Labor Market: Mentally Ill Unemployed in German Job Centers

The German welfare-to-work system (Social Code II) sets a low threshold of three hours a day to define work capacity. Thus, a large number of persons who are very remote from employment are subject to labor market activation. Among them, a considerable share are mentally ill.

In the course of a research project about the situation of mentally ill unemployed persons, we examined how case workers (counsellors, placement officers) in German job centers deal with mentally ill benefit recipients and how strategies of integration into employment affect social inclusion or exclusion. The analyses presented are based on 34 qualitative interviews with case workers from eight job centers and 43 benefit recipients with diagnosed mental disorders.

Our results show that attempts of activation have to consider conditions like the type of disorder, severity and chronicity. Most jobseekers argued that unemployment worsened their well-being and impaired their health. Having a job was seen as a core aspect of inclusion into “normal” life. Others, however, feared they couldn’t handle work requirements, stress or unfriendly supervisors.

Clients faced different approaches when they met case workers in job centers: Some of them chose an open and trusting approach towards job seekers, others used instruments of coercion. Also, few case workers focused on integration through employment while most took chose an approach to wait for clients to “get better first”. Often this happened although clients would have preferred to pursue a strategy of integration into employment.

Restricting factors for an inclusive strategy of case workers are little knowledge of mental illnesses, lack of support for labor market integration and a hierarchic communicaton. On the other hand, a trustful relation with case workers and granting the clients an active role in the counselling process can support social inclusion of mentally ill welfare-to-work clients.
Discourses and Politics of Visual Research Methods

The proposed paper deals with and questions two things at the same time: visual methods used and studying animals. A juxtaposition of the two questions, and a question of the former, renders visual methods problematic in visual methods deliver outputs that can be associated with methodological human-ism and homo-centricism. Against this, the paper first presents a survey of visual methodologies in terms of discourses of methodological human-ism by presenting their critiques of the world as apprehended by human animals. Afterwards, it discusses the (im)possibility of methodological faber-ism. The paper finally wages a discussion on the politics of methodological human-isms in social research.

RC28-514.4

KUROKAWA, SUMIRE* (Ochanomizu University)
Re-Defining Women's Social Status By Optimal Matching of Occupational Career.

This study attempts to define Japanese women's status by the occupational career of their own. In the social stratification studies, it has been a serious problem of how to define the women's status. Since J. Acker (1973) has pointed out that women are in the position of being excluded in the stratification process, this problem has been discussed also in Japan, however, there is no clear consensus on how to measure the women's status. In this study, focusing on perspective of the individual as the unit, some difficulties will be overcome by measuring women's status of their occupational careers.

The dataset used here is "Questionnaire Survey on Occupational Career and Working Style" from JILPT. This dataset was collected in 2013, and contained each respondent's job data from 15 years old to the survey period by retrospective method. This study created occupational career variable by Optimal Matching method (OM), that is a method of analyzing sequential data. We can get information on what kind of work experiences they have so far, how diverse the women's working lives are, by using OM. Occupational career was measured by employment status such as regular employment or temporary employment, and including those who are not working. By doing this way, we can properly consider the process of exit from and re-entry into the labor market in conceptualizing the social status.

This study presents three advantages of measuring women's status by occupational career. First, it needs only the information on occupational career of women themselves. Second, we can measure the status of all women on the same standards with or without husband or male partner. No women are excluded from this analysis. Third, there is a possibility of gender-neutral concept of stratification as this way can be applied equally to men.

TG06-993.4

KURONEN, MARJO* (University of Jyvaskyla)
Institutional Ethnography in Social Work Research in Finland

Ever since the 1990s, Dorothy E. Smith’s institutional ethnography has been widely known in Finland among feminist researchers in social sciences. More recently, it has found its “home” especially in social work research. Some Finnish researchers who have adopted institutional ethnography as their methodological and theoretical approach concentrate more on texts, textual analysis, and the notion of texturedly mediated social relations. Others have their standpoint and the “point of entry” more in the everyday world of certain groups of women/ people and in their experiences, and how it is organized in certain institutional contexts, usually by certain social service systems.

This paper will discuss these different approaches and contributions into institutional ethnography in Finland, and especially in the Finnish social work research. It will also introduce the author’s and her research team’s own ongoing research project titled “Transforming welfare service system from the standpoint of women in vulnerable life situations” (Academy of Finland, no 294407, 2016-20). In this project, we want to find the missing link or bridge the gap between research studying experiences of women in vulnerable life situations and a more structurally oriented perspective of studying policies and practices of the welfare state and welfare services. We want to get beyond women’s experiences, even if those are also important to hear. We suggest that a possible and promising approach to achieve this is institutional ethnography. For us, it means a commitment to begin the inquiry from the standpoint of women – drug abusing women, poor single mothers, people in crisis and sentences to prison – and analysing how experiences and actualities of their everyday world are organised by social relations, structures and institutions, such as the welfare service system, to make this organisation visible, and help women to understand “how it actually works” as Dorothy Smith has put it.
RC20-381.2
KUSCHE, ISABEL* (Aarhus Institute of Advanced Studies)
Non-Programmatic Politics and the Impact of Austerity

The paper presents results from a multiple-case study about political consequences of the turn to austerity after the financial crisis in Ireland, Greece and Spain. The project starts with the assumption that in times of fiscal crisis, governments must turn to something else than programmatic politics when attempting to secure a level of popular support sufficient to remain in power, and even the opposition will face unusual constraints with regard to what it can credibly promise. The countries that were selected as cases have a well-known history of using non-programmatic appeals, such as clientelism or a focus on constituency service, in political competition. The question is how these appeals have been altered by the turn to austerity. On the one hand, one could expect them to be weaken due to a lack of resources and a wish to break with practices that contributed to the severity of the crisis. On the other hand, a contrary effect could also be expected, since politicians are aware of the discontent of voters and increasing numbers of voters face severe economic difficulties that render particularistic support of any kind more valuable to them. Based on the analysis of quantitative surveys, documents, newspaper articles and qualitative interviews, the paper maps the impact of austerity on well-known non-programmatic strategies and the emergence of alternative populist appeals in the three countries.

RC3-68.7
KUSENBACH, MARGRET* (University of South Florida)
Who Owns (the Memory of) Leonard Cohen in Montreal?
Examining the Politics of Representation and Authenticity in Urban Spaces

Since singer and writer Leonard Cohen passed away in November 2016, different cultural and political actors in his home-town of Montreal, Canada, have created (or planned) various memorial events, ranging from make-shift shrines to murals to a large museum show. While locals agree that he is one of the city’s most emblematic sons and deserves to be honored, there are ongoing disagreements among officials, cultural actors, journalists, and residents on exactly where and how Mr. Cohen—an artist known for modesty and understatement—should be memorialized. Based on ethnographic observation as well as analysis of news articles and online discussions, this paper chronicles the various showplaces and negotiations surrounding the cultural representation of Leonard Cohen in Montreal during the first year after his death. The paper reflects current theoretical debates and raises new questions regarding the politics of urban authenticity through and about the arts.

RC18-344.4
KUTHADI, ARJUN* (Osmania University)
The Socio - Cultural and Political Ecology of Tribal Groups in Telangana: From the Annals of the History of Tribal Movements

This paper predominantly argues that the Indian economic reforms of 1990s, especially public policy changes in the intertwined domains of development and forest ownership rights, mark the watershed movement in the historical trajectory of tribal groups in post-independent India. Consequently, the changes that followed have exposed the tribal groups to multiple vulnerabilities from external forces besides their internal social challenges such as illiteracy, superstitions, and ignorance. This study is based on historical data on various tribal groups of Telangana. The Telangana region has been home for diverse tribal groups, whose socio-cultural historical trajectory is uniquely in contrast with the mainstream Indian population. These frontier tribal groups consist of the Gonds of Adilabad, the Cherukn of Mahabubnagar, the Koyats of Khamman and Warangal who lived mostly in the forest areas. Except a few comprehensive studies by P. Sethumadhav Rao and Himendorf, there are no studies in the recent past on Tribal groups of Telangana to enhance our understanding of these marginalized social groups. This paper further traces the historical trajectory of tribal unrest in the Telangana region starting from the Nizam regime to the contemporary times with a special reference to demonstrate their socio-economic plight and to accommodate their growing political aspirations.

RC25-465.3
KVIRIKASHVILI, ANI* (Ilia State University)
GULEDANI, LAL (Ilia State University)
Hate Speech in Israeli and Georgian Political Discourse

The paper aims to explore the impact of different socio-cultural environment on the political discourse and analyze the place of hate speech in this discourse, the reasons for its use and influence on the society. The issue requires interdisciplinary approach, not only linguistic, but sociopolitical analysis too, so we consider it to be the interest of sociolinguistic research. Based on the comparative case study methodology, it highlights the similarities and differences between the discourses of Israel and Georgia in terms of using hate speech. Special emphasis are made on the use of verbal abuse by the Israeli and Georgian politicians and public officials. Besides linguistic research methods (data collection, coding, content analysis of social media posts, articles, interviews, pre-election meetings and debates) the paper uses the theories and approaches (Hate Speech (developed in his books “Social Animal” and “Age of Propaganda: The Everyday Use and Abuse of Persuasion”) for explaining the possible reasons of hate speech (we will try to explain, which reason seems more applicable and how it’s represented in each research country). The paper refers to Aristotelian Triad (Ethos, Pathos & Logos) in order to analyze hate speakers’ rhetorical appeals and efficiency of means of persuasion used by them.

The paper analyzes those special cases from the modern Israeli history, when freedom of expression is restricted even in this kind of free, developed and democratic state due to national interests and suggests that this kind of legislative regulations on hate speech should be introduced in Georgia as well (we will criticize existing ineffective restrictions from Georgian Legislation).

The paper argues that considering the importance of peace, sustainable development and security and the necessity of protecting specific/minority groups from prejudice and discrimination may sometimes lead to restriction and censorship of political and civil rights, as well as freedom of expression.

RC19-357.1
KWON, HUCK-JU* (Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University)
KIM, HYOJUNG (Korea Educational Development Institute)
Searching for Normative Grounds of the Universal Welfare State

In recent years, universal welfare has attracted a special attention from policy makers as well as academics in social policy because universal policy instruments have been proposed and introduced across world. Unconditional cash transfers in developing countries have been introduced in many developing countries and universal basic income in developed countries have been fiercely debated in countries like Switzerland and South Korea.

This paper pays special attention to the moral obligation for citizens in universal welfare, as they are responsible for sustaining universal welfare. It critically reviews political theories on social welfare to construct normative grounds for universal welfare: a human right approach, the Rawlsian theory of justice, and the republican idea. Although none of these normative theory strands provide automatic justification, they can provide an important rationale for universal welfare. By expanding these political theories, this paper will construct a universal welfare state with a solid normative grounds and identify social policy instruments that could be parts of the universal welfare state.

RC19-360.5
KWON, HUCK-JU* (Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University)
CHO, JU RYUNG (Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University)
Social Protection for Migrant Workers in the Developmental Welfare State: The Case of Low Skilled Workers in Korea

Migrant workers increasingly play a significant role in the labour market in East Asian countries. Due to the demographic shift to an ageing society with decreasing working populations and higher labour costs in East Asia, countries in the region, such as Korea, host more and more migrant labour. Because the legal barriers related to immigration and labour market regulations, migrant workers are exposed to various social risks while working in foreign countries. This paper will try to analyse the social protection of migrants in Korea from a perspective combining the migration and welfare regimes. In particular, this paper will examine how entry status and eligibility of social policies affected social protection of low skilled migrant workers and further stratified them in the migration regime. This paper will seek to elicit policy implications for policy reform that reflect the social protection needs of migrant workers in the future.

RC42-722.2
KWON, HYE WON* (University of Iowa)
The Sociology of Grit: A Cross-Cultural Examination of Social Stratification of Grit

This paper presents a cross-cultural examination of the currently fashionable psychological notion of ‘grit’ and explores its potential for contributing to...
understanding social stratification, bringing grit into sociological discussion of agency, one of the core tenets of life course studies. Grit, comprising of perseverance and passion towards long-term goals, has received growing attention from academia and the general public as a strong predictor of academic achievement. Yet grit researchers have been less interested in potential antecedents of developing grit and largely centered in a single nation (e.g., the United States). Current scholarship largely fails to consider structural and cultural contexts that may impact grit’s development. Suggesting that grit could work as a “behavioral engine” transforming subjective beliefs about agency (i.e., personal sense of control, the traditional measures of grit), as it often happens, does not necessarily produce better life outcomes. We analyze data from four nations (France, South Korea, Turkey, and the U.S.) and provide evidence that grit operates in a fashion useful for understanding stratification. We find individuals who are strong believers of one’s control over life outcomes (i.e., personal sense of control) are more likely to develop grit in four different countries. This finding adds power to the concept of grit as these relationships are found in four distinct nations with distinct cultural orientations of valuing agency. This study provides significant insights into how social structural factors contribute to the development of grit, particularly highlighting the mediating role of the sense of control in four different cultures.

RC42-720.2

KWON, HYE WON* (University of Iowa)
HITLIN, STEVEN (University of Iowa)

“They Do Not Value What We Value”: Cultural Consistency and Dissimilarity in Distinctions between in- and out-Groups

We often think that the reason we feel strong negative emotions toward out-group is because they have different views, perhaps even immoral ones. Humans seem to universally categorize as “us” and “them,” but little work examines the extent that perceived values play a crucial role in distinctions between in- and out-groups. Previous work often explores a targeted, single in/out group distinction (based on race/ethnicity or gender, for example), limiting our understanding about people’s perception about in- and out-groups in a more realistic setting where people have an array of groups at one time. Additionally we know little why and how people draw the boundary constructing positive feelings about valued in-groups against members of a certain group such as political opponents, homosexuals, or those who use different languages. Using cross-cultural survey data collected in the United States and South Korea, we offer a novel cross-cultural exploration using a wide range of possible in- and out-groups in two emblematic countries of the widely cited individualism vs. collectivism continuum. We find (a) people in two countries commonly select those with different political orientations and homosexuals as their least preferred out-groups, despite presumed cultural differences between the two countries. In addition, (b) both Americans and Koreans in our sample tend to think “we are nice people, but they (out-groups) are not,” as they see their out-groups more self-interested while their in-groups care for others. This pattern is, however, intertwined with structural factors in complicated ways. We find (c) higher educated people in both countries use more internally consistent values to draw boundaries against out-groups; for the less educated, it appears that out-group discrimination is not necessarily linked to a coherent set of values but reflects an unarticulated general prejudice.

RC30-553.4

KWON, SOONMEE* (Employment & Labor Training Institute)
AHN, JONG-SOON (University of Korea)
HONG, IJIN (Yonsei University)

Ways out of Dualism? the Politics of LM Reform in Japan and South Korea

Liberalization processes often forced industrialised countries to undergo several reforms of their labour markets (Streeck and Thelen 2005, Fleckstein et al. 2011). These reforms are not exceptional to this (Abe 2000, Chan and Ngok 2011, Lee 2016). This study aims to describe how the traditionally ‘frozen’ industry-based coordinated market economies of South Korea and Japan (Soskice and Hall 2001, Amable 2003) coped with this challenge. By using a most-similar-systems research design (Ragin 2014), we highlight how political features such as the constitutional and partisan distribution of veto power are more useful in interpreting recent labour market reforms in South Korea and Japan, than structural elements such as globalization and industrialization. Our comparison is going to be focused on recent labour market reforms from the conservative Abe government in Japan and the centre-left administration of Kim Jong-un in North Korea. We argue that they are both showing signs of a path shift in their recent labour market reforms (2016 in Japan, 2017 in South Korea). This might be the result of a gradual change that took place since from the neoliberal reforms of the 1990s, in the face of a worsening dualization of their respective labour markets. However, concerns about the implications of such changes as it often happens, for gradual institutional change (Streeck and Thelen 2005). In Japan, although a stable majority in the Diet has been secured for a long time, de-regulatory and re-regulatory reforms are only gradually taking place, the latter being ostracized from organized labour and the white-collar class from the Komeito and the politically independent parties. In Korea, notwithstanding a strong presidential system, highly fragmented labour unions, several strands of opposition power in the general assembly, and the conservative stance of most of these political actors, are creating strains in reforming the labour market.

RC27-493.1

KWON, SUN-YONG* (Department of Physical Education)

Cultural Leadership of Local Surfers in South Korea: Sustainability for Business or Community?

Surfing has witnessed remarkable growth during the recent two decades in South Korea. This paper explores the South Korea’s recent surfing boom to analyze ways in which the Western countercultural leisure pursuit has been actively embraced and localized in one of the country’s three major surfing scenes – Yangyang County, Gangwon Province. First, the process and features of the regional surfing community development are investigated. Second, particular focus is given to the process of cultural leadership formation and relevant controversies, associated with the localized surfing development in the region. An ethnographic field work has been conducted for data collection. It is noted that the regional surfing community has been organized around South Korea’s unique domestic surfing tourism for non-local recreational and novice surfers who tend to maintain their surf club membership identity. Established local surfers are predominantly local surf shop owners – also surf club managers who have successfully mobilized hegemonic cultural leadership for the regional surfing community development. There have been increasing tensions and conflicts between the established local surfers and those newcomers seeking for surfing business opportunities. The primary concern of the local surfers is the sustainability of the regional surfing community where they have maintained community leadership for establishing desirable local surfing culture. It appears that local surfers’ cultural leadership is justified by the formation of a particular version of localism and the establishment of community network. The localized development processes of localism and community network will be further analyzed and discussed.

RC39-683.2

KYNE, DEAN* (The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

Do Individuals Prepare for Major Disasters in Rio Grande Valley, Texas?

The Rio Grande Valley (RGV) is located at the southern tip of Texas, along the Rio Grande River. The valley which hosts more than 1 million population is in fact prone to major disasters, such as hurricanes and flooding. Throughout history, it was badly impacted by various hurricanes. To mitigate the threat of such disasters, one of the best practices is personal disaster preparedness. This study collects data utilizing a survey questionnaire from individuals living in the valley in their preparedness for disasters. First, the study measures perceived and objective disaster preparedness, and investigates any difference between the two kinds of preparedness. Second, the study also identifies factors that influence individual disaster preparedness. Third, in an attempt to predict the likelihood of individual disaster preparedness, the study constructs and validates a predictive model with the collected data. Finally, the study’s findings reveal that there is a need to increase efforts in educating disaster preparedness and disaster planning.

RC31-554.22

KYRIAKIDES, CHRISTOPHER* (York University)

The Refugee: Contested Resettlement and the Borders of Mass Destruction

This presentation is drawn from an on-going S-year study of the reception of Syrian refugees in 5 countries – Canada, the US, Jordan, Greece and Italy. The presentation will draw specifically on preliminary results from the Canadian context. Kyriakides' focus is on the Canadian government’s Private Sponsorship of Refugees (PSR) program which in 2015 enacted specific entry requirements in response to ‘the Syrian refugee crisis’. In-depth interviews with a purposive sample of 105 participants drawn from private sponsor groups, public agencies that support the Syrian refugee resettlement, and community groups in Ontario, Canada, reveal that ‘successful resettlement’ is contested. Persons-of-self-rescue actively transition to a we-for-self-rescue against the disconfirming forces of displacement. Active-existence - deliberative practices of relational-autonomy - destabilizes Western reception protocols premised on voluntary/involuntary forms of assistance, re-conceptualizing policies. It follows the concept of ‘status eligibilities’, which includes the related conceptual components of ‘eligibility to exist’ and ‘authority to act’. Post-refugee ‘status eligibilities’ inconsistent with active-existence can lead to a ‘refusal to resettle’.
Cultural measurement of the level of physical and sports activity of the population has developed primarily in the developed countries of the world, such as the US, Great Britain, France etc.

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, first international studies of physical and sports activity in the territory of the European Union by the COMPASS project and Eurobarometer were conducted. In 2007, the ISSP conducted an international study “Leisure time and sports” in 34 countries in different continents.

The development and implementation of global-local sociological research programs is possible on the basis of modern IT, such as LimeSurvey application and SPSS Statistics program, which allow sociologists to conduct surveys anywhere in the world where there is access to the Internet, and process any data sets.

Global-local studies of future society based on the modern IT will significantly expand and qualitatively improve the empirical basis of futurology. They will create new analytical opportunities for forecasting, modelling and designing the future global society based on: method of extrapolation of statistically and sociologically grounded tendencies of its development; expert evaluation method; information and knowledge about the dominant values and ideal aspirations of the majority of people on the planet.

Realization of scientific projects of global-local studies of the future society presupposes a global level of integration of scientists from all over the world and from international organizations, such as the International Sociological Association, the World Futures Studies Federation, the World Values Survey Association, the International Social Survey Program, UN, UNESCO, the Club of Rome and other.
This paper follows a novel approach to the sociological study of organizational dynamics and social movements building on the theoretical notion that social order in organized settings is both emergent and decided. Our paper empirically examines a local social movement initiative within the so-called ‘alternative currency movement’. We ask: Which processes and practices can be found in the organizational dynamics of this social movement initiative, and: To what extent and how can they be explained as a blend of emergent and decided sources of social order in their idealizations, formal organizations and non-organizations are extreme cases of, respectively, decided and emergent social orders. We propose that the realization of purpose and/or the survival of various organized settings is in cases of, respectively, decided and emergent social orders. We argue that this notion of cycle of protests brings to light the variations of the relative value of the demands on space and time, as well as the conditions and creative effects of these events repeated ritually almost every year since 2003, when the first blockade of the BR-163 highway in Novo Progresso was organized by farmers and lumber companies against the decimation of the Indigenous Land Baú of the Kayapó people. Since then, the expertise acquired by various social agents in the making of movements to fight is enabling the reduction and flexibilization of the National Forest of Jamamxim, a federal conservation unit, and of the rural settlement Sustainable Development Project Terra Nossa.

The notion of cycle allude to the moments of the events but also to the in-between, when the mobilization which mediates the protests takes place. During this cyclic process, the conflicting state branches and agencies, as well as national and international NGOs, research institutes and communication means (press, radio and social media) have had a key role producing the recognition (or not) of the sometimes contradictory demands of heterogeneous social agents: farmers (large and small), land reform settlers, gold prospectors, lumber companies, merchants and indigenous tribes. These various social and political categories have formed changing alliances and mobilized across movements among themselves to fight the government – i.e. to contest different environmental and land management public policies implemented in the region – through collective actions, but also legal and judicial disputes.

We argue that this notion of cycle of protests brings to light the variations of the relative value of the demands on space and time, as well as the conditions and creative effects of these events repeated ritually almost every year since 2003, when the first blockade of the BR-163 highway in Novo Progresso was organized by farmers and lumber companies against the decimation of the Indigenous Land Baú of the Kayapó people. Since then, the expertise acquired by various social agents in the making of movements to fight is enabling the reduction and flexibilization of the National Forest of Jamamxim, a federal conservation unit, and of the rural settlement Sustainable Development Project Terra Nossa.

Methods: Three waves (2001, 2003, 2005) of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) data consisting of over three hundred and thirty (n=334, 000) adult participants in Canada were used for this study. Self-rated and physician diag
LAFONTAINE, SIMON* (Université libre de Bruxelles)
The Social Type of the Adventurer and Its Relation to the Unexpectedness of Events

Reconstructing the ambivalent logic of ordinary experience and action in the social world is a growing concern in contemporary sociological debates about the praxiological definition of sociology. Such an account depends on a renewed awareness to randomness, creativity, and historicity without entirely sacrificing the problem of the reproduction of social structures through human action.

Bearing that in mind, the present communication revisits the social type of the adventurer as depicted by Simmel. The adventurer epitomizes a form of experience in which the experiencing subject is directed toward the unexpectedness of events. This implies a restless impulse that counteracts the course of everyday activities and reaches out by intimate necessity a “transcendent” meaning in the shifts, accidental episodes, encounters that shape one’s life.

Life transcends itself and through this movement of incessant formation it creates “something more”, “extra-social imponderables”, that “fragment” the continuity of social and individual forms. The experience of transcendence is indeed a fragmentary one. And yet, being fragmented is no mere state of incompleteness but has a more fundamental significance: being only fragments of the social world and its own unique possibilities.

In this respect, the adventurer is intimately acquainted with individuality and difference in meaning by embracing the usually unnoticed and incidental rush of life against historical patterns, cultural and personal forms. Since the adventurer’s social type remains a part of the world and of the self, the form of experience described here does not lead to an openness to the absolute indeterminacy of life. As a projection and expectation of upcoming experiences, it continuously shapes the future and therefore paves the way for an active readiness and flexibility that both generate differences in everyday journeys and enable the coordination of action through a hold of their potentially surprising character.

LAFUENTE HERNÁNDEZ, SARA* (ETUI)
Building Transnational Collective Identity in Internationalized Boards: The Experience of Worker Directors in German Societas Europaea

Board-level employee representation (BLER) exists in at least 14 countries of the European Economic Area, although with different institutional features, social practice and functions. The European Company (Societas Europaea, or SE) Statute and its Directive on employee involvement introduced the possibility to internationalise BLER. Other routes also enable workers’ directors from different countries to gather in a single board, but despite its still limited social impact (67 SEs have BLER), the implementation of the SE Directive undoubtedly promoted this trend.

The phenomenon rises several socio-political questions, but scholars in European industrial relations have paid more attention to the development of European Works Councils as transnational industrial relation’s institution with longer and wider practice. Indeed, studies from different disciplines and methodologies contributed to broaden our knowledge about actors’ practices, roles and the processes towards building a transnational identity in this arena. Conversely, the existing literature on BLER mainly enquired into the causal effects of workers’ involvement in performance, corporate governance, and macro-social indicators, revealing a strong econometric bias.

BLER as a European IR institution remains largely unexplored from an actor-centred focus interested in understanding its social function and practice, with its underlying conflicts, uses and understandings. This paper addresses the gap by questioning how worker directors do experience their mandate in internationalized boards of German SEs. The aim is to uncover discourses and processes of interaction influencing the emergence of a specific transnational collective actor and identity within internationalized BLER.

As methodology, we draw on a ten case-study analysis of the representatives and worker mandates in foreign subsidiaries. Additional documental sources are also analysed as contextual support, such as board annual reports and SE agreements.

LAGASSE, ELISABETH* (CridIS-Université Catholique de Louvain)
Subjectivity and Subalternity in the Food Movement: Two Ways to Rethink Social Movements

Subjectivity and subalternity in the food movement were discussed as two ways to rethink the social movement of the 1960s and 1970s. These ideas were developed in the context of the food movement, which was seen as a way to challenge the dominant social order and to create a more just society. The presentation of the findings will be based on a discussion of the food movement in Europe and the United States, as well as on an analysis of the social movement in the context of the food movement.
to change the world in the everyday life rather than in mass mobilizations, these actors of “the way of subjectivity” transform the concept of social movement and social change. They believe in a personal change to change the world and thereby put the relation to themselves at the heart of their engagement. But it appears that the actors of the food movement are generally characterized by high social and cultural capital. Social conflict and antagonisms are not very present in their discourses, sometimes giving way to moralism to think about social change on a larger scale. How can we articulate this “activist culture” with the condition of the subaltern subjects, which are invisibilized, including as actors of social change? Several authors have tried to show how to refuse the idea of subalterns as passive actors of change, by turning away from the concept of social movement. They have shown that these subaltern subjects try to transform their daily living conditions by acts of resistance, subversive practices, participating in the transformation of norms and improving their life. The purpose of this communication is therefore to make a dialogue between these two ways of being an actor in the everyday life, away from institutions, in order to understand where the tensions are and how they can interact, starting from the terrain of local food.

LAGES, MAURICIO* (University of São Paulo)
The Rise of Gastronomic Capital in São Paulo, Brazil

This research intends to discuss the connection between the expansion of restaurants in São Paulo in the last two decades, as the data point out, and the internationalization of gastronomy as a set of aesthetic protocols that inform the act of eating, contributing to its entry into the category of urban cultural practices. Based on an ethnographic approach, our intent is to question how consumers, cuisine chefs and entrepreneurs articulate these new references, consolidating globally-informed strategies of economic and cultural capitalization. Notably, these strategies are driven by bodily emphasis, since taste (in its double sense) is precisely what’s being organized by these different agents. Considering the emerging force of the global lifestyles, our intention is to address the way in which a new landscape of power and consumption is formed by joining together the gastronomic knowledge and the habit of eating out. In this context, there is also an increase in the scope of social normativity around food tastes, since new instances – restaurants, chefs, critics, gastronomy schools, TV shows, magazines, newspapers, digital apps – come to mediate more closely the choices of consumption, acting both in supply and demand. Therefore, eating out is increasingly part of “cultural capital” and contemporary relationship with food requires, more and more, a prior learning process and a sort of bodily knowledge acquisition that needs to be ethnographically investigated as such.

LAHTI, ANNUKKA* (University of Jyväskyla)
Separation Experiences of Lgbtq People

In this presentation, I introduce my postdoctoral research project, which explores relationship break-ups of Finnish sexual and gender minorities. According to the demographic research divorce rate is higher among same-sex couples than among other-sex couples. Female couples are likelier to break up than male couples are. Yet, there is a paucity of research on the causes and separation experiences of LGBTQI+ persons.

There are some distinguishing characteristics to LGBTQI+ break-ups. Non-heterosexual couples’ path to legal recognition have been long and complex. In the long and heated media debate on registered partnership and later on gender neutral marriage law in Finland, same-sex couples’ right to legal recognition was defended by emphasizing their equal worth and similarity to heterosexual relationships within the discourse of romantic love. The long battle for equal rights has placed LGBTQI+ people’s relationships under a lot of pressure to succeed and to be as ordinary and happy as possible. It is thus difficult to discuss publicly that problems occur also in these relationships. Consequently, the partners in LGBTQI+ relationships might keep silent of their problems.

The data of the research project consist of both qualitative survey and interview data of LGBTQI+ persons who have experienced recent relationship-break up. The research questions are the following: What kind of matters have strained LGBTQI+ people’s relationships and led to the break-up? How do break-ups look like when approached as processes? How are these processes experienced? What kind of support the partners have got from relatives, friends and authorities in the break-up? How had the continuous changing social positions of LGBTQI+ persons and their relationships, entangle with the affective processes of break-ups? The presentation will discuss further the research questions, the data and outline some preliminary findings of the project.

RC54-887.4

RC06-126.7

RC07-159.3

LAI, CHIA-LING* (National Taiwan Normal University)
Teaching and Doing Creative Futures Studies As a New Sociological Craft: Exploring the Creative Dialogues of ‘Art and Social Engaging Research’, ‘Utopia As Method’ and Future Scenario Methods

Recent debates in sociological research methodology has paid great attention to the limit of current empirical social research methods that prevent people from creatively imagine the future. In the era of global complexity (Urry, 2003), non-linear social forces and unpredictable social change, from disaster, new technology events, health problems occur also in these relationships. Consequently, the partners in LGBTQI+ relationships might keep silent of their problems.

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abortion, and conducting ethnographic observation in private hospitals in a city in Northern China. Six sales strategies were identified based on the data: the celebration of high-end technology, the construction of “perfect abortion”, the mobilization of “woman-centered” principle, the emphasis on professionalism, the promotion of humanized services, and the exhibition of international affiliations. These findings show how private hospitals in China strategically co-opted feminist “woman-centered” principles and incorporated modern western medical discourses to attract customers and generate profits. They also reveal the gap between the alleged services and the actual treatments, as well as its potential effects on women’s health. The paper demonstrates the enabling and constraining effects of private abortion services on women’s agency.

On the one hand, private hospitals demonstrated an accepting attitude towards women’s exercising of their autonomy – these hospitals approved of female sexuality and stressed their care for women’s health. On the other hand, they imposed tremendous limits on women’s agency by reasserting women’s duty to reproduce, and enhancing the supremacy and domination of medicalization on women’s bodies. These paradoxical effects mirror the changes and continuations of both conventional gender ideologies and prevailing perceptions of modern medical technologies, as well as the interactions of these ideologies and perceptions with the market in post-socialist China.

**RC48-JS-51.3**

LAIHONEN, MAARIT* (Aalto University School of Business)

**Searching for the Microsociology of Social Movements: Everyday Emotions, Interaction and Conflicts in Radical Action**

The extant research on social movements have been traditionally relying on structural explanations and focused on either resource mobilization, political opportunity structures, framing processes, or social movement organizations. However, these approaches have for the most part ignored actors’ choices and desires and situational dynamics, and hence treated the participants of these movements as taken-for-granted. Through an exceptional in-depth ethnography of radical protest movements, this research aims to analyze and reveal the underlying microsociological dynamics constituting the here-and-now of the formation, survival, and decay of these radical movements: Experiences, interactions, and emotions of those initiating and participating in protest movements outside conventional forms of organizing resulting in choices in morality and tactics, enthusiasm and devotion, commitment and solidarity, as well as conflicts, apathy, and emotional burnouts. This research joins in, and contributes to the emerging discussion on interaction and emotions in social movements. Hence, by focusing on the experience and situated interaction, in contrast to structural approaches relying on third-person explanations, this study contributes in providing phenomenologically valid first-person explanations of the dynamics of radical social movements. The analysis is based on in-depth ethnographic study and a rare empirical data on the in-crowd of a radical movement. Although social movements are widely studied since 1960s, as well as the rise of environmental movements, the microsociology, rooted in embodied experience and interaction, of such movements and protests has been by large still neglected. Therefore, this research contributes to the understanding of the meaning of internally oppressive structures such as forgotten underlying everyday meaning making and work in a protest.

**RC47-796.2**

LAINE, SOFIA* (Finnish Youth Research Network)

**‘Contact Zone’ Developers Facing Inhibitors. Volunteers’ Experiences of Refugee Movements and Racism in Finland**

In this article, I analyze the experiences of 15 Finnish volunteers who have done volunteer work with refugees in Finland between the fall 2015 and spring 2017. When analyzing their experiences as actors in refugee movements, it was recognizable how in all three phases (arrival, waiting period and after decision) these volunteers had crucial roles in building, carrying and promoting “contact zones”. Mary Louise Pratt’s (1992) defines contact zones as ‘social spaces where disparate cultures meet, clash, and grapple with each other, often in highly asymmetrical relations of domination and subordination – like colonialism, slavery, or their aftermaths as they are lived out across the globe today’. In this paper I analyse what kind of transculturation takes place in these ‘contact zones’, and what kind of alliances are established inside these movements. What is more, I also analyse a case study of a specific movement that has been successful in influencing policy decisions. Second part of the paper explores the obstacles of volunteers’ actions, namely racism, negative public atmosphere and inhibiting politics and policy reforms. Through editorial work of a Youth Knowledge Book “Young Refugees and Youth Work” by the Youth Partnership between Council of Europe and European Commission, my paper also reflects the current situation on more general level across Europe. This way the paper reaches to understand, what is more country-specific and what is more common in current Europe.

**RC09-193.2**

LAJARTHE, FANNY* (Université Libre de Bruxelles)

ZACCAI, EDWIN (Université Libre de Bruxelles)

**Towards the Emergence of a Civil Disobedience Movement for Climate Justice? The Case of Ende Gelände**

Even though the concept of climate justice was coined at the end of the 1990s, it is not until the perceived failure of COP15 that it became central in the global climate movement. In Europe, this climate justice movement—a systemic approach of climate struggles—is fostering transnational mobilization capacities. These capacities are essential in order to achieve greater visibility and legitimacy. In particular, we argue that the movement managed a successful framing of the issues at stake, relying on a systemic approach of climate struggles. We also acknowledge a certain “mass effect”, acting as a way to convince civil disobedience first-timers to increase their level of engagement.

**RC16-311.11**

LAKATOS, ZOLTAN* (Budapest University of Technology and Economics)

**Challenging Substantialist Orthodoxies in Value Research: Why Values Are Less Important Than They (Are Made to) Appear**

Relational sociologists regard the culture-economy dichotomy as empirically meaningless. In contrast, mainstream value research—which includes Hofstede, Inglehart, and Welzel—rests on the scholastic fallacy that conceives of the symbolic and material aspects of agency as self-substantive entities. Stemming from Cartesian epistemology, this school of thought consists, in effect, of inquiries into substances and their impacts on each other. Their divergences regarding the primacy of either the “material” or the “cultural” notwithstanding, these currents share in their advocacy of “noble” substances (e.g., “achievement motivation”, “Confucian dynamism”, “cool-water condition”) as catalysts of outcomes that the investigator deems desirable. Challenging this school, this empirical study looks at religiosity, authoritarianism, and materialism from a field analytical perspective, applying four considerations that are common to all relational approaches. First, regarding their ontological status, relational sociology suggests that values function primarily as “cognitive simplifications” (Martin 2003) as opposed to the tendency, implicit in Weber’s Protestant Ethic thesis to consider them as impertative that “drive” behavior. Second, to unravel the structure of values, as well as their embeddedness in the social fabric, the focus shall shift from the variables to the units of observation, preferably by using network methodologies (e.g., multiple correspondence analysis, as in this study). Third, explanation involves a higher level of generality than what is conceivable in mainstream value research, preoccupied with maximizing explained variance. Fourth, and summing up the previous points, against the substantialist proclivity to view values as “disembodied” codes of conduct, empirical research shall flesh on the structure of these variables. This research seeks to offer findings on the internal factors (e.g. organizational structure and mobilization networks, framing and values, action repertoires) potential for fostering transnational mobilization capacities. These capacities are essential in order to achieve greater visibility and legitimacy. In particular, we argue that the movement managed a successful framing of the issues at stake, relying on a systemic approach of climate struggles. We also acknowledge a certain “mass effect”, acting as a way to convince civil disobedience first-timers to increase their level of engagement.

**RC05-113.5**

LAKATOS, ZOLTAN* (Budapest University of Technology and Economics)

**Racialization of Muslims Among the Pundit Corps in Hungary: Vintage Anti-Semitism Recycled, Made Respectable**

Racism qua essentialism—the tendency to ascribe “essences” to groups and make sense of socio-economic outcomes on that basis—is a staple of dominant ideologies. Feeding off this disposition, post-9/11 political commentary in the
West has come to accommodate more explicit sparks of cultural racism. The current refugee crisis in Europe is seeing a ratcheting up of this discourse—often with a scholarly veneer, in part thanks to the pulpit class’s (re)discovery of Samuel Huntington’s “Clash of Civilizations” thesis. This study compares two subclasses of racialized discourse in Hungary: On the one hand, the racist rhetoric accompanying late-19th century Jewish migration from the Russian Empire to Hungary, and on the other, anti-Muslim pundit commentary on the current European migrant crisis. The latter is formulated in terms that are not only reminiscent of, but in effect, recycle the building blocks of the former. Like Jews, the anti-Semitic press of pre-World War I Hungary, which tended to portray the conflict-torn regions in the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia, as well as Muslim Europeans, are portrayed as driven by culturally ingrained penchants—-for violence, sexual predation, world domination, etc.—at odds with “European civilization.” Increasingly, prominent intellectuals, some of whose public persona includes a mention to racism in relation to Jewish migration. As a result, while anti-Semitism, which made a comeback in Hungarian public discourse following the transition to democracy in the early 1990s is still condemned across most of the ideological spectrum, the nascent anti-Muslim racism is not confined to the fringes. Complicating matters further, a variant of the latter is being branded as not only compatible with but a requirement for combating anti-Semitism. Highlighting trends in anti-Muslim punditry, the discussion includes results from a recent survey of anti-Semitic and anti-Muslim attitudes in Hungary with an emphasis on cross-fertilization, strategies of accommodation, and framing.

**RC01-33.5**

**LAKRA, MULOPO** *(ACMS - Wits University)*

‘How Can You Call Her a Woman?’ the Perceptions of Female Soldiers By Their Male Counterparts in the DRC Army

The patriarchal conception of womanhood has always considered women as tender, motherly, vulnerable and in constant need of male protection. This patriarchal ideology is also reflected in the labor market, where women are excluded from some sectors viewed as exclusive preserve for men. This dichotomy also manifests in the wage differences between male and female staff. While patriarchal hegemony has prevailed in African societies, much attention has not been paid to some institutions like the army which employs both men and women. More so, less focus has been given to how men perceive their female counterparts in the armed forces. This paper emanates from my PhD research exploring the lived realities of former Congolese soldiers resident in Johannesburg. It seeks to provide an insight into gender hegemony in the Army. This paper uses unstructured interviews and Bourdieu’s concept of field, to examine gender hegemony in the Congolese army. The findings of this study suggest that manhood or womanhood is not about genetic differences between men and women, but more about the capabilities to embody the hegemonic military masculinities. A female soldier entails some level of masculinisation, but I argue that female masculinisation of women does not change their genetic nature. Women who joined male-dominated institution put on male identity and rejected to be seen as vulnerable women. Refusing to be called women is a way of rejecting an identity relating to male domination.

**WG05-945.4**

**LAKRA, NEELIMA** *(NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION)*

Social Security, Informal Labour, Voluntary Organisations: Survival for Workforce from Marginal Communities

Social security is a primary part of the development process, which helps in establishment of constructive approach to face the challenges given by liberalization, privatization and globalization and the technological changes to the workforce in both formal and informal sectors. This study tries to answer how the link between the Governance of State which bears the responsibility for developing appropriate system to provide protection and assistance to its workforce and prevent deprivation, assure the individual of a basic minimum income for himself and his dependents and to protect the individual from any uncertainties. This study focuses on tribal population from Chota Nagpur region of India which has largely migrated to urban setup in search of work. Today, they are mostly engaged as domestic workers in families in metropolitan cities. Among them, the majority of them are school dropouts. Their dropping the school are their small land holdings, and, with increasing industries in their villages have resulted in low agricultural production for survival. These poor finances and survival conditions aggravated with questions arising for the survival of their families. This exploratory study finds out the life of twenty-five domestic workers who have left their families and roots long time back. Attempting to look at their state after years of gap that has been created among them and their families, the study looked at tribal domestic workers who have migrated to work in Mumbai and have completed more than ten years of their service. Though domestic workers have been a mean to curb joblessness among the school dropout tribal population, yet, it has been one of the most difficult form of informal labour, where today many voluntary organisations have been coming up for their liberation along with providing them some better environment to work.

**RC06-129.2**

**LAM, CHING MAN** *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

Generational Shift in Meaning of Parenthood Among Chinese Parents

The project examines the historical trends of parenting and generational shifts in meaning of parenthood in the Hong Kong Chinese context. Although the importance of historical perspective in understanding a phenomenon has been well-recognized, attempt to study generational shifts in parenting is meager and is almost non-existent in Hong Kong. Contemporary parenting is characterized as fraught with problems – anxieties about children, anxieties about one’s own adequacy as parents, and worries about adverse consequence of parenting on children. Rhetoric abounds such as irresponsible parenting, overprotective parenting, anxious parents, “helicopter parents”, and “monster parents” are terms frequently found in mass media sounding alarms over contemporary parenthood. However there is little study attempt to trace how contemporary parenthood has been family-centered as such. This study seeks to unravel generational shifts in parenthood in Hong Kong, and investigates how the interplay between history, culture and contexts shaped and reshaped the “ecology of parenthood”.

Employing a qualitative study method, the research process starts with an archival study of discourses on parenting, then with 120 in-depth interviews with 60 parents, each interview individually for twice. There were 30 mothers and 30 fathers involved. Narrative accounts of parents reveal generational shifts and gender disparity in meaning of parenthood, parental responsibility and identity as a parent. The findings provide indigenous understanding to generational shifts in meaning of parenthood in Hong Kong.

**RC06-139.3**

**LAMMI-TASKULA, JOHANNA** *(THL (National Institute for Health and Welfare))*

Solutions of Early Childhood Education and Care in Families with One-Year Old Children in Finland

Family policy in Finland supports parents of young children in reconciling work and family by providing them leave possibilities with income-related benefits until the child is about 11 months old.
After parental leave, the policy model is dualistic: parents can choose either home care (care leave with a flat-rate benefit until child is 3 years old) or high-quality daycare (both public and private ECEC are subsidized). "Freedom of choice" is the main ideology of family policy; however childcare choices and are made in the context of gendered practices as well as significant variation across local policies. About half of fathers use their parental leave quota, but care leave is mainly taken by mothers. Highly educated mothers return earlier to work while mothers with lower education level take care of their children at home longer. Some municipalities provide local supplements with various conditions to child home care, and support to private ECEC services varies.

In this paper, childcare solutions of parents with one-year-old children, and possible inequalities between children are analysed. The analysis is based on a survey carried out in 2016, exploring the utilisation of ECEC services and benefits and the justifications for related choices. The analysis shows that instead of a dualistic ideology of democratic social policies, childcare of one-year-old children is often a combination of several different forms of care including the utilisation of both statutory and local possibilities as well as part-time solutions and informal help.

While national policies have been stable, local measures are more volatile and can be changed according to state of public economy and local labour market. Thus, inequalities are constantly re-shaped not only between men and women, but also between children living in different parts of the country.

**RC47-JS-22.9**

LAMOND, IAN* (Leeds Beckett University)

SOLANO, ESTHER (Universidade Federal de São Paulo)

BLOTTA, VITOR (University of São Paulo)

* denotes a presenting author.

**Mediating Social Spaces of Dissent: A Methodological Exploration**

In this paper we argue that in order to grasp the ontic and epistemic roots of current social movements, and discuss possible actions towards and practices of dissent in Western democracies, it is necessary to use new approaches and methodologies that cut across different disciplines, such as sociology, critical event studies, communication and law. Moreover, these studies should go beyond the traditional methods of these disciplines, such as public opinion surveys, descriptive analysis of empirical data on violence and law enforcement, or traditional anthropological studies and discourse analysis. We begin by addressing the apparently contradictory challenges to present democracies, such as the rise of counter-democratic social movements, followed by a literature review that presents new approaches to concepts around political dissent, such as protests as events, public spaces and the city as both symbolic and concrete venues, violence as performance, and the social mediation role of media and communication channels. After that, we challenge the dichotomies of traditional methods used to analyze these concepts, such as ‘insider’ and ‘outsider’, ‘objectivity’ and ‘subjectivity’ or “researcher” and “object”. We conclude proposing a combination of techniques that connects values from personal narratives and group storytelling with militant research approaches that question the divisions between academic ideologies and social practices, and establish horizontal relations among researchers and participants, highlighting knowledge production as a tool for social transformation into more egalitarian societies. This method challenges the apparent predefined social places of researchers, research participants, and political actors, taking them out of their “comfort zones”, and gathering data that forms that are not common in everyday research and dissent practices. These dialogues may, in the end, enable the participants and researchers to learn from each other, and transform themselves and their agencies in the research process.

**RC04-87.2**

LAMPIRANOU, IASONAS* (University of Cyprus)

* denotes a presenting author.

**Measuring Family and School Effects on Reading for Pleasure: Getting the Most out of Dissonant Data**

Reading for pleasure is an important component of all-round education and contributes to a young person's individuality and future academic as well as social success. As both educational variables, schools and families have been identified as important factors contributing to the love of reading for young persons. For the purposes of this study, we used a short questionnaire to investigate the attitudes and the behavior of pupils, parents and teachers regarding reading for pleasure. The research was conducted in Cyprus and covered both primary and secondary education. The analysis of the data yielded results which were consistent with past literature but also yielded some new findings. Unexpectedly, our analysis revealed similarities but also negligible discrepancies between students', parents' and teachers' responses to the same questions. Although having similar questionnaire data from multiple informants increased significantly our capacity to answer our research questions, we found that making sense out of dissonant quantitative data is not straightforward. We discuss the methodological challenges of interpreting dissonant data in quantitative educational research and suggest ways to turn this "problem" to an advantage.

**RC32-JS-61.2**

LAN, PEI-CHIA* (Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University)

* denotes a presenting author.

**Negotiating Care Culture and Ethnic Difference: Employment of Migrant Care Workers in East Asia**

The need for outsourcing care has expanded globally due to population aging in postindustrial societies. East Asian countries, facing a similar problem of care dependency, have recruited from Southeast Asia while negotiating the cultural meaning and institutional arrangement of care: Should care be viewed as a familial duty or professional work? Is care a culturally embedded practice or a form of market service that can be easily transferred to a foreigner? Do the ethnic boundaries and cultural differences between care providers and care recipients interrupt or facilitate the performance of care work, which requires intimate encounter and emotional labor?

These propositions, often posed as exclusive dualisms, are intertwined with each other and dynamically reconstituted in the daily practice of care work. This paper compares the recruitment of migrant care workers in Taiwan, Japan and South Korea to explore how carework is culturally defined and institutionally regulated in different ways. Many employers prefer to hire migrant workers for the benefits of status hierarchy and labor substitution, but they are equally concerned about whether these ethnic others are suitable for the role of fictive kin in a modern household. Southeast Asian women are often associated with essential characteristics, such as a “natural inclination” to care, and therefore considered ideal candidates for the performance of affective labor. And yet, the receiving society also questions their qualification for professional care in a cultural context which is not their own.

**RC30-553.2**

LANDOLT, PATRICIA* (University of Toronto)

GOLDRING, LUIN* (York University)

* denotes a presenting author.


This paper examines how racialization, gender, networks and life stage mediate trajectories into and out of precarious employment. We find that, like all job seekers, migrant workers engage in employability strategies of uncertain effectiveness to morph into the ideal worker-in-waiting and find a job. Employability strategies – identity-management, self-training, and networking – does not occur in isolation and is institutionally embedded. In the case of migrants, a specific subset of institutional actors – employment counselors, settlement workers, family, friends and acquaintances in places of settlement – play a particularly important role in shaping the kinds of employability practices undertaken by migrants, and the resulting employment and social trajectories.

We draw on data from a mixed-method survey of 110 Caribbean and Latin American men and women who entered Canada as permanent residents with secure legal status to examine how social location shapes employability practices and employment outcomes, as measured by an index of precarious work. Our analysis identifies formal and informal, time and resource intensive employability practices developed by recent immigrants, and how these intersect with racialization, gender, social networks, and life stage. We consider the relationship between employability practices and job outcomes.

The case demonstrates the importance of conceptualizing immigrant labour market integration as contingent and institutionally embedded chutes and ladders of incorporation; and points to the nefarious relationship between employability practices that normalize job uncertainty and unpaid work, and precarious employment.

**RC07-JS-34.1**

LANG, GRAEME* (City University of Hong Kong)

* denotes a presenting author.

**Sustainability of Cities Beyond Fossil Fuels: A Comparative Analysis**

All cities will eventually have to live without fossil fuels. The transitions will occur in most regions during the late 21st century (oil, gas) and early 22nd century (coal). Impacts of these transitions will be profound. What will cities look like after the depletion of fossil fuels? There are few certainties, but one is that no contemporary major city is sustainable, with current population and levels of consumption, beyond fossil fuels. It appears that unconventional sources of oil and gas (‘fracking’) can provide only a temporary boost to supply (Inman, 2014). In most city-regions, there is no possibility of replacing more than a small fraction of the energy from these fuels with renewable energy, especially for transportation of goods and food (Friedemann, 2016). Nevertheless, cities vary greatly in sustainability (Day and Hall, 2016) depending on local renewable-energy sources, hierarchical food production, population size and density, extent of urban sprawl, and access to a regional economy in which transportation is water-borne or uses renewable energy. This paper identifies the features of more sustainable
versus less sustainable cities, with examples from Asia, the Americas, and Europe. Policy-implications are outlined, including initiatives (some already underway in some cities) with short-term benefits but which would also ease the inevitable and difficult longer-term transitions to the post-fossil-fuels urban futures of the late 21st century.

References

RC28-506.1

LANG, VOLKER* (Bielefeld University)
DIEWALD, MARTIN* (Bielefeld University)
MOENKEDIEK, BASTIAN (Bielefeld University)
Do Parents Treat Children Differently? How Social Stratification and Genes Influence Parental Reactions to Twin’s Birth Weight

Parenting is highly relevant for offspring’s development in general and also for the transmission of social advantage. When parents make decisions about how they raise their children, they also react to their children’s perceived developmental potential (PDP). However, they may follow different norms and considerations which are influenced by their location within the structure of social inequalities. Theories and empirical studies are inconclusive whether and in which direction parents of higher social strata are more prone to reinforcing or compensating parenting behaviors. This may be due to the different study designs used: singleton, sibling, or twin studies without control for genetic heterogeneities. All of these designs carry the risk of mixing up parental reactions to PDP with other factors. Our paper provides a comprehensive look at between- and within-family social stratification of parenting for 1,022 twin pairs at age 10 to 12 taken from the German TwinLife study. We apply ACE-B models, which in contrast to former studies take genetic variation into account. We analyze different parenting dimensions and indicators of parental social stratification; and use birth weight as proxy for PDP. Our results confirm the compensation as well as the reinforcement hypothesis, but dependent on the dimension of parental social stratification: Higher parental education is linked with compensating parental reactions to PDP, while higher parental occupational status leads to reinforcement. However, this applies only to stimulating activities commonly seen related to cultural capital accumulation. For other parenting dimensions we do not find significant differences in parental reactions to PDP.

RC04-81.8

LANGA, PATRICIO* (University of the Western Cape/ Eduardo Mondlane University)
SCHOELEN, LEONIE (Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany)

Is it possible to conceive African higher education, science and technology outside of the historical and sociological categories pre/post/colonial existence? This paper grapples with the epistemic and methodological questions about the possibility of apprehending Africa as a social reality and knowledge object transcending its existential reference to colonialism. The paper attempts to address the following questions: (a) Is there any evidence of higher education, science and technology, which historical and sociological existence can be described without the markers of the colonial space and temporality? (b) What knowledge and empirical categories can be used to present the realities of African higher education, science and technology in its own existential right? We argue that although significant segments of African modernity is negotiated in the encounter with colonialism, considerable features of the ancient and contemporary African society are not necessarily moulded by historical reference to colonialism. While acknowledging, in line with Derek Gregory argument (2004), the colonial present, it is simplistic to establish breaks between historical periods, and that colonial constellations of power, knowledge and geography are powerfully at work in the present, there are accounts of the current society that can be made without the historical demarcation of colonialism. Drawing on examples from higher education, science and technology, the paper presents alternative ways to account for African “post-colonial” realities.

RC38-673.1

LANGER, PHIL C.* (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt)
LANGER, PHIL (International Psychoanalytic University Berlin)
Dealing with the Unspeakable – Some Challenges of Biographical Research in War Contexts

Doing biographical research in war contexts often confronts the researcher with embodied traumatic experiences of extreme violence and suffering that cannot be expressed in interviews nor can they be made sense of by the researcher. Biographical research aims at creating spaces for articulating these experiences which otherwise would remain silent and unheard, at being partner in a process of re-gaining biographical agency – an ambivalent task. Referring to biographically informed interviews with adolescents in Afghanistan, the following challenges will be addressed in the presentation: How do you deal with silent accounts in the interview encounter – without either risking re-traumatization or fueling the silencing dynamics? How do you make sense of it in the analysis – without over-interpreting these accounts in terms of a “deep story” of what has not been told. And how do you represent the silence in your writing – without colonizing it?

RC53-876.1

LANGFELDT, CAMILA* (Universidade Federal do Paraná)
SCALABRIN COUTINHO, ANGELA* (Universidade Federal do Paraná)
School Representation in a Context of Poverty, Violence and Social Exclusion: What Do the Children Say about It?

Childhood, as a permanent category in society, is the most impacted by the crisis of wars, natural disasters and by all the inequalities in general. In addition, childhood as social category of the generation type is also structured by the others social categories, as ethnicity, race, gender. In order to understand the way children from a context of social exclusion in South Brazil build the relations with their school, we conducted a research focused on children’s points of view and knowledge about the representations they attributed to the institution based on their social belonging. Each child attributed a different meaning to the school formed by their experiences in life. In context surrounded by violence, poverty and exclusion children reveal that school is an important context of protection and learning for their present life, as well as perspectives for a better future from school attendance. To most of the children, school is the promise of a different way children from a context of social exclusion in South Brazil build the relations with the others social categories, as ethnicity, race, gender. In order to understand the way children from a context of social exclusion in South Brazil build the relations with their school, we conducted a research focused on children’s points of view and knowledge about the representations they attributed to the institution based on their social belonging. Each child attributed a different meaning to the school formed by their experiences in life. In context surrounded by violence, poverty and exclusion children reveal that school is an important context of protection and learning for their present life, as well as perspectives for a better future from school attendance. To most of the children, school is the promise of a different future and is now, the only place where they can have a break from the problems they have in their lifes. By listening their voices, it was unveiled to us the impact of social inequalities in their lifes. In a country marked by huge social inequalities, listening to children’s voices is a way to understand how their lifes are affected by poverty, social exclusion and violence. Listening to children is also a way to affirm the competence of the children to provide an unique and accurate reading of reality. The research also revealed the agency of children to find protections mechanism between themselves.

RC19-355.2

LANGFORD, RACHEL* (Ryerson University)
RICHARDSON, BROOKE (Ryerson University)
BEZANSON, KATE (Brock University)
PRENTICE, SUSAN (University of Manitoba)
ALBANESE, PATRIZIA (Ryerson University)
Contesting and Reconceptualizing the Care in Early Education and Child Care Policies in Canada

As part of gaining insight into current conceptualizations of care and gender in the Canadian early childhood education and care (ECEC) context, recently released government (federal and provincial) documents addressing childcare and its workforce were analyzed. Overall, the analyses reveals that while these documents aim to restructure/review the Canadian childcare sector, there is an explicit effort to move beyond care to a conceptualization of services that embraces “learning” and “development” and “education”. While the term “children” is frequently used, and it is acknowledged by themselves, justification for government investment/leadership in the childcare sector is almost always achieved through a futurist, outcome-based education lens. Caring experiences for children, families and a highly gendered workforce – precisely what is emphasized in ethics of care theory - is never prioritized as the main goal of childcare. From our perspective this is a major problem as the importance and value of respectful, responsive relationships is the cornerstone of quality childcare experiences. If this is consistently downplayed or overlooked
-- or equated with low-level custodial services -- than policy solutions will never address the real needs of young children, their families and the ECEC workforce. This paper critically assesses alternative ways to reconfigure care in childcare to elicit concerted support and action for careful and ethical policy solutions.

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| LANGFORD, TOM* (University of Calgary) |
| CURTIS, JOSH (University of Calgary) |
| **Workplace Conditions and the Subjective Well-Being of British Workers: The Interactive Role of Income Inequality and the Size of Firms** |

**ABSTRACT**

Using merged data from the 2004 and 2011 series of the British Workplace Employment Relations Survey (WERS) for both employees and employers, we explore how income inequality affect the subjective well-being of British workers. Previous studies have shown how income inequality measured at the national-level has a substantial impact on the subjective well-being of citizens. However, research has yet to apply the same logic to a workplace-level analysis. To fill this gap, using hierarchical models, with employees clustered within workplaces, we explore how within-workplace income inequality -- measured by the Gini Coefficient -- interacts with firm size to affect the subjective well-being of workers. Paralleling the results for research on geographical units of different sizes (Wilkinson and Pickett, 2010: 27-28), we anticipate that within-workplace income inequality will have a negative net effect on workers’ subjective well-being in larger firms, but little or no effect in smaller firms.

Reference.


**RC36-649.3**

| LANGMAN, LAUREN* (Loyola University of Chicago) |
| **TO THE RIGHT: BACKWARDS MARCH!** |

As the second decade of the 20th century began, the world seemed moving toward a more progressive, democratic moment. But that was not to last, the “pink tide” of South America, turned blue as a number of progressive leaders were supplanted by conservative if not reactionary leaders, in Europe, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Holland etc. took sharp turns to the right, as did Britain/Brexit, Turkey and the Philippines. And then came Trump. How did this happen? Indeed, this was the result of two intertwined moments rooted in neoliberal globalization primarily the growing economic hardships faced by many members of the then “growing” middle classes while the affluent classes, the 1% prospered. But equally important were the cultural changes that came along with growing migration, rapid cultural change such that many felt displaced, left behind. These two moments, comprise a distinctively unique form of 21st century alienation in which the 1844 *Manuscripts* meet the digital age. “The primary result of these “crises of legitimation” (Habermas) has been a growing *ressentiment* in which growing populations, especially those hard-hit by the economic/cultural changes not only can to be neither heard nor seen, but seek “enemies” to blame for the duress they feel, these enemies include both corrupt and dishonest elites, as well as various other scapegoats. The result has been massive shifts to the right in which “strong” leaders representing the people would avenge, punish and perhaps destroy the “enemies” of the people. While these various right-wing reactionary if not neo-Nazi/actual Nazi movements have become the dominant social force of today, at the same time it should be noted, throughout the world, there are growing masses of highly progressive young cohorts that not only reject these reactionary tendencies, but spearhead growing progressive, egalitarian, humanistic agendas.

**RC31-572.7**

| LANREWAJU, TOLU* (Rutgers University - Newark) |
| **Media, Migrants, and Mayhem: Newspapers’ Representation of African Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Foreign Nationals in South Africa during Periods of Violence** |

Xenophobic attacks in South Africa have resulted in over 100 deaths since 2000. Hundreds of refugees, asylum seekers, and foreign nationals have been displaced due to attacks and fear of persecution. Newspaper media has played an important role in representing and interpreting the events during the 2008 and 2015 xenophobic attacks. Yet, few studies have attempted a thorough investigation of the text used by newspaper media to represent refugees, asylum seekers, and foreign nationals living in South Africa. To date, no studies have looked at their representation in international, transcontinental, national, and local newspaper sources comparatively. The proposed research project focuses on the media’s representation of refugees, asylum seekers, and foreign nationals in South Africa during the periods of mass violence in 2008 and 2015. The proposed study addresses a significant gap in literature with a mixed-methods approach -- employing analytical frameworks from Corpus Linguistics (CL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to quantitatively and qualitatively examine texts from articles in international, transcontinental, national and local newspapers during the periods of violence. As an introduction, the author provides a brief account of the global migration crisis with an emphasis on the growing population of displaced persons. An explanation of mixed-methods and discourse analysis is also included for context and to argue the importance of the proposed project. Applying Van Dijk’s (2011) Ideological Square Model, specific cases from *The New York Times International Edition*, *BBC Monitoring: Africa*, *The Sunday Times*, and *Cape Times* are highlighted. The author concludes with a discussion of the findings, real-world implications and solutions to address any recurring issues of representation of refugees and migrants uncovered from the research.

**RC14-280.3**

| LAPA, TIAGO* (ISCTE-IUL Avenida das Forças Armadas, 1649-026 Lisboa, VAT Nº PT 501510184) |
| **The “Elementary Forms” of Mobile Communication: The Social Uses of the Mobile Phone Among Portuguese Adolescents** |

This paper argues that it is useful to adopt a Durkheimian cultural model to look at the functions or uses of the mobile devices by essentially looking at their capacity for normative and social integration or, on the contrary, to jeopardize these types of integration, when, for instance, they constitute a factor of individual and segregation. Following this perspective, the basic units of analysis include the shared symbol but also the rite impregnated of meaning such as the exchange of messages or the mediated ritualistic forms in a *media* saturated society. For adolescents, personalized, distinctive and original uses of symbolic forms on the mobile phone can support the social process of integration, otherwise means of separating the “we” from the “others”, reinforcing an emotional attachment and the cohesion of a group that shares the same symbols, culture and domestication of mobile communication. However, they also bring the prospect of segregation. Despite recognized problems in functionalist approaches, their usefulness lies in the capacity to connect cultural aspects with concrete social action. Therefore, it is argued that the Durkheimian model is profitable in *media* studies and it converges with the empirical results on the domestication of mobile devices among Portuguese teenagers. Albeit Giddens’ (1984) criticism of functionalism within the social sciences, it is also argued that Durkheim’s model is not inconsistent with the role of mobile devices in the maintenance of the ontological security of agents, and with the domestication approach in communication studies. For example, the breakdown of the moral order of permanent connectivity can cause disorientation when connection to mobile networks is no longer available. These perspectives, when applied to the study of mobile communication, all congregate in the same direction: they underline the emotional importance and consequences of mobile devices in teenagers’ daily life.

**RC49-827.2**

| LAPOIRE-CHASSET, MIREILLE* (INRS) |
| **Laying Down the Mental Health Law to Prevent Psychosocial Risks in France: A Way to Contribute to Exercising a Particular Form of Social Justice?** |

While in France law is incorporating mental health into the field of health at work, how occupational health professionals are they using it to prevent psychosocial risks for employees? Paradoxically, the methodologies for occupational health intervention that are disseminated there are mainly developed by psychology and psycho-ergonomics researchers, who use clinical approaches to work (Filliettaz & Billette) and who are highly critical of the regulations on mental health at work. They say that the regulations reduce health to the concept of risk, and thus favor the exclusion of workers who are considered to be exposed to hazards and presumed to be weakened or diminished, and, in any event, that the regulations make it difficult to conduct a debate on work and suffering, even though such discussion is necessary to mental health construction. Researchers then suggest that occupational health professionals free themselves of the regulations on mental health at work and place their intervention within the framework of other legal fields. In this context, we have conducted an analysis of how law is used socially (Ewick & Silbey) in a Weber’s perspective, attentive to the legal arguments and presumptions of workers who adopt the legal posture recommended find themselves in a confusion and are forced to give up the construction of health at work, for which everyone is calling. Better protected by their status they reassert, they take part in a redistribution of resources and contribute to exercising a particular form of social justice.
**Aculturación Lingüística e Integración Lingüística. El Caso De Los Descendientes De Migrantes En Cataluña (España)**

La teoría de la Aculturación, en su vertiente lingüística, propone que en función del mantenimiento de la/s lengua/s propias de los descendientes de migrantes y la adopción de la/s de la sociedad de destino, se dibujan cuatro perfiles que influyen poderosamente en su integración: integración (alto grado de mantenimiento lingüístico y de adopción de la/s de la sociedad de destino), asimilación (bajo mantenimiento y alta adopción), separación (alto mantenimiento y baja adopción) y exclusión (bajo grado tanto de mantenimiento como de adopción) (Bourhis, 2001).

Situados en Cataluña, territorio bilingüe de España, y en el caso de los descendientes que se encuentran cursando la última etapa de la Educación Secundaria Obligatoria (14-16 años), el objetivo de esta comunicación es analizar la influencia de los diferentes perfiles de aculturación en tres dimensiones fundamentales de la integración lingüística: el conocimiento lingüístico, las actitudes lingüísticas y las identidades lingüísticas.

Metodológicamente, se ha aplicado un cuestionario a un total de 572 escolares catalanes. Los principales resultados confirmaron que el desarrollo de un perfil u otro de aculturación se encuentra interrelacionado con unas más altas competencias lingüísticas, unas actitudes lingüísticas más equilibradas y unas identidades lingüísticas múltiples. Aún así, y aunque los outputs entre los que construyen perfiles de integración y asimilación son en gran medida similares, se deben diferenciar sus implicaciones. Las conclusiones teóricas y contextuales son discutidas.

**RC25-473.1**

**LAPRESTA-REY, CECILIO** (Universidad de Lleida)  
**HUPEG, ANGEL** (University of Lleida)  
**IANOS, ADELINA** (University of Lleida)  
**PETRENAS, CRISTINA** (University of Lleida)  
**CABALLE, ESTER** (University of Lleida)  
**TORMES, MARIA** (University of Lleida)  
**OLOUME, FRANCIS** (University of Lleida)

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**RC19-369.4**

**LARSEN, JØRGEN** (University of Copenhagen)  
**ANDERSEN, JOHN** (Roskilde University)  
**MØLLER, IVER HORNEMANN** (Copenhagen Business School)

**Elderly Immigrants Living Conditions in Denmark**

The purpose of the paper

The paper analyzes the problems of redistribution and recognition that elderly immigrants face in Denmark since elderly immigrants are among the most marginalized Danish citizens.

**Methodology approach**

Living conditions for elderly Danes and for elderly immigrants are compared and analyzed with the help of different theoretical concepts of recognition and distribution applying, among others, the works of Amartya Sen and Nancy Fraser. The empirical data consist of documents on the political and discursive climate around legislation on ethnic minority matters (for example pensions and care services), and data on living conditions. The paper also analyzes recent municipal policies (for example in the Copenhagen) that are trying to address the challenges that elderly immigrants are facing with regard to socioeconomic inequality and social services.

**Findings**

As in other Western countries, the Danish political discourse since the 1990s has taken a strong right wing turn with the emergence of anti-immigration populism seriously affecting immigrants’ and refugees’ rights and their possibilities for socio-cultural and socio-economic inclusion. These changes have been driven by a dominating liberalistic ideology including an almost unlimited focus on a “work first” discourse followed by a “fraction old-age pension” (where level of pension depends on years in Denmark) and reductions in the duration of levels of other benefits. Poverty, in particular among old age immigrants, has increased significantly and underlines that a focus on minority ethnic issues provides a reminder of the complexity of the life course trajectory, and of the diversity of aging as a political, cultural and social construction.

**The value**

The value of the paper is that it integrates different theoretical perspectives on inclusion and exclusion of elderly immigrants and employs different empirical material (quantitative and qualitative) to underpin, discuss and challenge these theoretical perspectives.

**RC15-281.6**

**LARSEN, KRISTIAN** (University of Aalborg, Campus Copenhagen, Denmark)  
**HARSLOF, IVAN** (HIOA University College)  
**HØJBJERG, KARIN** (Aalborg University, Denmark)  
**HINDHEDE, ANETTE** (Aalborg University, Denmark)

**Health Capital: An Empirical Study of Danish Healthcare Professionals’ Bodily Investments**

The work with and on the body to improve performance and appearance may be conceived of as investments in ‘health capital’ that can maintain or optimize social position in general or in specific social fields. The work is directed towards the body or specific body parts and can articulate itself in the surgery body, the chemical body, the nutritional body, the physical body, and the mental body. As such, health capital may represent an extra card in the social game, as being played out in the labour market, in the educational system, and other arenas of social interaction.

In the health care field itself, such bodily investments may be of particular importance to certain agents that occupy the field will be expected to ‘perform’ health in accordance with established knowledge regimes and practices. Arguably, their own bodies are at play in the interprofessional and professional-patient inter-
action. Yet, we may also expect endowments of health capital among different agents in the health care field to be differentiated along different social strata.

The paper presents results from a study of the possessions of health capital among healthcare professionals – nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, nurse assistants and health consultants. By use of quantitative (survey with 1,000 respondents) and qualitative data (30 individual interviews), we explore similarities and differences among and within the professions. In physiotherapy the physical body is significant and articulated in textbooks and verbally by physiotherapist (strong/weak, slim/fat), but concrete occupational positions strongly determine exactly how these are practiced, for example in opposition between private physical therapist clinics opposed to public institutions. Discussing the empirical data we elaborate on theoretical implications concerning habitus, capital and field, as well as primary, secondary and tertiary socialization.

RC06-145.1

LASS, INGA* (University of Melbourne)
WOODEN, MARK (University of Melbourne)

The Impact of Non-Standard Employment on the Financial Well-Being of Australian Families

In OECD comparison, Australia stands out as a country with a particularly high share of non-standard employment, including casual work, fixed-term contracts and temporary agency work. While the literature so far has focused on the immediate consequences of these employment types on wages, little is known about whether and in which cases non-standard employment translates into financially precarious household conditions. Yet this question is of crucial importance considering the large impact of income (and poverty) on various life chances of both workers and their families. From a theoretical perspective, the household context is a mediator where differences in income and poverty accumulate due to the impact of low or unreliable individual earnings on financial well-being, depending e.g. on other sources of income and the number of dependents. Considering the dominance of the modified male breadwinner model in Australia, non-standard employment may have a larger impact on the financial situation if taken over by men (as designated primary earners) than women (as secondary earners). On this background, the paper analyses the financial situation of non-standard workers’ families. To what extent are non-standard workers sole, primary or secondary earners in their families? Do most non-standard workers live with standard or non-standard employment accumulate in the family context? How does it affect family financial well-being, i.e., overall family income, poverty risk and satisfaction with the financial situation? To what extent do the results differ by employment type and by gender? The paper applies longitudinal analyses to data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey (2001-2015). Despite the mediating impact of the household context, the study finds a negative effect of non-standard employment on family financial well-being compared to standard employment, both for male and female workers. The results thus call for policy conclusions improving the financial situation of non-standard workers.

RC11-231.1

LASSEN, ASKE JUUL* (Copenhagen University)
ERTNER, MARIE* (Copenhagen University)

The Mutual Emergence of Technological Innovations, Older Users, and Active Ageing: An Inquiry into Ontology

Inquiry into ontology has become a prominent topic within Science and Technology Studies (STS). One general characteristic of ontological STS is an interest in how things (objects, facts, policy concepts, technologies and so on) participate in the emergence of socio-material worlds. This interest in emergence is often coupled with the wish to interfere in common sense perceptions of the world as being stable, singular and thus the foundation for technological development. Opposed to this view, ontological approaches see ‘worlds’ as effects of collective social and material practices. Bringing the ontological turn into the study of geron-technology implies acknowledging the inseparability of things such as technology, older users, and policies on ageing, and open up to analyses of multiple and entangled ‘worlds’ in which specific normativities, values and versions of old age emerge.

Social studies of geron-technology often explore the relations between technology and its users epistemologically and thus tend to remain within the analytical realm of the subjective experiences of individual actors. While this is certainly important, it has some problematic implications such as analysing technology, ‘user’, and indeed ‘the researcher’ as singular and detached entities, thus closing down possibilities to explore mutual emergence.

We wish to explore the implications and potentials of turning the study of socio-gerontechnologies towards ontology. We look back on our own ethnographic studies of - and in - an innovation project aiming to develop welfare technologies for older people in Denmark. Re-working our empirical-analytical material through the conceptual lens of ontology, we analyze the worlds performed in the innovation project, and discuss the implications of this kind of analysis for design, policies on ageing, and the older people. As such, we explore what an ontological approach to socio-gerontechnology may be, and what kinds of questions emerge in the encounter between social gerontology and ontological STS.
The study of the future of Arabs required the adoption of a new approach concerning the elaboration of the possible, alternative and desired future for the new generation of Arabs, away from classical methods. For that our vision to forecast the desire future will integrate both the effect of long-term dynamics and rupture but also with and abandon of classical outdated conceptions of the past and present, because the future is not necessary the extension of actual crisis. This approach will break up with traditional way to forecast the future and give up to develop an articulating project around a desirable future for new generation of Arabs.

The desire future for Arab countries is not limited only to the announcement of descriptive scenarios but essentially to design the pathways leading the future of Arab countries and contributing to move toward a New Future. This will not prevent us from reporting all determinants that will reinforce and ensure the realization of the desire future such as increase all forms of exchanges between Arab countries, strengthening legal frameworks that promote real rapprochement between Arab states and populations, reinforcement of the role of different local actors, civil societies, trade unions, political parties, professional association beyond the traditional channel. This approach is based on the idea that futures are in large part shaped by choices and thought creatively and collectively. Forecast the future of Arab countries have the singularity to be design as project with vision based on the realization of common strategies goal which all, or the majority of Arab State, adhere, in particular put an end to all the conflicts in the region. Our vision of the desirable future combine different level of changes.

RC04-100.6

LAUBE, HEATHER* (University of Michigan-Flint)

Sociologists, Feminists, and Work in the Corporatized University

In 2002, I interviewed 50 US-based sociologists, all women, who self-identified as feminist. I explored their experiences as professors at various career stages and located in various types of institutions of higher education. I asked if and how their feminism shaped their professional work, how the type of institution in which they were situated influenced how they practiced their feminism, the ways in which they responded to their feminism to their scholarship and teaching, the importance of intersections of gender and race, and how they thought about professional success and activism. I examined how the structure of academia, definitions of science, and expectations about the production of knowledge shaped their work, careers, and feminist identities.

Fifteen years later, it is reasonable to expect that the assistant professors I interviewed will now be associate or perhaps even full, and the associate professors will be full professors. Some will have changed universities and others may have left academia. Some of the full professors will have retired or moved into leadership positions. In an effort to understand how their careers have progressed and how they responded to the feminization of their institutions and teaching, I return to the two-thirds of the original participants who were assistant or associate professors in 2002, to ask them to share their experiences and reflections since our 2002 interviews.

The institution of higher education has changed somewhat dramatically over the last fifteen years. In this paper, I focus on my participants’ reflections on the ways the corporatization of higher education has impacted their work over the past 15 years. I explore how, as feminists and sociologists, they have grasped opportunities to challenge and disrupt this institutional shift, while confronting structural constraints and attempted to maintain and advance their careers.

RC30-541.6

LAUGHLAND-BOOY, JACQUELINE* (School of Social Sciences, Monash University)

SKRBIS, ZLATKO (Monash University)

Young Australians and the Future of Work: Insights from the Our Lives Project

There is a growing body of literature devoted to predicting how jobs will change in the 21st century. Suggestions have also been posed regarding the types of knowledge and skills that young people will require. The literature, however, does not tell us if young adults of today feel adequately prepared for the future of work.

The ‘Our Lives’ project is an ongoing longitudinal study of a single-aged cohort of more than 2000 young people from Queensland, Australia. Currently aged approximately 25 years old, many participants in this project have already embarked on a career pathway. We have undertaken in-depth interviews with a subset of 50 Our Lives participants on their expectations and plans regarding work and working in the 21st century.

In this paper we report our participants’ views regarding the extent to which their chosen careers are likely to change in the future and the various strategies they will use to ensure that they remain employable over the decades to come. Our participants are well aware that their careers will likely undergo some dramatic transformations, but are confident in their ability to adapt should the need demand. They have also articulated the types of skills they believe will be necessary in order to ‘future proof’ their career trajectories. These skills include flexibility, entrepreneurialism, innovation, and imagination.
This paper examines the work-process and infrastructural foundations of power relationships and strategic possibilities that surround the material work processes of fossil-fuel extraction, refinement, and export. Drawing on the diverse literatures for analyzing commodity/production chains or networks, it contributes to the development of an analytical framework for its own power-oriented analysis. It draws on early mixed-methods research into three distinct export-oriented production networks (bitumen SAGD, strip-mined bitumen, and liquefied natural gas by hydraulic fracturation) that derive specific fossil fuels from extraction sites in the interior of Western Canada. Transportation and communications infrastructure are crucial in shaping and channeling the various flows necessary to project extractive capacity into resource frontier sites. They are also central in the degree to which concentration of flow control, quantifiable flow asymmetries, and flow disproportion can give rise both to technical problems of production and power asymmetries in conflicts that target the network itself. Examples of this are evident in the degree to which different networks see conflict emerge over stages in routine extraction, upgrading and transport of the resource, or alternatively over disruption or delay in staged construction of new extractive, upgrade, transport, storage capacity. This comparative project is intended to generate a framework for explaining the particular sites of socio-political contestation that emerge regarding network impacts, and particularly those sites that correspond to particular nodes and corridors of the network itself.

This article seeks to determine whether and how national integration ‘models’ affect immigrants’ – particularly Muslim – political and civic incorporation, focusing on three dimensions: acquiring citizenship, participating in associations and voting. The study compares outcomes in three settings: France, where republican values orient integration discourses and policies; Canada, where immigrant integration has for decades been conceived as part of a multicultural citizenship project; and – within Canada – Québec, where an intercultural approach echoing aspects of republicanism and multiculturalism has recently emerged. Based on analysis of two national surveys – the Trajectories and Origins Survey (2008) in France and the Ethnic Diversity Survey (2002) in Canada – we find that national integration discourses have limited capacity to explain political and civic incorporation among Muslims and other minorities. Though dissimilar across settings, these populations’ patterns in citizenship acquisition are readily explained by their divergent histories of migration. Meanwhile, Muslim-non-Muslim differences in association membership and voting are strikingly similar in France, Québec, and the rest of Canada. We conclude that national discourses of integration in some parts that correspond to particular nodes and corridors of the network itself.

Do National Integration Discourses Affect Muslims’ Political and Civic Incorporation? a Comparison of France, Canada, and Québec

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produced by a two-year study of attitudes after the London 2012 Paralympic Games and the Toronto 2015 Pan Am/Parapan American Games are presented, and an analysis of the heated public debates linked to Singapore's policies and governance of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Research showed that in the UK some Paralympians were already celebrities because of mainstream and social media coverage, but at the same time there was conflict between those who objected to social welfare cutbacks for the disabled and those who supported the global corporate 'economic development' of London's East End and billions of pounds spent on the Games themselves (Jackson et al. 2015). The legal and social framework for the Toronto Parapan Am Games was the passage of the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA 2005), and a commitment to greater accessibility, socially, and in the built environment, despite additional costs. There was less media coverage of all kinds for this second-tier event, but most participants 'admired' and were 'inspired' by the environment, despite additional costs. There was less media coverage of all kinds (Jackson et al. 2015). The legal and social framework for the Toronto Parapan American Games. Results from questionnaires illustrated tensions and intersections of bodily identities based on family origins and/or place of birth (nationality), citizenship, gender, dis/ability, and race/ethnicity. How the body is perceived and framed varied according to the context: unique governing typologies such as Black British and Canadian Métis, historical factors, national discourses, and local political tensions impacted on perceptions of the self, and of para-athletes in mega-events (Beaom &Brittain 2017). Initially para-sport was focused on rehabilitation and disability-based, but after 1989 it increasingly shifted to sport-based competition with the emphasis on high performance as disabled athletes were renamed para-athletes and Paralympians (Le Clair 2016). Increasing size of the Games and media coverage led to celebrity, and their training and skills were described as 'inspirational' in both cities.

In a global world people choose, or are given, elements that make up their multi-identities, race/colour and the separate 'national' identities of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland (Bond 2016; Simpson et al 2016) made up Team GB (Great Britain) in the Paralympic Games. However, 36.7% of London's population was foreign-born (2011 UK Census), and 76.5% of participants identified as British. In Canada, hyphenated identity is an expected part of daily life (eg-Chinese-Canadian), and of the federal government's official multicultural policy (Jedwab 2016). 46.8% of the population in Toronto is foreign-born (Statistics Canada 2011) and 76.4% of participants identified as Canadian, with 76% supporting Canadian teams. Other Canadian identities are those of Quebec, the majority French-speaking province, and the Indigenous First Nations (arguing for full autonomy), but all compete in para-sport as part of Team Canada.

Managing 'Pupil's Cases': an Ethnography of Professional and Social Values of School Staff During the Paralympic Games

This paper examines attitudes towards para-athletes and their mega-sport events, in the context of UN and national Disability Rights legislation (Parent & Chappelet 2015). Mega-sport events both reflect and influence national values, and are inevitably the site of contestation within global capitalism. Results from a two-year study of attitudes after the London 2012 Paralympic Games and the Toronto 2015 Pan Am-Parapan American Games are presented, and an analysis of the heated public debates linked to Singapore's policies and governance of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Research showed that in the UK some Paralympians were already celebrities because of mainstream and social media coverage, but at the same time there was conflict between those who objected to social welfare cutbacks for the disabled and those who supported the global corporate 'economic development' of London's East End and billions of pounds spent on the Games themselves (Jackson et al. 2015). The legal and social framework for the Toronto Parapan Am Games was the passage of the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA 2005), and a commitment to greater accessibility, socially, and in the built environment, despite additional costs. There was less media coverage of all kinds for this second-tier event, but most participants 'admired' and were 'inspired' by para-athletes (Le Clair 2016).

Provision for disabled sport in Asia has not been as comprehensive as in the global north, so there are fewer participants from the global south in para-sport (Brittain 2017). Multi-medalist Paralympian swimmer Yip Pin Siew became the centre of national discourse over the difference in the treatment and recognition of disabled athletes in Singapore. This led to changes in para-sport policies and governance (Disability Sports Master Plan 2016).

* denotes a presenting author.
pupils as ‘whole-persons’. For examples, because they have ‘personal issues’, school staff can allow a pupil not to attend some assignments on a regular basis while the rest of the class has to.

This sometimes generates tensions between fairness and equality, tensions that are managed by school staff. Indeed, the public demand for both equality and fairness leads sometimes, more or less on school staff’s ability to frame the situations they are confronted to. How can school staff manage individuals when they are embedded in an institution that was built for groups?

This communication is based on an ethnographic investigation (observations and interviews) lead in a French public high school (“Lavoisier”) between 2014 and 2016 as part of an ongoing PhD research. It demonstrates the ways in which school staff deal with the tensions they are confronted to in the organisation’s everyday life. It shows the institutional cobbling-together in the management of ‘pupils’ cases’, that is to say pupils (often with “personal issues”) who challenge the school’s order. Although, Lavoisier’s management staff intend to build and spread a fair-minded frame of action, the ethnographic observations have revealed the importance of informal relational clusters in the ways that staff manage the tensions when dealing with “pupils’ cases”.

RC16-297.5
LEAHY, TERRY* (University of Newcastle, Australia)

A New Framework for Evaluation in the Social Sciences

Social scientists tend to believe that evaluative statements express a personal and socially constructed set of values. They struggle to reconcile this with the equally forceful belief that they should intervene politically to make a difference through their social analysis. Ultimately, this conundrum comes out of the writings of Weber on values and, before this, the Scottish philosopher, David Hume. Weber’s program is to purge social science of evaluative statements, which he takes to be statements of preference and not part of the empirical description of society. I will show why this program is completely impossible to carry out in practice. I will go on to explain how sociologists routinely convey ethical judgments through their factual descriptions. A humanist conception of ethics and evaluative statements can make more sense of what sociologists actually do.

RC12-237.1
LEAL, CAROLINA* (University of Coimbra)

Discourses of Exclusion: Analysis of Compensation for Degrading Situation in the Brazilian Penal System

According to the national survey of penitentiary information (infopen), produced by the Ministry of Justice and released in 2016, there were 622,202 prisoners in Brazil. However, the number of places available did not match the demand. There are 371,884 vacancies and a deficit of 250,318, with an occupancy rate of prisoners that exceeds 167%.

In addition to overcrowding, Brazilian prison areas are known for their poor maintenance and sanitary conditions. They are fetid places, with sanitation, hygiene and structure problems, making the scenario more complex. In bad conditions, are added the reports of prisoners on mistreatment, torture, and compliance with rules stipulated by criminal factions, true ‘owners’ of the prisons.

It is in this complex scenario that the Supreme Court of Justice (STF) in February 2017 gave cause to an inmate who applied for financial compensation for moral damages because his incarceration situation was considered degrading. The Lavoisier’s management staff intend to build and spread a fair-minded frame of action, the ethnographic observations have revealed the importance of informal relational clusters in the ways that staff manage the tensions when dealing with “pupils’ cases”.

RC34-615.6
LECCARDI, CARMEN* (University of Milano-Bicocca)

Looking at Young People through the Temporal Lens

Andy Furlong’s work was mainly dedicated to the analysis of the connections between processes of social change and the transformation of the ways and the meanings of the transition to adulthood. Among other things, he shed light on the close connection between the sociology of youth and general sociology. This contribution intends to reflect on this aspect through an analysis of the relationship between young people and temporality. In particular, through time it is possible to think about a series of strategic questions for understanding youth experience today. I am referring, for example, to the representation of the social world, trust in institutions, and the processes of identity construction – all of which are aspects that youth cultures incorporate and re-elaborate. In other terms, by examining young people’s temporal visions, we can explore youth subjectivities and the forms of agency that they deploy to regain control over their lives.

All of this happens, in particular in southern Europe, in a period marked by the rapid increase of precariousness that is not only accentuated young people’s vulnerability in terms of the labour market, the risk of social exclusion and poverty. It has also had a direct influence on their self-representation and their capacity for agency, both of which are also connected with their relationship with time.
Our analysis is based on a qualitative case study of a cookery project for school children and nursing home residents in Denmark (‘Cool Beans’) that involved school teachers and care assistants. Our data consisted of documents (project descriptions, teaching material, and website information), participant observation and informal in-situ interviews, and interviews with individual professionals. We used sociological institutional frameworks to analyse the professional work practices emerging in joint care and teaching situations.

We found that interorganisational health promotion to some extent challenges the existing institutional roles of care assistants and teachers; the cookery sessions push the two professional groups to engage in interprofessional collaboration. Both groups adopt a strategy of ‘collaboration by proxy’: they not only continue with their respective professional work practice, but also engage as ‘assistants’ for the other professional group. The new organisation of health promotion emerges as a key lever for changing the professional work of teachers and social assistants.

More precisely, the starting point of our effort is offered by the Régulation theory, a fruitful historical institutionalism that explain the diversity in temporal and in space of socio-economic dynamics through the concepts of institutional complementarities and hierarchy. However, as explained in previous works (see for example Arai & Lechevalier, 2005), a weakness of this framework is the lack of understanding of human reproduction, mainly because of difficulty in dealing with gender and family issues. This is why our major intention is to employ some key concepts from the work of Ochiai (see for example Ochiai et al., 2014) that shares with the Régulation theory a historical perspective.

Our strategy is to consider gender as an institution - at the same level than the other author forms of competition - that determines the regulation mode and the conditions of reproduction, mainly the demographic dynamics. Moreover, as Régulation theory is eminently situated and never proposes a theory that would be true in any point of the time and the space, we aim at explaining post-fordist and post-familialist dynamics in Europe and in Asia. We thus explain the formation of new political-social blocks has led to the reform of social protection schemes, with the objective to cover new emerging risks that the family or the firm are no more able/willing to cover.

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**RC15-293.7**

LEDGERER, LONI* (Aarhus University)

How Do Medical Apps Form Healthcare Practices? a Case Study from Diabetes Care in Denmark

Healthcare organisations increasingly use medical apps operated on smartphones and tablets in service delivery. These technologies influence healthcare practices: both, the way lay people engage in their own health and the working practices of healthcare professionals. Digital technologies often come to be presented as neutral and objective problem solving tools; however, material actors such as medical apps interact with human actors and may change the meaning and forms of participation in healthcare. The aim of this paper is to explore how the use of medical apps by lay people and health professionals in healthcare consultations forms healthcare practices and how this changes the delivery of healthcare.

Our analysis is based on a qualitative in-depth case study of the development and use of a medical app. The app ‘Diapplo’ was developed in collaboration with users, health professionals and IT designers in Denmark to support teenagers with type 1 diabetes daily life and facilitate contact with health professionals. The app is currently tested by users and health professionals at two outpatient clinics. Data comprise transcripts from meetings and workshops, interviews, observations and material products to be included in the application. Data collection is ongoing throughout 2017.

The preliminary analysis highlights the fact that healthcare professionals take on a leading role in defining the contents of the app and the practical procedures for using the app. This potentially conflicts with the preference of teenager to have a private space as part of the app, which neither healthcare professionals nor parents can access. Inspired by the theory of material participation we critically discuss possible consequences of using medical apps for healthcare practices involving lay people and healthcare professionals.

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**RC02-62.4**

LECHEVALIER, SEBASTIEN* (EHESS)

OCHIAI, EMIKO (Kyoto University)

**Capitalism, Welfare Regime and Intimate Sphere: Towards a New Theoretical Framework**

The goal of this theoretical paper is to integrate three frameworks that are formally separated in different disciplines: studies on the diversity of capitalism, on welfare regime, and on the intimate sphere as a site for carework. The latter two frameworks aim at clarifying the mechanisms of human reproduction and their cost(s), a domain, which has been often ignored by research on the diversity of capitalism.

More precisely, the starting point of our effort is offered by the Régulation theory, a fruitful historical institutionalism that explain the diversity in temporal and in space of socio-economic dynamics through the concepts of institutional complementarities and hierarchy. However, as explained in previous works (see for example Arai & Lechevalier, 2005), a weakness of this framework is the lack of understanding of human reproduction, mainly because of difficulty in dealing with gender and family issues. This is why our major intention is to employ some key concepts from the work of Ochiai (see for example Ochiai et al., 2014) that shares with the Régulation theory a historical perspective.

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**TG07-1002.3**

LEDER MACKLEY, KERSTIN* (UCL Knowledge Lab)

JEWITT, CAREY (UCL Knowledge Lab)

PRICE, SARA (UCL Knowledge Lab)

‘Making Sense’ of Baby: Parenting, Technology, and the Politics of Touch

This paper investigates the politics and ideologies of touch technologies in the emerging field of parent-baby infant communication. While tactile engagement between (predominantly) mother and child is constructed in the western parenting literature as harbouring psychological benefits for both, it is also subject of considerable ideological debate, with a significant history (O’Malley Halley, 2009). Within this context, technological advances promise to enable new, or to reshape traditional, forms of tactile interaction between parent-baby/infant. ‘FeTouch’ (Prattichizzo et al. 2004) allows expectant parents to touch 3D models of their unborn child, smart maternity clothing visualises fetal movement (peon et al. 2015), and ‘Bumper’ (Guz, 2017) communicates baby’s heart rate and movements via the bump and, later, via the baby’s body suit to parents’ smart phones. These technologies are part of a wider ‘quantifying babies’ bio-sensing trend (e.g. Bonafide et al. 2017, Noh et al. 2014) of measuring and analysing babies’ health and behavioural patterns in relation to environmental factors.

Drawing on an in-depth literature review, multimodal semiotic analysis of technological devices, and sensory interviews (Pink 2009) with designers and parent users, this paper explores what types and functions of touch are imagined and designed for in parent-baby/infant interaction, with analytical attention to the social and political discourses and stakes for communication. More specifically, we will address the following questions: how does the use of these technologies coconstitute and reimagine babies’ and parental bodies, their boundaries and (biological and/or physical, cultural and social) connections? How does this technological engagement with ‘bodies’ (e.g. ‘fetal bodies’) intersect with the ethics and politics of ‘start of life’? How are parent-baby/infant relationships disciplined through these technologies? How does technological design maintain, interpret, disrupt or generate new touch and sensory-affective practices and routines within parenthood?

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**RC02-65.2**

LEDoux, CLÉMENCE* (Université de Nantes)

The Mobilisations of Private Organizations Providing Domestic Work and Home Based Care, the Case of France.

In several European countries, the number of for-profit providers for domestic and home based care has increased in the last thirty years, highlighting the shift from family-based system of care and domestic work to a market-based economy of welfare services.

The structure of these welfare markets can be very different between countries and the type of public regulation involved play a key part in their development and shaping. But little is known on the exact role of different actors involved in the construction of the diverse public regulations. Based on a qualitative survey, this paper will analyse how employers’ organisations can contribute to this policy making in France, a country where several employers’ organisations of domestic and home based care workers are now well established. Also, France has been a forerunner in the development of ‘new’ instruments of social protection: domestic and homes based care market, with the introduction of a check, generous tax credits and the extension of collective agreements applying to different employers, they may be families, non profit or for-profit organisations.

While the industry sector has been central in the structuration of French employers’ organisations, we will show how organisations representing the employers have emerged in the sector of home based care and domestic work, have perceived market options, defined collective interests related to them and finally, how they have developed repertoires of contention in order to influence the dynamics of this welfare market.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
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RC44-754.2
LEE, CHUN-YI* (University of Nottingham)
WANG, JING (School of Sociology, University of Nottingham)
Who to Decide ‘Good Job’ or ‘Bad Job? a Bargaining Game of Production: Case Study from Pearl River Delta
By definition, precarious work means employment that is uncertain, unpredictable, and risky from the point of view of the worker. Workers therefore are reluctant to take precarious work, because of the workers’ drawbacks. However, empirical fieldwork informed us that skilled workers (here the skilled workers refer to those workers who are familiar with assembling/processing jobs) in China, especially in Pearl River Delta, often choose to do precarious work (outside of the factories) willingly. From our preliminary interviews in Guangzhou and Shenzhen, workers expected that as they have good reasons to take precarious work rather than regular factory jobs.
This preliminary empirical observation challenged our pre-understanding of precarious work. We assumed workers were forced to take precarious work; our empirical data informed us the opposite reflects from workers in the Pearl River Delta. This observation triggered us to ask this paper’s question: ‘Who decides if a job is a ‘good job’ or a ‘bad job’? In order to answer this question, this paper will start from reviewing existing literature in relation to informal work and map out different understandings of precarious work. Conventionally, ‘good job’ refers to permanent employment and high pay, most of workers when they face the choices to choose stability of work or higher pay, they would opt for the stability because the implication of stability includes pension and social security provided by the permanent position. Nevertheless, our empirical findings pointed us an opposite direction. Skilled workers in the Pearl River Delta would choose higher wages than the permanent position, which begs the questions of China’s social welfare system as a whole, and also the imbalanced state-society relationship, that without a trade union or workers’ organisational support, workers chose to have short-term material interests in order to insure their own bargaining power in the production.

RC04-103.5
LEE, FENG-JIHU* (National Chung Cheng University)
Shaping of Teacher Professionalism in Taiwan: A Critical Review of Policies from Evaluating to Supporting Teacher Professional Development
Since 1990, the global political economy has undergone a dramatic change. National education policies and reforms are immersed in empowerment, efficiency, the market, competition, accountability, performance management, parental choices, and knowledge-based economy. Teaching profession has been influenced by this progression. Teachers’ professional development and quality assurance is seen as the core impact for the achievement of schooling and has become the central focus of educational reform and the making of educational policies. Therefore, evaluating the professional development of teachers is an inevitable global trend. This paper aims to examine the development of school teachers’ professional evaluation/support systems in Taiwan, by means of documentary analysis, historical research, and theoretical analysis. First of all, the paper analyzes the different perspectives of teacher professionalism. Secondly, this paper critically examines the policies changed from evaluation of teachers’ professional development to support their professional growth in Taiwan. Finally, according to the discussion of teacher professionalism and the new system of teacher professional support, this paper analyzes this professionalism’s strength and shortness, with a view to improve the practices of teachers’ support system in Taiwan.

RC15-282.5
LEE, HEEYOUNG* (Sociology, Chung-Ang Univ.)
LEE, NA-YOUNG (Sociology, Chung-Ang Univ.)
Contested Medical Practices and Women’s Body: Situating Precocious Puberty in South Korea
This paper aims to analyze the processes and conditions of medicalization of precocious puberty, one of the so called ‘Western disease’ from the perspective of transnational feminists. At this time, transnational feminist perspective is a criticism of the processes of re-colonization of the women’s body as sexualized, racialized, and classified in the process of the (neo)imperialist globalization. (Mohanty,2003). Medical knowledge requires stricter reliability and validity than other knowledge. Yet, medical practices as a process are performed differently according to the social arrangements such as race, culture, institutions, etc. based on the localized medicalization. Precocious puberty became a public health issue when the Korean government implemented intensive birth control policies between 1960s and 1980s. Since then, woman’s precociousness has become a subject that the state should manage to control the fertility rate in the context of economization of woman’s life. However, since 2000, precociousness has been laid into a new paradigm of (over)medicalization. Precociousness, which had previously been the subject of education and discipline for a population agenda of a certain age, has now become a personal disease that must be prevented from discovering. Furthermore, the fear of precocious puberty has increased dramatically. From 2006 to 2015, the number of consultation per school increased by 11.8 times, 75,945. Unlike the Western, yet, South Korea has distinguished conditions such as the coexistence of oriental medicine and western medicine is single race the absence of independent studies or standards for Korean. Therefore, the medicalization in Korea is a contradictory mechanism of the fear of westernization of the body and ‘embodying the Western child’s body in the Korean child’s body’. We will especially focus on the process within distinct conditions, which leads to parent’s self-diagnosis, hospital selection, diagnosis, treatments and the underlying logic to make a reproductive body.

RC13-254.1
LEE, KANGJAE (JERRY)* (North Carolina State University)
FLOYD, MYRON (North Carolina State University)
SCOTT, DAVID (Texas A&M University)
Social Inequality and Symbolic Violence in the History of Public Parks in the U.S.
Using the concept of symbolic violence, this paper attempts to illustrate the oppression of the black person, associated larger economic and political structures that impose certain social practices as more legitimate, sophisticated, and superior than others. Bourdieu (1991) distinguishes three modes of social exclusion based on the industrial structure of public parks in the United States:9. First, parks in the U.S. were founded upon White middle- and upper-class society, and used to segregate white people from black people. Second, despite social and health benefits of public parks, African Americans were not allowed to visit them freely until the Civil Rights era. The institutionalization of slavery and Jim Crow laws forced Blacks to use segregated parks called ‘Negro Area’ that were inferior in quality and extremely rare. Third, African Americans were not interested in visiting parks because the centuries of racial discrimination have prevented them from developing a cultural disposition that appreciates parks. Finally, diversity and inclusion programs of many park and recreation agencies are symbolic rather than substantive. The presence of a subworld in a broader rock climbing community. Online contents also reveal the discourses, activity, practices, technology and organizations involved in this subworld. Strauss, (1978). Further, while climbers have a long-coming tradition of including their own training devices and spaces, a preliminary look into those online contents also suggests the hints of commercialization (e.g., instruction building a home climbing wall are provided on the website of manufacturers, outdoor gear retailers, media and individuals). In landscape sports, including rock climbing, commercialization is seen as a changing force to modify the practices, identity and even the culture of a sport. As a result, the general research direction of this preliminary study is to explore the social world of home climbing wall through online contents, its position in broader rock climbing world, and also the imbalanced state-society relationship, that without a trade union or workers’ organisational support, workers chose to have short-term material interests in order to insure their own bargaining power in the production.
This paper explores sexting by young people discussing motivations, regulation, and outcomes between social and legal. It draws on an Australian based study of over 1000 young people and theorises this in the context of Marcel Mauss’ work on the gift and the historically problematic nature of childhood sexuality. It also outlines the relationship of sexting to various frameworks of risk arguing that many studies of sexting are informed by a public health models of risk that often marginalise the voices of young people involved while emphasising the negative risk outcomes of the practice. The paper concludes by discussing the problematic gendered nature of much sexting while emphasizing that many participants themselves highlight positive experiences.

RC48-JS-25.4

LEE, NA-YOUNG* (Sociology. Chung-Ang Univ.)

"Just Because I Am a Woman?" Gangnam Femicide, Misogyny, and a New Wave of Feminism in South Korea

“I did it because women have always ignored me.” This quote by a man who brutally murdered a woman in her twenties in the middle of Seoul’s busy Gangnam neighborhood has triggered a furious response by Korean young women. Against the official announcement by the Police indicating the incident as a random murder, Korean young women calling it “femicide based on misogyny” started a SNS hashtag movement #survived. Boosted by the strong blast of wind, countless numbers of mourners came to leave post-it messages in order to express their sorrow over her death and had collective memorial gatherings in front of the exit 10 Gangnam Station. Behind the wave of commemoration, there was a public concern about intense hostility between women and men, so-called “gender war.” The purpose of this paper is to analyze the misogynous killing and women’s collective reaction in South Korea. As examining the meanings of misogyny, gender based violence, and femicide from feminist perspectives, this paper explores issues surrounding the ‘the exit 10 Gangnam Station’ and socio-political meanings of the seemingly unexpected emergence of women’s visible resistance and mourning fervor. Reading the incident as a symbolic signifier, I argue that the ‘the exit 10 Gangnam Station’ should be understood as a new wave of Korean feminism having similarities and differences with the Second Wave in the U.S., because of women's efforts not only to challenge androcentric laws and institutions, but also to construct both cultural perceptions of gender violence in specific and social practices of gender inequality in general. This current feminism as a feminist social justice project, is now to reconstruct the Korean society toward more egalitarian, democratic, and sustainable one.

RC19-366.2

LEE, PO-HAN* (University of Sussex)

Between Representation and Overexposure: Queer Ambivalence Towards Global Healthification

In an era that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is considered as a human right, fundamental to the fashioned path of global health governance, this paper explores how the institutional and epistemological apparatuses regarding global health have portrayed sexual and gender minorities and ignored/silenced their health disparities ‘scientifically’ in international fora. This paper analyzes the representation of the WHO Secretariat’s 2004 report ‘health-related issues of LGBT persons, which cited an emergent body of literature outside he 10 Gangnam Station’. Behind the wave of commemoration, there was a public concern about intense hostility between women and men, so-called “gender war.” The purpose of this paper is to analyze the misogynous killing and women’s collective reaction in South Korea. As examining the meanings of misogyny, gender based violence, and femicide from feminist perspectives, this paper explores issues surrounding the ‘the exit 10 Gangnam Station’ and socio-political meanings of the seemingly unexpected emergence of women’s visible resistance and mourning fervor. Reading the incident as a symbolic signifier, I argue that the ‘the exit 10 Gangnam Station’ should be understood as a new wave of Korean feminism having similarities and differences with the Second Wave in the U.S., because of women's efforts not only to challenge androcentric laws and institutions, but also to construct both cultural perceptions of gender violence in specific and social practices of gender inequality in general. This current feminism as a feminist social justice project, is now to reconstruct the Korean society toward more egalitarian, democratic, and sustainable one.

RC31-JS-65.3

LEE, SOHOON* (University of Toronto)

Suspicious motherhood: marriage migration, borders, and precarity

In the event of a divorce, marriage migrants in South Korea are able to extend their stay on the same visa if they have South Korean children who are minors. The visa, however, is temporary and local immigration authorities grant visa extensions based on evidence of maintaining a connection between the migrant and the citizen-child. As such, migrant-mothers present compelling stories regarding the boundaries of citizenship, gendered geographies, and stratified forms of motherhood in their struggle to maintain their legal status and exercise their right to parenthood after divorce. This paper examines the patterns of mobilities and immobilities of migrant-mothers, which is decided by the immigration regime on the basis of the migrant mothers’ ability to prove their stay on the same visa if they have South Korean children who are minors. By paying attention to the ‘legal grey area’ produced at the intersection of family and immigration mechanisms during, and in preparation for, the scrutiny by immigration authorities, the paper analyses how the immigration institutions affect the family justice system. While the family court and immigration offices are two separate bodies of the state with dissimilar mandates and mechanisms, the immigration authorities have adopted the language and instrument of the family court to use them to enforce immigration measures. The stories in this paper map the margins of discretionary power that the immigration authorities utilize to manage migrants’ motherhood practices and their effect on the everyday lives of marriage migrants.

RC19-352.2

LEE, SUNG-HEE* (University of Derby)

ECCE Discourses in England, Germany, Japan and Korea: Framing the Departure from the Male-Breadwinner Ideology

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Childcare and early education (ECCE) policies, along with other ‘work–family’ measures, have been widely seen to signify a departure from assumptions based on male-breadwinner model families that hold key roles in childhood social policy since welfare states’ origins. Against this background of shifting assumptions about what policies for families and children are supposed to achieve, policymakers in many countries have framed ECCE expansion as ‘social investment’. Yet there is large variation in the way that ECCE policies have been expanded and differ-ent countries have intended to develop and expand ECCE systems beyond public and private provision, the adequacy of state subsidies of costs and the educational quality of ECCE institutions. This paper examines this expansion in four countries

RC32-587.5

LEE, ROBYN* (University of Alberta)

The Ethics and Politics of Breastfeeding: Power, Pleasure, Poetics

Robyn Lee, University of Alberta, Sociology

The Ethics and Politics of Breastfeeding: Power, Pleasure, Poetics

Date of Publication: July 2017

Publisher: University of Toronto Press

This book interrogates the foundational debates over breastfeeding, going beyond understanding breastfeeding in terms of choice, towards a model of reproductive justice and expanded understandings of kinship and care. The work challenges biopolitical conceptions of breastfeeding dominant under neoliberalism, developing an alternative conception of breastfeeding as an ethical, embodied practice of the self. Responding to the most widely read breastfeeding manual, Le Chele League’s ‘The Womanly Art of Breastfeeding’, it explores breastfeeding as an art, a practice that must be developed through skilful application of effort, rather than a natural or merely physiological process. It explores how induced lactation enables individuals other than cisgendered women to breastfeed and chestfeed, challenging straightforward associations between breastfeeding and ‘womanliness’. Drawing on the work of Michel Foucault, Emmanuel Levinas and Luce Irigaray, this book develops a poststructuralist ethics of politics of breastfeeding in which breastfeeding is understood as an ‘art of living’, involving creative practices of self-transformation.

This book is relevant to RC32 because it explores how breastfeeding is important to how sexual difference is produced and understood and examines ways of transforming the practice of breastfeeding to address ongoing obstacles to combining parenthood and paid employment. The book investigates why debates over breastfeeding continue to provoke controversy, even as breastfeeding is increasingly encouraged by public health campaigns.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
spanning different welfare regimes in Europe and East Asia, and in which the ideological shifts away from assumptions based on male-breadwinner model families have been particularly stark: England, Germany, Japan and South Korea. Given that this was a period of shifting assumptions about families and family policies, we argue that both the content and the success of social investment discourses were impacted by gender. More specifically, in two countries whose reforms were less comprehensive, England and Japan, social investment framing was primarily located in one policy area: child development. On the other hand, in the two countries which saw wider reforms, Germany and South Korea, the concept of social investment was considered more broadly, and explicitly included female employment and demographic aims. In the latter two countries, the social investment discourse helped achieve a consensus on raising social expenditure as part of the national agenda, whereas in England and Japan, social investment framing was not able to subsume more pressing policy concerns into a coherent and dominant social investment discourse.

RC02-JS-8.3

LEE, YEWON* (University of California at Los Angeles)

From Precarity to Worker Power: Through the Case of South Korean Tenant Shopkeepers’ Organizing

Can new sources of worker precarity become venues for organizing and introduce novel ways to leverage worker power? I examine the case of South Korea’s tenant shopkeepers who have recently established a national profile for their organizing efforts against the displacement of their shops. When scarce urban space itself becomes a speculative commodity in high demand, it is not only the poor who suffer. I analyze how the failure of the relationship between landowners and tenant-shopkeepers as a contract between equal parties, upheld by the property rights discourse, has become a source of dispossession, exploitation, and enduring inequality. However, the intensifying space-based urban precarity has also emboldened tenant shopkeepers to develop a collective identity as precarious workers. In South Korea, as in other late-industrialized countries, the self-employed sector remains a high proportion of the working population—one out of four workers are self-employed—and especially commercial tenancy occupies a symbolic place as a fallback source of employment. The protected wage jobs moves out of reach due to a low level of education and skill—or when access to the such jobs is constrained by one’s age, many turn to commercial tenancy to make a living. This trend has boosted tenant shopkeepers’ symbolic power as workers. I examine how this symbolic position of commercial tenancy has heightened awareness of urban space precarity and facilitated alternative alliances and visions for redistributing rights to the city. This case study contributes to the literature that rethinks the category of precarious work by demonstrating how the shopkeepers’ seemingly privileged position as autonomous and flexible workers turns into the basis of precarity and how their dispersed workplaces, which physically isolate these workers from each other, turn into a broad network of structures that increase the visibility of the tenant shopkeepers’ resistance.

RC21-383.1

LEE, YEWON* (University of California at Los Angeles)

Up-Scaling Resistance for Right to the City: Through the Case of South Korea’s Tenant Shopkeepers’ Organizing

Can an anti-gentrification movement avoid the local trap and grow beyond the scale of a particular place-based alliance? I analyze how the context of South Korea enabled an anti-displacement organization to form a trans-local identity and organizational presence based on the precarious urban citizenship of the propertyless. I conduct ethnographic research on a particular anti-gentrification movement that has gained increasing national visibility by tapping into a new base of urban constituents: tenant shop-owners who are facing eviction from their shops. By focusing on urban spaces not only as places of living but also as places of making a livelihood, I cast the limelight on how hyper-urbanization creates a condition that brings together a wider set of socio-economic classes as places of making a livelihood, I cast the limelight on how hyper-urbanization creates a condition that brings together a wider set of socio-economic classes. In the context of South Korea, where tenant shopkeepers are considered privileged due to their autonomous, self-employed status, I develop a collective identity as precarious workers. In South Korea, as in other late-industrialized countries, the self-employed sector remains a high proportion of the working population—one out of four workers are self-employed—and especially commercial tenancy occupies a symbolic place as a fallback source of employment. The protected wage jobs moves out of reach due to a low level of education and skill—or when access to the such jobs is constrained by one’s age, many turn to commercial tenancy to make a living. This trend has boosted tenant shopkeepers’ symbolic power as workers. I examine how this symbolic position of commercial tenancy has heightened awareness of urban space precarity and facilitated alternative alliances and visions for redistributing rights to the city. This case study contributes to the literature that rethinks the category of precarious work by demonstrating how the shopkeepers’ seemingly privileged position as autonomous and flexible workers turns into the basis of precarity and how their dispersed workplaces, which physically isolate these workers from each other, turn into a broad network of structures that increase the visibility of the tenant shopkeepers’ resistance.

RC21-401.2

LEFFERS, DONALD* (Independent)

WEKERLE, GERDA (York University)

Developers and the Development Industry As Active Institutional Agents in Urban Policy and Planning in the Toronto Region

This paper investigates strategies real estate developers and the development industry use to influence urban and regional land use policy and planning. While researchers have focused on planning have been growing (e.g., Giaccotto, 2000; Leffers, 2017; Ruming, 2009), developers and the development industry have remained undertheorized in studies of urban and regional spatial restructuring. This paper puts developers in the spotlight by investigating both routine and more ad hoc mechanisms through which developers shape planning policy and land use decisions. The empirical evidence derives from case study research on the development industry in the Toronto region, Canada, including land conflicts associated with major regional planning reforms between 2001 and 2005. The argument is that land use planning is not simply an objective system of regulations enacted by politicians and planning staff; it is a set of deeply political institutions influenced by the ideas and actions of diverse actors, including developers and development industry associations. Theoretically, we draw on interpretive institutionalism to examine actors and ideas that influence planning and policy outcomes. Institutionalist approaches focus on the role of key ideas and strategies in influencing the trajectories of political institutions, and the confrontation of political and strategic maneuvering in the face of existing institutions and structures (Lowndes & Roberts, 2013; Olsson, 2015). This paper highlights absences in urban theory on the role of real estate developers as active institutional agents in the governance of land use.

RC53-884.1

LEFRANCOIS, BRENDA* (Memorial University, Newfoundland)

MILLS, CHINA* (University of Sheffield)

Child As Metaphor: Colonialism, Psy-Governance, and Epistemicide

This paper explores the often-used framing of colonized people, and mad and intellectually disabled people, as being like children, and deconstructs the mutually reinforcing metaphors of the child, cognitive impairment, madness, and the ‘primitive’/savage. To be child-like is a metaphor that is used to denigrate, to classify as irrational and incompetent, to dismiss as not being knowledge-holders, to justify action on others’ behalf – in their ‘best interests’, to deem as un-developed or wrongly-developed, and, hence, to subjugate. For Ashis Nandy, (2007) the Western worldview of childhood as an imperfect transitional state on the way to adulthood is embedded in ideologies of colonialism and modernity, meaning ‘the use of the metaphor of childhood [is] a major justification of all exploitation’ (p. 59). The ways in which this metaphor contributes to the shaping of the identities and discursive realities of racialized and colonized others, what Erica Burman (2008) calls the ‘ infantilization’ of the global South, as well as those deemed mad, will be detailed. Furthermore, the paper will explore the material and discursive impact of this metaphor on children’s lives, and particularly children who are racialized, colonized, and/or deemed mad. We argue that complex adult-child relations, sane-mad relations and Western-majority world relations within global psychiatry, situated firmly within pejorative notions of what it means to be child-like, and reproduce multi-systemic forms of oppression that silence children and all those deemed child-like.

RC17-326.1

LEGANTKE, KATHARINA* (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)

Social Movements and Corporate Personhood in the US

Not only have corporations learned to deal with world cultural expectations, in particular those of the US (see for example cultural expectations (Bromley/Sharkey forthcoming)), I assume, that the development of the actorness of corporations is reflected in the realm of law in the legal construction of the corporate person. Therefore, I am analyzing the conflicts about the accumulation of fundamental rights of the corporate person in the US. It is the discursive arena of the law which is constitutive to a specific form of the corporate person and there is a line of Supreme Court Cases which form the center of a critical discourse around the personhood of corporations. I will present first findings from the analysis of judgments, decisions, opinions and other documents relating to those cases, above all the infamous cases Citizens United and Hobby Lobby. I will conduct a content analysis – hopefully enhanced by automated text analysis - and I am mainly interested in the conceptions of corporations which are employed in the documents. But law is not made in a vacuum: It seems to me, that social movements are instrumental to this development in the US and internationally in recent years. First, there is a movement in the US which wants to abolish corporate personhood in general, which is directly opposing the attribution of fundamental rights to corporations. Second, the conservative movement in the US seems at least to condone this development in their fight for religious liberty and other
rights. And third, by demanding of firms to act as moral actors, the CSR and the human rights movement may involuntarily fuel this development by contributing to the consolidation of the actorhood of corporations which might be the base for the attribution of fundamental rights to corporations.

**RC16-305.6**

LEGGETT, WILL* (University of Birmingham)

*From Reflexive to Fractured Modernity: Macro Social Theory in the Crisis Era*

Since the 1990s macro social theory has been dominated by theories of reflexive modernity. Associated particularly with the works of Beck and Giddens, reflexive modernization offered a reconfigured account of the modern project amidst rapid social transformation. The theory highlighted the centrality of economic and cultural globalisation; de-traditionalising pressures upon various dimensions of what was labelled simple modernity; and increasing individualisation. It was optimistic about the prospects for modernity, with Giddens developing a related, widely adopted Third Way political programme. However, twenty years on from Giddens’ *Third Way* and following the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, attention is now on spiralling inequality and related conflict; a global migration crisis; and the emergence of new populist and authoritarian movements. Some fear we are witnessing threats to progressive modernity and Enlightenment itself. Resisting the temptation to condemn reflexive modernity as a zombie category, this paper offers a recuperative critique under the sign of ‘fractured modernity’. First, rather than linear de-traditionalisation, threats of re-traditionalisation need accounting for, in spheres such as civil rights and gender relations. Second are extensive forms of pathological individualisation, including an alleged narcissism epidemic and global mental health crisis. Third, whereas previously agential and institutional reflexivity was postsed as given, reflexivity itself is in fact contingent and under threat. Thus, behavioural economic and neuroscientific disciplines, and their deployment by corporate actors, challenge the reflexive capacities of individuals. At the same time, widespread institutional failures (finance, politics), coupled with explicit ‘post-truth’ assaults on expertise, problematize reflexive institutional learning. An account of fractured modernity does not abandon the insights of reflexive modernization. But in updating them, it recognises that key features of modernity are not a functional fait accompli. Instead, they are precarious and politically contested, with a continuing role for macro social theory in understanding and shaping them.

**RC16-297.6**

LEGGETT, WILL* (University of Birmingham)

*Weber, Post-Truth Politics and the Complicity of Social Science*

The tumultuous politics of 2016 saw ‘post-truth’ designated as the Oxford Dictionary’s word of the year. Post-truth political practices are typically counterposed to academic and expert narratives. This is broadly consistent with Max Weber’s account of ethical neutrality, and the appropriate relationship between the social sciences and politics. However, using Weber’s broader legacy, this paper suggests that social science is in fact deeply - if unintentionally - implicated in the emergence of the post-truth era, and in ways that extend well beyond the usual suspects of ‘postmodern relativism’. Three features of Weber’s thought are highlighted. The first is his politico-centrism - notably regarding the analysis of the state. This marginalises the role of societal institutions and structures, as well the content of norms and values. It instead presents social life as a boundless field of ‘purely’ political struggle between power-seeking actors, likely to impair their own truths. The second area is Weber’s more structuralist analysis of societal rationalisation. While the rise of modern bureaucracies such as an impartial civil service arguably institutionalise the fact-value distinction, they have also given rise – as Weber intimated with the concept disenchantment – to the technocratic centrism that contemporary populist movements react against. Thirdly, Weber’s own preoccupation with charismatic leadership as an antidote to a disenchanted, rationalised politics is of obvious appeal when explaining the transformation of what was labelled simple modernity; and the emergence of new populist and authoritarian movements.

What, and how lay citizens express their visions of democracy and of what can be their role in public policies. We will analyse the gap between scholars’ and citizens’ representations of a ‘good citizen’. Our results also shows a link between previous voluntary work and willingness to contribute in engage in public matters.

**RC10-207.5**

LEGRIS REVEL, MARTINE* (CERAPS CNRS Lille University)

*Engaged Citizens: Par As a Bridge between Science and Society*

Our society is nowadays facing major crises (climate change, biodiversity loss, economic crises, epidemic...) which can only be solved through inclusion of a diversity of citizens, and on the same time being open, transparent, anticipative and flexible enough for adaptive change (RRI process requirements). Engaging alongside researchers to reflect together on social questions and imagine solutions is crucial to become part of the decision-making process and this way take action. In this respect, a new ethic of relations between science and society is emerging and the expression “Participatory science”, as well as the several attributes that can be related to it, takes on its full meaning: it is no longer about only extracting observations or knowledge from the citizen, but about co-construcing/building together research and innovation projects that are appropriate and include the citizen in each step, leading to a better understanding of phenomena and to the joint production of solutions, which is crucial to a greater social acceptance and commitment.

Nevertheless, still many stumbling blocks remain, to name some: CSO or public participation is not on the radar of many researchers, public authorities and business. Research is not there main activity of CSOs, organizational shortcoming within CSOs, the limits of funding schemes for participatory research or the limits of trust between relevant actors. Furthermore, despite the upsurge of interests in participatory research, and public engagement, significant scientific, innovative, and socio-ecological outcomes are not sufficiently recognised and identified. This paper will discuss those issues and provide a systemic model.

**RC30-553.3**

LEGUSOV, OLEG* (University of Toronto)

*Using Bourdieu’s Theory of Practice to Investigate the Experience of International Ontario College Graduates Seeking Career Employment and Permanent Residency in Canada*

With an aging population and a looming shortage of skilled labor, the Canadian government has been trying to attract more skilled immigrants to the country. International students represent a potential source of such immigrants. For many international graduates, however, the path to Canadian citizenship involves securing employment in Canada. But, even with educational credentials, many of them have difficulty obtaining jobs that suit their qualifications and can lead to permanent-resident status. This qualitative study uses an interpretivist paradigm to explore the experience of Ontario college graduates from three Russian-speaking former Soviet republics: Russia, Ukraine, and Belorussia as they attempt to transition from school to work and integrate into Canadian society. Pierre Bourdieu’s theory of practice is used as the theoretical framework to analyze participants’ work and integration experience. The study examines the relationship between structure and agency, as well as the interplay of three elements of Bourdieu’s theory: field, capital, and habitus. According to Bourdieu’s theory, a market can be a field. Field participants try to enter and establish themselves in. To do so, they need to use their cultural and social capital as well as to enhance it. They enter a complex game, which they may be ill-equipped to navigate effectively because they are new to Canada. Thus the main focus of this research is to determine the degree to which international college graduates succeed in using their capital to learn the rules of the game.

**RC55-901.3**

LEHMUS-SUN, ANNIKA* (University of Helsinki)

*Effect of Objective Well-Being Factors and Satisfactions in Different Domains on Subjective Well-Being*

The great amount of academic and political interest towards subjective well-being has caused also a demand for understanding it, hence I have conducted a longitudinal data analysis about factors that predict one’s subjective well-being. The analysis is focusing also on the correlations of different types of both subjective and objective well-being indicators.

The indicators for subjective well-being in my study are happiness and life satisfaction. Further, the indicators for objective well-being are operationalized from two theories. The one is Richard Layard’s (2005) construction of happiness: “Seven Causes for Happiness”, and the other one is the capability approach by Amartya Sen. The Seven Causes for Happiness are family relations, financial situation, work, community and friends, health, personal freedom and personal values; and the capabilities are mostly about satisfaction in different domains in life (satisfaction with partner, job, household income, social life, neighborhood,
and leisure time), and also financial manageability, health limitations, ability to vote, voluntary group and political group membership. The capabilities help pay- ing attention to the relationship between the outcomes and the opportu- nities on one’s subjective well-being.

The data is drawn from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), which is a nationally representative longitudinal survey of nearly 10 000 individuals over 16 years of age in the United King- dom. The analysis based on 12 waves of the BHPS, which enables to explore whether the objective well-being factors, that might have changed in the life of an individual, have an impact in one’s subjective well-being and moreover, the difference between happiness and life satisfaction. Analyses were performed using a linear mixed-effects model to analyse the cor- relation between objective well-being indicators and life satisfaction and happy- ness at different points in time.

**RC46-775.1**
LEITÉRER, MELODYE* (College of Southern Nevada)

Service Learning: Planting the Seeds of Personal Investment in Social Change

There are many ways to address social injustice. This presentation addresses one way which is to create learning environments in which students recognize that as social actors they can influence social life. Service learning, a common pedagogical tool used to link students to their communities, creates such an environment. In addition, the service learning experience fulfills several pedagogical goals: 1) it gives students the opportunity to do sociology; 2) it meets a genuine community need; and, 3) it allows for a structured reflection on the service learning experience. Reflection is more than thinking about the service learning experience; it is about linking the experience to the insights of sociological theory and method. Reflection aids students in recognizing their civic responsibilities to those whom they provide services. Most importantly it places students in a position to recog- nize, and in a small way, address social injustice through a meaningful experience. At this level of experience, the seeds of personal investment in social change are planted.

**RC14-273.5**
LEITE, CLÉA* (Departamento de Sociologia - PPGSOL/UnB)

The Representation of the “Brazilian Woman” (1966-1985)

The Brazilian Tourism Company (Embratur) was created in 1966, during the military regime. In this context, the Brazilian government, through Embratur, encouraged the development of a tourism infrastructure by systematizing Brazil’s participation in international events, organizing international events in the country and promoting Brazil as a tourist destination abroad and aimed to build a “Brazilian tourism industry”. This institutional-policy was structured from a reductionist perspective of tourism as social phenomenon. Thus, this investigation of Embratur sold the “Brazilian woman” as a “product of tourism”. Our objective was to analyze the representation of the “Brazilian woman” contained in Brazil’s marketing materials as a touristic destination for foreigners, which were produced and promoted by Embratur between 1966 and 1985. Through a descriptive-interpretative approach, we have analyzed Embratur’s official documents, its related legislation and marketing materials.

Brazil’s marketing materials for foreigners promoted mostly natural landscapes, historical-artistic heritage, religious festivals and rituals. However, the highlights stood in the “Carnaval” and the “Brazilian woman”. White women were socially represented in beauty contests and fashion events. Non-white women were stood in the “Carnaval” and the “Brazilian woman”. White women were socially apprehended, and in a small way, address social injustice through a meaningful experience. At this level of experience, the seeds of personal investment in social change are planted.

**RC14-269.4**
LEMAN-LANGLOIS, STEPHANE* (Laval University)

Machine-Led Policing: Big Data and the Age of Robotic Social Control

Evolving out of the now dominant model of intelligence-led policing, the premises of ‘predict and other iterations of the probabilistic police resource allocation trend remains highly conventional: that police can control crime and, conversely, that crime results from insufficient policing. This paper will show that not only machine-led policing is inevitably disconnected from the intersubjective reality of the neighbourhoods it purports to protect, but as a system it can only grow towards increasing alienation.
The challenge that we will face is to find a methodology that respects as well a comparative perspective and the constraints of the homology perspective. In this context, a canonical analysis of ordinal variables in the frame proposed by the Gifi group appears very appropriate. This baseline methodology will be compared with other possibilities. In particular, the analysis of the measurement level in the context of the ISSP module is a way to think about the question of comparability in international surveys more generally by looking at the question of scaling and equivalence of response categories in international or intercultural surveys.

References:

RC22-418.1
LEMELIN, ISABELLE* (Université de Montréal)
To Show or Not to Show, That Is a Concern!

Dans Daech, le cinéma et la mort (2016), Jean-Louis Comolli nous amène à questionner les images d'exécution produites par l'autoproclamé État islamique (EI), ainsi que notre rapport à celles-ci et l'impact qu'elles peuvent avoir sur la terreur. À l'instar de cet auteur, il m'importe de réfléchir à ce qui est montré mais surtout à ce qui demeure caché, puisque le « monstre imaginé » sera toujours plus effrayant que le monstre dessiné, peint ou filmé » (p.51). Ceci dit, est-ce que les bonzes d'images de communiqués de l'EI puisant dans l'imagerie hollywoodienne en devinent les pervers rouages? Est-ce que leurs mises en scène visent à les mimer ou à les miner? Est-ce que ces dernières ne suggèrent pas plutôt que le danger est ailleurs, dans ce que l'EI « s'évertue » à ne montrer/et/ou dans l'angle-mort de des spectateurs? Si les vidéos de propagande « supposément naïve, car trop directe » (p.17) peuvent nous convaincre de la puissance de ceux qui s'y laissent entr'apercevoir et de l'impuissance de ceux qui les voient, ne peuvent-elles pas aussi être des opportunités de se rappeler de la pauvreté désormais trop souvent obscurcie autant dans le choix de montrer et de ne pas montrer que dans celui de regarder et de ne pas regarder? Pourquoi cette guerre globale des images s'inflitrent plus massivement et intimement dans nos vies que les attentats terroristes et leurs contre-attaques demeurant dans le local ne pourrait-elle pas s'avérer une opportunité de savoir si nous sommes encore plus naïfs que ceux faisant « sauter » leur propre interdit de la représentation et, en quelque sorte, perdants parce que ni Hamlet ni Cain, nous refusons de paraphraser nos questions existentielles : faut-il montrer/ regarder ou ne pas montrer/regarder et qui est le gardien de mon frère ?

RC48-803.1
LENCO, PETER* (Aion Research Insight)
History As Process: How Youth Can Make New Tools

Young people today face a more uncertain and difficult future than any generation in a century. The challenges include under-/unemployment, crippling debt, poor social mobility, increasing education demands, and a lack of capital, all in the context of climate change, conflict and a distracting digital world. Young people urgently need insight into today's world as well as the intellectual tools to flourish or even survive in it. This paper looks at the world and young people's place in it through a critique of globally pervasive frames of reference and of poverty and reproduces intersectional inequalities, including long-term negative health outcomes related to stressors stemming from care duties and lack of resources. Findings reveal gendered processes in examples including: 1. men in male-headed households often find themselves relieved of care work which is then handed over to women outside of the household. 2. the burden of the care work of grandchildren falling on grandmothers. 3. women volunteering at community organizations to help secure supplies such as diapers, pads, and over-the-counter medications for the household. 4. less time to earn money in formal or informal economies. Informal care activities and gendered strategies include self-provisioning and cultivating support from communities and, when available, kin. These strategies put a strain on economic, social, and emotional resources of households and communities; thus depleting their ability to mitigate the effects of poverty.

RC23-430.1
LENGER, ALEXANDER* (University of Siegen)
The New Spirit of Academic Capitalism: A Sociological View on the Unintended Consequences of Ratings, Rankings and Scientometric Indicators

The presentation will outline the major findings on the consequences the new public management and academic capitalism has on knowledge production in capitalist societies. Starting with the observation that society faces a “new spirit of capitalism” (Boltanski/Chiapello) the specific consequences of the emergence of “academic capitalism” (Slaughter/Rhoades) and the implementation of a “new public management” (Horton) in German universities are analyzed. To catch the process of economization and marketization thirty biographical interviews with German professors from various subjects have been conducted to reveal the underlying processes of academic lifestyles and knowledge production. In particular, the intended and unintended consequences of ratings, rankings, and scientometric indicators on the academic profession will be analyzed.

RC35-636.9
LENCO, PETER* (Aion Research Insight)
Mapping the Limits of Relational Sociology, an Ontological Approach.

Although relational sociology as a distinct approach is becoming more of a household name in academia, it remains indistinct because its theoretical net is cast rather broadly. This is nowhere more so than at the very heart of its theory when we think of precisely what a relation is in the first place. The spectrum runs between relations basically as any sort of connection between units on the one side, to the units themselves being the product of ephemeral relations on the other; and there may be other axes besides. This paper argues that this is a stumbling block for relational sociology, for at present we have ontologically incompatible approaches under the same rubric. Thus it seems urgent that we sort out these divides. The paper proposes to do just that by using process philosophy (Whitehead and Deleuze) to compare the more humanist approach of Archer and Donati with the so-called transactional approach of Emirbayer. It argues that the transactional approach is more ontologically robust, but that at the same time it need not totally reject the notion of actors and can even accommodate (with caveats) a humanist agenda. Furthermore, we need not break up the relational sociology fold, so long as we are clear as to what precisely is on offer among its various voices. The paper argues that this should be done on ontological grounds.

RC41-710.4
LENGERER, ANDREA* (GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)
SCHROEDTER, JULIA (University of Zurich)
Patterns of Same-Sex Partner Choice in Germany

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Whereas acceptance of same-sex partnerships has been increasing in Western societies, research on same-sex partner choice is still scarce. Due to the small number of same-sex couples, large datasets are needed to identify patterns. Our empirical study is based on German Microcensus data – an annually official household survey representing 1% of the population in Germany – from 1996 to 2013. This dataset allows us on the one hand and for the first time - to track trends of same-sex partnerships for a period of almost twenty years and on the other hand to analyze their patterns of partner choice. Our empirical analysis focuses on assortative mating behavior. We compare same-sex couples with respect to age and educational homogamy. Moreover, the large dataset allows us to differentiate between female and male same-sex partnerships as well as to account for changes in assortative mating over time.

We assume that same-sex partnerships are less homogenous than different-sex partnerships. One reason is that social norms about partner choice do not or only to a lesser extent apply to same-sex couples. More importantly, the pool of potential partners is much smaller for homosexuals than for heterosexuals, so that existing preferences (for homogamy) will be harder to realize. However, over time, we expect an increase in age and educational homogamy of same-sex couples - mainly as a result of increasing opportunities.

**RC35-640.4**

LENGERSDORF, DIANA* (University of Bielefeld)

JECHT, TANJA* (University of Bielefeld)

**Hegemony – Stabilizing Supremacy**

In the theory of power by Max Weber "hegemony" is introduced as a form of power through constellations of interest – if only to distinguish his own concept from it. Almost at the same time Antonio Gramsci put the concept of "hegemony" in the centre of his research marking it to be the central form of power in early Fordist societies. He was especially interested in how supremacy could be maintained through the continuous production of approval and consent – not being imposed through violence and force. Since this early development there is a vital discussion about “hegemony” in diverse disciplines. In sociology the term is particularly connected with the concept of hegemonic masculinity. It is instructive to notice that within these sociological debates the political philosophical tradition of the concept of hegemony is not problematized, although it is a (methodological) challenge for research.

After starting our talk with a brief introduction and problematization of the concept of “hegemony” from a sociological point of view (1.) we will focus on the question of (2.) how hegemony is stabilized in every day practices and (3.) in which concept of "hegemony" from a sociological point of view (1.) we will focus on the processes of unification – in particular of collective identities as national or religious identity - go hand in hand with social struggle. Within these struggles opposed interests, adversarial research data and different views of life and knowledge are related to a “reasonable” compromise, a consensus that is supported by “civil society”.

In my talk I will focus on a struggle that take place in Germany recently: a revival of a religious based antagonism. In a different way to a long period of the antagonistic relation between two Christian denominations - Catholic vs. Protestant - there can be observed the arise of an antagonism between Christian and Islamic religion. What is instructive is that this antagonism is interrelated to national identities ("foreign nationals"; "Arabs", "North Africans" vs. "Germans") and gender. Based on material conducted in an ongoing project funded by the German Research Foundation I will argue that the figure of the Muslim patriarch is a pattern that members of our group discussions uses to stabilise their (masculine) identities via demarcation. Therefore the arise of a "new" religious identity is not threaten the identity of hegemomic social positions but stabilizing it.

My talk will start with a brief theoretical discussion on the interrelation of identity and hegemony. By an introduction of the observed phenomenon of connecting gender, national and religious identities in Germany and finally bringing in data from group discussion to show how this connection is used for stabilizing identities: the "own" identity becomes more distinct.

**RC40-702.3**

LENKA, PAPESH K.* (Pondicherry University)

**Farmer Suicides in Odisha, Eastern India**

Since the last two and half decades there is a growing literature on farmer suicides in India. While one group of scholars holds the view that these suicides are mostly due to rising cost of cultivation and decline of farm income the other group attributes them to the changes in government policies on agriculture and rural development following neoliberal reform measures. Yet another group views these suicides as the combined effects of a set of complex socio-economic reasons. On the other hand, the government appointed committees and commissions attribute these suicides to erratic monsoons and adverse climatic conditions. However, the studies on farmer suicides are mostly confined to the advanced states like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh which reported a wave of suicides immediately following the economic reforms in early 1990s. The backward states like Odisha which experienced suicides in the recent years are yet to receive due attention. Hence, the present paper makes an attempt to analyse the farmer suicides in Odisha, referring to agricultural advanced Bargargh district that has reported highest number of farmer suicides.

The paper is divided into four parts. While the first part reviews the major discourses on agrarian change and farmer suicides, the second section provides a broad macro background on nature of agrarian change in the state with a special focus on the Bargargh district. The third part examines the causes of suicides at the micro level based on information collected from family members of the sampled deceased farmers. The last section draws conclusion.

The paper attributes farmer suicides to the rising trend of exploitative tenancy practices, the absence of a farmer-friendly marketing mechanism and the emerg- ing values of individualism and consumerism in the rural society.

**RC47-788.1**

LENZ, ILSE* (Ruhr University)

**Gender Transformation, Care Work and Organising in Flexibilised Global Capitalism**

The ongoing transformation of gender relations and capitalism implies new chances and new barriers for gender and labour organising. In postfordism, the Fordist breadwinner/housewife model has been replaced by flexibilisation and precarisation of large groups of women and men. Flexibilised global capitalism has propelled the commodification of women’s labour power in various flexible contracts for example as informal home workers and irregular precarious arrangements. New combinations between unpaid, low paid and informal and wage work are emerging calling for intersectional analysis looking at gender, class and migration. One example is the combination of work by family members, irregular migrants and public kindergartens in childcare.

Female and grass roots labour movements have been another force transforming gender relations by struggling for women’s rights to independent and decent work. Women have entered the global labour force on a large scale. In paid care work, they have organised in various forms from engaging in trade unions in the described sector to networking of irregular migrant domestic workers. Nancy Fraser’s critique of elective affinity between feminism and neoliberalism focuses on upper class feminism in the US and neglects these worldwide contentions.

I will argue that the transformation in gender relations generates new tensions as well as new chances for labour movements and organising in care work. In childcare, for example, several labour struggles have developed cross mobilisa-
tions involving mothers/ parents, kindergarten teachers, feminists and local civil society. Thus, they provided new approaches to the issues of care, work and human and social life. Labour organisations also could strengthen the networks with other movements, as parents and feminist networks. Summing up research on these struggles, I will analyse their potentials as well as their limits.

**RC02-JS-52.3**

LENZ, ILSE* (Ruhr University)

**Processual and Reflexive Universalism from a Transnational Social Movement and Gender Perspective**

Presently, approaches of processual and reflexive universalism are emerging in social movements. First I will draw on critiques of eurocentric and androcentric "thin universalism" by gender and social movement perspectives. Then I will analyse the understanding of universalism and difference in two feminist core debates: care work and developmental feminism from the South.

From a social movement and gender perspective, the decline of universalism has been linked to the critiques of eurocentric and androcentric ideologies. Some of them conceived universal subject as (implicitly male) homogenous person like 'the citizen/political subject' in the welfare state or 'the worker/breadwinner' in capitalism without envisioning differences. Women, Black or colonised...
persons were relegated outside and framed as ‘others’. This ‘thin universalism’ was seen as legitimating deep inequalities by setting a hegemonic homogeneous standard and excluding the ‘otherised’ as different.

Therefore, feminism and antiracist movements insisted on social difference by gender and ‘race’ decentering the homogeneous subject. Some currents maximised difference and joined postmodernism with its general distancing from universalism. While insisting on gender and racialised differences, other currents attacked inequalities resulting from these hierarchies and thus in effect referred to inclusion and participation of all persons as universal standard. I will analyse two transnational debates for their explicit and implicit understandings of universalism and differences: 1) the care work movement 2) the Development Awareness of women Network (DAWN) from the south.

From these debates, approaches of reflexive ‘thick universalism’ which include differences based on symmetric relations and inclusion can be developed. They negotiate difference in processes of deliberation around social movement issues, aims and subjectivities. For example the importance of diverse men for changing care work has been negotiated in diverse ways. These approaches of reflexive and processual universalism can provide new concepts for universal social policies.

RC28-526.3
LENZ, SARAH* (Basel University)
SACHWEH, PATRICK* (Goethe University Frankfurt)
The Broken Promise of Meritocracy? German Middle-Class Perceptions of Upward Social Mobility in the Era of Rising Inequality

In our paper, we study German upper- and lower-middle class perceptions of upward social mobility in the current era of rising inequality. Germany is a particularly interesting case because its traditional self-image as a ‘levelled middle-class’ society has recently been challenged by increasing economic inequalities affecting the social fluidity of Germany’s social structure (e.g. polarized income distribution, income inequality, and risen poverty rates). Nevertheless, surveys show that there is still strong support for the idea that the prospects for upward social mobility are primarily based on achievement-related factors.

We try to elucidate this contradiction by using a mixed methods design. Based on representative survey data from the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS, 1976-2014), we ask how perceptions of upward social mobility have developed during the past decades. Our findings show that while people attribute increasing importance to ascribed characteristics, achievement-based factors are rated as consistently more important. To understand this ambivalence, we analyze qualitative data of four focus group discussions with upper- and lower-middle class members, paying particular attention to the transformation of the effects of ascriptive- and achievement-characteristics in everyday practices.

These qualitative findings show that upward mobility in the era of rising inequality is a central topic in all group discussions. In line with the quantitative results, both ascribed and achieved characteristics are seen as important for working one’s way up the social hierarchy. This ambivalence, however, is solved through different moral interpretations which vary across social classes. While upper-middle class members formulate an individualized interpretation of upward mobility, members of the lower-middle class put forward an agonistic interpretation in which upward social mobility is reinterpreted as a “test”. Thereby, achievement and ascription are prominent characteristics. This interpretation shows that while people attribute increasing importance to ascribed characteristics, the while increasing importance of ascribed characteristics does not challenge the idea of meritocracy.

RC28-53.9
LENZ, SARAH* (Basel University)
MANSTETTEN, HANNAH RUTH* (Goethe University Frankfurt)
SACHWEH, PATRICK* (Goethe University Frankfurt)
The Symbolic Order of Social Inequalities: Strategies of Justification in the German Upper Middle Classes

Our paper aims to provide a better understanding of the symbolic order of social inequality in Germany by analyzing how it is perceived and justified among upper-middle-class members. Since the early 1990s, social inequality in Germany is rising. Currently, especially right-wing populists’ interpretations of the subject are gaining popularity. Against this backdrop, we consider it crucial to investigate, how upper-middle-class members formulate an interpretation of social inequality and how they construct their social identity. This paper is based on longitudinal qualitative interviews with nine middle-class participants. We therefore examine, how upper-middle-class members relate to the issue of social inequality by mainly analyzing what they consider as serving the common good. Our findings derive from three group discussions with upper-middle-class members. To identify characteristics of the symbolic order of inequality our analysis is based on the Documentory Method of interpretation which pays attention to the underlying normative orientations of everyday practices.

Our findings show that social inequality is a central topic in the perceptions of upper-middle-class members. Nevertheless, they tend to legitimate these inequalities functionally as inducing productivity. Furthermore, they justify inequalities through a cultural and moral devaluation of lower classes, claiming that differences in chances of social advancement are due to a lack of individual motivation and merit as well as “deficits of socialisation”. Paradoxically, the way inequalities are criticized here leads to a reproduction of these inequalities.

RC04-98.2
LENZ, THOMAS* (University of Luxembourg)
School Curricula between Global Isomorphism and Local Idiosyncrasies: The Example of Luxembourg

Today, educational questions are discussed on an international level, and, indeed, the different national school systems are adjusting to each other on a formal level. This isomorphism has led to a neglect of the cultural idiosyncrasies of the different school systems and to marginalization of the question of how the successful process of institutionalization of the modern school system came about in different nation states. However, dominant theories about the process of globalization in education argue that the global affinities are on a formal level only, and that the inner activities of education are hardly affected by these global developments. Other theories try to explain why encompassing reforms fail as soon as they change the inner logic of the school.

Against that background the desideratum of a sound cultural reconstruction of the institutionalization process of the national school systems becomes evident. The general hypotheses of my paper is that when educational policy successfully transfers formal structures of one system to another, it will first be in tension with the idiosyncratic convictions of the local culture and then it will affect primarily the formal structures, with little effects on the inner activities of the organization.

I will try to support these theoretical considerations with a historical reconstruction of the development of the Luxembourg school curriculum. I will argue that while Luxembourg has tried to keep track with the “scientification” and rationalization of the curriculum as promoted by supranational policy agents (like the OECD), this attempt to follow international reform patterns was contradicted by national and local traditions inscribed into the curriculum and classroom practices. Other theories try to explain why encompassing reforms fail as soon as they change the inner logic of the school.

The case of the Luxembourgish curriculum will demonstrate how international curricular discussions shift and change when they are applied on a national level.

RC53-874.2
LEONARD, MADELINE* (Queen’s University Belfast)
The Teenage Gaze: Teens and Tourism in Post-Conflict Belfast

Childhood studies is increasingly seen as a multi/inter-disciplinary subject drawing on and contributing to debates in sociology, anthropology, psychology, geography and other growing disciplines. However, the contribution of childhood studies to tourism studies remains underdeveloped with children marred by their absence rather than their presence (Small 2008: 772) noting ‘a review of the literature highlights that most of the research on age has been undertaken within a positivism paradigm with the emphasis on description rather than social understanding’. Hence, where children are included, it is often in a passive way as members of families going on holidays. While there is some reflection on children’s impact on adults’ decision making over location ((Wang et al, 2004: Nickerson and Jurowski, 2001), for the most part, the adult gaze dominates tourism research involving children and young people. The purpose of this paper is to address this absence by outlining a novel methodological approach concerning a case study of involving teenagers in tourism by enabling them to construct their identity as children through children’s tourism experiences. The study is based on a case study involving teenagers in Belfast planning and organizing a tour of the city. The presentation first outlines the absence of children in tourism studies which is dominated by the adult gaze. This is followed by a review of the pivotal role of tour guides in leading the tourism experience and the subsequent neglect of the audience, particularly children and young people and their potential role as co-creators of tours. The case study involving teenagers in Belfast planning and organizing a tour of the city is then introduced and the value of seeing the city through their eyes is evaluated.
When the German Democratic Republic (GDR) acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) on 3 October 1990, the National People’s Army of the GDR (Nationale Volksarmee, NVA) as well ceased to exist. Full command authority over the GDR armed forces passed to the Federal Minister of Defense of the now unified Germany, and the Bundeswehr, the military organization of the Federal Republic of Germany, was called to dissolve the East German armed forces and to integrate parts of its personnel. The paper analyses this politics of integration and its impact on East German soldiers’ biographies. For this, it draws on the findings of a research project based on biographical interviews with former officers of the East German National People’s Army.

The aim of the paper is twofold: On the one hand, by taking up the concept of degradation ceremonies first introduced by Harold Garfinkel (1956), it will explain the logic by which the Bundeswehr organized (and legitimated) the admission of former “enemies” amongst its ranks. On the other hand, the effects of this politics of integration on the individual level are discussed. They show that organizational degradation ceremonies imply the assignment of new social identities by devaluing the past, which also has to be dealt with biographically and thus affects (and alters) biographical narratives.

RC16-322.3
LESCHZINER, VANINA* (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)

Thinking Relationally between and Beyond Fields

One of the major relational approaches in sociology, theories of fields (including Bourdieu’s and organizational theories, among others) have been mostly concerned with the internal dynamics of fields. This follows from the premise that fields are relatively independent from the larger social space, and shaped by their own internal dynamics (Bourdieu, 1993), a conceptualization that has led to great progress, but also limitations. For one thing, it has given rise to a myopic view, one that has little to say about the boundaries of fields, and even less about the relationship between fields. For another thing, it has led to a limited view of social space, unable to account for variance in the scope of fields. I will use the example of culinary fields, for they make a particularly good case to examine the pitfalls of extant approaches, and propose a more thoroughly relational framework. Research on culinary fields has blossomed in recent years, with studies conceptualizing culinary fields to be as localized as a city, bounded by national borders, and global in scope. Rather than adjudicate upon extant conceptualization of culinary fields, I will suggest that fields of different scope co-exist. If fields are social spaces whose boundaries and internal morphology are constituted by relational processes, it follows that, even within the same area of activity, actors may be embedded in fields of different scope, because these are formed around different stakes (e.g., chefs orient their actions to local peers to survive on the market, but to global peers in the competition for rankings). I will thus propose a conceptualization of cuisine as nested fields. Through this framework, I seek to contribute to theories of fields by complementing their focus on internal dynamics (see Fleggstein and McAdam (2012) for an exception) with attention to the vertical relationship between fields.

RC49-832.4
LESLIE, DACIA* (Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social & Economic Studies, The University of the West Indies, Mona)

Sustainable Development Goal 3 and Tackling the Public Challenge of Suicide in Jamaica

Positive mental health plays a critical role in shaping the human development landscape of any country. Persons who are mentally well are better able to lead productive and dignified lives, recover from shock, realise their full potential and contribute to the economy. Goal 3 of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was developed based on this recognition and the need to ‘promote mental health and well-being for all, at every stage of the life course’ (United Nations Economic and Social Council 2016). However, the inadequate policy attention given to the risk factors and warning signs of suicide in Jamaica might delay realisation of this SDG. Previous research has shown that majority of people who attempt or die by suicide have one or more mental health conditions which in some cases may go untreated and unrecognized (National Health Service 2015). Jamaica has had a similar experience, but there is a paucity of research on the extent to which relevant public policies have contributed to seeking care or addressing needs of persons at-risk of committing suicide. By largely drawing on secondary data and international good practices, the paper argues that Jamaica may not realise SDG 3 Target 3.4 within the specified timeframe if persons with known mental health disorders and psychosocial disabilities continue to suffer exclusion, and mental health services and care remain neglected.

RC27-502.3
LEUNG, KELVIN* (York University)

Critically Examining the Norwegian Sport for Development and Peace Context: Partnerships and Policies

The Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) movement has gained international recognition from governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), sport federations and corporate sponsors. Participation in sport has been promoted as a medium to attain development goals (Kidd, 2008), opportunities for social inclusion by creating new spaces of engagement, or to look for potential flirt partners. We investigate new practices arising from the adoption of locative media, asking whether these apps open up opportunities for social inclusion by creating new spaces of engagement, or rather establishes spaces of retreat leading to social exclusion. This broader question has to be examined differently for specific apps. Whether new opportunities for inclusion or exclusion are emerging depends on the functionalities enrolled in the apps as well as on the cultural frames of usage practices. Although locative media is a recent phenomenon, the number of corresponding apps is already too large to examine the field as a whole. We will present first results of exemplary case studies, designed to investigate typical forms and consequences of the use of locative media. The case studies examine adolescents and young adults in three cities, which are known as cultural breeding grounds for locative media practices: Berlin, New York, and Tokyo.

RC35-635.3
LESSENICH, STEPHAN* (Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, Department of Sociology)

Externalization: The Hidden Side of Capitalism’s Success

The thread which had once held Critical Theory and Political Economy together has been loosened, if not largely undone, in neoc- and post-Marxist theorizing since the 1970s. What has dominated the scene in the last two decades has been the detection of a “new spirit of capitalism” inspiring and fueling the current stage of capitalist development. Questions of the material and physical reproduction of so-called post-Fordist or post-industrial capitalism, however, are being debated only in specialized circles at the margins of Critical Theory. Karl Marx’ 200th birth anniversary seems to be the adequate occasion to go “back to basics” – from the reconstruction of ideological superstructures to the analysis of the material basis of contemporary capitalist dynamics. Critical feminist theorizing on Marx’ analysis of the process of capital accumulation proves to be an excellent starting point for such a “materialist” re-orientation, as this strand of theory aimed at taking Marx seriously when he was postulating not to take the “bourgeois” narrative of equivalent exchange at face value. It is this strand of theorizing that from early on pointed to physical reproduction and reproductive labor as the functional, yet hidden precondition for the accumulation of capital and the social distribution of wealth in capitalist societies. By matching this theoretical position with conceptual developments in International Political Economy and Ecological Economics, we can gain a more substantial – and substantive – understanding of the reproduction of contemporary capitalism: It is the “externalization” of reproductive functions into the form of the invisible and unacknowledged “Other” of capitalism which has shown to be central to modern capitalist development. Most importantly, only by taking into account this “dark side” of the capitalist success story, the reproductive mechanisms of capitalism as a definitely global entity and enterprise can be elucidated.

RC23-439.3
LETTKEMANN, ERIC* (TU Berlin)
SCHULZ-SCHAFFER, INGO (Technical University of Berlin)

Locative Media: Adoption and Use of Mobile Apps in Public Spaces

The focus of our presentation lies on implications of locative media for urban social life. Locative media is an umbrella term for a new form of mobile apps, providing users with digital information about their social and material surroundings. Commonly known examples are Foursquare, Pokémon Go, or Tinder. These apps change the ways that actors sense and interact in public spaces. For instance, the diffusion of locative media strongly affected navigation practices of travellers, moving through unknown or unfamiliar areas. Some apps extend the perception of material spaces by including virtual creatures and objects; others serve as a social radar in everyday life to locate nearby friends or to look for potential flirt partners. We investigate new practices arising from the adoption of locative media, asking whether using these apps opens up opportunities for social inclusion by creating new spaces of engagement, or rather establishes spaces of retreat leading to social exclusion. This broader question has to be examined differently for specific apps. Whether new opportunities for inclusion or exclusion are emerging depends on the functionalities enrolled in the apps as well as on the cultural frames of usage practices. Although locative media is a recent phenomenon, the number of corresponding apps is already too large to examine the field as a whole. We will present first results of exemplary case studies, designed to investigate typical forms and consequences of the use of locative media. The case studies examine adolescents and young adults in three cities, which are known as cultural breeding grounds for locative media practices: Berlin, New York, and Tokyo.
Discriminatory Media Reports Against Mainland Chinese New Immigrants in Hong Kong

Since the transfer of sovereignty in 1997, the connection between Hong Kong and mainland China has become increasingly close. Mainland-Hong Kong marriage is prevalent since the 90s; it accounted for 38.0% of the total marriages registered in Hong Kong in 2013. The "One-way Permit" scheme (OWP), which is implemented alongside individual council needs for disaster preparedness.

Training in the community. The model allows for the accommodation of specific needs whilst concentrating resources to provide regional training for both Jewish and Arab professionals. By coming together, a regional vision can be formed and implemented along side individual council needs for disaster preparedness.

RC04-90.3
LEVATINO, ANTONININA* (INED - Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques)
Transnational Higher Education: Means for Social Mobility or Echo of “Persistent Inequalities”?

Transnational higher education (TNHE) is a key facet of the internationalization of higher education. Its main characteristic is that students can get a foreign degree without having to move to the country “in which the awarding institution is based” (Council of Europe, 2002). TNHE is often presented as a means to achieve a win-win situation beneficial for all the stakeholders involved. It allows students to benefit of a larger range of educational opportunities. For countries where it is implemented, TNHE is considered as a tool to improve their higher
education system and to expand enrollment. For higher education institutions
exporting education, TNHE is a way to reach "new markets", enhance international
reputation and competitiveness. From a geopolitical point of view, TNHE seems to
occupy a special place between "cooperation" and "competition", which is worthy of
attention.

Little is known on the characteristics and motivations of students enrolled in
these kinds of programs and a lot of questions remains unanswered: Is TNHE an
integral part of socially stratified higher education systems? Does TNHE broaden
access to higher education? How does it intersect with the global "axes of power",
i.e. gender, ethnicity, class?

By using original data generated by a survey conducted in eleven German
TNHE in ten countries, this paper explores these kinds of issues. On the one hand,
the results show how TNHE is often perceived by a nascent middle classes to
pursue distinction and status. On the other hand, they also reveal an enabling
potential of sort. Indeed, TNHE allows some people to access higher education.
Furthermore, it also seems to contribute to the acquisition of "mobility capital" and
of the "capacity to aspire" (Appadurai).

**RC21-392.1**

**LEVENSON, ZACHARY** (University of California, Berkeley)

**Race, Class, and Immorality in a Land Occupation: Struggles over Housing Stigmatization in Post-Apartheid Cape Town**

In post-apartheid South African cities, informal housing frequently exists amid
the interstices of formal homes. Nowhere is this truer than in Cape Town, where
shacks in the backyards of formal homes is the prevailing informal housing type, and
where land occupations are often launched in spaces adjacent to existing neighborhoods. Based on an ethnographic study of one such occupation called
Siqalo since its inception in 2012, I demonstrate how its more than 18,000 residents' legal struggle over the right to stay put has fueled their stigmatization by the
municipal government in moral and class terms. In addition to this moralizing stigma
as improper citizens, this government framing has reigned a second major source of stigmatization: middle class residents in formal homes across the
road, who stigmatize squatters in race (as "African," as opposed to "Colored") and
class (as lumpen as opposed to workers) terms. Drawing on accounts of meetings of
the formal housing association ("ratepayers"), including violent conflicts with Siqalo residents and visits from municipal government officials and the Mayor, I
guaranteed that the City's framing and ratepayers' complaints reinforce one another,
creating a generalized discourse of land occupiers as not homeless people in need, but as threats to the healthy functioning of the city. I conclude with an
analysis of how Siqalo residents have contested these discourses, sometimes
successfully, and how this speaks to struggles over the stigmatization of informal
housing more broadly.

**RC56-913.2**

**LEVER, JOHN** (Management)

**LEFAI, DEEMA (University of Huddersfield)**

**HALOUB, RADI (University of Huddersfield)**

**A Homogenising 'We-Discourse' and the Social Positioning of Syrian Refugee Entrepreneurs in Jordan: The Business of Hope and the Politics of Misery**

Just as Palestinian refugees have been radicalized in camps in Lebanon and
Jordan in recent decades, so the arrival of 650,000 Syrians in Jordanian camps
over the last few years has led to concerns about radicalization. In this figurational
categorization, a lot depends on how long refugees stay in the camps, as well as the
opportunities they have to move forward in their lives. Refugees need to have
hope that their situation will one day improve, or they will soon come to express
dissatisfaction with their situation. Drawing on recent work on the experiences of
aspiring Syrian entrepreneurs in Jordan, we explore the refugee 'we-discourse' (Worm et al. 2016) that has emerged as a result of the torturous emotional ordeal of
loosing possessions, family and friends, as well as not knowing what the future
holds. Although the 'we-discourse' of the refugees highlights the problems the
community has to deal with collectively, restrictions on work and self-employment
mean that the community suffers from a distinct lack of social cohesion, with refugees being forced to survive as individuals rather than as a group. Young
men are particularly vulnerable in this context. As their efforts to find work or
earn a living through entrepreneurship in the informal economy are restricted,
their plans to emigrate west also flounder. As anxiety grows and feelings of
discrimination increase, frustration and dissatisfaction flourish, conditions that
have been associated with radicalisation.

**RC22-409.19**

**LEVER, JOHN** (Department of Management, University of Huddersfield Business School)

**The 'Halal Meat Controversy': Animal Welfare Concerns or a Sign of the Times?**

As the UK Muslim population expanded in the decade to 2011 the availability of halal meat in shops, restaurants and public institutions became a reoccurring feature of public debate and political controversy. Muslims as well as Jews are exempt from the legal requirement to stun animals prior to slaughter and it is
thus widely assumed that all halal meat in the UK is produced without stunning
animals, when over 80% comes from pre-stunned animals (FSA 2011). In this paper
I compare the ‘halal meat controversy’ with developments that occurred at the
involvement of the population expanded in the late nineteenth century. Anxieties
about animal welfare, immigration and the increasing presence of minorities are
consistent across both historical periods and I explore the extent to which these
issues are connected to wider processes of socioeconomic change. Drawing on
the work of Elias (2012) and Warde (2013), I argue that when animal slaughter
occasionally comes into view the food practices of outsiders are shown to be more
barbaric than hegemonic preferences, thus legitimizing the established order and
warding off perceived threats to national values and identity.
er the involvement of urban poor women equates to a genuine recognition of their important contribution to the RH discourse, and represents a counter-hegemonic shift in power relations necessitates a more nuanced analysis.

Drawing insight from sociologist Asef Bayat and political scientist James C. Scott, this paper focuses on how unorganized urban poor women interrogate and resist enduring structures of injustice and inequality via their informal, albeit important, involvement in RH advocacy work. It also aims to shed light on their understandings of RH and experiences grappling with prevailing cultural and institutional obstacles to the crafting and implementation of RH initiatives.

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**RC37-657.1**
LEVITT, PEGGY* (Wellesley College)

*Move over, Mona Lisa. Move over, Jane Eyre*

Cultural inequality is part and parcel of global political and economic inequality. Until we even the cultural playing field by making it more diverse, we won’t do better at addressing other pressing socioeconomic challenges. My project explores the social, political, and economic conditions and institutions that allow artists and writers from what have been culturally peripheral regions to gain greater global prominence in the English speaking Global North. Using qualitative methods, including participant observation (at galleries, book fairs, museums, cultural events), document reviews, and interviews with cultural creators and codifiers (i.e. critics, publishers, collectors, patrons, curators) in Lebanon, Argentina, and South Korea, I will examine what factors expand the global literary and artistic canons and how they vary across regions, time, and genre. In what ways are the art and literary worlds rethinking categories such as canons, literary, and national culture that might lead to greater cultural inclusiveness?

**RC31-J5-13.2**
LEVITT, PEGGY* (Wellesley College)

*Transnational Social Protection: Framing the Agenda*

Social welfare has long been considered something which states provide to their citizens. Yet today, 220 million people live in a country in which they do not hold citizenship. Many are forced into permanent impermanence and others chose long-term residence without citizenship. How are people on the move protected and provided for in the contemporary global context? Have institutional sources of social welfare begun to cross borders to meet the needs of individuals who live transnational lives? How do these compare across sectors, such as health, elder care, education, and labor rights? Who are the new winners and losers in these emerging institutional arrangements? This introductory paper proposes a transnational social protection (TSP) research agenda designed to map the kinds of protections which exist for people on the move, determine how these protections travel across borders, and analyze variations in access. I define TSP: introduce the heuristic tool of a “resource environment” to map and analyze variations in TSP over time, through space, and across individuals; and provide empirical examples demonstrating the centrality of TSP for scholars of states, social welfare, development, and migration.

**RC01-37.3**
LEVY, YAGIL* (Open University of Israel)

*Conceptualizing the Legitimacy of Using Force*

The question of what constitutes the legitimacy of using force targeting an externality has become especially relevant since the wars that followed the 9/11 events and the post-Cold War interventions in human crises. However, international relations is the main field in which this issue is discussed while political scientists tend to mix legitimacy with supportive public opinion. This paper is conceptually motivated. It begins by defining the concept of the legitimacy of using force, then analyzes the two components of this legitimacy: the first represents the constant, socially constructed component, and the second is a dynamic component, on which the paper focuses. It is constituted by several mutually related variables which are critical for increasing or decreasing the constant of this legitimacy and can be empirically modeled by using leaders to mobilize support. The variables are grouped into three categories (with mixtures among them): 1) legal and policy variables, 2) cultural and discursive variables and 3) structural variables.

**RC01-33.4**
LEWIN, EYAL* (Ariel University)

*Military Gender Integration: The Unasked Question of Female Patriots/ Eyal Lewin*

Most of the discussions around the participation of women in the military have been framed in terms of tensions between democratic citizenship and military effectiveness. Democratic values of equality and non-discrimination are weighed against those of military necessity and readiness. The tendency to eliminate gender discrimination and equalize status between male and female service members prevails, although occupational restrictions still exist and women are still excluded from combat-related areas and functions. This article seeks to add to the discussion about military gender integration an understanding of the issue in a field that scholars, until now, did not cover: the question of whether women are more patriotic or less patriotic than men. Several steps are taken in this study; (1) Patriotism is briefly defined. (2) The case study of Israeli society is introduced. (3) Quantitative results of a large database from a national survey are presented. (4) The results of a qualitative inquiry are brought. The conclusive analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data shows that women are at least as patriotic as men, if not more so than men, and raises evidence that patriotism leads female warriors, at times, to outstanding military achievements.

**TG04-973.4**
LEWIN-EPSTEIN, NOAH* (Tel-Aviv University)
SOBEL, IRA* (Tel Aviv University)

*Ageing in Risk: The Economic Consequences of the Transition to Retirement*

Ageing in Risk: The Economic Consequences of the Transition to Retirement

Retirement is a “life course risk” that affects the economic well-being of many households. This life course transition is usually associated with economic “risk outcomes” such as decrease in income and increase in medical expenses which, despite an anticipated drop in consumption, lead to growing difficulty in making ends meet. With the growing tendency to transfer risk from the state to individuals and democratization of credit in most OECD countries, financial indebtedness became a legitimate solution for maintaining the standard of living among households of the elderly. Past studies have suggested that household debt has a considerable effect on retirement decisions, limited attention has been given to the economic consequences of retirement in social settings that differ in their management of social risks. The goal of this study, therefore, is to examine the dynamic relationship between retirement and short term debt, over time, in Germany and Israel. These countries were chosen as two cases studies that represent varying degrees of welfare support and privatization of risk in their pension systems. For the empirical analysis we utilize panel data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE).

Initial finding reveal that there are cross-country differences in the extent to which the transition to retirement affects the likelihood of financial indebtedness, and the extent to which the relationship is mediated by household wealth, health status and demographic attributes. In this regard, the current study furthers our understanding of socioeconomic inequality in late-life. More generally it contributes to the understanding of the extent to which cross-national differences in the management of social risks, shape the sensitivity of late life course transitions to economic risk outcomes among elderly households with diverse characteristics.

**RC19-364.2**
LEWIS, HANNAH* (The University of Sheffield)
LONERGAN, GWYNETH (University of Sheffield)
TOMALIN, EMMA (University of Leeds)
WAITE, LOUISE (University of Leeds)

*Rights and Rescue: Morals and Secularization in Faith-Based Anti-Trafficking Practice in the UK*

This paper will explore emerging postsecular partnerships in the global fight against ‘modern slavery’ and human trafficking. Faith-based organisations (FBOs) and actors have an increasingly visible role in responses to human trafficking, in awareness raising among faith congregations, in providing services to trafficked persons, and increasingly, as policy advisors. Human trafficking emerges amid complex intersections of faith, regimes, global inequalities, precarious labour, and the criminalization of certain activities, peoples and mobilities. Abolishing modern slavery has achieved global policy consensus, arguably by relying on simplistic tropes of ‘evil traffickers’ and deserving ‘victims’.

This paper will report on a TSP of the findings of a UK Economic and Social Research Council project that aims to better understand the roles of faith-based organisations in three terrains: anti-trafficking service provision, public representations, and governmental discourse and policy making. The methodology of the project explicitly aims to tie together the three analytical levels of political party, faith-based organisations, and individuals operating in the realm of anti-trafficking in England. The paper will consider these multi-level lenses to unpack the direction of influence between religion and social policy in the realm of modern slavery. Against a background of the UK’s changing religious landscape and growing welfare pluralism in times of austerity, a congruence emerges between neo-abolitionist and state positioning of human trafficking as a particular ‘evil’ unrelated to...
wider state and social structures. This paper will consider the particular assemblages and affective atmospheres created for trafficked persons in faith-based and secular anti-trafficking settings. Processes of secularization among anti-trafficking NGOs, governments, and religious communities will be examined. The paper argues that religious NGOs and faith-based organizations have been instrumental in creating a moral economy of human trafficking and that this economy is underpinned by a discourse of ‘saving’ trafficked persons while operating within internationally legal rights-based frameworks.

RC31-557.10
LI, DOMINGGUS* (IRGSC (Institute of Resource Governance and Social Change)
Companies As the Perpetrators of Human Trafficking in the Eastern Part of Indonesia

The problem of human trafficking is not only linked with the unknown entity, but the perpetrators of human trafficking also come from companies such as labor agencies, multi-national palm plantation companies. In the era of free market, these companies are untouchable even they are known as the perpetrators of human trafficking. At the higher level they could match the power of the state institutions and guard the most vulnerable citizens. This research shows how different element of human trafficking practices by companies. This research is done to highlight how the vulnerable people from NTT Province are exploited by different companies in the last three years. NTT Province itself is known as backward, and experienced long term social exclusion under Indonesian government.

RC31-557.5
LI, DOMINGGUS* (Institute of Resource Governance and Social Change)
Human Trafficking, the Role of the State, and the Crisis of Rule of Law: A Recent Study on Human Trafficking from Eastern Part of Indonesia

Indonesian government, like those in the other post-authoritarian states, after two decades of experiencing transactional democracy is still struggling to anticipate the impact of heavy market penetration on labour migration in the post New Order regime. While, the centralistic state has been replaced by giving autonomy to the districts, the problem of human trafficking is one of the most extraordinary crimes that are yet to be anticipated by the state institutions in terms of design, coordination, and attitude toward human trafficking. Today there is an obvious point from historical investigation that human trafficking today resembles the colonial slavery during the Dutch occupation period. This paper aims to describe how state institutions are unable to prevent its citizens from the risk of human trafficking today.

TG04-972.2
LI, HANG* (Hong Kong Shue Yan University)
CHEUNG, YUET WAH (Hong Kong Shue Yan University)
Negotiating the Boundary between Risk and Pleasure of Psychoactive Drug Consumption: A Qualitative Study on Young Drug Users in Hong Kong

In the past 20 years, researchers have used a "normalisation" thesis to explain the popularity and the changing image of adolescent drug use in the context of the "postmodern and risk-laden society". In the original normalisation thesis, Parker assumed that drug use was no longer stigmatised and had gradually moved from youth subcultures into the mainstream youth lifestyles. Some researchers have criticised the normalisation thesis for not reflecting the dynamic nature of drug from the drug users' experiential point of view. Stemming from this on-going debate, this paper argues that Lyng's model of "edgework" provides us with an appropriate theoretical tool to discern how drug users understand their drug consumption behaviour in the late modern context. Through the theoretical lens of "edgework," psychoactive drug use is seen as a form of voluntary risk taking in which drug users - the "edgeworkers" - are consistently negotiating the boundary between risk and pleasure during their course of drug consumption. From the early 2000s until recently, ketamine was the most popular psychoactive drug among young drug users in Hong Kong, however, methamphetamine has become increasingly popular in the recent years. This paper will examine these latest changes in the drug scene through probing into the socio-psychological meanings of psychoactive drug consumption from the young drug users' perspective. Based on qualitative data analysis of about 40 in-depth interviews conducted in 2017 and 2018 with Hong Kong's young psychoactive drug users, the ultimate goal of this study is to decipher the reasons for the increased popularity of methamphetamine among this group of "edgeworkers" in Hong Kong.

RC18-342.4
LI, HAOYUE* (SUNY, UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY)
Everyday Citizenship Practices and Counter-Hegemony in China

Rather than a granted status of political identity from above, citizenship in transitional China is still a process of bottom-up struggle and acquired through critical citizenship practices against the state hegemony. It is thus imperative to explore everyday experience of critical citizenship in China and its complicated relations to the Party state. Among various Chinese publics, liberal-oriented journalists stand out for being critical of the government and speaking out for the vulnerable, thanks to their exclusive advantages of being armed with professional knowledge, taking regular sites to express, and having significant influence. This paper examines their efforts and other rhetoric that contribute to the practice of critical citizenship though media and traces changes in the "right talk" of Chinese liberal journalists' surrounding a major food safety crisis of 2008. In particular, it systematically examines the making and development of civic claims about public rights, government accountability, and legitimacy of the current political system in the outspoken newspapers, which demonstrates their understanding and expectation of citizenship in contemporary China. I also find that making counter-hegemonic claims in the tightly censored media relies on necessary discursive tactics: (a) taking advantage of central-local divisions within the state to attack the easy targets, e.g., the local officials, (b) strategically speaking the official language, i.e., selective quoting and creative twisting of official statements and policies to appear compliant, (c) making use of openings to say the unsayable, but tempering it with a heavy dose of praise and optimism. Although being strategic, the liberal journalists have demonstrated their willingness to question authority and readiness to advocate civic appeals and been able to do so with effective skills, especially the ability of re-interpreting official accounts to advance civic claims, which suggests that Chinese citizenship practices are capable of exerting counter-hegemonic effect.

RC40-JS-4.5
LI, HAOYUE* (SUNY, UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY)
State Legitimation and Environmental Crisis in China

State legitimation is contested in the Party-Sates. The authoritarian China also struggles for state legitimation especially in face of environmental and public health crises. Among many contentious environmental issues, China’s air pollution problems have repetitively made Chinese state a direct target both nationally and internationally. The controversies over China’s air quality in the lead-up to the 2008 Beijing Olympics and the smog crises in 2010 are the most dramatic events in recent years. This paper explores how state legitimacy claims concerning crisis response, environmental treatment, and government accountability in the Chinese Party press have been made, challenged and tuned during these environmental and legitimacy crises, and what kinds of discursive tactics are employed in order to seek and preserve state legitimacy during the controversies. I find that the Party press initially tried to downplay the significance of the environmental crisis caused by air pollution, but it gradually modified its approach by developing two narratives about Chinese modernity and the environment. The first narrative emphasized the challenging modernization crisis, which is going on, while the second is of the scholarly discussion of rural-urban migrant labors in China. A dominant perspective is that Chinese citizenship practices are capable of exerting counter-hegemonic effect.

RC54-894.1
LI, JIALIN* (University of Illinois at Chicago)
A Hospital for Our Kind of People: Segregated Inclusion and Reproductive Citizenship of Internal Migrants in Shanghai

This article takes up a critical reading to two bodies of literature. The first critique is of the concept biological citizenship. Most scholarly discussions situate biological citizenship in a modern democratic political environment where the biological citizenship connotes some power to act, to represent, and to be recognized. It ignores the situations where people have little space to achieve it or make a claim for it. The second critique is of the scholarly discussion of rural-urban migrant labors in China. A dominant perspective in the literature on China's.
internal migrants focuses on the concept "farmer worker" (nongmin gong) who is working in the city but is deprived of basic welfare that only urban residents are entitled to due to the household registration (hukou). These discussion fails to give close attention to the reproductive labor of the large number of female migrants. By focusing on the birthing experience of a group of rural-urban migrant women in a government-subsidized maternity hospital, I demonstrate that the unresolved tension between large number of rural-urban migrants and the strict state policy offered the migrant women temporary access to their “biological citizenship”, but it nevertheless imposes a gendered burden on rural-urban migrant women’s reproductive bodies and uncertainty on their reproductive experience. Their experience can described as “segregated inclusion” meaning that rural-urban migrant women are included by the government subsidized childbirth services but nevertheless are treated in a segregated manner that is deeply influenced by dominant urban culture.

RC28-506.2
LI, JIANGHONG* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center)
KAISER, TILL (Ruhr University Bochum, Psychological Methods Lab)
POLLMANN-SCHULT, MATTHIAS (Faculty of Humanities, Social Science & Education, Magdeburg University)

Association between Parental Socioeconomic Status and Children's School Grades: The Importance of Parenting and Child Behaviour Problems

Abstract
The strong link between parental socioeconomic status (SES) and children's success in school is well-established. However, mechanisms that underpin this association remain a major issue in current research on social inequality. Using nationally representative data from the Families in Germany Study (FiD) and structural equation modelling, this study demonstrates that parenting styles and child behavioural problems explain in part the association between parental SES and child school grades for mathematics and German at ages 9 to 10. We found that low SES parents tend to use an inconsistent parenting style or psychological control, which are linked to more child behavioural problems. This in turn is associated with low school grades. Our findings also show that parents with low SES are more likely than their high SES counterparts to have children with behaviour problems, which in turn is associated with lower school grades. These findings suggest that parenting styles and child behavioural problems and their interplay may be potential pathways that underpin the influence of parental SES on off-spring's school achievement.

RC27-500.5
LI, JING* (Wuhan Sports University)

From News Delivery to Social Interaction: New Form of Sports Programs Live Broadcast Via Internet and Its New Effect

From News Delivery to Social Interaction: New form of Sports Programs Live Broadcast via Internet and Its New Effect
Internet Live Broadcast is a new form of media communication, which transcends conventional media platforms due to its larger and more extensive coverage. Sports matches and programs with its competitiveness, fierceness and entertaining elements, can be delivered quicker, opener and more freely through new media platforms. Internet live broadcast featuring pictures, videos, scripts, 3D, VR interprets sports matches in a panoramic and multidimensional ways by maintaining visibility of conventional media and varying the original ways of staging programs. In a platform combining virtual and real worlds, it also change what once to be mere link between anchors and audiences into host and users, and it creates a social interactive environment where host and users, users and users interact with each other via comments, dialogues and giving awards. Live broadcast becomes a whole new social platform on internet and it strengthens initiative of users and expands social communication.

RC39-694.1
LI, JING* (Osaka University)
CHEN, YIXUAN (Osaka University)
GAO, XIN (Osaka University)
ZHANG, JIANXIN (Sichuan University)
OTANI, JUNKO (Osaka University)

Impacts of the Sichuan Earthquake in China on Generations and Gender across

This paper looks at various impacts on across generations and gender in the longer-term, taking the case of Sichuan Earthquake in China at the occasion of 10 years anniversary. It looks at three generations, from children, parenting age, and older people. For children, we looked at how school education has changed, especially disaster preparedness education, after experiencing the 2008 Sichuan Earthquake. This paper addresses the influence of the collaboration of agencies, such as academic institutions, NGOs and international organizations engaged in disaster risk reduction education. For parenting age, we looked at how job and living arrangement have changed in general. We also look into a particular NGO, the house of mother. The organization was set up on May 19, 2008. The scope of its work is in the area of “mental health and life safety”. Public welfare mission is to provide help for poor, childless, unmarried, and disabled mothers, and to provide a training to raise literacy of rural mothers. To urban mothers, more communication opportunity was provide in order to nurture love, happiness and dignity for mothers. It especially worked for those mothers who lost their only child by the school building collapse when the state had, what is so-called, “one-child policy”. For older people, we looked at the older people who live in the aged-care home built in Dujiangyan Sichuan as a post-earthquake support through pairing support system of China by Shanghai city. In conclusion, looking at various activities targeting various generations and gender, issues in the society can be highlighted. It is also where a new NGO rises. The year of 2008 has been said the first year of volunteerism and of NGO because of the rise of NGOs following the 2008 Sichuan earthquake in Sichuan, P.R. China.

RC40-699.3
LI, JINGSONG* (Zhejiang University)

Evolution of Agrifood System in China Since the 1980s: A Food Regime Perspective

This research adopts the ‘food regime’ concept to analyse the evolution of agrifood system in China since the 1980s, in order to justify different trajectories for potential transitions. Driven by internal and external pressures, China has experienced the farming land reforms, the privatization of agrifood sectors since the mid-1990s, and the agricultural structural adjustments and associated institutional arrangements (such as intellectual property rights and the Agreement on Agriculture of the WTO since 2001; and all these changes have consistently led to an agro-industrial regime. Meanwhile, evidence also shows that, in the last two decades the role of corporate in China has become increasingly important in food trade and food retail sectors, which means that to a certain degree a neo-liberal, corporate food regime has come into being. Given the fact that, recently exposed food scandals and the pollution from agriculture have caused the erosion of consumers’ trust on food industries and the industrial farming patterns, the ‘quality turn’ of the society indicates an emerging ‘hybrid’ value systems and new dimensions of food regimes. The new dimensions have different emphasis, such as environment, nutrition and public health. As contradictory relations and conflicting values within food regimes might produce crisis, transformation, and transition to successor regimes (McMichael 2009), these divergent and sometimes competing claims on agrifood system bring the opportunities for change. However, the direction of regime change depend largely on the power relations among interest groups. To further explore the trajectories for potential transitions, the analysis thus focuses on the changing narratives on agrifood in China and the dialogues/negotiations with international communities, and the consistency and contestation among those narratives and dialogues.

RC28-517.4
LI, JUN* (Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences)

Expanding Wealth Inequality and Changing Class Identification: A Temporal Trend Analysis on Shanghai, China (1991-2013)

Research on Chinese class identification, or subjective social status, has been a hot topic in recent years, but long-term trend analysis is scarce. Using a unique data set collected in Shanghai through 1991 to 2013, this research shows the periodical change in determinants of class identification. In mid-1990s people evaluated their status only by income, while the other two indicators of stratification, education and occupation, also played the significant role at the beginning of 21st century. However, the recent period witnessed a new era in which subjective status is mainly determined by one's wealth, such as income and housing. Meanwhile, the average of citizens' subjective status declined in the examined two decades.

RC03-72.2
LI, JUN* (Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences)

Migrants Threat, Economic Deprivation or Governance Failure? Social Cohesion Comparison across 60 Communities in Shanghai, China

Theoretical and empirical research on social cohesion, especially its relation to migration, race, and immigration diversity, has been a hot issue since the 21st century. The inquiry is also applicable to today's urban China, however, relevant study is very scarce and descriptive. Using a unique survey data including individual
and administrative variables across 60 communities in Shanghai, this paper first examines whether and how social cohesion is affected by three theoretically important community factors in Chinese socio-institutional context. It finds that economic deprivation, rather than the influx of migrants, significantly weakens social cohesion, while governance performance compensates this negative effect and plays the most important role in all determining factors. The empirical results are robust and consistent in aggregate-level and multi-level data analysis.

**RC14-279.5**

LI, LULU* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

SONG, JING (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

ZHOU, SIYUAN (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

**ICT, Online Weak Ties and Female Entrepreneurship -- a Case Study of a Chamber of Commerce in Guangxi, China**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been viewed as a crucial vehicle that shapes a networked society. Studies on social networks and Guanxi have illustrated important and complicated interactions of career development and social connections. But limited attention has been paid to social network in the online context and with a gender perspective. This study of Chinese female entrepreneurship focuses on a chamber of commerce that has more than 500 members in Guangxi province in China. Based on virtual ethnography in a Wechat group and in-depth interviews with members in this chamber, we find that (1) weak ties in online community benefit its members greatly in doing business by building useful information channels and offline social networks, and (2) the utilization of weak ties that are derived from online communities helps female entrepreneurs to overcome difficulties that may be gender-specific, such as extending networks in a male dominated sphere of commerce and promoting projects in cost-effective ways. To summarize, the development of the information communication technology, especially instant messaging, and weak ties built in this context provide more opportunities for female entrepreneurship and women's agency in the business world.

**RC20-377.8**

LI, XUE* (Fudan University)

**What Drives Chinese Welfare State in the Globalizing Era?**

Most research on welfare state in developing countries find that economic globalization has a negative effect on governmental welfare spending while ignoring the rapid expansion of welfare system in China. Ranked as the largest host of foreign trade and the largest host of foreign direct investment in the world, China has established and expanded its welfare system since 1978 when it initiated market reforms. This research is one of the first attempts to understand the driving force of Chinese welfare state based upon panel data from 25 cities in the coastal developed regions spanning from 2000 to 2014, for over 90 percent of governmental welfare spending is paid by local governments. Focusing on social security spending, I find that economic development and labor disputes significantly encourage social security spending when facing the downward pressure of trade openness and FDI inflows. In particular, the negative effect of economic globalization can be offset and then turn positive when the level of labor disputes reaches high. This finding challenges existing literature which maintains that welfare spending in non-democratic regimes are more vulnerable to economic globalization. On the contrary, the authoritarian regime, such as Chinese government, which pays close attention to political legitimacy and social stability, tends to encourage individualized, institutionalized labor dispute arrangements, which pushes governments to expand welfare spending.

**RC19-367.4**

LI, YAO* (Ash Center, Harvard Kennedy School)

GUREL, BURAK (Koc University)

**Social Assistance As a Counter-Insurgency Strategy in Contemporary China**

By providing social assistance to about 60 million poor people, the Urban and Rural Minimum Livelihood Guarantee Scheme (Dibao) of the People's Republic of China is one of the largest social assistance programs in modern history. This article provides substantive support for our argument that Chinese government uses Dibao program as a containment strategy against protest movements. The argument is based on a quantitative analysis of two large datasets: a protest events dataset that we have created based on the news reports of the Boxun website (boxun.com) and a social assistance dataset based on the figures of the Dibao provision reported by the PRC Ministry of Civil Affairs. Using these datasets and various control variables in multivariate regression, we identify a statistically significant spatial relationship between protests and the Dibao provision. The paper then examines why and how the Chinese government has devised and implemented the Dibao as a way of containment of social unrest. The article concludes with a discussion of the use and limitations of social assistance in Chinese government's effort to maintain social and political stability.

**RC24-443.2**

LI, YUAN ZHENG* (Laval University)

**Heterogeneous Corporate Responses to Climate Change: Empirical Evidence from China**

The largest greenhouse gas emitter with a fast-growing economy, China plays a vital role in low-carbon transition. Beijing has imposed regulations that require its industry achieving carbon emission reduction targets. Facing tougher environmental regulations, how did Chinese manufacturers respond to climate change? This communication seeks to offer empirical analyses of corporate responses through exploring the institutional capacity for mitigation with organizational and regional perspectives.

The conceptual framework integrates management and sociological theories, more particularly the Porter hypothesis and the ecological modernization theory. We apply the combined framework to analyze organizational shifts at the firm-level and at the meso-level by identifying efforts to curb climate change on the ground. A two-year survey (2013-2014) was conducted in over 100 firms in 15 industry sectors, including all key industries in the Pearl River Delta region, known as the "world factory". In addition, our study used supplementary primary and secondary sources such as participant observation, interview and environmental audit report. By mixing quantitative and qualitative data, we gained corroboration and a more comprehensive understanding of climate-induced institutional changes.

Chinese businesses responded heterogeneously to climate change under similar socio-political-economic context. Their capacities for mitigation vary depending on organizational characteristics such as size, sector and served market. The majority of the surveyed firms took various eco-efficiency measures. Larger energy-intensive companies and export-oriented firms tend to make more efforts to reduce their carbon emissions. Some of the participating companies introduced climate-friendly technologies through voluntary agreements. But very few of them undertook low-carbon innovation. Our findings supported to some extent the theoretical claims. Stringent environmental regulations may induce innovation to improve both economic and environmental performance. However, the win-win situation is most likely to occur in firms with strong environmental commitments, advanced innovative capacities and substantial financial resources.

**RC17-331.5**

LI, YUMEI* (Department of Sociology, Wuhan University)

**Driving Forces of Employee Creativity in the Chinese Innovative Organizations: The Role of Organization Support and Calling**

Recently, China is establishing innovation-oriented country and innovative enterprises, and vigorously supporting the organization innovation to cultivate an innovation-driven economy. At the same time, the spirit of the craftsman which is rooted in vocation calling is advocated to promote the development of Chinese independent innovation. The feasibility of this innovative strategy has become the focus of the study.

According to the social exchange theory, when employees perceive the organization support, they will have their own sense of obligation to the organization, subsequently they make the commitment to work and are engaged in accomplishing organizational goals actively. That means the organization support has a role of emotional arousal. In other words, it can arouse vocation calling which proved to be relevant to many positive outcomes in the working context. Compositional model of creativity considers that the impacts of social environments on the individual creativity are mainly mediated by task motivation. Thus it can be inferred that organization support as an environmental factor will influence employee creativity through calling.

On the basis of the theories and literature review, a mediation model was constructed among organization support, vocation calling and creativity. The model was investigated using a sample of 298 employees from Chinese innovative organizations using Survey of Perceived Organizational Support-8, Calling and Vocation Questionnaire and Person-Environment Fit Scale for Creativity. Correlation and regression were adopted to analyze whether the external force (organization support) and the internal force (calling) can drive the development of employee creativity. The findings revealed that positive and significant correlations were observed between perceived organizational support, calling and creativity. Perceived organizational support and calling were statistically significant predictors of employee creativity. The analysis of mediating effect indicated the mediating role of calling between perceived organizational support with creativity, which showed the influence mechanism on employee creativity.
LIANG, LI-FANG* (Institute of Health and Welfare Policy, National Yang-Ming University)

"S/He Is Sick": The Discourse of Dementia and Its Influences on Daily Care Practices

In 2012, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that dementia has become a vital global disease in its report, Dementia: a Public Health Priority. The report not only signifies the propaganda of WHO but also has its influences on local practices widely around the world.

In contrast to the medical term, dementia, which diagnoses the certain symptoms of elderly as disease, the local Taiwanese culture used to treat them as the natural processes of aging. However, the diagnoses of dementia have increased in the medical practice in recent years. In addition, the language use of dementia has become common in daily settings and results in the unexpected consequences.

The institutional ethnographic investigation is anchored in the standpoint of elderly who are diagnosed as dementia patients. Relying upon interviews and participant observation, this study explores how the diagnosis of dementia and the relevant discourses affects the elderly's experiences of being cared for. Through describing the embodied work of the elderly and their care givers, I aim to demonstrate that dementia is not only a medical diagnosis. The specific moment of being diagnosed activates a series of trans-local activities, which are coordinated through the ruling discourse of dementia. In this proposed study, I focus on the care arrangements, care practices and care relationships, and how they are shaped by the discourse of dementia.

LIAO, WENJIE*

Social Desirability Bias in on-Line Surveys: A Comparison Among Different Sources of Respondents

On-line surveys have been commonly used due to its advantages of lower cost and higher efficiency, it also has a higher possibility to reach hidden population that are less contacted by in-person or telephone interviews. However, lack of sampling frame, non-probability samples, and coverage issues often result in lower data quality and skewed response distributions. Researchers have suggested to increase sample size or use various channels for recruitment to improve heterogeneity of the respondents. Recent studies have collected emails from probability samples as an alternative for recruiting on-line survey respondents. However, it remains unclear whether the data quality of the latter is better than that of the former.

Concerning for data quality, social desirability bias is found to be an important issue. Social desirability (SD) bias is related to how survey questions are measured, whether an interviewer is involved, pace of cognition process during interviews, sensitivity of survey questions, etc. The results of SD measures can be an indicator of data quality.

This study aims to compare data quality from different resources of respondents in an on-line survey. These sources include probability samples using previously collected emails from cross-sectional surveys and from a large-scale panel survey. The third sample was recruited using both on-line and off-line advertisement and flyers. Given the different levels of rapport developed between respondents and the researcher's institute, it is expected that probability sample from the panel survey has the highest level of SD bias, while the non-probability sample has the lowest. However, the distributions show the opposite findings. Social-demographic characteristics, as well as life style, are also compared to understand the dissimilarity among different sources of samples on off-line surveys. The findings are expected to contribute to the field of survey methodology for further understanding on-line samples.

LIAO, PEI-SHAN* (Academia Sinica)

Starting in early 2010s, Chinese government gradually relaxed its almost 40-year old one-child policy for urban couples. In 2015, not only all restrictions on the eligibility for a second birth were removed, but the state also started openly encouraging married couples to have more than one child. This is likely a response to the increasing aging population and gender imbalance, both resulting from stringent population control. Many predict that such change will further disadvantage Chinese women as primary caregivers in the family. Using official documents published by both provincial and central governments and articles from popular feminist media accounts, this paper answers the following questions: How do the central and local governments in China legitimate this change that not only reverse one of its long-standing core policies but also potentially undermines the official socialist gender ideology? How do the public, especially those concerned with increasing gender inequality, respond to this new policy? How do the various cultural traditions coexisting in China feature in either the official discourses or the popular ones? Preliminary analyses suggest that the state capitalizes on the anxiety of the “new middle class” and attempts to transfer social responsibilities of child and elderly care onto individual families, combining the traditional kinship culture with the neoliberalism. Meanwhile, it responds to concerns over gender inequality mainly by framing it as an issue of women’s employment opportunity, ignoring feminist critiques of the institutionalized sexism not only in the market but also in all important social realms, including the family and legal institutions.
**LIDZ, VICTOR** (Drexel University College of Medicine)

**RC56-920.1**

**Max Weber’s Concept of Charisma**

Comparing Karl Jaspers’ Concept of Paradigmatic Individuals with Max Weber’s Concept of Charisma

Victor Lidz

Drexel University College of Medicine

In *The Origin and Goal of History*, where he developed the concept of the Axial Age, Jaspers cited, as his key source for the idea, Hegel’s discussion of Jesus’ life and teachings as the axis of history. Yet, sociologists have long understood that Jaspers’ esteem for his friend and colleague Max Weber’s comparative studies in the sociology of religion, attested to in several of Jaspers’ writings, provided the scholarly substance underpinning the concept of the Axial Age. Jaspers noted Weber’s research on the Hebrew prophets, Confucian thought, Hinduism and Buddhism, the Greek polis and with qualifications, Islam in presenting his notion of axial religio-philosophical movements. He also discussed Weber’s conception of charisma and charismatic authority in a brief treatment of modern political institutions. However, in the first volume of *The Great Philosophers*, Jaspers discusses the lives of Socrates, Buddha, Confucius, and Jesus as “paradigmatic individuals” who “have exerted a historical influence of incomparable scope and depth.” He does not use the term charisma nor that of Axial Age, but he makes clear that the cultural frameworks of great civilizations were shaped by the legacies of these key figures – all charismatics to Weber – in respects that cannot be claimed for any other historical persons. The common conceptual core between Jaspers and paradigmatic leadership and others, is their recognition of the unique characteristics of these figures. Jaspers’ concept of charisma and its application in a comparative perspective is the subject of the present essay.

**RC04-89.4**

**LIEBHART, CHRISTINA** (University of Vienna)

**RC56-920.1**

**HAINDORFER, RAIMUND** (University of Vienna)

**VERWEBE, ROLAND** (University of Vienna)

**Labor Market Integration of Refugees: Determinants of Labor Market Entry Among Syrian, Afghan, Iranian and Iraqi Refugees in Austria**

In 2015 and 2016 Austria belonged to a group of EU countries (including Germany, Hungary and Sweden) which received the largest number of refugees in relation to its population size. One urgent concern is the facilitation of these refugees’ economic self-sufficiency by integrating them into the labor market. This paper investigates the theoretical assumptions (e.g. Alba, Esser, Faist, Castles) that labor market integration is affected by various social, cultural, and symbolic factors. All of these factors are assumed to influence labor market chances in the receiving society, by taking into account the respective institutional conditions. Empirically, this presentation is based on field research conducted in 2017 in Austria. Our research utilizes a mixed-method approach comprising a quantitative survey with refugees from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran (N=1,200), 25 problem-centered interviews with refugees and 10 expert interviews.

Preliminary findings show that labor market entry in Austria is mainly affected by refugees’ cultural capital (e.g. educational background, language proficiency), social capital (specific forms of personal contacts), occupational experiences as well as factors like age, gender and national background. The qualitative data give insight into the specific processes of looking for and finding work, hence disclosing a number of challenges regarding employability (e.g. recognition of qualifications) but also in the everyday reality of refugees (e.g. supporting NGO’s), that can positively or negatively affect their chances of finding a job. Better prospects of labor market integration are found for young males with access to ethnic and Austrian social networks and the willingness to work their way up from nothing, whereas in the service and manual crafts industries, while women with young children and little formal education can be especially vulnerable. Often the restraint of seeking employment during the long asylum seeking process is deemed to be a negative cost in economic integration.

**RC04-89.4**

**LIEBIG, STEFAN** (German Institute for Economic Research)

**RC42-JS-49.3**

**MAY, MEIKE** (Okanagan College)

**Justice As a Precondition for Cooperation in Modern Societies**

Within evolutionary psychology human’s sense of justice plays a key role in the explanation of cooperative behavior. Justice – i.e. norms of justice – is seen as a means to identify situations of exploitation and to avoid losses in cooperative relationships. This paper aims to test these assumptions to the extent that individuals bound in close cooperative relationships at the workplace will view justice as more important. Second, we assume that individuals react on perceived injustice with a termination of cooperation, i.e. they will be less motivated to obey to formal and informal norms at the workplace. We test these hypotheses using survey data from 1 representative dataset of the German working population (LNS0-1 doi:10.4119/unibi/sfb882.2014.9, N=3,565). We use subjective measures of perceived procedural and interactional justice as well as norm following behavior at the workplace, and apply structural equation modeling. The results support our hypotheses: Employees who work in highly cooperative environments value justice more than employees in less cooperative workplaces, and employees who perceive injustice at their workplace trust their employers less and report less motivation for work-related efforts. We also test if there are any spill-over effects from injustice experiences at the workplace and find that those who perceive more injustice at the workplace show also less trust in societal institutions and comply less towards social norms. Our study adds to the research from empirical
justice research that justice is a precondition of cooperation on different societal levels.

**RC45-760.1**  
LIEBIG, STEFAN* (German Institute for Economic Research)  
SAUER, CARSTEN (Department of Sociology, Bielefeld University)  
HÜLLE, SEBASTIAN (Department of Sociology, Bielefeld University)  

Why Is Justice Regarded As Important? Theoretical Considerations and an Empirical Test

The paper investigates why justice is regarded as important in human groups and societies. Using the theory of social production functions (SPF) as a general model of action, the theoretical analysis focuses in a first step on the question of why individuals regard justice as valuable in social life. The theory of social production functions defines two fundamental human goals—physical and social well-being. The integration of justice concepts into a general model of human behavior demands to explain how justice enters an individual's social production functions. We predict a direct effect by just procedures that increases social well-being and an indirect effect by stability of auxiliary assumptions given by justice for the production of physical and social well-being. In a second step, the theoretical predictions are tested empirically. The analysis is based on a large dataset that contains 2,926 employees surveyed all over Germany. Using structural equation modeling, the empirical results support our hypotheses: Justice is more important for people who have deficits in physical and social well-being. Moreover, these deficits are more important for justice in the public context than in the private context. It can also be shown that people who work in cooperative situations in which they have to rely on others rate the importance of justice higher. In conclusion, the importance of justice depends on the personal situation and the fulfillment of individual goals. Justice can be seen as a means for increasing subjective utility (well-being) in cooperative interactions and is, hence, rational on the individual level.

**RC28-522.3**  
LIETZMANN, TORSTEN* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB))  
HOHMeyer, Katrin (Institute for Employment Research (IAB))  

Persistence of Unemployment and Welfare Receipt in Germany: Determinants and Duration Dependence

Although getting comparatively well through the last great recession, the German economy suffers from a high and stagnating incidence of long-term unemployment and benefit dependency and solutions for this problem are urgently needed. We are the first to study duration of benefit receipt and its determinants on the German basic income support network, relying on the rich information contained in administrative data. The dataset contains 3,314,405 persons aged 25-67 living in Germany as of 2007. The inclusion criteria for the sample are (i) being unemployed and (ii) having received unemployment benefits for more than three months. On average, the sample consists of 2,926 employed workers and 398 unemployed workers. Using survival analysis techniques for duration data, we estimate the effects of variables like unemployment duration and its interaction with individual characteristics like age, education, and gender on the probability of leaving unemployment. We find that unemployment duration is a significant predictor of events and that the effect of duration is non-linear. This suggests that policies that focus on short-term unemployment might be more effective in reducing the probability of leaving unemployment than policies that focus on extending the duration of unemployment benefits. In conclusion, our findings provide evidence for the importance of addressing the duration of unemployment and its determinants in policy making.

**RC16-298.11**  
LIINAMAA, SAARA* (Acadia University)  

Artists in Offices, Cultural Institutions and Compromise

This paper advances 'theoretical interjection' as a way to cultivate stronger dialogues between contemporary theoretical strands from two fairly different disciplines: sociology and art history. Specifically, I am interested in how each struggles to frame and interpret the cultural dimensions of critique, using the example of the role of artistic critique within cultural institutions. Specifically, my case study centres on 'artists in offices' (Adler 1975)—professional visual artists who work in critical, conceptual traditions and hold tenure-track jobs at universities. While working through how both disciplines grapple with how to assess the critical content of the work of art, this paper weaves together an understanding of critique as more resilient than field theory can account for, but more tempered than aesthetic theory dreams. This paper pursues this wider problematic in three parts. First, this paper modifies Boltanski and Chiapello's (2006) version of artistic critique by tracing its current life within public cultural institutions and addressing contemporary contexts of creativity. Second, drawing on interviews with artists, policy documents, and art works, I construct artistic critique as a compromise relation within circuits of production, circulation, and consumption. Third, I develop three dimensions of artistic critique as compromise: mutual concession, recombination and vulnerability. These features can act in concert effectively, but the sustainability of critique becomes severely limited when the first two dimensions are jeopardized.

**RC17-331.3**  
LIM, MIGUEL ANTONIO* (University of Manchester)  

The Strength of Weak Expertise: Understanding the Times Higher Education Rankings' Influence

In this contribution, I show how university rankers are weak yet influential experts in higher education. Using insights from a long field study, interviews with key respondents, and an analysis of hundreds of related documents, I explain how rankers build up their expertise with respect to targeted audiences by carrying out a careful, continued, and negotiated balance of objectives in the production of their ranking tables and other products. Because of their varied operating models and organizational histories, ranking makers face difficult choices. They often have different target audiences (Lim, 2017); although these often overlap with other rankers. Furthermore, they need to produce better instruments that are (1) reliable and comparable through time, (2) based on robust data and (3) relevant to their main target audiences. No ranking is able to convincingly achieve these goals. Despite their efforts, there is widespread scepticism regarding the validity and even value of ranking products (see Kehm, 2013, among others). Rankings are regularly critiqued by academics and university managers, even though they are among the primary consumers and users of rankings. Despite this pushback, I show how one organization — the Times Higher Education (THE) — uses this apparent weakness to build up the network of advisors and consultants through a 'sustained dialogue' with its target community of 'higher education thought leaders'. This, in turn, reinforces its position as an agenda-setter and qualified expert in the field.
LC03-956.2
LIMA, ELAINE THAIS* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC))
ETCHEVERRY, MARIA SOLEDAD (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC))

Social Justice, Recognition and Integration of Disabled Workers in the Public Service through the Legal Reservation of Job Vacancies in Public Tenders

Brazil is one of the countries that apply legal reserve lists of job vacancies as a strategy to promote access of workers with disabilities into the labor market. In the public service legislation, the reservation of vacancies is regulated, little is known about the implementation of this policy. This work aims to discuss the legal reservation of vacancies for people with disabilities in public tenders, in the context of the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC). At first, the Brazilian regulations that establish the legal reservation of vacancies for people with disabilities in the public service are presented, as well as the international mechanisms that reinforce access to work as a fundamental factor to promote human dignity. The recognition theory is emphasized as a possible approach to understand the achievement path in this field. The analysis of calls for public tenders for admission of professionals in the careers of Higher Education Teaching; Middle School and Certificate Program Teaching, and Administrative Technician are presented in order to verify the offer of vacancies to be filled preferably by workers with disabilities, and the actual filling of these job positions. Subsequently, the integration of people with disabilities in the researched legislation was discussed, based on reports and documents issued by the Equipe Multiprofissional de Acompanhamento aos Servidores da USP com Deficiência em Estágio Probatório (EMAPCD). Although the reservation of vacancies for people with disabilities in public tenders guarantees access to a position linked to their professional integration that is still distant from the percentages expected by the Brazilian legislation, as well as great inequality in the access to work, taking into account the different disabilities.

RC09-179.2
LIMONCELLI, STEPHANIE* (Loyola Marymount University)
INGOs, Neoliberalism, and the Global Movement to Combat Labor Trafficking

Among scholars and activists who study transnational social problems, INGOs have often been posited as important social actors fighting the ill effects of neoliberalism. In the global movement to combat human trafficking, for example, INGOs are key actors fighting labor exploitation exacerbated by the movement away from governments as regulators of market forces. Despite their best efforts, I argue that INGOs are part and parcel of increasingly market-based approaches to addressing social problems and that they function to reinforce rather than challenge neoliberalism. Drawing from interviews with 20 anti-trafficking INGOs headquartered in European countries and the United States, as well as an analysis of their organizational materials, I find that INGOs are supporting neoliberalism in four major ways: (1) through the construction of trafficking as problem of individuals vulnerable to violence by promoting awareness and consumption of anti-trafficking strategies more often than changes to standard business and/or migration policies and practice; (2) through the commodification of trafficked persons as market objects and workers to create goods to sell; and (4) by embracing (or acquiescing to) corporatization in organizational structures and operations.

RC03-74.2
LIN, CHANG ZHE* (University of Toronto)
JACOBSON, JENNA (Ryerson University)
MCEWEN, RHONDA (University of Toronto)

Perception of Risk and Online Practices: An Inductive Approach to Understanding the Information Behaviour Paradox

People’s concerns about risks online and how they actually behave online do not always match up, this is often referred to as a personal information behaviour paradox. We look to a dataset of 101 people in East York, Toronto to identify factors that influence perceptions of online risk and behavioural responses to those perceptions in order to better understand this paradox. Our findings suggest that: 1) self-reported internet skills do not seem to be related to whether our respondents are concerned with online risks; 2) perception of online risk, self-reported internet skills, as well as hearing about other people’s negative online experiences are related to how our respondents are protecting themselves online; 3) although having concerns about online risks or hearing about someone else’s negative online experiences do not seem to be related to whether they prefer to store certain information online, self-reported internet skills do play a role. Furthermore, we use latent class analysis to identify three distinct classes of internet users in our sample who differ in their perception of online risks, self-reported internet skills, as well as their behavioural responses to third party negative online experiences.

RC14-263.8
LIN, IJUNG* (Osaka University of Economics)

A Normative Theory of Mass Media That Contributes to Social Communication

In the information we have, that which we directly experience and obtain is limited. Other people and the mass media provide information exceeding this limit. How do people imagine society and the world varies according to differences in the information they possess. From this perspective, the images of society and the world depicted by people were surprisingly different in the past, when the mass media provided information characterized by a certain degree of homogeneity compared to that provided in the Internet era. Likely, this significantly impacts the current democratic society, which is premised on people engaging in discussion and taking action based on information. This is vividly illustrated in the recent Brexit vote in the UK and presidential election process in the US.

It has long been argued that the mass media has a social responsibility. Much research on how this social responsibility should be fulfilled and its nature has been conducted, and there has been some practical action in this regard. The most well known is the social responsibility theory encompassed within the four theories of the press by Siebert et al. Based on this theory, a range of subsequent research has been conducted on the roles and norms of the mass media. However, societal transformations due to conditions in the mass media and globalization were outside the scope of the assumptions in traditional mass media normative theory.

First, this research points out the problematic nature of such preconditions. Next, we consider the emerging role and position of the mass media by taking alternative theories for these from mass media. The freedom of expression and political thought to construct a mass media normative theory that contributes to social communication and is aligned to modern society.

RC33-606.3
LIN, JI-PING* (Academia Sinica)

Open Science As Foundation of Overcoming Replicability Issues in Social Sciences: The Case of Taiwan Indigenous Peoples Open Research Data (TIPD)

There have been growing concerns in academic communities about scientific replicability and thus research credibility issues in the past decade. Such situation leads to the call for open science to cope with replicability issues. The calls for “Open Science” emerge due to the flaws of “Closed Science”, e.g., issues of scientific replicability and reproducibility, and barriers of accessing data and knowledge systems. One important feature of open science is it allows us to examine research “replicability” given the same method and data. By definition, open science is the movement to make scientific research methods, data, results accessible to all, barriers of accessing data and knowledge systems. One important feature of open science is it allows us to examine research “replicability” given the same method and data. By definition, open science is the movement to make scientific research methods, data, results accessible to all, barriers of accessing data and knowledge systems.

To enhance research transparency, the most important elements of open science are open data, open source, open method, and open access. Open data refers to the data that can be available to everyone to use and republish without restrictions of any forms, including copyright, patents, and/or other mechanism controls. With open data and open source serving as enhancing transparency, open methods and open access enable us to examine research replicability and thus credibility. This research uses Taiwan Indigenous Peoples Open Research Data (TIPD) as Example to manifest how open science can serve as a foundation of overcoming replicability issues in social sciences. The ongoing research project of TIPD starts since 2013 (see TIPD web at http://TIPD.sinica.edu.tw). TIPD open data repository at http://TIPD.sinica.edu.tw/data.html. TIPD is constructed by strictly following the principles of open science. The contributions of TIPD based on open science principles are as follows: changes in research from “close” to “open” from “the elite” to “the ordinary”; from “local” to “global”; from “macro” and static to “micro and dynamic.”

RC44-748.12
LIN, LEFENG* (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Insurgent Representation: Labor NGO-Led Collective Bargaining Campaign in Southern China

In this article, I draw ethnographic data to examine the response of Chinese civil society to worker insurgency since early 2010s, asking how independent labor NGOs in China have managed to organize and sustain workers’ collective action in an oppressive political regime. I found that, domestic labor activists’ strategic choice and initiative, with support from overseas labor advocacy network,
played a key role in experimenting with innovative address to address precarious workers’ collective grievances. Allowing themselves with the state-led collective bargaining campaign, labor activists adapted the western concept of collective bargaining to the China's context. Avoid being illegal to organize independent unionism, they took civil representation from Chinese Civil Law and applied it to workers to remedy their grassroots collective bargaining campaign: Workers authorized worker leaders and labor activists as civil agents to represent them in negotiation with employers and government officials, which produced a committed worker leadership – worker representative committee – who actively engaged organizing and mobilizing fellow workers to confront employers and local officials. By exploiting legal and political space created by the state, labor NGOs have turned collective bargaining as a stabilizing mechanism for setting up labor-capital compromise to a grassroots organizing/mobilizing mechanism among rural migrant workers. They have formed a viable strategy to organize workers' collective bargaining with employers and government officials, and help workers gain health care, pensions, job security, and compensation. However, when the new model of labor organizing became an alternative to the state-controlled trade unions, China's trade unions mobilized state power to restrain the growth of grassroots worker organizing. Compared to trade union, this labor NGO-led organizing is case-issue-based, indiscriminate to all workers, no bureaucracy, low running cost, and very flexible and mobile. I argue it stands as a viable organizing model to confront both capital mobility and authoritarian regime.

RC06-132.3
LIN, QIANHAN* (Independent researcher)
CANALES, ANDREIA (Catholic University of Chile)
Unequal Pathways to Adulthood in China
Rapid economic and social changes coupled with constantly changing policies have had impacts on the way young adults structure their pathways to adulthood in China. In contrast to previous studies on demographic markers of Chinese young adults, this paper is limited to specific life events. The approach is a holistic method to describe and explore transition trajectories. This requires that we pay attention not only to the timing of events, but also to the relative duration and sequence of transition states. Drawing on the detailed retrospective information on individuals’ educational, occupational, cohabitation and marital histories collected by the 2010 China Family Panel Studies, this paper (1) builds a typology of transition pathways using the optimal matching technique and a cluster algorithm, and (2) investigates the ways in which historical and structural factors influence these pathways by estimating the effects of cohorts, gender, and hukou status (hukou status vs. rural vs. urban vs. pathway membership). We conclude that the holistic approach adopted in this study proved to be a useful tool to show a distinctive typology of demographic transition trajectories in China; and to understand how the transition process varies between cohorts and how the interaction between gender and hukou status matters in predicting the risk of belonging to a pathway membership.

RC39-696.3
LIN, SHAO* (University at Albany School of Public Health)
LAWRENCE, WAYNE* (University at Albany School of Public Health)
PALUMBO, JILLIAN (University at Albany School of Public Health)
LU, YI (University at Albany School of Public Health)
ZHANG, WANG-JIAN (University at Albany School of Public Health)
PANTEA, CRIS (New York State Department of Health)
PREMIUM, MIKE (New York State Department of Health)
Did the Critical Care Patterns of Dialysis Changed during Hurricane Sandy in NYS?
Introduction: Flooding and consequent power outage during Hurricane Sandy not only affected people with chronic diseases, but also had significant impact on electricity-dependent diseases, such as dialysis. However, few research evaluated the critical care use patterns of dialysis patients after Sandy. This study assessed and compared the changes of emergency department (ED) visits and hospitalization for dialysis (RR: 1.29, 95% CI 1.15-1.46) in the storm zone during Hurricane Sandy. The ED visits of dialysis also increased in the non-storm zone (RR: 2.34, 95% CI 1.83-2.98) after Sandy. The peak of dialysis ED visits occurred one day after the extensive power outage in all affected counties. Almost all sociodemographic groups had significantly increased risks of dialysis. People with Medicare and other insurance had significantly increased risks of dialysis ED visits after Hurricane Sandy compared to Medicaid and uninsured. Other race that was white and black had the highest risk.

Conclusion: Both Dialysis ED visits and hospital admissions after Hurricane Sandy significantly increased. Generally, the effects of Hurricane Sandy impacted all sociodemographic groups.

RC24-447.4
LIN, TZE-LUEN* (National Taiwan University)
Exploring the Risk Discourse of Nuclear Waste: Media Coverage of Nuclear Waste Debates in Taiwan
There is an increasing media coverage and visibility on nuclear waste issues in Taiwan. Solving nuclear waste siting controversy will require not only technological methods but also take into account social, political and cultural dimensions as in our values of cooperation, respect for science and gender-equality. Few studies, however, have been done with regard to how siting issues of nuclear waste have been reported in the newspapers. Taking a discourse analysis approach, this paper intends to examine how the risk of nuclear waste has been framed and represented, and how they interact or reflect national energy and nuclear policy. It is to draw out some of the key lessons emerged from the experience in Taiwan and to identify barriers and opportunities in dealing with nuclear waste. It concludes with a discussion of how these findings help us understand the dimensions of power, science and ethics that affect national nuclear waste governance.

RC33-607.6
LIN, YU-CHIEH* (Survey Research Center, University of Michigan)
CHEUNG, GINA-QIAN (Survey Research Center, University of Michigan)
PENNELL, BETH ELLEN (Survey Research Center, University of Michigan)
KWAISER, KYLIE (Survey Research Center, University of Michigan)
Many computer-assisted personal interview software captures paradata (i.e., empirical measurements about the process of creating survey data themselves), computer user actions, including times spent on questions and in sections of a survey (i.e., timestamps) and interviewer or respondent actions while proceeding through a survey. In these cases, the paradata file contains a record of keystrokes and function keys pressed, as well as mouse actions. These paradata files can be used for quality assurance checks and reporting, particularly when interviews are not audio recorded.

This presentation uses data from (1) the Ghana Socioeconomic Panel Study a collaboration between the by Economic Growth Center at Yale University, the Institute for Statistical, Social and Economic Research at University of Ghana, and the Survey Research Center at University of Michigan; and (2) the Evolution of Health, Aging, and Retirement in Thailand in collaboration with the National Institute of Development Administration and the Survey Research Center at University of Michigan. Both studies utilize unique team management and travel structures, and have a complex instrument design. In addition, interviewers are allowed to interview respondents within the same sample unit without any particular order and to switch among varied interviewing components in a flexible fashion. Paradata are heavily relied upon to monitor interviewers’ behaviors.

We first categorize interviewer navigation patterns such as mid-section break-offs through varied interviewing components. These navigation patterns are then inspected for predictive power against data quality indicators such as response changes and non-response. Subsequently, we analyze interviewer, household, and interview characteristics (e.g., interview length) to determine if interviewer behaviors and interview efficiency can be predicted by interviewer’s team behavior or household characteristics, among all other information available. Finally, we will present how analyses can be practically applied to improve interview efficiency and data quality of interviewer administered surveys.
Following the conceptual itinerary of legitimacy as it has developed over the last 50 years means being close to important changes both in society generally and in the social sciences. The classical term of legitimacy, denoting a more or less precise criterion for political authority, has been transformed to a broader all-inclusive concept – still normative, but arguably less construe in terms of a Weberian theory. The increasing use of legitimacy as a tool in political rhetoric and the possible consequences of this for New theories in relation to the concept will be discussed in my presentation. A statement from President George W Bush in the UN General Assembly prior to the US-led invasion of Iraq illustrates a politically militant rhetoric: “[A] regime that has lost its legitimacy will also lose its power.” President Bush later declared that the invasion was not legal, he assured the public that there was no doubt regarding its legitimacy. This raises the persisting question of the relation between legality and legitimacy in analysing a democratic system. It will be argued in my paper that making legitimacy the most emphasized determinant to be considered will promote moralism rather than realism in political and social analysis. Continuing in this vein, a typology of how people react to claims of legitimacy is suggested. This includes ‘active acceptance’ (politically supportive action, manifesting conformative actions, moral condemnation of those violating the norms of the system, etc.); ‘passive acceptance’ (no political action being taken, neutrality regarding violations, etc.); ‘non-acceptance’ (political attacks, open violation of various principles, taking actions in support of alternative systems, etc.). Such a typology represents another dimension of the relation between rulers and the people they rule over than the Weberian classification into traditional, legal-rational and charismatic legitimacy.

**RC39-696.6**
LIN, ZIQIANG* (University at Albany College of Arts and Sciences)
LAWRENCE, WAYNE* (University at Albany School of Public Health)
LIPTON, EMILY (University at Albany School of Public Health)
LU, YI (University at Albany School of Public Health)
XIAO, JIANPENG (University at Albany School of Public Health)
LIN, SHAO (University at Albany School of Public Health)

Comparing Impacts of Hurricane Sandy on Multiple Health Outcomes between Medicaid and Medicare Enrolled

**Introduction:** Emerging evidence has shown natural disasters have a devastating impact on health. However, limited studies assessed the health impacts among elderly, Medicaid, and Medicare populations. This study investigated the effects after Hurricane Sandy on cardiovascular disease (CVD) and injury in Medicaid and Medicare elderly enrolled in New York State (NYS).

**Methods:** An ecological study was conducted among elderly aged Medicaid and Medicare enrollees residing in NYS. We aggregated daily counts of claims for four service types (outpatient, emergency department, inpatient, and pharmacy) over immediate, three-month and twelve-month periods following the storm. We performed Poisson regression to compare service utilization during the storm year with prior years among affected and non-affected areas.

**Results:** We observed immediately after Hurricane Sandy period, the greatest risk of CVD was among Medicaid (RR 2.65; 95% confidence interval [95%CI] 2.64-2.66), while urgent Medicare enrolled (RR 2.21; 95%CI 1.21,1.22). The high risk of CVD and injury remained consistent three-months and twelve-months after the storm period. However, women enrolled in Medicaid and Medicare were most vulnerable to CVD and injury risk after Hurricane Sandy, with the strongest association twelve-months after storm (RR 2.63 and 1.73, respectively).

**Conclusion:** Our findings revealed gender-specific differences for one effects of Hurricane Sandy on health outcomes. We also found that the effect was observable one year after storm period. This study points to a greater need for public health emergency preparedness and response to include the impact of long-term effects as a priority.

**RC39-684.3**
LINDELL, MICHAEL* (University of Washington)
BRAND, BRITTANY (Boise State University)
DIETRICH, ALEXA (Social Science Research Council)

Assessing the Influence of Cultural Variables, Perceptions, and Earthquake Hazard Information on Household Emergency Preparedness

This project is assessing the effect of earthquake hazard information on household emergency preparedness, and includes an assessment of the influence of local and cultural variables on perceptions and preparedness actions. Our research is based in the Protective Action Decision Model (PADM), which integrates approaches in social influence, persuasion, behavioral decision making, attitude-behavior relationships, and innovation adoption to identify the phases through which people typically pass in the process of taking protective action. We are exploring the relationships between PADM variables and information seeking behavior through a random sampled, geocoded questionnaire (Comparison Group) that addresses the principal constructs of PADM (threat perception and attitudes toward pre-earthquake protective actions). Our approach is unique in that we provide participants the opportunity to seek additional information, and respond to the information through follow-up post-tests. Second, we are testing the efficacy of Interventions, developed using active-learning techniques and goal-setting strategies, to engage participants in a way that facilitates personalization of risk, positive attitudes toward protective action, and a plan to take action on promoting hazard adjustment intentions and actual adoption (Intervention Group). The Intervention also allows us to collect qualitative data on the influences (and misconceptions) that most strongly influence intentions to take pre-earthquake protective action. Pre- and post-test questionnaires, identical to the comparison group questionnaires, allow us to compare the two groups, and assess the efficacy of the Intervention. Finally, we are investigating the influence of cultural factors on protective action attitudes and behavior by working with the Portland Metro Latino population, the largest minority group in our target area, using the same materials and approach listed above, but provided in Spanish.

**RC16-320.3**
LINDGREN, LENA* (Lund University)

**Political Legitimacy: Old and New - a Conceptual Itinerary 1968-2018**
human rights regime, and social movement organizations that offer alternatives must be legitimized not repressed, suppressed and oppressed.

**RC06-128.1**

LINDSAY, JO* (Monash University)

MAHER, JANEMARIE (School of Social Sciences, Monash University)

TANNER, CLAIRE (Centre for Stem Cell Systems, The University of Melbourne)

LEAHY, DEANA (Education, Monash University)

WRIGHT, JAN (School of Education, University of Wollongong)

SUPSKI, SIAN (School of Social Sciences, Monash University)

**Good Mothering and the Provision of Family Meals: Public Health Discourse Vs Contemporary Realities**

The family has long been recognised as a crucial site for public intervention particularly with child obesity. This paper analyses the promotion of family meals as a panacea for obesity and emotional dysfunction. We argue that this public health discourse has emotional and nostalgic power but cannot easily be put into practice under the structural conditions shaping contemporary family life. Family diversity, changed gender roles, changed employment patterns and increasing commitments mean that frequent family meals are not possible to enact for many families. We draw on qualitative research with 50 families with at least one child under 12 from Victoria Australia to illustrate the diversity and challenges of everyday meal provision. We argue the disconnect between the public health message promoted and the reality where it cannot be put into practice is likely to cause more harm, in the form of maternal guilt, than good outcomes as intended.

**RC42-725.6**

LINDSAY, SARAH* (McMaster University)

**Killing Companions: Emotion and Struggle within the Contemporary Animal Shelter Field**

Through a synthesis of Pierre Bourdieu’s work on fields and capital, Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalytic theory of the superego (both individual and collective), and Arlie Russell Hochschild’s theory of internal, individual emotion work, emotion management, and transmutation, this paper focuses on shelters as fields and the complex emotional inter/intraspecies labour within them. It is imperative that sociologists look deeper into these places, with the aim of illuminating the internal and external struggles in the shelter field; moral, psychological, and practical problems such as euthanasia, secondary traumatic stress disorder (STSD), and insufficient space and funding are frequently hidden from the public’s view. This paper aims to join up theory while practically addressing the oft-ignored (or underdefined) social psychological complexity of the internal and external “shelter”, linking the morality and regulation of the superego, emotional struggle, and exchanges within the field, this laying the foundation for further analysis and more empirical study.

**RC25-467.2**

LINDWALL, JOHAN* (University of Gothenburg)

**Caught between Choice and Control: Institutional Talk and Power in Swedish Statutory Drug Treatment Services.**

Swedish drug policy insists that a consistent rejection of illicit drugs is needed from a preventive perspective. Hence, all use of narcotics without a medical prescription is illegal. Within municipal social services, this implies a requirement for social workers to actively promote change for drug using clients. Simultaneously, they are bound by law to respect their clients' integrity and will. Departing from social workers contradictory obligations, the focus of this paper is on meaning making processes between drug using clients and social workers in authoritative institutional settings. This ongoing ethnomethodologically infused PhD-study is conducted at three social service agencies in Sweden. The data of the study in qualitative: field notes and transcribed audio recordings from observations carried out in professional team meetings and encounters between clients and social workers.

Using different DA- and CA-tools, in dialogue with Foucauldian concepts of power, this study explores how institutional tasks related to Swedish drug policy are carried out, how tensions are handled, and how power is exercised through language use in institutional interaction at the micro-level. Special attention is given to how different social worker positions are accounted for, how agency and responsibility is distributed, and how clients' and social workers' identities are constructed and negotiated through everyday institutional talk at the studied agencies. Furthermore, I discuss how language and power is intertwined and constitutes a foundation for institutional action and counter-action. Early findings suggest that a number of positions, for social workers and clients, are being talked into being and negotiated in the institutional interaction. Each position is linked to a specific way of exercising power or counter conduct. The social worker positions gain legitimacy by drawing on institutionally available discourses and "truths" including specific constructions of the clients with implicit judgments regarding issues related to moral, risk and change potential.
Reflections on a Mixed Methods Approach to Researching Immigrant Mothering

This presentation provides a reflexive account of the methods applied in my research project Immigrant Mothers As Agents of Change (2013-2017). As they pertain in transmitting cultural capital on a transnational and transgenerational scale (Erel 2010, 2012), immigrant mothers’ regular participation in and exposure to urban diversity – especially to diverse mothering practices and discourses – leads, through social and material remittances, to a transformation of the understandings and performances of motherhood in the sending country. In my project, I inquired specifically into how migrant mothers, coming from Polish cities that are largely homogenous in terms of ethnicity and religion, make sense of and come to terms with the much greater diversity they encounter in the British and German cities, in which they now live (Lisiak 2017; Lisiak and Nowicka 2017). Recognizing the many complexities inherent to immigrants’ encounters with diversity in urban and transnational space and the meanings migrants assign to them, I chose a mixed method approach in order to generate not only, but various kinds of data. The methods I worked with included semi-structured and narrative interviews, participant observation, diaries, as well as creative methods. In my ISA presentation I would like to briefly discuss the advantages and challenges related to each of these methods in the context of my research and focus on the use of drawings in participant-driven image elicitation. I will also present the website https://immigrantmothers.net, which showcases the visual and narrative materials produced through creative collaborations with research participants and demonstrates how their contributions foster research questions and research methods.

Models of Social Inclusion and Social Exclusion of the First and Second Generations of Transnational Migrants in Russia, France, and the USA: Comparative Sociological Analysis

Our proposed presentation at the XIX Congress of ISA is developed in a context of issues relating to the processes of socio-economic and political transformation in our time that can be called as the ‘Age of Transnational Migration’. It will be focused on a comparative analysis of the activities and practices that organize everyday life of transnational labor migrants in Paris, New York, and St. Petersburg, Russia.

The goal of the paper is a comparative sociological analysis of social foundations for radicalization and the involvement mechanisms of transnational migrants into the practices of terrorism. The point of departure for analysis is Charles Tilly’s distinction of the certain types of terror and diversity of forces of terrorism as the strategy.

The basic hypothesis of the paper can be formulated as follows: the models and practices of social inclusion and social exclusion of transnational migrants serve as the major factors for developing ideological extremism and pre-condition terrorist activities. The research is organized along with the structural chain: the state - the employer - the employee. The cases for analysis were chosen according to the different types of social welfare for newcomers to the country and the availability of welfare to the first and second generations of immigrants.

The paper will be based on the specific data and examples that come from the ongoing longitudinal research, 2017-2020.


In highly developed health care systems most aspects of health care and the consumer health experience are supported and mediated by a wide array of technological platforms. Research has continually shown that lower e-Health literacy rates are associated with a range of negative health outcomes. It is obvious that in order to benefit from e-Health opportunities or avoid injury due to its non-use, internet adoption and use constitute a necessary condition. The main purpose of the current study is to follow the trends in ICT adoption among the population of Israelis with disabilities (compared to the population without disabilities) from 2003 to 2015 and to identify variations in the socio-demographic characteristics that may predict internet access and digital uses over time. The current research is based on a repeated cross-sectional study. Study data were collected by means of Annual Social Surveys conducted by Israel’s Central Bureau of Statistics in the period between 2003 and 2015. The total sample included 95,145 respondents, among them 22,290 respondents with disabilities. Our findings show that the rate of internet access and digital uses increased continuously among disabled people; however the gap between them and the healthier population was preserved. The more prominent differences between these groups were found in the first level of the digital divide (internet use vs non-use), whereas between-group differences in the second-level digital divide (digital uses) among internet users were moderate. Our findings make it possible to identify disadvantaged groups in which groups with disabilities intersect with additional risk factors: Arabs, religious people, elderly, respondents from low-socio-economic backgrounds. The effects of most of these variables did not change in the period under study. The findings of this study have important implications for researchers, educators, practitioners and policy makers who attempt to promote internet use among people with disabilities.
For more than a century, sociologists have imagined society as spaces. By the early 21st century, field theory seems to have become the dominant approach for studying social spaces. Yet Bourdieu's field theory has a curious blind spot, namely, the relationship between social spaces. This paper takes the Simmelian approach of formal sociology and outlines the basic social forms by which two or more social spaces relate to one another. I argue that social spaces have life histories like individuals and institutions. They evolve in mutually contingent and constitutive ways. Each space has a unique history of its own, yet all life histories of social spaces are shaped by interactions with other spaces over time. In order to study these interactions, the paper examines two dimensions of the relationship between social spaces: (1) heterogeneity; (2) social distance. In terms of heterogeneity, social spaces can be kindred, symbiotic, or estranged. In terms of social distance, they can be linked, overlapping, or nested. These social forms of spatial relations are constituted by the individual and collective actions of a variety of actors, including guardians, brokers, and space travelers. The main objective of the paper is to outline the social forms that structure and delimit the substantive aspects (e.g., power dynamics, patterns of inequality, or modes of production) of spatial thinking in sociology and beyond.

A Study on the Educational Policies on Teacher Education and Social Justice in Alberta: Focused on the Results of Talis 2013

Alberta, a western province of Canada, for the first time in 2013, participated in the Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) as a single and only province. Alberta has always been active in education reform and participation in international competitions, with a view to the pursuit of excellence in education. Especially in the PISA, TIMSS and PIRLS competitions, the performance of primary and secondary school students in Alberta is not only excellent in the Canadian provinces, but also internationally comparable to other advanced countries. Thus, Alberta's school system and the teaching situation of teachers which cultivate such outstanding students deserve to be explored in depth. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the quantitative results of TALIS 2013 in Alberta from the perspective of social justice to summarize its important characteristics and challenges of teachers' working conditions and school learning environment. At the same time, through the qualitative results of the interview survey, this paper explores the important implications of the TALIS 2013 survey results and relative reforms on teacher education in Alberta.

The Growth of Professional Classes and the Polarization of Authority Relations in an Advanced Capitalist Economy

Authority is central to professions, but much previous research has treated professions as internally homogenous and not examined important internal differences in authority relations. Professionals make up growing proportions of the employed labour force in advanced capitalist economies. But professionals are found in four distinct class positions: those who employ others; the self-employed; managers; and non-managerial employees. (Livingstone 2014). This paper documents changes in the distribution of professional classes and the teaching situation of teachers which cultivate such outstanding students deserve to be explored in depth. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the quantitative results of TALIS 2013 in Alberta from the perspective of social justice to summarize its important characteristics and challenges of teachers' working conditions and school learning environment. At the same time, through the qualitative results of the interview survey, this paper explores the important implications of the TALIS 2013 survey results and relative reforms on teacher education in Alberta.

Les fortes inégalités qui structurent les champs de production artistique

Inégalités Au Sein Du Champ Musical

Intermédiaires Du Travail Artistique, Carrière Des Musiciens Et Inégalités Au Sein Du Champ Musical

Les fortes inégalités qui structurent les champs de production artistique sont liées aux ressources initiales des artistes mais aussi à leurs capacités à en mobiliser de nouvelles durant leur carrière. Le processus d'accumulation du capital symbolique qui permet à certains artistes d'accéder à la reconnaissance

The Effect of Neighbourhood Social Ties on Migrants' Mental Wellbeing in Chinese Cities

Existing literature on migrants' mental wellbeing in Chinese cities has highlighted the crucial role of social ties, yet the pathways by which social ties influence their mental wellbeing remain poorly understood. Using Guangzhou survey data and multilevel linear regressions, this paper examines the extent to and ways in which migrants' social ties with neighbours enhance their mental wellbeing, with a particular focus on the distinction between the main effects and buffering effects of their neighbour-ties. Results from multilevel models reveal that neighbour ties enhance migrants' mental wellbeing in a direct manner, but no evidence shows that neighbour ties lessen the negative impacts of neighbour deprivation. Results also illustrate that the association between neighbour ties and mental wellbeing is stronger for locals than for migrants. This paper contributes to our understanding of migrants' mental wellbeing by disentangling the positive effects of their social ties with neighbours and investigating the role of migrants' neighbour-ties in relation to stress arising from neighbour deprivation.
The often-remarked observation that the Canadian economy was largely spared the financial crisis is confirmed empirically in detail when examining household wealth distributions. The results highlight the fundamental importance of financial regulation, the economic and democratic stakes of homeownership policy, the risk compromise between growth and financial innovation and the importance of financial security as both a concept of sociological analysis and a policy objective.

**RC28-516.1**

LIZOTTE, MATHIEU* (École normale supérieure de Paris)

*The Problem of Non-Congruence between Income and Wealth Distributions in the Study of Economic Inequality: Towards a New Classification of Economic Elites in OECD Countries*

Important research on top income and top wealth distributions has shown that the current drivers of economic inequality are located in the top percentiles and, to a lesser degree, the top deciles. This paper proposes to address the continuing relevance of top deciles and percentiles as concepts of analysis in economic inequality. While recognizing their important contributions in the study of inequality, it will be argued that this field of research is still relying on the theoretically grounded literature of class analysis and elite studies in order to take further advantage of the new possibilities in empirical research – namely, the growing availability of household wealth data. Specifically, as concepts of analysis, top income and wealth percentiles highlight the classical problem of non-congruence in traditional class analysis. Households may not only hold different positions in terms of class, status and power, but also, in the context of class, they hold different positions in the respective income and wealth distributions. While this is already known, the literature has yet to explore this in depth. How can we respond to this non-congruence? To what extent do income elites overlap with the wealth elites and how might these different categories be distinguished? Is there cross-country heterogeneity in the overlap of top income and wealth? To answer these questions, a comparative analysis was performed on the eleven OECD countries participating in the Luxembourg Wealth Study (LWS). The LWS is currently the most comprehensive database to study both income and wealth inequality conjointly in a comparative approach. By using a principal component analysis on income sources (i.e. labour income, capital income, self-employment income, etc.) and wealth, a classification of economic elites will be proposed. The results highlight a promising way that the income/wealth non-congruence may be analysed in the study of economic inequality.

**RC28-517.1**

LIZOTTE, MATHIEU* (École normale supérieure de Paris)

*The Consequences of the 2008 Financial Crisis on Household Wealth Inequality: A Comparison between the United States and Canada.*

The history of the Great Depression has shown that credit must be both loaned and borrowed responsibly, but the 2008 subprime crisis made manifest that this lesson has not been learned. While the 1930s crisis was overwhelmingly caused by careless lending in the form of margin accounts for stock trading, the 2008 financial crisis originated in mortgage lending to a category of households that represented high financial risk. Through the financial innovation of securitization, the high-risk category that had previously been called the uncreditworthy was relabelled subprime and integrated to the credit market. Ultimately, this category proved unable to continue their payments and their massive defaults and bankruptcies lead to a global financial crisis characterized by collapsing real state markets banks and a prolonged recession. As to be expected, however, the consequences of this crisis differed significantly between countries. The goal of this paper is to compare the consequences of the 2008 financial crisis on wealth inequality in Canada and the United States. The statistical analyses were performed on the Luxembourg Wealth Study (LWS), which is currently the most comprehensive database available to study wealth inequality in a comparative approach. In order to properly show the effects of the financial crisis, it was necessary to analyse wealth inequality with both absolute and relative measures.
Haitian women were more likely to enter the DR with insufficient documentation due to the DR’s specific pursuance of male Haitian agricultural labourers. Second, Dominican law requires mothers to be the ones who register their children’s birth, which often leads to passing the condition of legal liminality from one generation to the next. Third, limited access to social services of migrant women and their descendants increases their reliance on women’s unpaid social reproductive labour and informal care arrangements. In this context, I argue that state-led inclusion/exclusion is central to a de facto informal security regime that relies in important ways on the unpaid and paid care labour of women who are structurally at risk due to the intersections of their citizenship status, gender, race, and class.

RC19-349.3

LLAVANERAS BLANCO, MASAYA* (Wilfrid Laurier University - Balsille School of International Affairs)

Intimate Labour As Cross-Border Survival: Narratives of Arrival Among Haitian Migrant Domestic Workers in the Dominican Republic

Together with sex work and petit trade, domestic work is one of the three main sources of income for Haitian migrant women in the Dominican Republic (Petrozzielo and Wooding, 2013). I argue that care work and other forms of intimate labour (Boris and Parreñas, 2010), paid and unpaid, are at the heart of Haitian migrant women’s migration experience as a strategy for survival. In other words: they provide intimate labour in order to survive. My argument draws on extensive qualitative data collected through interviews and focus groups held in Haitian and Dominican border towns, bateyes (sugar plantation communities) in south-west DR, and Santo Domingo, the Dominican capital, with Haitian women who work as domestic workers in the DR. Their testimonies frequently refer to the premium on unpaid care work to distant relatives that host them when newly-arrived (often as children or youth) as well as the provision of similar work for adult men who they meet upon arrival and who provide shelter and limited social protection in exchange for unpaid care and other forms of intimate labour, including sex. Informants narrate these arrival arrangements as a matter of survival, and often portray them as foundational to the formation of their families and as training for their future incursions in the labour market. In this context, the boundaries between paid and unpaid care work, transactional sex, and other forms of intimate labour are often blurred in the quest for survival that permeates their migration experiences.

RC06-126.3

LO, IRIS P. Y.* (The University of Oxford)

Injustice within and Beyond Families: The Conception and Formation of Families Among Queer Women in China

The present study examined the experiences of injustice faced by Chinese queer women in the processes of forming queer families in Beijing, the capital of China. It revealed the ways in which different institutions, including the heteronormative power structure of Chinese families, the government, and the market, shaped Chinese queer women’s conception and formation of families. While a substantial number of Western research on family patterns and relations (Petrozzielo and Wooding, 2013) has emerged focusing on the unpaid and paid care labour of women who are structurally at risk due to the intersections of their citizenship status, gender, race, and class, this study illuminated their different patterns of making sense of the meaning of being and becoming queer and adapting to those and individual once enjoyed. Advocates that enhance the extension of life and new technologies, combined with focused attitudes will enable people in late age to be fully occupied and happy.

RC13-259.1

LOBO, FRANCIS* (Edith Cowan University)

Happiness and Development of the Elderly: Leisure As an Enhancing Agency

Questions have focused on developing leisure and happiness theories and understanding of life satisfaction. The research aims to investigate the concept of happiness and develop a model of happiness and development among the elderly. The importance of leisure in the quality of life of the elderly has been emphasized in the literature. The study was conducted in a rural area of China. The results suggest that leisure activities have a significant positive effect on happiness. The results also indicate that leisure activities contribute to the development of the elderly.

RC13-255.7

LOBO, FRANCIS* (Edith Cowan University)

Leisure, Happiness and Development: Reflections on China

Linking concepts of leisure, happiness and development have been general- ly accepted. In reality however, increased wealth does not correlate with in- creased happiness. Although increased development may enable greater leisure enjoyment, they may not arise from (sic) a traditional activity that promote health and wellbeing. China is selected as the nation for discussion. Data are drawn contem- porary literature dealing with world happiness (Helliwell, Layard & Sachs, 2017) and literature on Finding Leisure in China (Godfrey & Rui, 2015). As a country, China is ranked 79 out of 155 countries on happiness. Over the past quarter of a cen- tury the Gross National Product (GDP) in China has multiplied five-fold. But the
Subjective Well-Being (SWB) in the last 15 years has diminished before showing a gradual rise. GDP relates to the economic side of life; SWB is a comprehensive measure of individual well-being and takes account of economic and noneconomic measures. The social scene in urban China has leaped as a consequence of: the two-child policy; increase in gross national income; and expansion of pastimes and leisure activities. It takes in consideration major changes in family living arrangements, focusing on the multi-generational household types, both from a structural and a relational perspective.

This work aims to understand how significant demographic changes and the economic crisis have affected generational interdependence, family structures and solidarity. It takes in consideration major changes in family living arrangements, focusing on the multi-generational household types, both from a structural and a relational perspective.

Specifically, the subject of my research are reconstructed households where young adults moved back to parental home as consequence of vulnerabilities, mainly entailed by economic crises and conjugal instability. Avoiding a strict boudoirs positioning, I’m intending families in terms of practical kinship: as a field of relationships that are constantly used and reinforced in everyday practices and exchanges. Individual trajectories can play a big role, not just for shifting relative power of each member, but also impacting the family field as a whole, such as death, separation, re-partnering and reconstitution. Generational gap can produce conflicts of different kind. Multigenerational households resulting from a reconstruction, can be understood as a privileged field to observe negotiation processes and ambivalences of members living together while coping stressful situation of vulnerabilities.

What I propose is a mixed-method design. Quantitative methods are used to understand the changes in family structures and define the most effective factors affecting the choice of returning parental homes. Qualitative methods are used to understand relational specificity of members involved in the management of multigenerational family field, focusing on challenges and ambivalences.

My analyses are intended to take a longitudinal perspective, confronting changes attributable to economic crises of 2008. I’m using the ISTAT Multipurpose survey on households. It is a repeated cross-sectional survey which provide detailed longitudinal data on daily life of individuals and families. I’m going to present results elaborated from descriptive analysis and regression models. Results of the qualitative inquiry will not be included in the eventual discussion.
The relationship between non-standard work, low wages and poverty is an aspect of the more general distributional question how an individual labour market position translates into well-being at the household level. A direct link is to be expected when single earnership is the rule and no other sources of income but the earnings of the household head are available. But these conditions differ across countries and do not apply to social change, in particular to transformations affecting the patterns of family living, the gendered division of labour and the tax/transfer system. In the welfare states of the late 20th and early 21st century a complex link between work and poverty has evolved as not only earnings of a ‘household head’ contribute to the household income package, but also a partner, or other household members’ earnings, public or private transfers and other incomes.

The paper takes a multilevel perspective to identify the impact of macro-level characteristics on micro-level outcomes. Based on the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC, 2004-2015; two-way fixed effects and random coefficient models) it provides an analysis of three types of incomes (individual earnings, pre- and post-tax/transfer household income) which show how structural and institutional factors shape the distribution of labour market earnings and patterns of redistribution within and across households.

RC34-613.12

LOHMeyer, B** (Tabor College of Higher Education)

Hyper-Governed Young People's Resistance to the Crushing Ubiquity of Neoliberal Violence

The ongoing debate about youth and violence within sociology is beginning to integrate the significance of non-physical violence. Using data drawn from young people directly, I argue there is a need to further develop existing frameworks to conceptualise violence in structural, cultural (Galtung) and symbolic (Bourdieu) forms. These frameworks from the emerging sociology of violence facilitate two insights. Firstly, it recognises hyper-governed young people’s experiences of violence as resulting from “neoliberal violence” (Giroux, 2014, p. 224). Secondly, it facilitates a reconceptualisation of the diversity of their techniques of resistance as ultimately discursive. Theirs is a search for the language through which to speak into existence new realities free from violence. The project this paper is based on involved 28 semi-structured interviews with hyper-governed young people predominantly from South Australia. Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed. Persistent motifs were identified through thematic analysis.

These young people, 15 – 25 years of age, were identified in this project as hyper-governed because they are subject to increased regulation and surveillance from the state. This governing is in addition to the already highly regulated period of youth. The hyper-governing of these young people is the result of their association with political action, child protection or juvenile justice systems. However, they do not passively accept the violence imposed on them. Rather, they experiment with resistance techniques that challenge the hegemony of neoliberal violence. This paper focuses on three such techniques: Democratized Surveillance, Voluntary Occupation, and Self Governmentalisation. My analysis of these stories draws on Bourdieu’s (2001) concept “symbolic violence”, Galtung’s (1969, 1990) “structural” and “cultural violence”, as well as Giroux’s (2014) “neoliberal violence”. I will demonstrate that hyper-governed young people actively resist conformity to sanctioned forms of neoliberal violence through discursive resistance.

RC22-422.5

LOMBAARD, CHRISTO** (University of South Africa)


Genesis 22 (known within Judaism as the Akedah) relates the psychologically disturbing account of how God instructs Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac as a token of devotion. Apart from almost two and a half millennia of interpretative wrangling with this text and two centuries of academic scholarship on it, this account keeps recurring in various ways in modern media too. Three such publications are here taken into review, a section of the popular 2006 book *The God delusion* by British biologist Richard Dawkins; an interchange between two of the main characters in the US TV crime series *Bones* (series 2, episode 2); and a 2016-published poem called “Sacriﬁcium” by South African poet Lina Spies in her most recent poetry volume, *The Merchant of Venice*.

In each of these three public fora, which may be placed variously between religion-positive and religion-negative discourses, the problem of the murderous God of the Genesis 22 account is in each instance treated differently, and creatively so. Interestingly, and unintentionally, in these treatments (as in many others) implicit criteria on the part of the authors are revealed of what would in secular discourse be acceptable for acknowledgeable God-hood. For instance, identifying faith and instanced religious criteria are of importance in placing on a clearer footing the often binary religion-positive / religion-negative discourse within publicly secular societies. In turn, such greater clarity tends to indicate that the rhetoric employed in this debate frequently stems not from the oppositionning of “religious” and “non-religious” points of view, but from two equally religious orientations, though of opposing perspective regarding the phenomenon of faith.

RC37-661.1

LOMBARDINIOLO, ANDREA** (University “Gabriele d’Annunzio” of Chieti-Pescara)

Richard Sennett and the Jewish Ghetto in Venice: For a Socio-Literary Interpretation of Cultural Displacement

This proposal aims to further investigate the relationship between power, conflict and displacement developed by Richard Sennett in the first part of his volume *The Foreigner: Two Essays on Exile* (2011). The purpose is to focus on the literary references (Shakespeare and Castiglione among others) chosen by Sennett to provide unstable balances determining the cohabitation with the Jewish community in Renaissance Venice. The particular social and cultural scenario marking life in Venice allows Sennett to dwell on the contingent tensions begot by the presence of the Jewish community. To the fore is a clever reflection on the condition of exiled people in a foreign land, to the extent that this issue implies a reflection on the rights of citizenship and principle of tolerance at the dawn of our modernity. The practice of power may foster the conflict between justice and violence, as Sennett emphasizes in reference to the pogrom which afflicted the Jewish in 1627. As a result, the sociologist actualizes the social dynamics marking the Jewish Ghetto in Venice in his confrontation with the “placeless rights” and “the very mobility of spoken word”. This means the precariousness of the exile people, subdued to the unfathomable action of justice and the sudden manifestations of violence. Hence follows the reference to Shakespeare’s play *The Merchant of Venice* that Sennett viewed as representing the centrality of the unwritten word in commercial affairs at the time of old Dukes. The role of trust among people and the communicative dimension highlighted by Sennett in reference to “the legitimation and protection of words in themselves” preludes to the social learning of Shakespearian work, so much needed in the quest for understanding of our post-modern complexity: “the connection between freedom of speech and sanction of contract. This economic freedom derives from freedom of speech”.

TG04-979.3

LOMBARDINIOLO, ANDREA** (University “Gabriele d’Annunzio” of Chieti-Pescara)

The Risks of Academic Mobility: The Media Theatricalization of Violence

This proposal focuses on the journalistic take on the death of two young Italian researchers named Valeria Soleans and Giulio Regeni who died in Paris and Cairo in November 2015 and February 2016 respectively and both – to some extent – fell victim of terrorism. In particular, the aim is to further investigate the process of theatricalization of violence involving young researchers, starting from the journalistic strategies fostered by some important European newspapers (El Pais, Le Figaro, The Guardian, Corriere della Sera). Hence the opportunity to analyze not only the communicative representation of their sudden death, but also the relational, political and civil reaction to their murderers. Their sacrifice inevitably symbolizes the difficult conditions in which young university researchers abroad find themselves sometimes. To the fore are the risks stemming from university mobility, in particular for young researchers involved in scientific and academic endeavor. There is no doubt that their death underwent a process of media theatricalization because of the emotive impact of the event as well as the cultural and scientific determination that led the two Italian researchers to attend their PhD courses abroad (in Paris and Cairo, respectively). Unfortunately, the social effects of the brain drain and international mobility of young scholars and researchers, strongly supported by governments and higher education systems, have increasingly been reconsidered and therefore weakened by the increasing insecurity that afflicts our globalized world, within and without Europe. Fifty years after the murder of the young German student Benno Ohnesorg (gunned down by a policeman during a demonstration in West Berlin), the prophecy of “university in democracy” claimed by Habermas as a sign of protest against the murder of the young student is far from being fulfilled today in spite of the advent of the connected society and the construction of reticular communities.

RC01-35.1

LOMSKY-FEDER, EDNA** (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
SASSON-LEVY, ORNA** (Department of Sociology and Anthropology Bar Ilan University)

Gendered Encounters with the State: An Analytical Proposal

This paper argues that by analyzing women’s experiences of military service we can rearticulate the meaning of gendered citizenship as a lived experience that occurs in the “contact zones” between the citizen and the state’s institutions.
Based on interviews with 120 Israeli women soldiers, we propose three key concepts that analyze the meaning of gendered encounters with the state: 1) ‘Multi-Layered Contracts’ (civic, intersectional group, and individual), which contain both formal and non-formal aspects in regulating the relations with the state; 2) ‘Contrasting Gendered Experiences’ signifies the various experiences of doing and undoing gender in diverse military roles from the perspective of body, sexuality, and emotion management, which affect women's gender consciousness and their critical-political voice; and 3) ‘Dis/Acknowledging Violence’, which discusses how the women soldiers understand and react to the military’s violence in war and occupation and in terms of sexual harassment. These three concepts expose the concrete meaning of women’s participatory citizenship. Reading the women’s narratives through the lens of these three concepts, we argue that women’s mandatory military service at such a formative age, during an active ongoing violent conflict, becomes an initiation process into gendered citizenship, where the women discover their marginality vis-à-vis the state.

**RC51-855.3**

LONDOÑO-MONROY, GLORIA* (Profesional Autonoma)

**Rural Laboratories of Social Entrepreneurship: A Sociocybernetics Approach**

The Rural Laboratories of Social Entrepreneurship, of the Colombian NGO Future for Children, is an educational program directed to rural inhabitants or suburban areas of small and medium municipalities who have not suffered directly from the armed conflict and have low human development indices. The objective is to strengthen personal and technical skills that allow them to identify the problems, wealth and opportunities of their environments; recognize their potential and define their life project; and partner to self-manage initiatives that promote a relevant and sustainable development for their communities. In 2017, four laboratories were held at Colombian Antioquia department with young peasants, mostly out of school. The experience has led to a research that seeks to understand, from systems theory, how laboratories confront young people with their limits of knowledge about themselves and their environment, and how in collectives they construct new knowledge and make social decisions that trigger emerging processes that influence their personal and community development. The paper presents and explains the model of this system, which includes the process of observation of the participants, and makes a reflection from a Sociocybernetics perspective that seeks to understand how Laboratories can facilitate that young people understand their environment and act upon it to co-create a new rurality.

**RC01-46.4**

LONG, AMY* (University of Fort Hare)

**A Sociological Appraisal of Police Crimes and Disciplinary Measures in Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality - South Africa**

Policing as a global concept, involves an exchange of trust between the public and a given police service. The underlying basis of this exchange is the premise that police services exist to protect citizens and their property, and to ensure that order is maintained in societies. The police services by virtue of the nature of their role in society can therefore be regarded as ‘protectors’. The South African Police Services are guided by the same philosophies as policing services globally. Recently in systems theory, how laboratories confront young people with their limits of knowledge about themselves and their environment, and how in collectives they construct new knowledge and make social decisions that trigger emerging processes that influence their personal and community development. The paper presents and explains the model of this system, which includes the process of observation of the participants, and makes a reflection from a Sociocybernetics perspective that seeks to understand how Laboratories can facilitate that young people understand their environment and act upon it to co-create a new rurality.

**RC04-829.2**

LONGMORE, MONICA (Bowling Green State University)

MANNING, WENDY (bowling green state university)

GIORDANO, PEGGY (bowling green state university)

MCMILLIN, JENNIFER* (bowling green state university)

**Relationship and Financial Uncertainty during Emerging Adulthood**

In the U.S., emerging adulthood is the stage in the life course in which individuals are expected to traverse the landscape of adulthood, without having to necessarily commit to adult roles. It is a pivotal age period (18 to 29 years) characterized by role exploration. Yet there are societal expectations that individuals will establish stable intimate relationships and gain financial independence from parents. Furthermore, there is always the possibility of role failure. Young adults may lose their jobs, fail to pay bills, and easily make mistakes in intimate relationships. Likewise, an economic recession like that of 2008 can cause young adults to experience an uncertain financial terrain (Van Horn, Zúñi, & Umana-Taylor, 2012). This combination of exploration and expectations can lead to subjective feelings of uncertainty. Broadly defined, uncertainty is a state or situation in which an individual is unable to readily define an outcome. Moreover, compared to the recent past, establishing conventional markers of adulthood, such as establishing financial independence and stable relationships can be difficult, and as a result, can leave emerging adults distressed. Using the Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study (n = 928) we explored the mental health outcomes associated with economic uncertainty and relationship uncertainty. Examining anxiety, depressive symptoms and low self-esteem, among an emerging adult sample (ages 22-29) using ordinary least squares regression, we found that relationship and economic uncertainty were both moderately common experiences. In multivariate analyses, relationship uncertainty was related positively to anxiety and depression, and negatively related to self-esteem. Likewise, economic uncertainty was related positively to depression and negatively related to self-esteem and positive self-esteem. Additionally, modeled together, relationship uncertainty and economic uncertainty remained positively associated with anxiety and depression, and negatively related to self-esteem. This research added to an understanding of unexplored areas of mental health vulnerability in emerging adulthood.

**RC30-JS-2.4**

LONGO, MARIA EUGENIA* (INRS)

**Precarious Employment, Social Norms and Youth Policies: Priorities and Rights in Canada, France and Argentine**

Despite developing skills and making efforts to adapt themselves to new work standards, young people are one of the age groups who have struggled the most in the labour market for the last decades, constituting a deliberated and credible target for State policies in many countries. However shared and “explicit goals” of social inclusion, skills expansion, development of experience, access to employment, and increase of job standards, rights and security are contradicted by “implicit social norms” of each context, defining different policies effects. The paper analyses the ways in which public policies address solutions to young people employment difficulties such as precariousness, instability, vulnerability, low wages, and lack of access or training. It focuses on recipient’s perspectives and “forgotten” groups, i.e., diverse and different: a) young adults, b) relationship uncertainty and economic uncertainty remained positively associated with uncertainty and depression, and negatively related to self-esteem. This research added to an understanding of unexplored areas of mental health vulnerability in emerging adulthood.

**RC34-895.2**

LONGMAN, CHIA* (Centre for Research on Culture and Gender, Gwent University)

**Beauty Practices As Harmful Cultural Practices? a Study of Female University Students in Iran**

This research, drawing on a conceptual framework including notions such as harmful cultural/traditional practices (HCP) and beauty, and based on semi-structured interviews with young female university students in Iran, investigates the perceptions and experiences on beauty practices and cosmetic surgery. We explore how these notions are perceived, articulated, practiced and potentially resisted. The data suggests that despite existing criticism of the gendered aspects of beauty practices among women who practice them, they are still practiced on a large scale. In Iran, the female body as a contested space for expression of identity and social capital, is under influence by the globalized beauty ideals that relate to self-esteem and sociodominant and local accounts of appropriate and optimal appearance. Despite the popularity of particular forms of beauty practices in Iran, especially facial surgeries, beauty is not perceived as a common good but as a necessary evil by young university students targeted by this research. We discuss the harmful aspects of beauty and how it could be defined as HCP, as well as agentic aspects of performing beauty and body management practices.

By: Ladan Rahbari and Chia Longman
RC19-353.4

LOPES, ALEXANDRA* (University of Porto)
POSKUTE, VIRGINIJA* (ISIM University of Management and Economics)

Social Investment in LTC - Findings from the Sprint Project

Sprint is a 3 years research project funded under the European Union Horizon 2020 Program and aims to apply a social policy analysis to a specific domain of design and implementation - that of long-term care (LTC) - from a social investment perspective. Social investment applied to LTC involves the identification of good value investments in LTC that create the conditions for the realization of policies that contribute to the most efficient use and allocation of resources over the life course in support of high levels of participation in the labour market, while enhancing and maintaining capacities and independent living of older people and simultaneously promoting efficiency, equity and quality of life. In this presentation we will be outlining the dimensions to consider when looking at LTC from a SI perspective in European countries. The aspiration is to disentangle the impact mechanisms of LTC provision with a view to identifying good value investments in that field, developing innovative assessment tools that can genuinely bring a fresh approach to the consideration of the social value of LTC and help in comparing options in terms of their expected returns. The contents of the presentation are the result of research work carried out in 11 European countries involving the analysis of legal frameworks, administrative data, secondary data as well as qualitative data from interviews and focus groups with a diverse array of stakeholders.

RC15-296.5

LOPES, NOÉMIA* (Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL) - Ega Moniz, Centro de Investigação Interdisciplinar (CiEIM))

Ageing and Performance: From Medicalization to Pharmacization

The decline of individuals’ ability to perform at the same level, on various domains, associated with old age, has become, since the 1970s, a particular target for medicalization processes. More recently, the medicalization of old age expanded the range of its intervention, shifting its focus from treatment to enhancement/rejuvenation. This new pattern of medicalization of old age cannot be separated from the expansion of pharmacization. Its vast therapeutic offer is geared not only towards treating pathologies of old age, but also towards responding to modern expectations of old age rejuvenation (and expanding them), giving rise to a flourishing anti-ageing industry as Higg's & Jones coined it. Within this frame of pharmacization, countering physical and cognitive decline, a new market for natural products (such as food supplements, nutraceuticals or natural medicines) has also been developing. This constitutes another production context – where these products are commonly used in tandem with pharmaceuticals. In this presentation we aim to discuss ageing, increasingly defined as a social problem and constituted as a site for the expansion of medicalization and pharmacization, largely driven by market dynamics. This discussion will be set in the context of the consumption of memory medication – as a modern icon of rejuvenated old age – and its impacts on identities, when used for the management of performance, or the management of disease. This approach is empirically based on a study conducted with a sample of 443 elderly (aged 65+), physically and cognitively autonomous, living alone in their homes or in institutional settings, in the city of Almada, in Portugal. A mixed methods approach was used, comprising, firstly, a survey (n=414) and, secondly, life history interviews (n=30) to the people previously inquired.

RC37-666.5

LOPES, PAUL* (Colgate University)

Competing Visions of Race Music: The Aesthetics of the Black Jazz Avant-Garde, Black Jazz Neo-Conservative, and the Black Jazz Popular Vernacular

This paper looks at three competing visions of jazz as race-music. I argue that since the early twentieth century professional black musicians have articulated a race-conscious, black national agenda in promoting black race-music as a distinct practice of music-making expressive of African American culture, politics, and self-empowerment. While the 1960s avant-garde Black Music movement in jazz has been recognized as a black nationalist race-music, I argue that two other strains of black nationalism emerged since this period. Using my research on Miles Davis, I show how Davis and electronic-jazz musicians positioned a vernacular aesthetic against the formalist aesthetic adopted by the Black Music community. Davis argued for a populist form of jazz incorporating elements of mainstream and avant-garde jazz as well as popular black music genres as seen in his 1969 album Bitches Brew. I show how in response to the black jazz avant-garde and popular vernacular, Wynton Marsalis and other neo-conservative musicians and critics adopted a black nationalism of conservation of the jazz tradition against the formalism of the avant-garde and the populism of the electronic-jazz movement. Following Robin D. G. Kelly, I show how these three-aesthetics represented distinct forms of infra-politics – cultural politics in everyday life and ritual – among black jazz musicians. I argue that these infra-politics expressed Bourdieuan distinctions of opposition, where Davis and other electronic-jazz musicians were accused of “selling-out” by the jazz avant-garde and neo-conservatives who rejected popular expressions of electronic-jazz as well as black popular music of the period. In rejecting these popular expressions, they failed to see the emerging infra-politics of hip-hop. Davis, however, recognized this infra-politics and incorporated hip-hop into his last album, Do-Bop, before his death in 1991.

RC37-664.1

LOPES, PAUL* (Colgate University)

Miles Davis: The Unreconstructed Black Man in Modern Jazz

This paper looks at the infra-politics of Miles Davis – his everyday demeanor, actions, and words of resistance. It is based on the public story of Davis found in newspapers, journals, books, television, radio, and film. This story reflects the personal and artistic journey of Davis and the collective rendition of this journey by Davis, critics, journalists, and others. It shows the intersection of the personal life, public biography, creative work, and critical reception of a public figure. Davis was an unconstructed race-man provocateur who elicited among white critics and journalists such epithets as Public Enigma No. 1 and Prince of Darkness because he challenged prevailing expectations of racial etiquette in Jim Crow America. The public story reveals how in his professional persona and interviews Davis challenged public expectations of African Americans by his angry, no-holds-bared criticism of racism in American music and society. I also look at how his self-hood and persona of race-man was intimately wrapped up in a hypermasculinity that prevailed in jazz and American music. I argue how this hypermasculinity with its misogynistic objectification of, and violence towards, women was normalized in jazz and American music so that this aspect was not part of Davis's "angry" black man narrative. I end by looking at Davis's complicity in this image of black masculinity and his eventual fall from grace with the publication of his 1989 autobiography. This autobiography forever changed his legacy as one of the most important African American intellectuals and artists of the twentieth century.

RC22-409.14

LOPES JR, ORIVALDO* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte - UFRN, Social Sciences Department)

The Cognitive Partnership: Intersubjective Religious Research Methodology

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
In a research setting, researcher and researched are usually in different regimes of enunciation (Deluze, Becker, Latour), and share diverse interests. This is a methodological proposal of cooperation agreement, where, in a construction partnership, participants of a specific research can produce a knowledge useful for both of them. Departing from applied studies in sociology of religion, this methodology was constructed and tested beginning to 2013. In researches did by the author and others investigators in social sciences linked to his research group in Brazil. With the good results gained, it was possible to do the systematization here presented. The starting point was the studies in complexity proposed by Echeverria and Meier (2007), and with its conceptualization in religious studies. C. van der Leeuw and Bruno Latour came to complete the theoretical foundation. Several researches discussed in the paper, demonstrate the results of this methodological proposal, its applicability, forces and weaknesses. The Cognitive Partnership is a way of relationship between researchers and researched, in which both actors share their specific abilities and resources to achieve goals previously established. Although their objectives are diverse, they can work in partnership, since they trust in the validity of the final product of the research. The implication of this methodology for the sociology of religion, and for others fields of antropo-sociological investigation is significant. That’s a way of work with the human subjectivity that take advantage of it.

**RC40-706.2**

LOPEZ, LUIS GUILLERMO* (Terranfibia Independent)
The Latin American’s Concentration Land: Several Answers and Solutions for Strengthen Peasant Agriculture. 2017

In the countries of Latin America the problem of the unfair concentration of the land is part of social conflict, social inequality and politician instability. While this problem continues all aspiration of peace are impossible unless we have a real society of pace in Latin America. So, one point of party for analysis is about Latin American’s land concentration.

The obtaining the Latin American’s land concentration has different interests of national and international companies and owners with historical roots in the social structure of Latin American. These owners have big land. They also have also power of politicians and they have alliance with companies and bad people they take the interest of small people, to increment their possessions. So, the grabbing of land in Latin America has been an unfair process, a process of accumulation of blood and fire, historic injustice that now is shown in the century as the base of global companies, news national constitutions and process of peace, but, the truth is the same problem in the twenty first century: the concentration of land.

In reality there is a conflict between the taking of land and concentration of earth has a few answers: The first answer is The Peasant Zone of Reserve. It is as basic Law 160 from 1994 in Colombia this support to peasant agriculture; in Brazil the best the Movement of the Without Earth by the peasant agriculture; in Bolivia the Movement of without Earth, and others regions movements; in Ecuador the movement against the mining-plan for the government, by the rights of the nature.

However, all the answers have essentially one condition: the earth for peasants and the earth for indigenous, two traditional people, however, each of them have several thinks and ideas and only the final solution of the economical democracy strengthens the political democracy.

**RC02-JS-44.2**

LOPEZ, MATIAS* (PUC Chile and Harvard University)
MORAES SILVA, GRAZIELLA (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies)
MARQUES, PEDRO (UFU)
Elites and Distribution: A Cultural Approach

What motivates elites to endorse redistribution in contexts of high inequality? While former theories generally assume elites to be utility-maximizing rational actors with perfect information, we contend that elites’ decisions regarding distribution are informed by the cultural tools they use when addressing inequality, particularly how they draw symbolic boundaries between themselves and the poor. We conducted a multi methods design that combines speech analysis with regression models, using in-depth interviews and closed questionnaires in targeted and randomized samples of elites in congress, government, and business between 1994 and 2015 in Brazil. We asked elites about their understanding of poverty and inequality and found that the main boundary that Brazilian elites draw between themselves and the poor relates not to wealth, power, or deservingness, but to cognitive resources and agency. In elites’ eyes, the poor are ignorant, irrational, and thus incapable to pursue (or understand) self-interest. Because elites disregard the poor as irrational and immobile, they become sketched as the solution of their problems, but after, with its application this mechanism translates into a substantial and robust negative effect of symbolic boundaries in elites’ support for social policies. To test our argument outside Brazil, we replicated the questionnaire in South Africa and Uruguay and observed similar responses regarding the alleged ignorance of the poor, especially among business elites, as well as a strong negative effect of this symbolic boundary in the endorsement of social policies. Results add complexity to previous theoretical models, which account elites’ decision to expand or contain distribution as a well-informed rational response to the externalities of inequality. While it is fair to assume that elites can use distribution to prevent externalities, we find that their attitudes toward social policy are more directly informed by the meaning attributed to poverty and inequality.

**RC31-557.2**

LOPEZ NARANJO, DIEGO* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)
Trafficking and Forced Labor of Indigenous Women Employed in Domestic Work in Mexico

Trafficking in persons for the means of forced labor is a serious problem that not only violates the labor rights of individuals, but also violates their most basic human rights, especially freedom. In Mexico, forced labor is reflected mainly in the agricultural sector, mostly in the corn and tomato fields, as well as in the coal and silver mining industry (Walk Free Foundation, 2016). Such is the case of day laborers in San Quintín, Baja California where on 16 March they mustered in a great strike because of the poor working conditions in which they had them. “We all saw it as normal that people were suspended for three or four days or that they dismissed them without compensation for demanding that our rights shall be respected, or for trying to force the bosses to pay for overtime in the days that we had to rest,” said Jose Ignacio Garcia, 19 years old and who has been working since he was 12 years old in the fields of the valley of San Quentin” (Animal Politico, 2015). The population sometimes ignores this form of exploitation and in Mexico it has not been recognized as a recurrent problem, much less in domestic work. However, some cases are beginning to draw attention, confirming the existence of forced labor in Mexico and not only in the agricultural and mining sector, but also in domestic work, where victims suffer physical torture, different types of exploitation and the violation of their human rights. Taking into accounts the above discussion, this research explores the modalities and forms of exploitation that indigenous female victims suffer in their employment as domestic workers.

**RC14-265.5**

LOPEZ-GARRALON, MIGUEL* (Universidad Complutense Madrid)
El Problema de la Fiabilidad de las Fuentes en las Campañas de Sensibilización Social

Este estudio pretende conocer cómo las fuentes políticas afectan en la opinión de los ciudadanos respecto a determinadas propuestas sobre la violencia en las edades escolares.

A través de dos mensajes persuasivos, asignados ambos a dos fuentes políticas de distinto signo, determinaremos si la población otorga más relevancia a los mensajes de una fuente o a los de otra. Los mensajes que se eligen son aquellos que tienen como objetivo los derechos humanos. Los mensajes de las fuentes a ser comparados son los de los partidos políticos y de los medios de comunicación de masas. Los mensajes se caracterizan por tanto en su contenido, pero no en su fuente, en el significado que transmiten. Dado lo cual, se espera que el resultado de este experimento demuestre que las fuentes políticas influyen en la formación de la opinión pública.

**RC28-523.1**

LOPEZ-ROLDAN, PEDRO* (Autonomous University of Barcelona)
FACHELLI, SANDRA (Autonomous University of Barcelona)
Mechanisms to Increase Social Fluidity over Cohorts and across Age. the Case of Spain

This paper presents the results of an analysis of intergenerational social mobility in Spain taking into account the role of education in social fluidity over cohorts and across age. We follow the work of Breen (2010) and Valett (2017) addressing the need to determine the contribution of the different mechanisms to the increase in social fluidity over cohorts, adding age effect. Drawing data from pooled cross-sectional data (INE, 1991; 2005; 2011), both men (50,804 cases) and women (38,686 cases), reaching occupational maturity between 1956 and 2011 (born between 1926 to 1981) are analyzed, a period of profound economic, political and social transformations. We analyze change in the fundamental statistical associations: origin-destination, origin-education and education-destination, and social transformations. We analyze change in the fundamental statistical associations: origin-destination, origin-education and education-destination, and social transformations. As well as we apply a simulation or counterfactual analysis to test the relative role of education in shaping social mobility. For the case of Spain, we conclude that social fluidity is explained by two fundamental mechanisms: first and mainly by the educational expansion, and to a lesser extent by a reduction of the direct effect. In turn, there is a slight effect of the age in social fluidity.

RC30-552.2

LOPEZ-SALA, ANA (Spanish National Research Council (CSIC))

MOLINERO GERBEAU, YOAN* (Spanish National Research Council)

AVALLONE, GENNARO (University of Salerno)

Immigrant Labor and Migratory Regulation in Europe's Agricultural Enclaves. the Case of Moroccan Workers in Spain, Italy and France's Agricultural Sectors.

Since the mid-1980s the restructuring of the intensive production of horticultural products has transformed the economic, labor and demographic dynamics of many agricultural enclaves. Their technological and productive transformation, their orientation towards external markets and their intensive use of workforce have converted the territories where this type of agroindustry is implanted in laboratories of new forms of labor and migratory regulation. Unlike the processes of complementarity and competition observed in other economic sectors, in these agrarian communities the national labor force has been gradually substituted by immigrant workers. The formal and informal recruitment of migrant workers into the agricultural sector has been the result of both spontaneous migration and labor incorporation dynamics as well as proactive recruitment mechanisms through temporary workers programs and new migratory laws and policies.

The objective of this presentation, focused on the case study of Moroccan workers, is to analyze the reconfigurations and interrelations between new forms of labor relations and migratory regulation in the agricultural enclaves of southern European countries, using the concepts of temporality and precariousness. This analysis is based on more than 60 in-depth interviews conducted with Moroccan workers throughout 2015 and 2016 in some of the main agricultural enclaves of these three southern European countries: Huelva and Lleida (Spain), Salerno/Piana del Sele and Cuneo (Italy) and Bouches-du-Rhône (France), carried out under the TEMPER project.

RC31-570.4

LOPEZ-SALA, ANA* (Spanish National Research Council (CSIC))

GODENAU, DIRK (Department of Applied Economics and Quantitative Methods. University of La Laguna (Tenerife))


In the last decades practices of delegation and outsourcing of functions of migration control have experienced an expansion across Western Europe, North America and Australia. In this context an increasing number of private actors, including companies and service providers, have acquired a prominent role in the implementation and regulation of migration control policies. Restrictions on the freedom of movement have generated a market for migration control with growing business opportunities, increasing transaction costs and the appearance of intermediaries who modulate the dynamics and management of the migration flows. This market covers various functions of border and internal control, including, for instance: a) the selection, filtering and registration of entries; b) the surveillance, detection, interception and rescue; c) the retention and immobilization; and d) the transportation (expulsion) of irregular immigrants.

The objective of this paper is to describe and analyze these migration control markets (and the dynamics and practices of outsourcing) in the Spanish case. Inspired by the migration industry literature (Hernández-León, 2013) and the concept of migration markets (Gammeltoft-Hansen and Nyberg-Sorensen, 2013), the paper introduces a typology and characterization of the markets of migration control. The migration control market can be considered an analytic instrument to characterize and explain the logics and the scop of the involvement of private actors in this area of the migration policy.

The Spanish case analysis is based on primary sources and in-depth interviews with public and private actors in the framework of MIND Project, revealing how complex and dynamic migration control market governance has become.

RC52-873.7

LORENC VALCARCE, FEDERICO* (University of Mar del Plata)

SOLANAS, FACUNDO* (University of Mar del Plata)

Between Merit and Politics. Evaluation and Careers Among Diplomats and Officers of the Armed Forces in Argentina

This paper analyzes the evaluation procedures that organize the progression of careers in two professional bodies whose activities are directly linked to the main functions of the State: officers of the armed forces and diplomats. In both cases, during the twentieth century there has been an autonomization of these groups, which have managed to control their recruitment and the type of knowledge and skills that are valued in their members. However, the evaluation of these knowledges and capacities, and therefore the access to prominent positions in each of these bodies, is not exempt from the influence of politics in at least two different ways: one internal, such as military and diplomatic cliques; another external, such as the Senate or the concerned areas of the Executive branch of the government. To address these issues, we primarily rely on interviews with senior officers in military and diplomatic organizations, to explore how certain qualities are appreciated, and how individuals are ranked in order to promote them. Our hypothesis is that in the early stages of the careers there is an idea of merit that, although negotiable and contingent, points to certain technical-professional abilities that are considered to belong to the profession, while in the later stages of the careers are also appreciated and above all political capacities, which do not only include professional knowledge but also trust and loyalty.

RC12-242.6

LORENC VALCARCE, FEDERICO* (University of Mar del Plata)

The Judiciary As an Object of Political Dispute. Organizational Networks, Judicial Agents, and Policy Coalitions in Recent Judicial Reforms in Argentina

The judiciary is an independent power in the Argentine constitutional system. In formal terms, it serves as a counterbalance to the two other branches of government. Implicitly, although we are not always aware, it is a political domain of government of society. In turn, the other powers of the State have interference in its organization and functioning. Laws that are dictated and promulgated, institutions that are created and modified, judges who are selected, evaluated and eventually removed by agents external to the judiciary. In Argentina, the judiciary has recently been placed at the center of the political scene. Many voices raised to point out the inefficiency of the system as slow or soft when dwelling with everyday crime or cases of corruption that sprout from the political arena and echo in the media. In this context, two administrations with opposing political signs have in recent years promoted integral plans of justice reforms, each with their own tools, their own social and political supports, and their own justifications. In this paper, I propose to analyze these two governmental justice reform initiatives, one presented as “democratization” and the other as “modernization”, concentrating on the actors that promote or block these reforms, the specific nature of the innovations proposed and the ways in which it was tried to give legitimacy to the changes invoking principles, values and aims related to an idea of common good. To achieve these objectives, I analyze official documents, parliamentary debates, press materials and interviews with key informants involved in these processes.
**A Procedural Methodology**

Thinking in relations and processes means not to have ultimate points of reference or a solid foundation for tightly anchoring knowledge. How can empirical research prove its findings within such a fluidity and indeterminacy? The answer is similar to other fields of modern society such as positive law or democratic politics. There are procedures that are used to find political decisions or legal judgement. In research, we call such procedures methods, of course. Thus, the basic idea of any kind of method is being a procedure. What I call a "procedural methodology", therefore, means to reflect on methods as procedures. What are the basic characteristics of procedures? How do they actually proceed in general? What are necessary steps in any kind of procedure? And how can the results be justified? Procedures are structures and have a structuring effect. They need to be open for indeterminacy but have to be able to come to results, too. While they have to provide guidance, they must not determine specific outcomes. The paper will present a general model of procedures. This includes the four most important tasks of procedures (openness, negotiation/selection, determination, re-opening/reflexive learning). One of the advantages of procedures is the chance to re-open them again and again. This is essential because relational and processual thinking does not allow ultimate outcomes. A procedural methodology also lays the foundations for a reconstructive methodology. This offers critical potential because it enables consideration of the observance or non-observance of the necessary procedural steps or whether processes hinder or complete; are there relations excluded from consideration? A procedural methodology provides an integrative framework for methods and research approaches within the relational-processual paradigm. Main theoretical references for this conception are drawn from Habermas, Latour, Luhmann and pragmatism.

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**Food Banks As Transnational Actors of a Charitable Future**

Food banks arose as a local initiative in the USA 50 years ago. Besides a strong increase in North America over the 1980s they also spread to and within Europe, e.g. with the foundation of the European Federation of Food Banks in 1986. In 2006 the movement reached the global level by launching the Global Foodbanking Network. Thus, food banks have expanded transnationally and have become an established part of the social systems all over the world – or strongly work on it. It is the case in India, for example. The core practice of food banks and similar initiatives aims at the collection of excess food from trade, industry and consumption for distributing it to poor and excluded people. It operates based on voluntary work and on being sponsored by businesses. Food banks originated in the affluent societies where food excess has easily been available as a resource for charity. Appearing in welfare states with (different levels of) social security provided by state-based social rights they still found their recipients. Although this is less self-evident regarding the availability of excess food the conception also works in poorer countries. It operates based on voluntary work and on being sponsored by businesses. Food banks originated in the affluent societies where food excess has easily been available as a resource for charity. Appearing in welfare states with (different levels of) social security provided by state-based social rights they still found their recipients. Although this is less self-evident regarding the availability of excess food the conception also works in poorer countries.

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**Aging Diversity: LGBT* People, Housing and Long-Term Care**

This presentation discusses findings of the AGEDLGBT* project, which is funded by the European Commission. AGEDLGBT* is the first European study of its kind to compare and synthesize data from three research projects conducted in Germany and UK regarding older lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans* (LGBT*) people, housing and care, later in life. This presentation focuses on two main questions from the project that have been examined so far. Firstly, what similarities and differences exist between older LGBT* people, in terms of gender, sexuality and also other identifiable sources of social division, such as social class, ethnicity and age, in the data of the three projects involved? Secondly, in what ways, if at all, do older LGBT* people’s life course experiences, such as their experiences of discrimination, prejudice and/or resilience appear in their choices and expectations regarding housing and long-term care facilities later in life?

The specific projects used to answer these questions are: GLESA, which examined the challenges and risks of LGBT* housing projects, based on interviews with experts and older LGBT* tenants in Berlin, Germany; GLEPA, which investigated the needs of older LGBT* people in long-term care facilities, using narrative interviews with older LGBT* people in need of care and interviews and focus groups with experts in the field; SAFE, which used a mixed methods design of focus groups and a survey to produce the largest study of older LGBT* housing experiences, preferences and concerns in the UK.

The presentation includes findings of the current project under the AGEDLGBT* project and will include findings of the future project under the AGEDLGBT* project.

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**Early Transnational Networks, the "Rise of Statistical Thinking", and the Construction and Diffusion of Social Indicators**

In recent scholarly literature, the role of national actors in the "rise of statistical thinking" has received ample attention. However, the impact of early transnational political and scientific networks has hitherto been largely overlooked. In this paper, I attempt to explore this neglected aspect by studying a preeminent example of such a network, viz. the Congrès International de Statistique. The Congrès (1853-1876) was established in the margins of the Great Exhibition (1851) on the initiative of the renowned Belgian statistician Adolphe Quetelet. Via its sessions, the Congrès organized the international transfer of knowledge; it became the first setting for professionalizing statisticians worldwide and one of the first models of international scholarly collaboration. This paper focuses on the mediating role of this early international transfer of knowledge in managing domestic social problems, such as indigence, pauperism, and delinquency. It examines, in particular, the decision-makers behind the construction and standardization of social indicators and the tensions within the Congrès between different understandings of what constitutes "national welfare".
RC15-282.28
LOUIE, PATRICIA* (University of Toronto)
Revisiting the Cost of Skin Color in African American Adolescents
Recent research on skin tone and health have found that African Americans with darker skin have worse physical and mental health than African Americans with lighter skin. Does skin tone have the same impact on the health of African American adolescents? If skin tone is an embodied social status, with darker skinned African American adults experiencing greater inequality relative to lighter skinned African American adults, then we should observe similar patterns of health in adolescent populations. Using data from the National Survey of American Life: Adolescent Supplement, this paper investigates whether the impact of skin tone on health for African American adolescents mirror the results previously observed in adult populations. Findings indicate that skin tone is not significantly related to CESD depression, self-rated health, and self-rated mental health, a challenge to the skin tone patterning of health in the NSAL adult sample. These results are cautiously interpreted as suggesting that exposure time matters and that the impact of discrimination accumulates throughout the life course, perhaps gaining salience at different points in the life course. Results are discussed in terms of the life course patterning of health that are tied to larger cumulative disadvantages.

RC38-675.3
LOVE, GILLIAN* (University of Sussex)
“That Makes Me Feel a Bit Better:” the Ethical Limits and Opportunities of the Biographical Interview As a Therapeutic Encounter
In this paper, I reflect on my experiences of conducting biographical interviews with women who have had abortions. In particular, I explore the idea of the biographical interview as a ‘therapeutic encounter,’ and the ethical dilemmas and opportunities this presents to social researchers and participants. Maxine Birch and Tina Miller define a ‘therapeutic encounter’ as ‘a process by which an individual reflects on, and comes to understand previous experiences in different ways’—ways that promote a changed sense of self,’ noting that qualitative interviews often involve processes similar to those employed by professionals in therapeutic work (2000, p. 190). In this paper I analyze examples of moments like these from my interviews, reflecting on the fact that biographical research often features sensitive and intimate disclosures. Opportunities to disclose an experience like abortion to ‘someone who understands’ can be scarce, and take on great importance. At the same time, social researchers are rarely also trained therapists, meaning these types of interactions with participants require careful boundaries.
I argue that the ethical responsibility in biographical research is to acknowledge how far one can offer a therapeutic encounter, and to take seriously the weight and importance of the intimate, emotional moments that occur during sensitive interviewing rather than to avoid therapeutic moments entirely. There were many moments, in discussing their abortions as well as other aspects of their lives, when participants talked through something difficult with me, or told me their interview had helped them see something in a new way. These moments are valuable to both researcher and interviewee, and, if guided with an appropriate ethical sensibility, can result in positive experiences for both parties.

RC39-680.3
LOVEKAMP, WILLIAM* (Eastern Illinois University)
Community and School-Based Applications of an Historic Disaster Event
On May 26th, 1917, the third deadliest tornado disaster on record swept across Illinois, United States. In Mattoon, the tornado killed 53 and injured 409, destroyed 496 houses and partially destroyed 124, leaving 2,500 homeless. The path of destruction was 2 ½ miles long by 2.5 blocks wide, and damage estimates near $1.2 million (1917 dollars) in Charleston, the tornado killed 38 and injured 182, destroyed 221 homes and partially destroyed another 265. The path of destruction, which passed a mile north of the State Normal School (now EIU) and was 1 ½ miles long by 600 yards wide, and damage estimates of $781,000 (1917 dollars).
This presentation will discuss the research and other related community work that led to the production of a documentary film Nature's Fury and the Human Spirit, and museum exhibit. It will also discuss the collaboration with local teachers and schools in creating a partnership whereby we share the documentary in their classes, develop of curriculum used by the teachers to facilitate student learning of the disciplines of sociology and meteorology, teach students how to conduct oral histories and learn more about the research process with hands on training and relevant examples, and enhance their general understanding of disasters and discuss the importance of preparedness.

RC06-125.10
LOVELL, RACHEL* (Case Western Reserve University)
FLANNERY, DANIEL (Case Western Reserve University)
Helping Mothers Helps Mothers and Children: Familial Power Dynamics in Abusive Households
This paper is based upon an evaluation of an intervention provided to (primarily) mothers (n=287) who are or have been in an abusive relationship(s). The intervention consisted of six sessions detailing how intimate partner violence impacts children’s behavior for the purposes of reducing the risk factors for child abuse and maltreatment. Data collected on the intervention included satisfaction survey with participants, attendance records, and a focus group with session facilitators. The overwhelming majority of participants (~95%) viewed the intervention favorable, and 96% favored it being repeated.
Additional findings from this study speak to the hierarchy of power within the family. In households where mothers are the primary targets of abuse, mothers often possess less power than fathers but more power than children. This familial hierarchy of power implies that mothers often are in the middle—possessing both shielding and wielding power. Mothers in this study reported that they attempted to shield their children from seeing and experiencing violence but also reported “lashing out” at their children at times. Some mothers reported feeling significant guilt as a result. Based on participants’ feedback, the intervention proved successful at helping mothers better understand how exposure to trauma impacted their children’s behavior, potentially lessening their “wielding” power. Additionally, mothers reported that the sessions helped them better understand how their exposure impacted their own behavior. By the end, many mothers said they felt empowered and more confident, potentially increasing their “shielding” power and for one woman, mother empowerment was the focus.
This research has important public health implications for reducing familial violence and speaks to the need for interventions to account for power dynamics in the family, mothers’ shielding and wielding power, and how information provided to mothers on the impact of exposure to trauma can improve the lives of children and mothers in abusive households.

RC08-163.2
LOW, JACQUELINE* (University New Brunswick)
Symbolic Interactionism in Canada: Shared Meaning and the Perpetuation of Ideas
In this paper I discuss differing theoretical explanations of the status of symbolic interactionist theory in Canada. In particular I address Helmes-Hayes and Milne's (2017) institutional perspective on the health of this theoretical tradition in Canada and Neil McLaughlin's (2017) emphasis on scientific intellectual movements and Coserian intellectual sects in explaining the emergence of symbolic interactionism in Canada and its potential future. In doing so I also critique the claim that the perspective is on the verge of disappearing, consumed by its own subjectivist assumptions on the one hand and overwhelmed by a rising tide of postmodernist and stand point theory on the other. Instead I offer an explanation grounded in symbolic interactionist insights about shared meaning and how it shapes the activities of individuals. I conclude that it is ironic that debates over the presumed demise of symbolic interaction in Canada may well contribute to a renewed interest in the perspective, raising its profile among students and researchers and thus contributing to its continued existence within the canon of Canadian Sociology.

RC09-191.1
LOWE, PAUL* (University of Bamberg)
Is It Still a Lifetime Relationship? the Job Stability of Public Sector Labor Markets Enters in Germany in Times of Reforms, Privatization, and New Public Management. – a Cohort Perspective
The public sector is associated with a reduction in social inequality. It offers stable, well paid jobs for risk groups, reduces economic inequalities, and provides protection of market powers. This paper answers the question if also the risk group of labor market entrants can benefit in terms of stable starting positions for their career. Labor market entrants face a greater risk of insecure employment, are less likely to become insiders, and not a group of outsiders, and also. On the other hand, the public sector is associated with stable employment, internal labor markets, and an insider labor market. So far it is unclear as to what extent the public sector offers also stable starting positions for entrants as well as if and how the stability of the entry position has changed over the cohorts due to major transformations that took place in the German public sector. Huge state-owned enterprises were privatized and new public management challenged the bureaucratic paradigm. This paper identifies the characteristics of public sector employment. It shows that increase the stability of entry positions and tests them empirically in a mediation analysis with six mechanisms. It allows the differentiation between the supply of high occupational status jobs and the institutional setting to answer the question

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LOWE, PAUL* (University of Bamberg)
Is It Still a Lifetime Relationship? the Job Stability of Public Sector Labor Markets Enters in Germany in Times of Reforms, Privatization, and New Public Management. – a Cohort Perspective
The public sector is associated with a reduction in social inequality. It offers stable, well paid jobs for risk groups, reduces economic inequalities, and provides protection of market powers. This paper answers the question if also the risk group of labor market entrants can benefit in terms of stable starting positions for their career. Labor market entrants face a greater risk of insecure employment, are less likely to become insiders, and not a group of outsiders, and also. On the other hand, the public sector is associated with stable employment, internal labor markets, and an insider labor market. So far it is unclear as to what extent the public sector offers also stable starting positions for entrants as well as if and how the stability of the entry position has changed over the cohorts due to major transformations that took place in the German public sector. Huge state-owned enterprises were privatized and new public management challenged the bureaucratic paradigm. This paper identifies the characteristics of public sector employment. It shows that increase the stability of entry positions and tests them empirically in a mediation analysis with six mechanisms. It allows the differentiation between the supply of high occupational status jobs and the institutional setting to answer the question
which mechanism drives the effect of public sector stability. Stepwise multivariate discrete event history analyses with a piece-wise-constant specification for the labor market entry cohorts 1960-2009 are calculated, based on the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). NEPS offers rich retrospective spell data which allows controlling for several important influences and reducing selection bias. Initial cohorts of the cohorts, the composition of the public sector experienced an increase of high occupational status jobs that balance the weakening of the institutional setting advantages. Overall, the public sector still provides stable entry positions for entrants.

The linkages between climate change and National security are discussed vis-à-vis the current geopolitical landscape and associated transboundary challenges in Israel and the Middle-East region. Current climate-security challenges include migratory pressures, climate refugees, water stress and food insecurity. Recent research by AEJI on Climate Mitigation and Adaptation in the perspective of regional economic and political, the core mission is to assess the potential role of transboundary cooperation in addressing sectoral vulnerabilities and promoting a low carbon economy. AEJI empirically examined the inequality and the state of environmental justice in different parameters towards the development of comprehensive national policy for sustainable development. The 5 parameters are: sewage, water, air pollution, availability of public transport and open spaces. The ‘Environmental justice’ has examined by constructing a database for all municipalities and local and regional councils in the country. The findings clearly indicate that:

1. Environmental injustice is identified with Arab towns and villages, noticeable in socio-economic clusters that particularly lower (1-4 of 10).
2. The economically vulnerable communities are often the most subject to environmental risks. Those communities lag behind in empirical data and scientific literacy, legal and advocacy capacity, and access to information.

The presentation will share AEJI experience in the field of addressing environmental justice policy indicates for the centrality of creating research based data and approaching it to decision makers, in the ability to generate comprehensive policy.

**RC06-145.5**

LOWE, PAUL* (University of Bamberg)

What Can We Learn from the Public Sector in Germany Regarding Fertility? Is It Really the Workplace or Just Selection?

In Germany, as in many other European countries, low fertility rates are a persistent problem for, last but not least, the funding of the welfare state. The difference between the desired and the actual number of children is high and female labor force participation is lower than that of males. For several European countries, it has been shown that women working in the public sector possess higher fertility rates compared to the private sector. Until now it is unclear if this holds true for Germany and the jobs provided by the welfare state in a phase of major transitions, what the concrete mechanisms are, and to what extent selection accounts for the public sector effect. This paper enhances our understanding and gives new insight into what characteristics of public sector jobs drive increased fertility. First, based on a wide range of theories and explanations regarding fertility rates (family economics, human capital theory, compensating wage differentials, occupational sex segregation, labor legislation), job and working place characteristics that enhance or decrease fertility are identified. Second, it is argued why and how public sector jobs should feature these characteristics and allow for a better work-family-balance. Third, the mechanisms that should influence fertility positively or negatively are tested empirically. A stepwise multivariate discrete event history data analysis with a piece-wise-constant specification is implemented. The transition to the first child conditional on a job in the public or private sector is calculated. The longitudinal data set Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (Pairfam) is used, which offers rich information on the motives and planning for family formation. This allows to especially address the problem of selection and to ensure that public sector characteristics drives higher fertility and not self-selection. The results can expand our knowledge of how fertility rates can be increased.

**RC24-453.2**

LUBANOV, CARMIT* (The Association of Environmental Justice in Israel (AEJI))

The Role of Environmental Justice in Addressing Sustainable Development Policy

In recent years the prominence of ‘social justice’ and ‘environmental protection’ has increased in the public discourse in Israel. Environmental justice combines these two principles in order to ensure that all population groups, identified by gender, socio-economic, ethnic and or peripheral identity, benefit equally clean environment and free of environmental and health risks. The new research of AEJI empirically examined the inequality and the state of environmental justice in different parameters towards the development of comprehensive national policy for sustainable development.

The 5 parameters are: sewage, water, air pollution, availability of public transport and open spaces. The ‘Environmental justice’ has examined by constructing a database for all municipalities and local and regional councils in the country. The findings clearly indicate that:

1. Environmental injustice is identified with Arab towns and villages, noticeable in socio-economic clusters that particularly lower (1-4 of 10).
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The presentation will share AEJI experience in the field of addressing environmental justice policy indicates for the centrality of creating research based data and approaching it to decision makers, in the ability to generate comprehensive policy.

**RC40-704.2**

LUCA, NADINA* (University of York)

From Hunger to Well-Being. Exploring the Role of Community-Based Food Initiatives

Background: The rise of household food insecurity, increased rates of obesity, food waste and food distribution inequalities pose significant questions to the current food system. In England, the rise of community-based initiatives such as kitchens and cafés and ‘social restaurants’ are proposed as a potential solution for recovering and using the surplus food, respectively localising food and providing spaces of interaction that can support well-being, social capital and sustainable consumption. However, more research is needed to assess the impact of such initiatives on social change, nutritional health, well-being and sustainability.

Aims: This paper builds upon the sociology of food and transformative consumer research to investigate how community-based food projects emerge and their role within the food system in England. Methods: The paper adopts an action research approach and builds upon interviews with participants in community-based food initiatives as producers, coordinators, consumers, volunteers, local authorities and other organisations such as supermarkets and food charities. Findings: Emerging findings suggest that community kitchens, and cafés
operate as participatory spaces which recognise the social dimension of eating and foster the creation of social networks. Such initiatives may act as spaces for the redistribution of food surplus. However, they enable alternative food spaces where surplus food is ‘upcycled’ to contribute to well-being outcomes including nutrition, food availability, food literacy and food socialisation (Block et al. 2011). Power dynamics and negotiation processes mark the interactions of various actors participating in these initiatives. The lines between producers and consumers are blurred as members of the community take active part in setting up social spaces for cooking and eating together. Conclusions: The study highlights the potential of community-based food initiatives for social innovation. It pinpoints the creativity of consumers to resist to the failures of the traditional food systems but also the limitations and challenges facing such initiatives.

**RC15-281.7**

**LUCA, NADINA*** (University of York)

**Understanding Behaviour Change in Context. the Role of Sociology in Social Marketing Health Programmes**

**Background:** Social marketing health approaches centred on behaviour change, choice and self-management have been criticised for limited power to effectively engage the populations most affected by inequalities and understanding and altering the structural barriers to health. One of the criticisms of current practices in behaviour change interventions is the focus on individual beliefs and attitudes which poses the danger of neglecting peoples’ practices and strategies in the wider social context. **Objectives:** The paper examines how interactions with a collaborative service-driven social marketing programme may lead to change in both the practices of the individual service user (smoke outside) and of staff. In doing so, this research explores sociology as an alternative perspective to the traditional psychology lens used in social marketing health programmes to understand the social and institutional processes underlying behaviour and social change. **Methods:** The paper builds upon Bourdieu’s treatment of habitus, capital and field and Hays (1994) concept of transformative agents. Qualitative data collected through observation notes and interviews with members of the public and community services workers engaged in a Smokefree homes and cars initiative in a city in England. **Findings:** The findings indicate that despite structural barriers, transformative agency leading to incremental change of practices and habits emerges from conflicts between the habitus associated with the community work and the home field and resource interactions between staff and members of the public. Conflicts between the habitus and the field driven by the changes to health professions and public services challenge both staff and service user to be creative and may lead to reflexivity, transformation of capital to adjust to the new field and change of rules, practices and habits. **Conclusions:** The study highlights the value of sociological frameworks for understanding how change occurs in open-systems and individuals’ embeddedness to inform customised health programmes.

**RC45-764.4**

**LUCA, PABLO*** (University College Dublin)

**EDMONDS, BRUCE** (Business School, Manchester Metropolitan University)

**Agent-Based Modelling of Conventions in Microfinance Groups**

The focus of this research abstract is the agent-based modelling of conventional social behaviour adopted by individual microfinance clients regarding their collective decision-making for maintaining microcredit groups. Data has been gathered from surveying and observing microcredit clients meetings in the southernmost state of Mexico, Chiapas. The microfinance institution (henceforth MFI) sets out of how and when groups should repay quotas, yet individual credit defaults are handled independently by the members of each microcredit group on whether these should be cooperated with or penalised. Both social and financial mechanisms are employed, which generate emergent properties and these are shown to be important components in the MFI regulatory framework. For that, an analysis has been made on the interplay occurring in the management of the collective credit scheme, which involves both the creditors formal, institutional rules and the clients’ informal, group-level conventions. As a result of this analysis, a policy change has been made on how microcredit groups are financed, so that both group structure and its social conventions are taken into consideration when credit is being applied for. The development of this agent-based model allowed for a more detailed understanding of the mechanisms at play for maintaining microcredit groups in adversity with regards to the dynamics of credit repayments. This research illustrates an approach to agent-based modelling process that emphasises the collection of localised evidence and stakeholder participation.

**RC45-755.2**

**LUCAS, PABLO*** (University College Dublin)

**COTT, CHERYL** (University of Toronto)

**GUILCHER, SARA** (University of Toronto)

**CAIMO, ALBERTO** (Dublin Institute of Technology)

**RYAN, DAVID** (Sunnybrook Health Sciences Center)

**Dynamics of Primary Health Care Teams**

The focus of this research abstract is a subset of data emerging from a complex knowledge-to-practice study developing geriatric service capabilities in two innovative formats for delivering primary care in Ontario, Canada – Family Health Teams and Community Health Centers. Data from 32 such teams situated in six geographic locations across the province included (a) exchange and referral network data between different health professionals, (b) contextual attributes, such as co-location status and primary care format, plus (c) data from the Dimensions of Teamwork survey (DTEAM), a validated measure for understanding the dynamics of health care teams. In this abstract the results arising from the network and contextual data sources are examined. The analysis provides insights into the diversity of network characteristics across and within the two primary care formats. The potential relationships between network characteristics and team measurement are anticipated and the benefits of combining the aforementioned three sources of data (i.e. networks, team attributes and survey) to facilitate a cross-disciplinary analysis on how these primary care teams function and inform the generation of team-specific recommendations. This is proposed through a combination of a network model and an agent-based model for testing process improvement.

**RC19-365.1**

**LUCCISANO, LUCY*** (Wilfrid Laurier University)

**MAURUTTO, PAULA** (University of Toronto)

**MACDONALD, LAURA** (Carleton University)

**Addressing Crime Prevention through Social Policy in Mexico City**

Cities in both the global north and the global south have experimented with municipal policies that creatively combine social service provision with urban redesign policies in an effort to address some of the root causes of poverty, violence and insecurity. We trace how international ideas about neighbourhood improvement have been adapted in Mexico City under recent left-wing Partido Revolucionario Democrático (PRD) administrations. This presentation explores the intersection between municipal social policies and new forms of crime prevention in Mexico City (including Tepito, Copilco El Bajo and various neighbourhoods in Iztapalapa). We draw on interviews with government bureaucrats and grassroots community actors conducted during the summers of 2016 and 2017. The interviews reveal how communities in high-risk neighbourhoods are creatively adapting municipal policies to target both poverty and insecurity. We focus on the effects of these initiatives on poverty reduction, urban safety, urban gentrification and the implications for gender, youth and seniors. We also examine the political implications of the emergence of a new left-wing party, Morena, with strong links to urban popular movements.

**RC19-343.5**

**LUCI, FLORENCIA*** (CONICET)

**GESSAGHI, VICTORIA*** (CONICET)

**LANDAU, MATIÁS*** (CONICET)

**Un Nuevo “Compromiso Público”: Managers De Empresas y Clase Alta En El Gobierno De Mauricio Macri En Argentina**

La victoria de la alianza Cambiemos en Argentina (2015) y el visible avance de fuerzas de derecha en América Latina reinalzaron con vigor, en la región, un campo de exploración clásico de las ciencias sociales: el estudio de los grupos de poder. En nuestro país, desde la asunción de Mauricio Macri una novedosa inginería ministerial ubicó a destacados managers de grandes empresas en la alta función pública. Así conocimos, según la definición de las nuevas autoridades, al “mejor equipo de los últimos 50 años”. A la virtud de la meritocracia empresarial tres elementos dentro de este cuadro: la composición fuertemente clásista del nuevo gobierno. Muchas de las caras visibles del ejecutivo -el propio presidente, pero también segundas líneas- forman parte del entramado de familias que se reconoce como “la clase alta argentina”. Cómo interpretar esta relación entre exitosos hombres de empresa, herederos de apellidos patricios y participación en la más alta función pública?

Esta ponencia ensaya una primera respuesta a esta pregunta a partir de los avances de una investigación reciente sobre altos funcionarios del gobierno nacional. Sobre la base de un trabajo de entrevistas con secretarios, subsecretarios y directores nacionales, así como fuentes documentales, nos proponemos describir las experiencias formativas y de socialización de estos actores con el objeto de...
comprender cómo se construyen sentidos sobre este nuevo “compromiso públi- 
có” que han asumido. Al documentar las formas de categorización y justificación a 
partir de las cuales entienden la política, el Estado, la relación público-privado, 
el rol del mercado, etc., se busca analizar los modos en que las disputas en torno 
a estas definiciones ponen en juego procesos de jerarquización social que expre-
san luchas con otros grupos de poder.

RC36-646.1
LUCKETT, THEMBI* (University of Witwatersrand)
Hope in the Debris of Capitalist Utopia?: Exploring Manifestations of Hope and Utopianism in the Everyday Lives of Workers and Communities in Lephalale, Limpopo

Throughout history there have been dreams, visions and hopes for a 
upiopian world. Hope is understood as an ontological reality, emergent from the 
unfinishedness of the world. Bloch's seminal work uncovers a mass of material 
containing dreams and wishes for a better life, in the search for emancipatory-
upiopian elements in all living ideologies. In this way, his work brings to the fore 
contradictions, ambiguities and potentialities, as well as the possibilities of the 
capture/co-option of hope (Kellner, 1997). As such, we are forced to finely comb 
through the detail of everyday life; to look towards practices of the here and now, 
with all their contradictions and potentialities. Through ethnographic research 
methods, this paper seeks to explore manifestations of hope in the everyday lives 
of metalworkers and the communities in which they live in Lephalale, Limpopo. 
Lephalale is described as the “first post-apartheid town” and “the future mining 
energy generation hub in South Africa” through the construction of the mega-
project, Medupi coal power station as well as new coal mines. These resource 
extractivist mega-projects are firmly situated within the framework of the utopia 
of capitalist development and its concomitant practices of progress, growth and 
permanent accumulation. Mieville describes the utopia of corporations as a 
time of apocalypse too, in which the poor are dispensable. It is a utopia that will 
destroy its living foundations and leave fields of rubble behind in a modernist 
march of progress and thus the starting point of any counter utopia must be to 
disentangle the progress based on ‘empires’. In this context, how do the utopias 
of those in power get traced through the lives of people and the lands that they 
flatten, leaving rubble behind? In the debris, is there space for hope and possibility 
for the visioning of alternative collective utopias?

RC10-211.1
LUCKING, STEFAN* (Hans-Böckler-Stiftung)
Digitalisation and Gender: Can Digital Technologies Help to Overcome Gender Inequalities at the Workplace?

Based on recent research funded by the Hans Böckler Foundation and in 
preparation of a research programme on “Digitalisation and workplace 
democracy” this paper develops a theoretical framework to analyse the impact 
of digital technologies on gender inequality at the workplace. Starting point is the 
concept of social construction of technologies. The development and the use of digital 
technologies are shaped by interests, social stereotypes and antagonisms. 
It’s part of a multitude of social conflicts, including struggle for gender equality. 
How are digital technologies shaped and used to reproduce traditional gender 
roles and stereotypes? How can they be used to overcome them?
The paper will discuss these questions with regard to two topics: work life 
balance and talent analytics. The flexibility provided by mobile devices such as 
smart phones, tablets or laptops is praised for its potential to enhance work life 
balance by dissolving the spacial and temporal frontiers between work, home life 
and leisure. However in many cases such a dissolution of frontiers only leads to 
increased work pressure and has a clear gender bias not only resulting from 
inequalities at the workplace but also from an unequal sexual division of house-
work. In Germany many company agreements already try to address these issues. 
A deeper theoretical reflection may help to improve such efforts. Talent Analytics 
is a growing market for enterprise software. It is aimed at improving decisions 
about hiring, management and promotion of “human resources” via big data 
analysis. Its promise is provide “objective” data in order to overcome discrimina-
tion based on prejudices or affinities with regard to gender, race, age, etc. Howev-
er bad algorithm may only reproduce existing discrimination. How to avoid such 
effects? How to enable employees and their representatives to critically assess 
the impact of algorithms for Talent Analytics?

RC07-158.4
LUDWIG, SUSANN* (University of Basel)
Accomplishing Multipurpose Futures

This presentation explores the relationship between the future and 
infrastructure. The future carries the idea of potential; infrastructures are 
materialized potential „they create the grounds on which other objects operate, 
and when they do so they operate as systems” (Larkin 2013). Multipurpose halls 
are such systems. They were constructed based on a past vision of multiple future 
purposes; in their default nature they need to be maintained in the present and 
transformed for future purposes, namely events. In other words, multipurpose 
halls are ground for the future to operate. Events are a rupture to the everyday 
maintenance of the hall. 
Based on ethnographic fieldwork, constitution of multipurpose halls is ex-
plored in terms of how they are embedded in their environment, in the people 
who maintain the hall on an everyday basis as well as the ways in which people 
use the possibilities and constraints set by the hall. The central question here is: 
what constitutes the multipurpose hall? Thereby, I focus on grasping present 
practices accomplishing both the infrastructure of the hall and the infrastructure 
of the event in order to able to approach the relationship between them and the 
future.

RC24-456.2
LUEHR, GEOFFREY* (University of Waterloo)
Feeding Urbanization: Perceptions of Urban Agriculture in Nanjing, China

Rapid population growth and urbanization in China are creating profound 
social, economic, and environmental challenges. Since open-reform in the late 
1970s, China has largely remained focused on economic growth, national-scale 
food security policies, and transitioning to a modern agrifood system. These 
largely economic focused strategies have resulted in criticisms of China’s food 
systems and concerns, particularly surrounding food safety and food scandals, 
have created a level of mistrust among consumers and producers. Therefore, 
there is a need to re-examine how urban spaces in China are not only being 
developed but how urban inhabitants are being fed. One promising avenue 
may be the expansion of urban agriculture, a practice that is seen by many as 
being at odds with social, economic, and environmental issues in both post-industrial 
and developing cities. However, China’s urbanization plans have excluded 
planning policies for agriculture within urban areas. The purpose of this research 
is to better understand the motivations of residents practicing urban agriculture 
in the case study city of Nanjing. China. Barriers and factors that have shown the existence 
of urban agriculture in China, empirical research on the perceptions and benefits 
of it is greatly lacking. Using a mixed methodology, this research aims to (1) 
assess the demographics of those practicing urban agriculture within Nanjing and 
where it is taking place, (2) identify the types and methods of urban agriculture 
being used, (3) understand why populations are engaging in small-scale urban 
agriculture and the perceived benefits of it, and (4) critique the extent to which 
current, future and past policies have impacted the practice of urban agriculture. 
Drawing on interview data from farmers, government officials and practitioners, 
this presentation will discuss the apparent social benefits and the potential future 
of urban agriculture in Nanjing.
known as smart agriculture. A parallel and more recent development is what the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has introduced as climate-smart agriculture (CSA), an approach that integrates concerns for mitigation and adaptation to climate change in this technology-driven agriculture.

Behind the seductive ‘smart’ term, what do those notions cover and how do they frame current agricultural policies in global arenas, as well as practices in local ones?

Our contribution aims to answer those questions by investigating the contents of smart agriculture and CSA as framed by major actors, such as the FAO, international and relevant NGOs. The existence of controversies between actors with divergent interests, using buzz concepts for their own agenda, are particularly explored. Logics inherent to the ‘smart’ model, in the valorization of productivity and progress, responding to a perceived food security threat, are studied in the light of the expansion of neoliberal policies since 1990. Furthermore, concrete study cases are presented to identify the repercussions of ‘smart’ practices on food production and farmers’ conditions. In the absence of any agreed definition of what (climate)-smart agriculture means and covers, the diversity of cases labeled as such lead to divergent results in terms of productivity and impacts, be it environmental, social or sanitary. The technological development of agriculture increases the divide between farmers who have the means to follow and the others. It may even be that adaptation to climate change reinforces a process of (capitalistic) concentration of farms capable of using such tools.

**RC10-205.2**

**LUKOISIEVICZ, KAROLINA** *(New York University)*  
OREN, TANZILYA *(Fordham University)*  
TRIPATHI, SAUMYA *(Social Worker)*

**Making It in the Land of Opportunities. Labor Market Integration of Skilled Refugees in New York City Area.**

Despite the increased public interest in the situation of refugees, little is known about how skilled refugees integrate in the labor market and how this process is affected by social policies. In the United States, refugees are eligible to participate in federally funded programs which aim “to achieve economic self-sufficiency as quickly as possible after arrival in the United States” (The Refugee Act of 1980). Tools such as: case management, employment services, language trainings, cultural orientation classes and direct cash allowances are used to reach this goal. What is known is that although the overall median employment rate among refugees is higher than among the native population (Capps, Newland, Fix, McHugh, 2015), the self-sufficiency paradigm itself is criticized for forcing refugees to take entry level jobs at the bottom of the labor market structure without offering time to learn the English language and increase long term opportunities (Brick, Cushing-Savii, Elshafei, Kill, McGlynn Scanlon, Stone, 2010). Using the case of the New York City area, this presentation aims to explore the main opportunities and obstacles that skilled refugees face in their attempts to reconstruct their labor market position. It also aims to answer how federally funded programs and other interventions delivered by non-profit organizations affect the integration of skilled refugees into the labor market. The presentation is based on 20 in-depth interviews (IDI) with refugees, 10 IDI with case workers and participant observations in three non-profit organizations assisting refugees. Refugees were sampled based on their legal status, income, residing in the NYC area and receiving assistance. Interviews were audio recorded, transcribed verbatim, and Dedoose software was used for data analysis. Thematic analysis using inductive approach was next utilized. The principle investigator analyzed the data, developed Memos and used peer debriefing to further ensure the rigor of the study.

**TG03-959.3**

**LUMIER, JACOB J.** *(OHCHR Civil Society Section)*

**Difference and Complementary Issues between Legal Studies and Sociological Orientation in Teaching Human Rights.**

The teaching of human rights is often practiced as a legal discipline. It allows imperative morality based on tradition or duty, recurrent in legal circles, and places as unfavorable position the knowledge that rights reach effectiveness in the multiple social frameworks. It is an understanding that implies negation of conceptual thought, described as the problem of distance between assignment of rights and the real situation.

Facing such concern, legal studies on human rights highlight the numerous collisions of rights and value that it would not be enough to announce a right in order that duty of protection starts acting.

Although their frame of reference is, certainly, the statement of rights to coexist as a reason for it is the activity of weighting, that they mainly contemplate the rights that are confirmed in the courts of the country, without direct application of the international pacts.

The contribution of the sociologist, in the other hand, is that he understands the coexistence of rights, not in terms of judicial hierarchy, but according to human sociability, especially factually, the fusion of the prerogatives of some and the obligations of others. This social fact anticipates the said activity of weighing, as unique for courts.

Sociology values the well-known propagation of constitutional amendments that, in the 1990s, together with globalization of economy, occurred in a hundred countries, with human rights incorporations.

It has been a formidable collective effort to demonstrate, itself, the undeniable tendency for universalization of these rights and that it meant an undeniable refutation of a position that do not consider human rights as a system of effective checks and balances of globalization.
Los Objetivos Ideológicos Para Una Aproximación De Sociología y Derechos Humanos

El estudio de los objetivos ideológicos al compromiso de la sociología con la mentalidad de los derechos humanos pone de relieve la influencia del hegelianismo, como fuente de la doctrina de soberanía nacional exclusiva. El hegelianismo pasa una verdad llamada a afirmarse fuera de cualquier marco de referencia, como ausencia de límite de una misteriosa voluntad universal, cuya influencia los sociólogos que se adhieren a la filosofía de la historia aceptan, el aproximarse teórica e ideología revolucionaria.

1) Max Weber lo recuerde en la medida en que coloca la teodicea en la base real de los movimientos mesiánicos, tomando su estructura mental como el conjunto de las respuestas “razonablemente satisfactorias” para explicar la incongruencia entre el destino y el mérito.

A la necesidad racional de una teodicea, Weber atribuye los rasgos de religiones como el hinduismo, el zoroastrismo y el judaísmo y el cristianismo Paulino.

Como ejemplos de esa necesidad, Weber cita datos de 1906, mostrando que, entre un número bastante considerable de proletarios, sólo una simple minoría mencionó como razones para dejar de creer en el cristianismo las teorías de las modernas ciencias naturales, mientras que la mayoría se refirió a la injusticia del orden del mundo.

2) La ideología proletaria para Marx es un conocimiento liberado de sus relaciones con los cuadros sociales, una concepción de “verdad absoluta”, fuera de cualquier marco de referencia. No sería sólo desaliñada: sería un poderoso estimulante de la desalienación.

Se nota una paradoja ocultándose bajo la ideología de la clase proletaria, a fin de hacer triunfar esa verdad en la historia transformada en teodicea, como incongruencia de destino y mérito. Y permanece negativa como en el hegelianismo, apuntando a una eticidad mística, en el caso, una verdad llamada a afirmarse fuera de cualquier marco de referencia.

RC48-JS-25.6

LUMINAIAS, MISTY* (Case Western Reserve University)
LOVELL, RACHEL (Case Western Reserve University)
KARAKURT, GUNNUR (Case Western Reserve University)

When the Hand That Feeds You Becomes the Hand That Guides You: Governmental Funding of Local Rape Crisis Centers

Recently in the United States, federal and local governments have increased funding for community-based rape crisis centers, a potential boon which does not come without strings. Some of the funding is funneled through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), which essentializes sexual violence as, first and foremost, a crime. Government funding has allowed many rape crisis centers to remain open, or in some cases, expand and thrive. By accepting these funds, centers have to be responsive to the priorities of the agency providing funds - by expanding their engagement with the criminal justice system. Speaking with both survivors who have used the services of a Midwestern rape crisis center and victim advocates who provide some of those services, we discovered some tension between what survivors experience with the rape crisis center and how advocates defined success for survivors. Specifically, we noted several instances where the advocates identified a criminal justice resolution as one of the most important outcomes for a survivor over their course of interaction with the center. In this paper, we explore how State funding, however well-intentioned, shifts the focus of community based rape crisis centers towards the only remedies provided by the State - legal ones. Sexual violence disrupts a person's life in many ways, not all of which can be framed in terms of the crime committed or punishing an offender. Offering support to those people willing to participate in the criminal justice system is an important service but it is possible that funding streams are placing an overemphasis on this aspect of a rape crisis center when survivors define other services as of equal or greater value.

RC06-141.6

LUMINARI, DILETTA* (BIGSSS - Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences)

Journeys to Parenthood: The Challenges and Strategies of Italians Becoming Parents through Surrogacy

The last decades have seen an increase in the use of Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTs), which opened the doors of parenthood to people who could not reach their parental goals in “natural” ways. Surrogacy, arguably the most controversial among ARTs, has raised relevant ethical questions and social scrutiny especially with respect to its moral implications. This study expands the empirical and theoretical knowledge on the experiences of surrogacy by talking the often-overlooked position of intended parents and including people of different sexual orientations. By exploring their journeys to parenthood, the research aims to understand parents’ reproductive narratives, with specific attention to the social, emotional, administrative, and legal challenges they face, and their interactions with the state’s apparatus (i.e. health care system, adoption and registration offices, consulates and embassies, etc.). The research identifies the obstacles faced and strategies developed in people’s attempts to accomplish their procreative desires and further informs the debate on how concepts of parenthood, reproductive vulnerabilities, and bio-medical mobilities relate to each other in a context of non-heteronormative reproduction. The study takes Italy as a most extreme case of restrictive legislations around surrogacy, and is designed around a focus group with people who have already reached a parental status through surrogacy, and longitudinal interviews in two points in time (before and after the baby is born) with people on their path to parenthood through surrogacy.

RC18-JS-35.4

LUNA, MATILDE* (UNAM)
VELASCO, JOSE (UNAM)

The Claim to Representation in Associative Systems

This paper should contribute to answering one general question: how political representation is constructed outside of the institutions that are formally acknowledged as representative. Extra-institutional representation is abundant and variegated. It can be found in social movements, social organizations, neighborhoods, NGO's and many other political arrangements.

Our analysis centers on one variant: representation that exists within complex associative systems. These systems are characterized by voluntary cooperation among diverse actors, both official and private, who try to solve a perceived public problem that public institutions, by themselves, cannot or will not solve.

This sort of representation is largely self-constructed: representatives have to earn the right to portray themselves, and to be recognized, as such. Hence, it shows, in stark terms, something that is normally neglected or underestimated: that political representation is, above all, a claim—always contestable—according to which some people are said to act, speak or decide in the name of others.

The question that this paper seeks to answer is the following: how is the claim to representation formulated and validated in these associative systems? More specifically, what: Who formulates this claim—all members of the associative system or some individual participants? To whom is it addressed? How is it tailored to the different identities of these addressees (for example, official representatives, the intended constituency, the other claimants to representation)? What principles and meanings of representation are invoked to back it? What duties, tasks and rights are attributed to the representatives and the people they claim to represent?

To answer these questions, we focus on two cases that are different enough to give us a reasonable idea of how the claim to representation varies in this context. Our data comes from the review of relevant documents and some interviews with key participants.

RC44-748.7

LUNDMARK, MAI* (Uppsala university)

Rescuing ‘the Danish Model’: Immigrant Representation in Union Revitalisation Efforts

Danish unionism is amongst the strongest in the world in terms of union density, collective agreement coverage and influence on labour market regulations. Nonetheless, decline in union membership and influence make scholars question the perseverance of the Danish collective agreement system and the broader question of the ‘Danish model’, which are considered fundamental for the Danish welfare system. To remedy the downturn in union memberships, several unions have imported ideas from the American and British ‘organizing turn’ as means to revitalisation. Previous research has shown that revitalisation strategies, such as organizing, emphasise rank-and-file empowerment and the inclusion of migrant and ethnic minority workers’ needs. Such research has mainly been conducted in union hostile environments and in countries with long histories of net-immigration. In contrast, little is known about whether and how union revitalisation is inclusive of migration-driven diversity in countries new to net-immigration, with high labour standards and with collective agreement systems based on consensus. Taking Denmark as an empirical example of the latter, this paper aims to fill the gap and asks: how do union officials and organizers make sense of immigrant workers’ lack of representation in union revitalisation efforts? To answer this question, the meaning and construction of representation will be scrutinized as well as intersections of race, nation and citizenship and class. The empirical material will consist of union policy documents, descriptive statistics of shop stewards, and interviews with union officials and organizers from two major unions in Denmark. By combining industrial relations research with theory on race and representation, the paper aspires to contribute theoretically to the research fields of labour union revitalization, integration and welfare state studies.
Demographic and societal changes are fuelling change in intergenerational relations. Ageing population, increased female labor market participation and shrinking family size contribute to shift growing care loads on the shoulders of the middle-aged population. Providing care to old (parents) and younger (children and grandchildren) generations interests a growing share of European population. Using SHARE data we show how the “potential risk of intergenerational care”, i.e., the risk to be caring for both upper and lower generations at once, varies across European countries. Given a shorter duration to childbirth onset, the Nordic European countries display a larger share of middle-age population who can be potentially involved in bidirectional care relations compared to Southern ones. However, the latter are those in which family care is left to play a more substantial role. We address this paradox looking at how welfare state expenditure has been distributed, horizontally, between welfare pillars, and science policy-makers see the involvement of non-scientists as a new magic formula for enhancing the public confidence in science and innovation.

Relying on my current postdoctoral research, which focuses on the career of participatory projects related to biodiversity issues, I will explore epistemic and axiological controversies arising from debates about public involvement in scientific research. The aim is to understand the impacts that the critics of scientists, non-scientists or policy-makers have on the way of making “Citizen Science. It will be an opportunity to analyze how this opening up of science may reshape the borders between science and society.
Lychnovska, Oksana* (Odessa I.I.Mechnikov National University)
Participative Media Practices in Ukrainian Social Media: Constructors of Personal Values and New Identities Versus Ways of Political Manipulations

The main purpose is to analyse the ambiguity role of social media in today's Ukrainian context: as the creators of new communicative environment, new sociality that favour finding of personal and national authenticity and as the social field of information wars, political games and realization of economic interests of great Internet corporations. From here we can examine 3 major advantages of such participative practices. The first, social media are de-institutionalized that gives to users multidimensional features to create and modify voluntarily content, and also to share it with other users. At the same time de-institutionalization is always partial thereby main Internet resources are concentrated in hands of several big political players. The second, the consumer is considered as the producer of content and as his distributor, the term of "produser" emphasizes such a hybrid position. The third, communication in social media is always interactive and networking that causes both positive and negative consequences. We can also distinguish two specific types of communicative practices in contemporary Ukrainian virtual sphere subjected to "simultaneous/ non-simultaneous" character and number of interlocutors. Thus, we divide the audience of Internet users relative to their creation of personally significant meanings, values and purposes of communication. So, it is possible to allocate extremely active users or "insiders", "newbie" who are in process of training and searching and certain "lurkers" – followers of social networks without active participation and creation of own content. The other criteria of differentiation are formed by the axes "information dependence/ addiction versus information discretion", "tool orientation versus communicative orientation versus orientation to joining and belonging". We have observed some different configurations of political and information technologies which have been operating in the course of Ukrainian revolution of 2013-2014 and hybrid war continuing during 2014-2017.

RC24-409.8
LUZNY, DUSAN* (Palacky University)
KORECKOVA, JANA* (Palacký University Olomouc)
Religion and National Identity in the Live of Czechs in Chicago

Many migration studies point to the fact, that the religion is for many immigrants' tool for successful integration into the new environment. At the same time, religious communities can function as some surroundings, which helps successful internment. Our contribution summarizes the results of the empirical survey of the Czech community in Chicago, which began in 2014 and continues to the present. Our empirical research (based on ethnography, participatory observations, interviews and document analysis) is combined with a historical approach. This combination helps us to compare the findings from the research of the contemporary life of the Czechs in Chicago with information above the life of the Czechs in the region of the last century. Chicago was the third largest city in Czech (after Prague and Vienna) at the beginning of the 20th century. There was a Czech neighborhood where Czechs dominated culturally, socially, economically and politically. Today, the situation is different - the Czechs are largely assimilated and there are currently only small Czech communities. Our research question is: What role did religion or the Czech religious community in the process of integration or assimilation of Czech immigrants into the American surroundings? The results of our research show that Czech religious communities (mainly Catholic) have functioned and still working as surroundings where, on the one hand, the Czech cultural memory and collective identity are maintained, on the other hand, leads to the ghettoization of a part of the Czech immigrant community.

RC33-610.2
LYBECK, ROBIN* (Åbo Akademi University)
Deep Learning in Urban Research; Exploring Local Issues By Mapping Semantic Themes and Sentiment

Deep learning in urban research; exploring local issues by mapping semantic themes and sentiment

In line with the development in other sciences, the study of large, varied and continuously growing data (i.e. Big data) has resulted in an increased adaption of data driven methods in social science research. Big data analysis has become increasingly topical in the study of spatial issues in the urban context. Municipalities around the world are opening up location based public data for researchers to utilize, and the software tools for analyzing large quantities of data becomes increasingly advanced and attainable. However, as new computational methods are constantly developed, the evaluation of their potential in research lags behind. Deep machine learning based on neural networks is quickly becoming mainstream in the analysis of everything from images to audio. The method has also proven successful in semantic analysis and predicting contextual themes from large corpora of text data. Combined with location based data the analysis can leap from semantic space to spatial space. In this case study of 34,000 citizen feedback messages in Turku, deep machine learning is combined with location based data analysis. Preliminary results of the case study show the prevalence of semantics relating safety and danger in citizen feedback relating to urban crime and the Development of Military Profession in the Contemporary Army

RC14-266.2
LYSHKOVSKA, OKSANA* (Odessa I.I.Mechnikov National University)
Participative Media Practices in Ukrainian Social Media: Constructors of Personal Values and New Identities Versus Ways of Political Manipulations

The main purpose is to analyse the ambiguity role of social media in today's Ukrainian context: as the creators of new communicative environment, new sociality that favour finding of personal and national authenticity and as the social field of information wars, political games and realization of economic interests of
Our thinking is thus aimed at understanding in what measure the military family can contribute to the construction and development of the military profession in the contemporary army.

MA, AI-HSUAN* (National Chengchi University)

A Perfect Partnership... or Is It? Taiwanese Firms in Malaysia and Taiwan-Educated Malaysian Chinese Returnees

Recent research has noted the geographical unevenness of cultural capital, arguing that the portability and recognition of overseas credentials are not automatic but contingent upon social, economic, and political connections and limitations. Since foreign direct investments generally create local employment opportunities and boost the demand for more diversified human capitals, it is worth examining whether and how investments of foreign firms influence the appraisal mechanism of overseas credentials in the host labor market, and how this in turn shapes overseas graduates' opportunities for social mobility at home. By taking Taiwanese firms in Malaysia and Taiwan-educated Malaysian Chinese returnees into a case study, the paper investigated the relationship between foreign investments and the portability of overseas education. Initial assumptions were that Taiwan-acquired credentials, skills, and cultural knowledge would be better recognized and rewarded in Taiwanese firms, thus Taiwan-educated Malaysian Chinese would be more likely to be attracted to work in Taiwanese firms and preferred by Taiwanese entrepreneurs in the hiring process. Moreover, the establishment of Taiwanese firms in Malaysia may increase the value of Taiwanese-acquired education that had long been disparaged in Malaysia, thus facilitating upward social mobility of Malaysian Chinese holding Taiwanese degrees. The analysis was based on the interview data collected between August of 2016 and July of 2017 from 58 Taiwanese business owners and managers, Taiwan-educated Malaysian Chinese returnees, and related organizational leaders in northern, central and southern regions (Penang, Greater Kuala Lumpur, and Johor) in Malaysia. The results demonstrate that the partnership between Taiwanese firms in Malaysia and Taiwan-educated Malaysian Chinese returnees existed only in a very limited sense. This disjoint can be attributed to the replaceability and instrumental values of experiences and cultural capital accumulated overseas, the organizational scale and the significance of foreign firms in the host labor market, market competitions, and regional economies.

RC31-562.3

MA, AI-HSUAN* (National Chengchi University)

Taiwanese Business Migrants in Malaysia: Translocal Networks and Entrepreneurship

Taiwanese investments in Malaysia surged after the Malaysian government opened the gate to welcome foreign investments in 1986 and reached the peak in the 1990s, bringing along flows of Taiwanese business migrants. Although Taiwan gradually withdrew its investments from Malaysia after the 2000s, it still stands as one of top investor countries in Malaysia with its accumulated investments. By taking Taiwanese entrepreneurs and their businesses in Malaysia into study, this paper investigated how transnational and local networks were established and operated to facilitate business migration and corporate operation, and to what extent the characteristics of Taiwanese entrepreneurship were maintained, challenged, and adjusted in the host context. The analysis was based on the interview data collected between August of 2016 and July of 2017 from 24 Taiwanese business owners and top managers in northern, central and southern regions (Penang, Greater Kuala Lumpur, and Johor) in Malaysia as well as participant observation of Taiwanese firms in these regions. The findings showed that Taiwanese corporate management in Malaysia was culturally and structurally embedded in transnational and local contexts connected socially, economically, and politically through institutional linkages and mobility of people. Faced with changing national, regional, and global milieus, Taiwanese entrepreneurs, while preserving their outward and network-based features as “typical Taiwanese businessmen,” adjusted their business orientation from limited localization to adaptable translocalization in pursuing their business aspirations in a foreign land.

RC06-133.2

MA, JOSEF* (Academia Sinica)
YI, CHIN-CHUN (Academia Sinica)

Family and Parental Influence on Family Formation Among Taiwanese Young Adults

Previous literature has well documented significant determinants of family formation, namely marriage and childbearing. However, most studies mainly examine the variations between individuals with respect to their gender, socioeconomic status, and gender role attitudes. Much less attention is given to the influence of earlier family experiences on young adults’ family behavior. The only exception is perhaps the effect of parental divorce on adult children’s intimate
relations and family formation, especially in the West. This study will examine family formation in the transition to adulthood with special focus on effects of earlier family experiences between parents and children. Using the longitudinal panel data from Taiwan Youth Project (TYP) since the year 2000, we will analyze potential influence of parent-child relations during adolescence, parents’ educational expectation since adolescence and the actual fertility behavior of parents on young adults’ marriage and childbirth. Gender ideologies as well as traditional norms will also be explored of its possible impact in the process of young adults’ family formation.

Judging from the impact of intergenerational transmission, it is hypothesized that positive parent-child relationship during adolescence is likely to result in positive attitudes toward family formation. But the actual marital and childbearing behavior will depend on other contingencies such as family resources and normative expectation. Specifically, parents with less traditional gender role attitudes and higher educational expectations tend to delay adult children’s age of first marriage and first childbirth. Growing up with more siblings at home and the endorsement of traditional norms may contribute to the timing of family formation. In addition, the association is expected to be stronger for daughters than sons, for working-class families than upper-class families, and weaker for young adults experiencing parental divorce during adolescence. The implication of different timing of family formation in the transition to adulthood in Taiwan will be discussed.

RC55-902.2
MA, JOSEF* (Academia Sinica)
The Inequality of Digital Learning Among Students in Rich and Poor Countries

This paper sheds light on an increasingly important new form of inequality, popularly known as digital learning inequality (or the digital divide), by examining the socioeconomic differentials in Internet/online search skills for educational advancement, with the help of the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) across 42 countries. I examine how macro-structural forces like economic development, national investment in human capital, and income inequality affect inequalities in digital learning between students attending poor schools and those attending elite schools. Using three-level multilevel models, I estimate school-level and country-level determinants of the digital learning inequality among students from various socioeconomic backgrounds. To capture national-level indicators, I geocode a set of country-level factors from various publicly available sources, including the World Bank’s World Development Indicators database, the UNICEF Institute for Statistics database, and the World Income Inequality database.

Despite the fact that digital access in schools has been greatly improved in a wide range of countries, my research finds persistent between-school digital inequalities that are more pronounced in low-income countries. In affluent countries, however, digital technology in schools produces greater benefits when students attend resource-rich, elite schools rather than schools with a majority of low-income and disadvantaged students. I connect these findings with discussing the importance of school cultural processes and institutional settings (e.g., teacher expectations, administrative actions) so as to enhance on social stratification and inequality in explaining inequalities between poor schools and elite schools. I also discuss how globalization as well as the emergence of knowledge society may generate inequality in schools differently between rich versus poor countries.

RC41-714.4
MA, YAN* (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)
Research on the Change of Birth Cohort Size and Its Social Effect in Metropolis: the Case of Beijing

Using birth data of Beijing from 1981 to 2016, this paper discusses the characteristics and trends of birth cohort size in metropolis like Beijing. Result shows that the change of birth cohort size in Beijing is totally different from the whole country. Family planning policies, age structure and traditional fertility culture collectively lead to these results. Planning and allocation of public resource doesn’t match the change of birth cohort size in Beijing, birth cohort size imposes squeezing effect on public resource, and this effect transfers to members of birth cohort. So the public policies should respond to the change of birth cohort size to make sure people born in different birth cohort can enjoy the equal outcomes of social development.

RC51-849.2
MAASS, ELISA MARGARITA* (RC51 member)
Systemic Vision to Plan an Old Age with Health and Quality of Life

Aging process is complex and multifactorial. It refers to the continuous physical, mental, emotional and social changes in the time that we naturally and gradually experience all of us. These changes are determined by our way of life, food, history, culture and socio-economic conditions. The systemic interaction between all these factors has the result that aging of each person is different. On the other hand, it is a reality that in Mexico, there is no culture of health and prevention. In addition, 16% of older people have a poor quality of life. This paper presents a complex self-management project, for health prevention, from a balanced nutrition with the support of natural nutritional supplements, to have a good level of physical, mental and social health.

This project is designed, but also is built and operated by older adults. How to plan an aging with health and well-being, so as not to reach old age in disease?

We conducted a study with adults, over than 55 years, middle class in Mexico. Few of them occupy some of their time in preview and remaining a long life with a healthy aging process, with well-being and quality of life.

We worked with focus groups guided, at the same time, with basic diagnostic questions, in order to know not only levels of physical, social and mental activities, but also quality of daily nutrition.

Some results: Poor diets are present continually. There is a regular overweight in participants. People do not have sufficient information about balanced nutrition. All this factors produce low levels of physical, mental, emotional and social health.

We propose a systemic method of integral health and well-being, based on a daily balanced diet, enriched with natural nutritional supplements, and supported by an active, creative and shared aging.
perspectives, other- and selves-definitions, in order to find areas of conflict and cooperation between social actors and public institutions.

**RC34-628.3**

MACCORMAC, KATHERINE* (Western University)

*At the Crossroads of a New Frontier: Youth, Identity, and the Negotiation of Multiple Belongings within Canada's Bilingual Framework*

For over forty years, the dominant vision shaping Canada's official language policies and French as a second language (FSL) programs has remained in a bilingual, bicultural state despite the rapid linguistic and cultural transformation of Canadian society from increased waves of transnational migration. Recently, Byrd Clark (2007, 2008a, 2010) and Mady (2012) have each presented a flexible framework for rethinking and reproducing this vision is especially problematic for multilingual Canadian FSL students because it limits the possibilities of negotiating multiple forms of belonging by failing to reflect the complex globalised ethnocrosses across which these students negotiate their identities. What remains to be investigated, however, is how the reproduction of this vision specifically affects the identity negotiation experiences of multilingual Canadian youth born abroad and raised in Canada who have chosen to invest in official bilingualism. For this population of Canadian youth, the process of multilingual identity negotiation not only involves negotiating their identities both across and in between their multiple social worlds (i.e. home/school, home country/host country), but it also requires doing so within a bilingual framework that fails to fully account for the rapidly evolving nature of Canadian society. While applying a critical postmodern narrative approach, this paper adds to the conversation by presenting preliminary findings of the narrative experiences of Canadian multilingual former FSL students negotiating a space for the expression of their identities while investing in official bilingualism. Although focused on the Canadian case, this paper has important implications for the broader international community by demonstrating the heightened need for the expression of their identities while investing in official bilingualism.

**RC25-471.2**

MACCORMAC, KATHERINE* (Western University)

*Negotiating Multiple Identities and Linguistic Capital within Canada’s Bilingual Framework: A Narrative Analysis of the Past Experiences of Canadian Multilingual Youth*

Since the adoption of official bilingualism in Canada over forty years ago, Canadian language policies and French as a second language (FSL) education programs have continued to promote a homogenous bilingual and bicultural vision of the nation despite the evolution of Canadian society from increased waves of immigration. From a social justice standpoint, Canadian language and education researchers have discovered that the continued reproduction of this vision not only limits the possibilities for multilingual FSL students to negotiate multiple forms of belonging by failing to reflect the complex globalised ethnocrosses across which these students negotiate their identities. What remains to be investigated, however, is how the reproduction of this vision specifically affects the identity negotiation experiences of multilingual Canadian youth born abroad and raised in Canada who have chosen to invest in official bilingualism. For this population of Canadian youth, the process of multilingual identity negotiation not only involves negotiating their identities both across and in between their multiple social worlds (i.e. home/school, home country/host country), but it also requires doing so within a bilingual framework that fails to fully account for the rapidly evolving nature of Canadian society. While applying a critical postmodern narrative approach, this paper adds to the conversation by presenting preliminary findings of the narrative experiences of Canadian multilingual former FSL students negotiating a space for the expression of their identities while investing in official bilingualism. Although focused on the Canadian case, this paper has important implications for the broader international community by demonstrating the heightened need for the expression of their identities while investing in official bilingualism.

**RC33-608.4**

MACCORMAC, MEGAN* (The University of Western Ontario)

The Shift to Three-Dimensional Thinking of the Family: Advancing Historical Multigenerational Mobility Research through the Use of Whole-Family Network Analysis

The study of families over time requires a multilayered understanding and conceptualization of individual lives embedded in family units that change throughout time, context, and processes of social change. Despite this understanding, research on the family has overemphasized individual and dyadic models of family relationships which merely illustrate one section of a relationship within the family and cannot explain multi-generational relationships or the multiple relationships that exist within one family unit. As a result, much is known about processes involving family relationships from an individualistic or dyadic point of view, however, our understanding of ‘whole-family’ processes, especially historic family life, remains limited. This paper presents the use of whole-family methodology to study families over time and addresses the methodological challenges of using historical multidimensional data that grapples with the tension of including observations that are continuous yet restricted to the boundaries of the family. In the paper, I argue that by applying a flexible framework encompassing whole-family methodology and the life course perspective, researchers are able to consider the interplay between individual and family mobility patterns by accounting for the influence of time (i.e. individual, collective, and historical), human agency, and linked lives on family mobility. Similarly, by reconstructing the historical social record for extended families over time in a whole-family manner, I contend that this type of research has the potential to add to our understanding of family life by viewing social mobility within the family from micro- (i.e. individual life patterns), meso- (i.e. whole-family networks) and macro- (i.e. community level) perspectives.

**RC50-834.2**

MACDONALD, KATIE* (St. Francis Xavier)

Intimacy and Pedagogies in Volunteer Tourism

Volunteer tourism is a rapidly increasing field. It is often either celebrated (for professional, pedagogical and developmental outcomes) or lamented (for neocolonial and oppressive structures). Both of these perspectives focus on the outcomes of volunteer tourism. In this presentation I take two sites of intimacy in volunteer tourism to consider the complex ways in which subject and meaning making happens in encounters between Western volunteers, particularly white “expatriates”, particularly white “locals”, and that between imagined and participant observation with volunteer programs in Nicaragua. I found that while both Nicaraguan hosts and volunteers imagined possibilities for transformative pedagogies in volunteer abroad, these transformations and their pedagogical logics, were different. In this presentation I examine these pedagogical logics through a focus on how moments of intimacy through the naming of “family” in the homestay and catcallying in the street were indicative of the inequalities of volunteer abroad that are often obscured through a neoliberal frame. I argue host mother labour is conceptualized as a labour of love rather than a labour for pay, that they are financially compensated, that they are not included in the street resides in the bodies of Nicaraguan men. By outlining the ways safety is imagined as “at home” and danger as in the “public”, I argue that pedagogical logics of volunteer abroad are underlined by a fantasy that the home space is particularly good for learning because of its conceptualization as safe and asexual. Intimacy and volunteering is not about intimacy, I demonstrate that when these fantasies are disrupted they often reveal the underlying power relations enabling these encounters. This presentation examines the experiences...
of intimacy of both women who are volunteering and women who are host mothers to consider the complex negotiations of learning, inequity and power.

**RC55-901.4**

MACDONALD, KATIE* (Capital Region Housing)

**Wellbeing and Housing Stability**

There is an increasing call for more complex measures for understanding wellbeing – both objectively and subjectively. Researchers have moved into seeking other ways to capture how people are doing, for example the case of the Happiness Index in Bhutan, Gross National Happiness, the Canadian Index of Wellbeing, and so on. Each of these measures attempts to capture how well people are faring, and to present a more robust picture of the lives that people are living.

Capital Region Housing (CRH) is one of the largest housing management bodies in Canada. While it is known that housing vulnerability is a key indicator of wellbeing, when it is focused on the housing itself – how people are living – things can change. The findings represent a baseline understanding of where current tenants are in their self-reported wellbeing (from finances to health to community). We discuss some preliminary findings that complicate the assumption that providing stable housing means other dimensions of wellbeing can and are addressed, as well as provide some preliminary connections between stabilizing housing and other sub-dimensions such as finances, family life, and safety. Finally, we examine these findings along identity lines including race, gender and immigration to consider how specific populations of people report wellbeing differently and the implications for future research.
Towards a Comparative Account of Scottish and Romanian Involved Fathering

Europe is a vast assembly of different cultures wherein family lives unfold according to a variety of classed practices. As representatives of the West and the East of Europe, Scottish and Romanian involved fathers practice fathering in slightly different ways even if they have similar conceptions of what constitutes intimate fathering. Drawing from empirical research based on 47 qualitative interviews with Scottish and Romanian resident and non-resident, working-class and middle-class fathers, I attempt to trace the differences and similarities in how involved fathers love their children and how in the process they recreate their masculine identity. As they shift between the provider role to the nurturing father, men also shift emotionally from stoicism to increased intimacy. However, the varied socio-economic influences and relational pressures that exist in their cultural environment create different expectations. It has been argued that Scottish fathers are characterized by the cultural values of grit an autonomy and Romanian fathers by those of warmth and collectivism, but the findings of my research show that fathers believe that loving their children will help them develop individuals who exceed the reverse of such cultural prerogatives: that their Romanian children can become more confident and active in their social environment, and that their Scottish children can become more warm and sociable. Scottish fathers in their role as romantic partners also value individualism, while Romanian fathers prize a shared sense of collective identity. Therefore, using the increasing awareness of European fathering as a background, this paper shows how we will present the different construction of masculine emotional identity according to a relatively neglected sample of European fathers: Scottish and Romanian ones. This serves to unmask the role of collectivism and individualism in reshaping the culture of parenthood, particularly in respect to (and following from Hochschil’s conceptualization) the increasing commodification of intimate life.

Gender Patterns in Educational and Occupational Trajectories: Longitudinal Results

Background

Over the past few years there has been a great deal of work exploring the notion of ‘authenticity’ in formal schooling with the role and practice of the teacher considered under critical scrutiny. It is our contention that the concept of authenticity is useful in helping explore the identity, practice and ethics of youth work in the current context. The interaction between adult practitioners and young people is commonly mediated by levels of trust, respect, sincerity and above all - authenticity. This relationship is built on notions of an informal learning partnership and social purpose challenges their professional authenticity and the relationships they have with young people.

Methods

A German subsample of the longitudinal Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) is linked with register data of the German Public Pension Scheme (SHARE-PV). The sample followed 304 individuals aged 50-65 at baseline from 2004 to 2015. The data contains information on self-rated health (SRH) and work stress, measured by the two dimensions of job strain and effort-reward-imbalance, and age of retirement. Structural equation modeling is applied to analyze the direct and indirect effects of work stress on retirement age via health. Work stress is lagged in a way that it temporally precedes SRH and retirement age.

Results

Only one dimension of job stress, that is higher job strain, relates to lower SRH and lower retirement age. The other dimension, effort reward imbalance, has no effect. SRH does not operate as mediator in the relationship between work stress and retirement age.

Conclusions

Improving psychosocial working conditions related to stress can help to reduce earlier retirement beyond workers’ health status. Lowering job strain potentially extends people’s work life, as it made a direct contribution in explaining low retirement age.

Are You for Real? Authenticity in Youth Work Practice

The youth work sector in Scotland has become a diverse professional field with practitioners tasked increasingly to deliver key political and policy imperatives with outcomes gauged against pre-determined success criteria. Youth workers increasingly find themselves engaged in practice themes and discrete service delivery formerly the responsibility of other professionals. Progressively, practitioner boundaries are blurred and as such the changing demands on role and social purpose challenges their professional authenticity and the relationships they have with young people.

Over the past few years there has been a great deal of work exploring the notion of ‘authenticity’ in formal schooling with the role and practice of the teacher considered under critical scrutiny. It is our contention that the concept of authenticity is useful in helping explore the identity, practice and ethics of youth work in the current context. The interaction between adult practitioners and young people is commonly mediated by levels of trust, respect, sincerity and above all - authenticity. This relationship is built on notions of an informal learning partnership between the adult practitioner and participating young people. Such a partnership is often marked by an underlying commitment to enabling young people to take more control of their lives through learning critically about the issues and
challenges they face. In the current practice context characterised by increasing emphasis on measurement of predetermined outcomes and targeted provision can practitioners still remain authentic?

Through a comprehensive literature review we have developed a four dimensional theory of authenticity for youth work practice. We interviewed seven practitioners about the work they currently undertake with young people and analysed their responses throughout our model – asking the question, ‘to what extent are youth work practitioners encouraged to be/able to be authentic?’

RC14-269.2

MACKINNON, DEBRA (Queen’s University)
MURAKAMI WOOD, DAVID* (Queen’s University)

Beyond the Body Camera: Wearables and Inwardly Expanding the Public Safety Toolkit

From body temperature sensors for firefighters and mine rescue workers, to body cameras for police officers and biomechanical monitoring systems for military personnel, wearable technologies are increasingly being marketed to the public safety sector. On the ground information about the conditions and context of work is no longer limited to verbal feedback or post hoc reports, but instead can stream directly and immediately from a sensor-enriched workforce. By tracking and recording a biometric and an audio-visual account of an event or incident, these devices promise the faster detection, prediction and analysis of events and employee performance. While tracking the productivity and health and safety of employees is not new, many are concerned about the potential for these devices to extend various powers of surveillance inside the body. By expanding the public safety “tool kit” – already outfitted with facial and optical recognition technologies, predictive algorithms, and data mining practices – wearables rest on our body and our surroundings as information. The body, the self, produced through monitoring is not only the subject of scientific measurement and interpretation, it is also the product – a resource to be managed, controlled, and optimized (Foucault, 1975; Lupton 2016, O’Neill, 2017). Given the hype and nascent stage of wearable adoption, this paper focuses on the supply side of public safety wearable devices. Through a discursive analysis of the promotion of body cameras, exoskeletons and smart glasses, I argue the adoption by the public safety sector of sensor technologies and big data analytics reinforces a project of subjectification, as total information awareness and quantified-self logics align with institutional conceptions of bodies as instruments and resources.

TG06-990.1

MACKINNON, KINNON* (University of Toronto)
GRACE, DANIEL (University of Toronto)

Ruling Trans Health: Mapping How Clinical Documents Coordinate the Assessment Process for Transition-Related Medicine

RATIONALE

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) serves a powerful coordinating function in transition medical care for transgender people. Meanwhile, other standardizing clinical texts such as the World Professional Association of Transgender Health (WPATH) standards of care (SOC), also translocally regulate how our body and our surroundings as information. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) serves a powerful coordinating function in transition medical care for transgender people. Meanwhile, other standardizing clinical texts such as the World Professional Association of Transgender Health (WPATH) standards of care (SOC), also translocally regulate how our body and our surroundings as information.

METHODS

We followed the critical research tradition of institutional ethnography, we interviewed 25 key informants to elucidate how the actualities of transition care are shaped by the use of clinical texts in everyday clinical practice. Informants included trans patients, psychiatrists, clinician educators, residents, social workers, and policy experts. An iterative analysis of participant interviews and key texts allowed us to map the textually coordinated healthwork of transition medicine.

FINDINGS

The local interactions between trans patients and clinicians within transition care settings is ruled by the WPATH SOC. Although clinicians articulated skepticism of the DSM’s gender dysphoria diagnosis, the SOC requires clinicians, and with this diagnostic category to approve transition for patients. Clinicians evaluate patients’ overall mental health to rule out perceived concomitant indications to transition sex for patients with complex mental health needs (e.g., acute suicidality). Trans patients provided accounts of the work of strategically withholding mental health concerns, including depression and suicidality, from providers during the mental health assessment period to help ensure their access to transition care.

CONCLUSIONS

The WPATH SOC shapes both clinicians’ and trans patients’ movement through the local transition care system. Clinicians are hooked into the SOC’s prescriptive requirements of diagnosing and gatekeeping transition care, while trans patients with complex mental health needs minimize or withhold current challenges, foreclosing opportunities to be referred to relevant mental health care services.

RC27-501.2

MACNEILL, MARGARET* (University of Toronto)
KIDD, BRUCE (University of Toronto)
MACLENNAN, ROSIE (University of Toronto)

Sport Policy, Athletes’ Rights and Citizenship

In a policy conversation with Olympian-advocate-scholars – Dr. Bruce Kidd and Rosie Macleannan – we explore the changing international landscape of sport policy and the implications it holds for athletes’ rights from a social justice perspective, and for the multiple notions of citizenry held by athletes. Policy engagement and social initiatives by present and former athletes are observed in order to scrutinize: (1) athletes’ rights and relationships with sports organizations, transnational media, and sponsors; (2) the meanings and forms of citizenship fostered in different kinds of political activity; and (3) how different approaches to policymaking help or hinder social justice. While competing internationally and serving as an athlete representative for the International Federation of Gymnastics and the Canadian Olympic Committee, Macleannan discusses how she investigates the roles and identities of high performance athletes, the complex regulations and contractual agreements imposed by governing bodies, and the myriad of pressures acting on athletes as they pursue ‘social responsibility’ initiatives in and around the realm of sport. For Kidd, “critical support or ‘critical partisanship’ is the commitment to the rigorous scrutiny of and intervention into the ideas, institutions and practices to which one is committed, advocates or carries out” (2013, p. 341). His wide range of emancipatory projects has contributed to policy changes, ranging from including athlete representation on sport governing bodies, the right to due process and arbitration as a basic human right and the dismantling of gender verification policies of international sport federations, to deploying sport as a vehicle to help and apartheid in South Africa. A critical appraisal of policy making models, assumptions of citizenry and ethical foundations of ‘best practices’ in sport policy and governance will be synthesized to advocate a number of ways forward to an intersectional and intersectoral approach to social justice in sport.

RC10-203.2

MACZKA, KRYSZTOF* (Adam Mickiewicz University)

Citizens’ Reception of Public Consultation

Background

The phenomenon of public participation has been the focus of global debate for the last 30 years. Analysis of participation often focuses on perspective of the initiators of participatory activities (e.g. public consultation on revitalization, participatory budgeting, spatial planning etc.). However there is a lack of knowledge on the citizens’ reception of participation.

Research aim

The main aim of the project is to provide insights in this respect by answering the question: How does the citizens’ reception of participation (understood as citizens’ opinion on public consultation conducted by local governments) look like taking into account: 1) quality of decision making, 2) level of trust to the local government, 3) sense of agency.

Methods

Qualitative, comparative, multiple-case study approach is applied in the research. The purposeful case study areas selection is based on typology of historical regions of Poland and administrative division of municipalities in Poland. The case study analysis will apply: 1) desk research of available data pertaining to a particular case in terms of participation: scientific literature, press releases, official documents and 2) in-depth interviews with local elites’ representatives (e.g. NGOs, business, media, local politicians, local leaders) who will be identified within desk research.

Results and conclusion

The research enables to assess reception of participation with respect to the quality of decision making, level of trust to local government and citizens’ sense of agency. Moreover the project widens verified approach on how to assess the local elites’ reception of participation to be used in applied research concerning various topics at more detailed levels, e.g. local community revitalization, environment protection, culture etc. which may give an input for local government to improve public consultation or in particular circumstances even recommend not to conduct any.

RC04-103.3

MADERO, CRISTOBAL* (University of California, Berkeley)

The Changing Meaning of the Teaching Profession in Latin America.

In this qualitative exploratory and comparative research project, I shed light on whether secondary education teachers understand their profession as a calling and under what conditions such calling, if any, emerges and thrives.
The study of the association between work and having a calling to do it was first studied and conceptualized by Max Weber's (1904; 2011) pivotal study on the effects of the Reformation on Western society. Thirty years of research has resulted in important developments such as: conceptual distinction between callings and the concept of job and career (Beliah et al., 1985; Wrzesniewski, McCauley, Rozin, & neighbourhood calling; 1997). Some studies call the work that is called transcendental and how such calling is related to organizational dispositions (Neubert & Halbesleben, 2014).

Few studies have examined the specific association between callings and the teaching profession (Loewenthal, 1995; Loewenthal & Hall-Kenyon, 2012; Hansen, 1995, 2001; Serow, 1994). Such studies, with the exception of Hansen (1995), have delivered important, though limited, conceptual and theoretical understanding of this association. We learn from such studies neither what having a calling to teach means in the life of teachers nor about the necessary conditions for the emergence of that calling.

Using oral history as interviewing methods, and both thematic narrative analysis and comparative analysis, as analytical approaches, I study whether veteran and retired teachers (N=108) in a school network in Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, live their teaching profession (from 30 to 55 years) as a calling, and under what conditions such calling emerges and thrives.

Findings suggest that understanding teachings as a calling is widely spread in teachers who connect their work to a mission, sometimes in religious, that transcends the teaching and learning relationship. Those who understand their work to teach means in the life of teachers nor about the necessary conditions for the emergence of that calling.

Based on a harmonized used on a harmonized pooled-country dataset from four exceptionally rich panel surveys (HRS, ELSA, SHARE, and EPS) we use sequence analyses to study the employment careers of women aged 50-60 years in the following 12 countries characterized by different welfare regimes: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. The main aim of this research is to analyze the combined influence of welfare regimes and women's education levels on their employment rates and patterns in later life. Preliminary results in some of the mentioned countries indicate that higher educated women show a strong attachment to the labor force during late careers regardless the welfare state context to which they belong.

The state of Kerala is well known for international migration, especially labour migration to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries in the Persian Gulf, started in the early 1970s with oil boom. The majority of these 2.4 million expatriate workers are less educated and involved in construction and other manual jobs at the destinations. Return of these emigrants started in the 1980s and continued. Their number was 1.25 million in 2014 against 1.15 million in 2011. The present study, based on empirical data, looks into the situation of the aged return emigrants in the state. The return emigrants too are mostly males like the emigrants. The distribution of return emigrants among religious groups shows sharp distinction with Muslim households having more representation. As most of their earnings is spent on building house, educating children, marrying off girl children, meeting everyday needs etc., they could not save much for their elderly life. They do not benefit from any emigrant welfare schemes for repatriates. Investment of their earnings and savings for purposes other than sustainable income generation caused loss of income. They also could not utilise the skill and expertise they gained abroad back at home after return, especially those returned due to health issues. The loss of income has brought about undesirable outcomes in their familial and social relations.

In this paper, we will examine how Sub-Saharan African immigrants in Alberta, Canada, construct their transnational identities and whether these identities jeopardize their sense of belonging in Canada. To this end, we will analyze the connections these immigrants create and maintain with their countries of origin, the role that the global means of communication and transportation play in the enactment of these activities, and the reasons that...
prompt the immigrants to develop these ties. We will also explore the meanings which the immigrants associate with their transnational and Canadian identities. Utilizing theories of transnational migration (Hugo, 2014; Vertovec, 2009) and identity (Korostelina, 2007), as well as a qualitative research methodology that employs content analysis of 20 semi-structured interviews, we will shed light on the dynamics of inclusion and exclusion in both the host society and the countries of origin that shape the identities being constructed. We will also ascertain that the transnational identity and the sense of belonging to the host society are not dichotomous; rather, immigrants negotiate these identities in a complementary manner to enhance their inclusion in both societies, and foster development in the countries of origin in Africa.

**RC14-269.9**

**MAEDA, SATOSHI*** (Institution of Humanities, Tokyo Metropolitan University)

**Modernization of “Tradition” Resumed after 150 Years of Vacuum: Normalization of Wearing “Traditional” Clothes in Japan**

The modernization of “traditional” clothes is widely observed in Japan. This recent phenomenon should be construed from the perspective of the global modernization process that normalized the custom of wearing clothes from western civilization while it paused the modernization of “traditional” clothes of non-Western regions. Japan now seems to have entered a new era in which the modernization of what “tradition” originally warranted is finally being resumed. If this is a bounce-back from the compression of the rapid process of modernization (Kyang-Sup 2010 “Individualization without Individualism,” Journal of Intimate and Public Spheres) in the 19th century, the implication is that similar phenomena may soon become observable around the world where compressed modernization has been implemented at the cost of pausing the development of “traditional” practices.

There are two questions that need to be answered. First, is this a phenomena unique to Japanese society but not other Asian nations, such as South Korea and China? Second, what are the uncurrent social sentiments of this seemingly gradual resilience from the distortion of compressed modernization 150 years ago? Is it a nationalistic conservative swing in reaction to the rise of surrounding nations? Or, is it perhaps simply a marketing strategy that commodifies ethnicity? If both are culprits, then which has more weight?

In order to answer these questions, this research first took a glimpse at the historical adaptations of western clothes in Japan, South Korea, and China, as well as the trend shift in dress codes throughout recent times and to date in these countries. Then, a survey was conducted to examine the possibility of a rise in conservative nationalism and the mere utility of the commodification of ethnicity as independent variables affecting this new trend. Finally, interviews were conducted on those who dress in Kimono/Yukata on a regular basis in Tokyo.

**RC19-348.3**

**MAESTRIPIERI, LARA*** (IGOP/Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

**A Job on One’s Own. Economic Insecurity and Women’s Labour Market Participation in Six European Countries.**

The need for a wider comprehension of economic insecurity dynamics has been widely assessed in academic and political debate in recent years. However, to keep gender as the main analytical frame is still to now underdeveloped in this debate, as the analysis’ focus mainly remains at household level despite the well-known phenomenon of feminisation of poverty. The main contribution of the proposed paper is to empirically address this theoretical gap and to propose an analysis of how the institutional context as well as individual characteristics in intersectional perspective affects women’s risk of living in economic insecure households. By taking in account six European countries (United Kingdom, Italy, France, Spain, Czech Republic and Denmark) as representatives of the main welfare regimes in Europe, the article aims at better understanding causes and mechanisms behind economic insecurity. The main hypothesis behind the paper is that households’ risk of economic insecurity is directly influenced by women’s trailer labour market participation.

The paper will use the EU-SILC database and its additional module 2013 to analyse the risk of women’s exposure to economic insecurity, using a set of logistic regressions by countries and comparing differences in national determinants of the risk, as a specific focus on women’s contribution to paid work. The article will contribute to advance the contemporary feminist debate in two ways. First, it focuses on the grey area between well-being and full-blown social exclusion. A new understanding of economic insecurity might put in evidence what are causes and mechanisms that determine the descent from a condition of risks to poverty and social exclusion, giving new input to innovative social policies. Secondly, it offers new advancements to comparative analysis by putting in question the traditional clusterisation of welfare regimes stemming from new empirical results.

**RC19-368.8**

**MAESTRIPIERI, LARA*** (IGOP/Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

**FIRINU, ANTONIO** (University of Cagliari)

**The Jobs (Fa)ct: Marginalisation Processes and Flexicurity in Italy**

Inequalities in the Italian labour market persistently occur along age cleavages. This is due to a 20 years process of deregulation “on-margins”, which exposed new entrants, in particular young workers, to worsened conditions in terms of rights and social protection compared to older generations. This approach is confirmed by the Jobs Act (L. 183/2014), the latest among labour market reforms, inspired by the European flexicurity framework.

Following an actor centered approach (Sharp, 1997), central to the institutional change theory (Streeck and Thelen, 2005), the paper deals with the institutional disjunction between institutions enhancing flexibility and those enhancing security at meso level. The main consequence on the supply-side is what we call a drifiting effect towards marginal work. Marginalisation implies the workers’ progressive loss of rights and entitlements as far as we walk away from the centre and it occurs when labour market integration is so frail and intermittent that puts in question the capacity of the social protection to defend workers from economic insecurity.

Our empirical investigation, based on the Italian labour force survey, will show to what extent marginal work concentrates among the young entrants in the labour market. In particular, we will focus on new entrants in the workforce and to what extent the magnitude of this phenomenon changes across different territorial contexts. In particular, we hypothesize a complementary relationship between economic performances and institutional settings at NUTS3 level that impacts on the outcomes of flexicurity reforms and on the drifting effect magnitude to young cohorts on the labour market. The final scope of this research is to present a new understanding on intergenerational inequalities in Italian labour market, which are particularly insidious for the long-term economic security of young generations given the occupational nature of the Italian welfare state.

**RC03-70.3**

**MAEYAMA, SOICHIRO*** (Fukuyama City University)

**Paradigm Shift to Urban Devolution (Machizukuri Kyogikai) Based on “Residents’ Collective Action” in Aging and Shrinking Cities in Japan —Comparison with U.S. Neighborhood Councils**

Many cities’ municipalities and localities are struggling against aging and shrinking in Japan. The number of ‘living-alone’ elders’ households is 11% among all households. In addition, many municipalities are suffering budget cuts. Meanwhile, social experiments have been observed. More than 500 cities among 1,718 all Japanese cities, new system of regional organization named “Machizukuri Kyogikais” have been adopted since the year 2000. They have similar structure and legal settings (creation by ordinances) with Neighborhood Councils in US and Canada, umbrella-organization, comprised of many associations such as PTA, senior clubs, social workers etc. approximately in each elementary-school boundary. It is considered the “urban devolution”, a paradigm shift in urban governance.

Compared to US Neighborhood Councils such as ones in Tacoma (Washington), Birmingham (Alabama) of which focuses are apprehend as “advocacy” to their cities, Japanese Machizukuri Kyogikais put focus on “urban service delivery” by residents. Most of them works for creating or maintaining grassroots-level urban services: collective activities for watching over isolated elders (special luncheon-meetings “Lively Saloon”), as well as for watching over “kids’ walk to/ from schools” by residents.

Focus of this presentation is “how paradigm shift is closely combined with residents’ collective action”, and “on what kind of social basis the designs of approved Neighborhood Councils in US and Machizukuri Kyogikai of Hiroshima, Japan” will be explored by analyzing the institutional structures and social functions for grasping the coherent aspects and feathers of them. This presentation will be tried for questing ideas and ways for social functions of “neighborhoods”, “communities” in aging societies.

**<Reference>**


**RC22-405.9**

**MAGALHÃES, ALEXANDER*** (CEFET-RJ)

**Youth and Pentecostal Identity: A Case Study on the Periphery of Rio De Janeiro - Brazil**

This paper aims to present a form of specific identification, which we call the “assembleiana youth identity,” which invokes a “classical” Pentecostal symbology, tracing the centennial trajectory of its church Assembly of God. It is the second
oldest Pentecostal church in Brazil and the first in number of followers - if affirming as a kind of resistance to the so-called "postmodern" identities, marked by fluidity and multiplicity. The research originates from a case study with members of a Pentecostal Assembly of God (age 14-24) located in São João de Meriti, in the city of Baixada Fluminense, metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Such identity is visible by two main characteristics: the (negotiated) observance of so-called uses and customs - which come from a whole theological tradition, but are more visible in the clothing and habits of daily life - as well as resistance to values considered as "temporal (mundane)", which is a category constructed from the opposition of what is "God (sacred)". This identity encourages young people to establish their diverse forms of sociability among the believers separated from the "world" but together in the "body of Christ." However, it differs from what I called an "Assembleia identity", since it intends to dialogue with the specific characteristics of the youth condition of the Brazilian popular social class, trying to deal with the specific and typical of this group, but without marking its identity according to the precepts of the previously mentioned church. The methodology used in this paper was a combination of in-depth interviews, participant observation in religious cults and a survey of the church's youth members.

RC02-53.14
MAGNUSSON, JAMIE* (OISE, University of Toronto)
GRANT, JUDY (University of Toronto)

Gendered and Racialized Violence: Financialization, Primary Accumulation, and Global Consolidation of Illegal Economies

Part I of our analysis flows from grass roots community praxis with women/ women-initiated illegal economies (sex workers, youth exploited in the domestic sex industry, and drug traffickers). Following Bhattacharyya (2005), we argue that financialization has facilitated global consolidation of illegal economies, which in turn are constitutive of 'legal' economies. Materially, this occurs through the proliferation of unregulated trading venues, dark pools, and global launderations. Laundered money is a source of primary accumulation organized through white supremacy (including the international banking systems), and like primary accumulation in earlier phases of capitalism, represent perversely violent, gendered, and racialized forms of accumulation. Within the financialized economy, the city itself is a source of accumulation, the speculative real estate market, frequent enclosures of public infrastructures by new housing, and expulsions of the most marginalized communities from prime property that trade on the speculative real estate market (which is itself a site of money laundering). This is accomplished via militarized policing, racialized surveillance, imperialist borders and mass incarceration, inspiring the term militarized financialization (Magnarsson, 2015).


RC06-143.3
MAGRO, LOREAL* (University of Johannesburg)

Black Middle Class Positionality in the Cohabiting Setting: Perceptions and Experiences of Intimate Relationships

Black Middle Classness and Intimacy: A Coloured Perspective

Existing literature on the Black middle class primarily emphasises the emergence and growth thereof; its relation to spending and affluent lifestyle; and the issues of consumption and debt. However, literature rarely reflects on the intersection of class, race, gender, and the notion of intimacy. The Coloured community is of particular interest here as the historical racial group: drawback of this group of people is the focus of this paper (Southall, 2013:2).

The research explored the perceptions and experiences of unmarried Coloured middle class women and men in heterosexual cohabiting relationships. It illustrated the daily lived experiences, gender roles, functions, and intimate relationship dynamics of these women and men. Furthermore, the study focused on acquiring knowledge about what factors could contribute towards relationship success or failure, and how gender roles were determined and played out in these relationships. In order to achieve these aims, a qualitative methodology was used. A total of 20 semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted with 10 women and 10 men living with their intimate partners. The data collected from these interviews were then analysed through thematic content analysis.

Central to the study was the perceived precarious nature of the Black middle class position and how this may affect the personal lives of couples. Thus, the anticipated result was that class position or socio-economic status would play a significant role in the upkeep of these intimate relationships. Moreover, unemployment would result in gender role interchangeability, in which the jobless and thus homebound partner is then forced to assume the domestic role. However, the results gathered revealed that job or financial precariousness was in fact not the most prominent relationship-threatening factor, and gender obligations remained unchanged regardless of circumstance.

RC46-775.4
MAGRO, LOREAL* (University of Johannesburg)

Socio-Economic and Intimate Experiences of the South African Coloured Middle Class Community

A Closer Look at Couple Well-Being: The Link Between Socio-Economic Positionality and Relationship Success for Coloured People

A healthy relationship is synonymous with resiliency and longevity thus couple well-being plays a significant role in relationship sustainability and success. Intimate experiences in cohabiting spaces shape the emotional and cognitive well-being of couples and of individuals in relationships, which in turn influences their living situations. The research demonstrated the relationship dynamics and intimate experiences of 20 couples, exploring the impact that socio-economic positionality had on their personal well-being and the maintenance of their relationship. A qualitative methodology was utilised to accumulate this data from 10 women and 10 men in intimate cohabiting relationships. The data collected from these semi-structured, in-depth interviews were then analysed using thematic content analysis.

The study focused on Coloured women and men in heterosexual relationships who were unmarried and cohabiting in a Black middle class context. The objective was to investigate how many of these women and men reported successful relationship maintenance regardless of negative factors such as conflict and gender inequalities within the cohabiting setting. The research also aimed to gain an understanding of the ideologies that these couples had about factors that contributed towards relationship issues, socio-economic positionality being one of them.

The results provided insight into the lives of these couples, in order to establish how conflict and negative experiences can affect couple well-being and relationship success. Living situations based on socio-economic positionality influenced intimate and gendered experiences immensely. Finally, a list of relationship-sustaining factors was presented in the study as an intervention strategy to help promote couple wellness; these served as contributions towards the process of ‘relationship healing’ not only for the couples in the study, but for all couples alike.

RC53-878.1
MAGYAR-HAAS, VERONIKA* (University of Zürich)
SALAH, MORAD* (University of Zürich)
HEITZ, CATRIN* (University of Zürich)

Children's Agency and Vulnerability. Theoretical and Empirical Considerations Concerning Child Well-Being Research

With respect to the new children and childhood studies (CCS), this contribution deals with the relationship between the concepts of agency and vulnerability in child well-being research. In the sense of CCS, children are social actors of their own living environment and so subjects and not objects of research. Thereby, the key position of agency was intended «as a contribution to the social emancipation of children» (Esser et al. 2016, p. 3). In the contemporary works on and about the concept of agency, the anthropologization and ontologization of the children's status as an actor is criticised – and the paper joins this criticism: It is problematic to take children genuinely as autonomous and independent subjects, equipped per se with the ability to act. In this view, social conditions of childhood and of the possibility of ‘agency’ would receive less attention (Wihstutz in Esser et al. 2016, p. 62). Accordingly, «the physical, material and emotional dependencies of children» and thus «a relational and dynamic connection between social actors and specific contexts» (Prout cit. in Wihstutz 2016, 62f) should be systematically taken into account. An exclusive orientation along subjective perspectives of children, who are considered as strong, cannot serve as sole criterion for research on child wellbeing. Therefore, the paper connects the strong term of actor with the concept of vulnerability and discusses the contribution of this approach to child well-being research. We will focus on the following questions: How do social conditions, emotional relations and the material and economic environment affect children's agency and bring up potential vulnerability? In which way are children able to take control over their own living conditions?
Fear – Rage – Indignation. Analysing Right-Wing Movements

Sociological diagnoses formulated in the last decades, that even in economically powerful, prosperous Western societies the social inequality is continuous and increasing. Through the constantly widening gap between rich and poor not just people from the underclass but even from the middleclass have the feeling of being disadvantaged. According to such scientific analyses and medial representations, they feel fear: they don’t feel safe, they feel limited in their self-developments and opportunities for social advancement, which immunizes against facts. Rhetoric of fear works with several scenarios of threats.

With respect to approaches in sociology of emotions, the feelings of fear and rage, produced by populist talks, will be put in relation to each other. Then, the paper outlines conceptual differences between rage and indignation. Against this backdrop, strategies of medial and populist generation of fear will be analysed. It will be asked, which forms of social indignation and countermovements to populist trends can be observed. The emotionalised dealing with questions of identity serves as a core aspect while analysing left- and right-wing social movements: Which kind of identity-belongings will be valued, adjusted and rejected? In order to handle these questions, the contribution refers to findings about post-identity protests (Marchart 2004).


Despite efforts to improve its environmental reputation, the global petrochemical industry remains a significant source of toxic pollution. This research focuses on two global integrated petrochemical clusters: 1) Nanjing, China, the second largest in China, with weak regulations and high pollution levels; and 2) Antwerp, Belgium, the largest in Europe, with comparatively strong regulations and low pollution levels. The research draws on qualitative interviews with petrochemical representatives, site tours, and analysis of corporate documents conducted between 2016 and 2017. Despite stark differences in regulations and risks, multinational petrochemical companies in Nanjing and Antwerp share a common corporate discourse of the ‘circular economy’. The ‘circular economy’ is a sustainable business model based on the concept of a cyclical closed-loop system. Since the model was adopted within China in 2006 as a basis for their economic development, it has also become a buzzword within European policy.

This paper argues that the petrochemical industry’s adoption of the circular economy discourse does not represent a move towards greater corporate environmental responsibility. The petrochemical industry cannot claim to have fully closed systems, whether environmental, economic, social, or spatial. Nor can the industry claim that it produces no waste, including toxic pollution. However, through invoking the fiction of a closed system with no waste, the circular economy discourse draws an artificial boundary around each petrochemical site, displacing corporate responsibility for toxic leakage. The idea of the circular economy superficially resonates with the model of integrated petrochemical clusters, with their own border controls, with the aim of more efficient production. Integrated petrochemicals networks, with the aim of more efficient production. Integrated petrochemical clusters operate like securitized city-states, with their own border controls, regulations and risks, and the petrochemical industry claim that it produces no waste, including toxic pollution. Howev-

With this feeling the new right movements, like the ‘identity movement’ in Germany, as well as right-wing populist parties legitimate their rejection, rage and resentment against refugees and migrants. The German sociologist Ulrich Bückerling (2016) argues, that it is the affect of fear as well as fear-communication, which immunizes against facts. Rhetoric of fear works with several scenarios of threats.

With respect to approaches in sociology of emotions, the feelings of fear and rage, produced by populist talks, will be put in relation to each other. Then, the paper outlines conceptual differences between rage and indignation. Against this backdrop, strategies of medial and populist generation of fear will be analysed. It will be asked, which forms of social indignation and countermovements to populist trends can be observed. The emotionalised dealing with questions of identity serves as a core aspect while analysing left- and right-wing social movements: Which kind of identity-belongings will be valued, adjusted and rejected? In order to handle these questions, the contribution refers to findings about post-identity protests (Marchart 2004).


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RC24-463.4

MAHAN, MARGO* (University of Michigan)
The Racial Origins of U.S. Domestic Violence Law

My research challenges conventional accounts about the historical origins of U.S. domestic violence legislation. Since the proliferation of early wife-beating laws (1870-1900) coincided with first wave feminism, scholarship assumes that they were the result of feminist agency and born out of a desire to protect women. These assumptions have led to two important limitations in domestic violence scholarship. First, most scholarship focuses on the U.S. North, where first wave feminism flourished. Second, even when research considers the role of other social factors, such as race and class, it foregrounds the effects of feminist agency. Both limitations are troubling because the first state to legally rescind a husband’s right to chastise his wife was Alabama, whose 1871 Fulgham v. State ruling was also the country’s first in which the litigants were black. In fact, anti-wife-beating laws proliferated throughout Southern U.S. states where, like Alabama, there was neither a feminist movement, nor female collective action against wife-beating. The key questions I investigate are thus: What were the social conditions in which wife-beating laws emerged in the nineteenth-century South? What do these conditions reveal about the primary functions of these laws? Based on analysis of 19th-century legal and government data, local and appellate case records, federal reports, Freedman’s Bureau documents, periodical data, and family records, I argue that, in contrast to the feminist narrative, U.S. Southern wife-beating laws were a white supremacist post-Civil War response to the legalization of black family formation. They functioned to control black labor and degrade the status of blackness. Situated at the intersection of the sociology of law, political economy, criminalization, race, and gender, my research reveals how racial projects to symbolically and materially privilege Whiteness motivated the emergence of “feminist” laws that scholarship and social policy largely conceptualize as apart from race, class, and market forces.

TG04-975.1

MAHER, JANEMAREE* (School of Social Sciences, Monash University)
FITZ-GIBBON, KATE* (School of Social Sciences, Monash University)
WALKLATE, SANDRA* (Professor)
MCCULLOCH, JUDE* (School of Social Sciences, Monash University)

Gendering Risk and Responsibility: Mothering in Violence

Family violence is globally recognised as a gendered issue with women the primary and predominant victims. There is increasing attention to the impacts on children as victims of such gendered violence and increasing knowledge about the underpinning of mothering as key aspect of gendered family violence. In this paper, using data from a recent Australian project exploring adolescent to parent violence and child protection death reviews, we examine how concepts of gendered risk and responsibility intersect when mothers are caring through and in violence. We argue that such punitive responsibilisation should be understood as an extension of the gendered harms of family violence and of the risks that women may face when they disclose family violence. Mothers are more often blamed than supported to take up or carry out their caring when they themselves are experiencing violence. This paper seeks to contribute to contemporary challenges to pre-existing accounts of risk as unitary, by emphasising the centrality of gender in understanding risk.
MAHIEDDIN, EMIR* (Religion & Society Research Centre)

Latin-American Charismatic Christians in Stockholm (Sweden)

The Latin-American diaspora has been present in Sweden for almost 50 years now, starting with the arrival of thousands of Chilian refugees after the fall of Allende in 1973, and it is constantly renewed by new flows of immigrants. The stereotype goes this group would only consist in atheist leftists, and there are just a few studies focusing on their religiosity, usually limited to the Chilians (50% of the Latin-Americans in Sweden). However, in suburban Stockholm, this diaspora is living a kind of revival, counting more than 4000 “evangélicos” gathering in successful Pentecostal and charismatic migrant-churches that remain invisible in media in spite of their success. A new generation of Latin-american evangelicals has emerged, determined to radically change not only their city, Stockholm, but the global spiritual landscape at large.

This paper will present ethnographic data gathered in an on-going study of these Latin-American charismatic Christians in the urban landscape of Stockholm. It will focus on the ethical and spiritual life they develop in these congregations, as well as on the social work the latter implement in order to answer their specific needs.

This groups are interesting for they have to build their subjectivities at the cross-road of several minority conditions: they are evangelicals in a Latin-american diaspora mainly characterized by Catholicism and atheism; they are believers in one of the most secular countries in the world; they are immigrants from the South in one the most developed countries in the North. The author will try here to analyze the kind of subjectivities that results from this entanglement.

RC57-935.3

MAHMOOD, QAIŞAR* (International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan)

ISHAQ, MUHAMMAD (Sociological Association of Pakistan.)

Facebook Use in Higher Education of Pakistan: Prospects and Challenges

Facebook, a leading Social Networking Site (SNS), is considered as an established global platform for communication among students and teachers in higher education institutions. The students can develop social ties, sustain existing relationships and can utilize it for learning purpose as well. However, its use for formal academic purposes remains contested. The proponents of Information and Communication Technology for Education (ICT4E) recognize its potentials and argue about its effective integration in higher education environment for enhancing students’ formal and informal learning. Primarily, this study outlines educational potentials of Facebook at higher education level that how it is being used by teachers and students for academic and learning purpose in the different parts of the world. Secondly, the current study discusses the challenges in implementing such uses of Facebook in Pakistani context.

RC09-182.9

MAHMUD, HASAN* (Northwestern University in Qatar)

Local Ambition, Global Action: Qatari Foreign Aid

Qatar has taken a lead in boosting foreign aid despite tremendous skepticism about aid nowadays. With the rapid growth in foreign aid over $2 billions in 2015, Qatar has surpassed many of the traditional donor countries, and thereby, left its mark in the global field of international development and humanitarian activism. This study explores the structure and function of Qatari Foreign Aid. Focusing on two cases of Qatari foreign aid to Japan and Comoros, this study compares Qatari foreign aid with those of the traditional donor countries and recognizes its uniqueness. By focusing on Qatari foreign aid towards Developed countries like Japan and the US, it finds cultural exchange as well as humanitarianism to the list of motivations of the donor countries in sending foreign aid. It concludes by making comments on how Qatar approaches foreign aid as a way of enhancing its national image of a global actor while helping those in need of support regardless of their position in the world.

RC09-194.4

MAHMUD, HASAN* (Northwestern University in Qatar)

Migrants’ Remittances & Development: A Critical Appraisal

Remittances- or the money international migrants send home- has been touted as an alternative source of development fund for many origin countries of migrants in the Third World. Over last three decades, the belief in ‘developmentalism’ gave way to ‘globalization’ with replacing the nation state by global free market as the most efficient driver of economic growth in the developing world. Moreover, the flows of Official Development Aid (ODA) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the developing countries consistently declined. In this circumstance, the World Bank and other international organizations recognize migrants’ remittances as an alternative to the ODA and FDI due to its sheer size, which is more than three folds of ODA and FDI and its continuous growth. After three decades of optimism about the developmental outcomes of migrants’ remittances, success stories of economic growth by utilizing remittances in migrants’ origin countries are extremely rare, if not nonexistent. By placing the migrants and their remittances in the larger context of ‘Third World Development’, this paper explores the relationship between development and migrants’ remittances with a particular emphasis on remittances utilization. The main objective of this paper is to critically examine the developmental potentials of migrants’ remittances and the role of the migrants in bringing about developmental outcomes. It also raises few theoretical questions regarding structure and agency to highlight plausible reasons of the absence of success cases of development by migrants’ remittances. Finally, it concludes by calling for assessing the idea of development through migrants’ remittances with sound theoretical frameworks and rigorous empirical analysis.

RC32-JS-61.1

MAHON, RIANNE* (Wilfrid Laurier University)

The OECD, the World Bank and Transnational Care Chains

Transnational care chains can be seen as a ‘wicked problem’, i.e. one that requires co-ordination across a range of jurisdictions. Yet IOs, like other bureaucracies, factor problems. Although this is designed to make issue more manageable, it can also inhibit the organisation’s ability to grasp, and therefore to deal adequately, with wicked problems. This paper examines the way policy research conducted in different parts of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank manages to capture pieces of the chain but is unable to see the connections between them.

TG08-1012.3

MAHROUSE, GADA* (Concordia University)

Examining Inspirational Narratives of Refugee Success

In his address to the United Nations 2016 Leaders’ Summit on Refugees, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau told the story of the Hadhads who established a successful business within a year of coming to Canada as Syrian refugees. The epoime of their success was demonstrated not only in the fact that they are now employing 30 Canadians. In his speech, Trudeau urged that “we have to recall stories like this one when we're trying to think of solutions to help the 65 million displaced persons worldwide”. Trudeau's speech was a clearly an attempt to set Canada apart from the fear, panic, anxiety and insecurity with which many in the Western world have reacted to the “refugee crisis” (Bauman 2015). With the example of the Hadhads, Trudeau not only challenges the notion of refugees as threats, he presents their success as inspirational. Yet, as critical refugee scholars have argued, it is an uncomplicated variation on the “from rags to riches” stories constituted by notions of rescue and liberation (Nguyen 2013; L’Espritu, 2014). Sympathetic groups and individuals who see themselves as in solidarity with refugees, or who simply want to assist and welcome them, are increasingly putting forward similar narratives about refugee inspiration and success.

The focus of this essay is this type of humanitarian narrative of refugees as inspirational. The theoretical framework used emerges out of several overlapping bodies of literature. First and foremost are studies that have interrogated the notion of the “good”, “freed”, and “reformed” refugee showing that it becomes a substitute for the “war enemy” (L’Espritu, 2014) and is used to juxtapose the “bad” economic migrant (Szczepanik, 2016) and critical work that has made links between the figure of the good refugee alongside notions of success and gratitude (Nguyen 2012).

RC04-93.12

MAIER, TOBIAS* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)

Advanced Vocational Education and Training or Higher Education

Since the Bologna reforms, we see a strong increase of students in higher education and at the same time a reducing number of pupils in the highly structured system of vocational education and training in Germany. Apprentices in the VET system receive to an equal part training in vocational schools and within an establishment with which they sign an apprenticeship contract. After the apprenticeship they can further participate in advanced educational training programs (ISCED 6) to gain a master-craftsmen- or technician degree (regulated on (federal) state or regional level) to fulfill higher skilled tasks or manage people in the production process.

Persons with a bachelor degree also have an ISCED 6 qualification level. However, the study content of a bachelor-program is solely decided by the corre-
spending university (of applied science) and due to a missing practical focus and no employment contract with an establishment, students have less occupation specific work experience by the time they acquire their certificate and they also have no access to the internal labor market. An increasing amount of younger people therefore enroll in study programs in universities of applied science, which offer bachelor degrees, only introduced by the principle of the VET-system, with a large amount of time spent in companies.

In my paper, I will present a choice experiment, conducted with managers in establishments, where they have to choose between three candidates to be leader of a large hotel (in Germany). I have already conducted an interview with Mr. Harris (advantaged bachelor degree with practical experience), location of training, grades, location of work experience and subject of specialization. I can show that establishments see a larger utility in choosing persons with advanced VET-degrees due to their clear signal, whereas they ascribe persons with bachelor degrees the same utility values only if they trained them within their company.

RC04-99.5
MAIER, TOBIAS* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)
MERGENER, ALEXANDRA* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)
Labour Market Transitions of Bachelor Graduates in Competition with Workers with VET Certificates

Both the reform of the European university system with the implementation of bachelor and master degrees (Bologna reform) and the general increased supply of academics are changing the structure of workforce entering the German labour market. Even though Germany is still known for its national vocational education and training (VET) system with common quality standards, university graduates could constitute an option for substituting workers with initial or further VET certificates. This is especially conceivable in occupations in which, due to the knowledge imparted, persons with a variety of formal qualification levels would be suitable.

Hence, this paper intends to analyse labour market chances of bachelor and master graduates in competition with workers with initial or further VET certificates in different occupations with varying requirements. Thereby, we focus on the recruitment behaviour of employers by complementing an establishment panel with a follow-up factorial survey. Stratified by eight occupational groups, personnel decision-makers evaluate for one occupation possible recruiting situations described in vignettes. By experimentally varying the requirements of the occupation specific vacancy, the characteristics of the applicants (such as certificate and experience) and recruiting situation in general (number of applicants), we are able to identify which training curricula’s are preferred for certain tasks by employers.

The research project broadens the discussion about labour market transitions processes by adding a quantitative inter-occupational study on the company preferences regarding formal vocational certificates when performing external recruitment. By this, we are able to present new results in a previously sociologically unexplored field that can directly applicable to the German labour market (because of the specific national database). Furthermore, these results are also transferable to other labour markets with similar structures.

RC50-835.1
MAIR, HEATHER* (University of Waterloo)
Representations of Revitalization: Rural Tourism in Popular Media

Building on a growing body of critical scholarship seeking to investigate the relationship(s) between rural places, tourism, and popular media (e.g., Andersson & Jansson, 2010; Jonasson, 2012; Mordue, 2009), the paper extends the discussion about labour market transitions processes by adding a quantitative inter-occupational study on the company preferences regarding formal vocational certificates when performing external recruitment. By this, we are able to present new results in a previously sociologically unexplored field that can directly applicable to the German labour market (because of the specific national database). Furthermore, these results are also transferable to other labour markets with similar structures.

RC50-548.5
MAIRA VIDAL, MARÍA DEL MAR* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Spain))
Los Acuerdos Marco Globales: Sentando las Bases de la Negociación Colectiva de Ámbito Supranacional

En la actualidad existen más de doscientos acuerdos marco globales (AMG) firmados entre empresas transnacionales y federaciones sindicales internacionales. Los AMG proliferaron de manera importante en los primeros años del siglo XXI, en los que se han realizado la mayor parte de ellos. En general, estos acuerdos suelen abordar el cumplimiento, por parte de las empresas transnacionales, en su cadena de valor, de las normas fundamentales del trabajo como la prohibición de la explotación infantil, la eliminación de la discriminación, el respeto de los derechos de los trabajadores, entre otros. En España, en 2016 solo el 11,6% de los trabajadores pertenecían a las organizaciones sindicales, y el 25,6% de los trabajadores eran mujeres.

RC53-6-63
MAKOAE, MOKHANTSO* (Human Sciences Research Council)
Values, Rights and Power in Accessing Comprehensive Sexuality Education By Young Adolescents in South Africa

The UN Child Rights Convention identifies the right of children to survival, healthy development and information as key to children’s health and wellbeing. The 1994 International Conference on Population Development gave new impetus to governments to develop strategies that protect the right of adolescents to information and access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) for adolescents was identified as central to such strategies. Adolescents’ SRH concerns in South Africa have increased
raising questions about the appropriateness of sexual education for adolescents. This paper reviews policy assumptions and cultural, rights and power-related factors influencing sexuality education.

A cross-sectional survey using a questionnaire (n=748) and focus group discussions among a sample of adolescent learners aged 10 to 14 years were used to collect data in eight rural schools in Mpumalanga province, South Africa. The topics covered were adolescents’ living arrangements, puberty, sources of information about puberty and SRH needs. Survey data was captured and analysed using SPSS and STATA software. Qualitative data was analysed thematically. Critical literature review including of policy assumptions and implementation on sexuality education for adolescents was conducted.

About 54.1% of the sample were girls and about two-thirds (73.1%) were aged 10 to 12 years. Some of the respondents lacked knowledge about puberty. Mother was the most important source of information on puberty. Mother, school teacher, relatives, and friends were identified as important sources of information on puberty and SRH. Those who visited health facilities reported that they saw communication materials on contraceptives, abortion, had a talk about contraception or requested contraceptive. Only 24% of the participants visiting health facilities reported that health personnel talked to them about puberty. Young adolescents’ most important sources of sexual education are unlikely to provide them with CSE. Current information material do not cover puberty.

**RC26-486.4**

**MAKSHANCHIKOVA, ALYONA** *(National Research University “Higher School of Economics”)*

**Keep Calm and Do Sports: Demonstrative Consumption and the New Role of Sport Industry**

According to polls, the share of the individuals who are regularly playing sports in 2017 has made 24%, in general play sports of 75% of the population (VCIOM). Statistical data illustrate trends to growth of number of the individuals involved in regular and periodic trainings by physical culture and sport, and to reduction of number of people playing sports in free time.

However, in the paper we note that the increasing popularity of the state programs connected with development of the infrastructure intended to sports activities change of formats and patterns of sport consumption.

The growth of obesity and diseases connected with insufficient physical activity belonging to the leading causes of death of adult population has drawn attention of researchers to health issues and welfare of citizens, and development of sport and creation of the conditions providing an opportunity for citizens of a message of healthy lifestyle became one of important aspects of policy of sports and leisure of the majority of the developed countries.

At the same time, considerable means leave on construction new and on modernization of the existing sporting venues, the state programs aimed at the development of physical culture and mass sport are developed.

We determine the model of making decision on sports, planning of expenses on the purchases, accompanying goods, such as uniform, stock and underlinen that people now consume not only a process of doing sports itself but also the phenomenon of demonstrative consumption take place: people purchase of a uniform, download photos in social networks, visit city sport open spaces and fulfill the way of mobility and space; such as networking space and de-urbanization.

The theoretical frame explaining motivation of individuals to sports activities and also communication between them is presented. The model of participation of people in sport on a fundamental basis is made.

**RC26-484.4**

**MAKSHANCHIKOVA, ALYONA** *(National Research University “Higher School of Economics”)*

**Migration of Urban Middle Class to Rural Areas: The Era of New Mobility**

The paper is devoted to tendencies towards de-urbanization, migration of urban population outside the city and includes the consideration of a role of mobile technologies in development of process of a de-urbanization. The critical problem points of large cities, combined with technological progress, lead to the emergence of new formats of work, life, leisure. The communication and information exchange at great distances is simplified, and the spread of new forms of the life outside the city appear. The research attempt to reveal the phenomenon of segmentation of the urban middle class and shows the way to determine mobile technologies inside de-urbanisation trend. The theoretical framework of the research is based on the concepts of modern theorists: “mobility paradigm” by J. Urry, “hot and cold media” by Marshall McLuhan the concept of “cellular globalization” by N.E. Pokrovsky. The empirical basis of the work is the result of applied field research using qualitative interview methods and content analysis of materials from Internet sources and blogs, devoted to drawing the image of the phenomenon of “life at 2 houses” or “life out of the city” in Russian socio-political media. As a result, the typology of the attitude of settlers from the city to small settlements to the means of modern infocommunications is presented.

**RC26-486.5**

**MAKSHANCHIKOVA, ALYONA** *(National Research University “Higher School of Economics”)*

**Mobile Technology Consumption: The Lifestyle in the Era of New Mobility**

The critical problem points of large cities, combined with technological progress, lead to the emergence of new formats of work, life, leisure. The paper is devoted to the new way of mobile technology consumption as a alternative lifestyle in rural area residents and includes the consideration of a role of mobile technologies in development of process of a de-urbanization.

The divergence between system and the vital world is counterbalanced with a certain humanization of a workplace of workers, does not erase sources of class, administrative, information inequalities.

Thus, we note that the person of the megalopolis is in a condition of systematic saturation by information and social communications. We underline the “colonization” of those spheres of the vital world which primordially were considered as exclusively private - family life, life, leisure, experiences. We see the trend of transferring of a part of life and work to rural areas.

We assume that the way of consumption of infocommunications become a certain track in making decision on formation of new lifestyle out of the urban environment. The key research question is raised as follows: what a role of mobile technologies in infocommunications in the organization of life and the leisure moving from the city to rural settlements?

As the key messages of the paper we select the following theses:

- technical progress promotes degradation of borders of personal and working hours and space;
- the new way of mobile technology consumption support the de-urbanisation trend;
- the transterritorial perception of a workplace and the residence.

Also, the typology of the consumption patterns of means of modern infocommunications by rural settler is presented.

**RC15-JS-29.3**

**MALETTIE, NICOLE** *(The University of British Columbia)*

**Struggling with Stigma: LGBTQ+ Student Mental Health Service Use across American Post-Secondary Institutions**

Colleges and universities across America are experiencing a spike in the number of students seeking mental health treatment. However, few studies have examined how stigma and academic stress influence differences in mental health service use between LGBTQ+ students and their heterosexual peers. LGBTQ+ students exhibit higher rates of mental health problems including anxiety, depression, suicidal ideation and attempts, when compared with their heterosexual peers. These disparities are understood to be a function of the excess stress, discrimination and victimization that LGBTQ+ individuals experience as a result of their potentially stigmatized identity. This research combines data from The Healthy Minds Network Survey with The Integrated Post-Secondary Education Data System to conduct covariance and multiple-regression analysis for student group mental health and treatment use. Utilizing 35,385 domestic and international student surveys from 56 schools, this research demonstrates that students who self-identify as a sexual minority are more likely to use on-campus mental health services than heterosexual students. A number of factors relate to attitudes, beliefs and knowledge of resources are also found to be strongly associated with different help seeking behaviors between these student groups, suggesting that the contextual perceptions of students have real consequences for their mental health service use. Findings from this research reveal critical barriers impeding the efficacy and accessibility of post-secondary mental health services for LGBTQ+ students in the United States.
racist and capitalist - that reflected a deranged and reified view of the world. Gabel had discussed the deterioration of lived experience in the reified world. This is what we are experiencing now in the Trumpist phase of the neoliberal era. In the paper I look at how Gabel's work compliments Marcuse's dialectical thinking and how both contribute to the transformation of an alienated, one-dimensional subjectivity into a multi-dimensional subject struggling to emerge, in the social movements and elsewhere, from amidst the socio-psychic devastation of the reified, one-dimensional world of neoliberal capitalism.

**RC01-42.3**

**MALHEIRO, LUIS*** (*IUM*)

**BEssa, Fernando** (*Guarda Nacional Republicana*)

**Carreiras, Helena** (*Instituto Universitário de Lisboa*)

**AvilA, Patricia*** (*ISCtE*)

**Institutional Representations and Professional Aspirations of Cadets in Portuguese Military Academies**

This presentation focuses on institutional representations and future career perspectives of on Portuguese military academies cadets. The study includes cadets from three branches of the Armed Forces, Army, Navy and Airforce, and the National Gendarmerie. It draws on first results of an online survey conducted to all cadets in 2016 in the framework of a research project led by the Research Center of the Military University Institute (CIDUIUM) and based on a civilian-military partnership.

It addresses the issues of cadet’s perceptions about Armed Forces and it participation in the international missions as well as the perspectives about a future military career in a context of significant challenges to the military profession and the role of the Armed Forces in Portugal.

**RC12-246.3**

**Malhotra, Ravi*** (*University of Ottawa*)

**The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Possibilities and Perils**

This paper will explore the possibilities and perils of using the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) to advance equality for people with disabilities. It will demonstrate how the CRPD has adopted unique language that has the potential to achieve more than earlier UN treaties such as CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. At the same time, one has to be cognizant about the limitations of engaging with law, particularly international human rights law. The processes in place operate at a very slow pace and may not necessarily be the most effective tool for advancing social justice. I propose that social movements use the CRPD strategically in tandem with other grassroots approaches to raise awareness and transform domestic law of state parties in a direction that promotes the social model of disability. I believe that the study will show that the recursive relationship between domestic law and the embryonic development of international disability law. However, this relationship may vary from country to country, depending on the state of domestic disability rights. One goal of this research is to develop a typology of understanding international law in countries with differing development of disability rights law.

**RC13-252.3**

**MALlick, Mira*** (*Waseda University*)

**Expose It Yourself: Sex, Lies and Sarasus**

Ethnographic practices of music fan practices in Japan have tended to highlight collective forms of participation in bands and the 'scene' vis-a-vis subcultural styles and accompanying public displays of 'fan culture' (Stevens, Dunn, Tsuda, Yano, Inoue, Selbit). While these have generated insights into the ways in which audiences relate to one another and to materials, texts and their producers, the focus on such forms of collective cultural practices has obscured some under-explored elements present in all fandoms: critique, conflict and confrontation. In this paper I examine how anonymous internet textboards are utilized by fans of Visual Kei, a form of rock music in Japan, as a space for reconstructing the boundaries of communal participation, as well as one in which self-generated content potentially undermines the careers of recording and performing artists. I will focus on a particular action, sarasu (to expose), that takes place on these boards in which fans seek justice, play vigilante, and debate various self-leaked scandals surrounding bands.

**RC20-381.5**

**Mallette, Caroline*** (*University of Toronto*)

**Go Big or Go Home: The Impacts of Patrimonialism and Sultanism on the Revolutionary Trajectories of the 2011 “Arab Spring”**

Out of the nineteen countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), six experienced mass mobilizations in what has been called the “Arab Spring.” Among these cases where similar regime threatening protests emerged, Tunisia and Egypt saw their regimes toppled with little violence, as the army sided with protesters, whereas in Libya and Syria, a large part of the military remained loyal to the regime and violently suppressed the uprisings, leading to civil war.

How can we explain these different outcomes? The 2011 uprisings in the MENA have marked the resurgence of Weber’s concept of “sultanism,” which has been indiscriminately used to characterize Syria, Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya. Arguing that the concept of “sultanism” is unhelpful in explaining the Arab Spring, another branch of the intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in 1995. The relationship between these regimes and the armed forces. The logic is the following: since we can identify various patterns of army behavior – defection, fracturing, loyalty – within a uniform profile of sultanistic regimes, regime-type-based explanations must be abandoned. I will argue that the opposition between these two segments of the comparative literature stems from a misconception of the “sultanistic” ideal-type, mostly from the confusion between (neo)patrimonialism and its extreme form, sultanism, and the ensuing misqualification of several cases. A better understanding of this specific regime type can help move away from proximate and near tautological causes – i.e., regimes broke down where the armed forces defected – and actually explain this variation in military behavior. Indeed, it will be argued that the varying outcomes can be traced back to the sultanistic or neo-patrimonial nature of the regimes, and that sultanism is a regime type that accurately characterizes Libya and Syria, but of which Tunisia and Egypt fall short of meeting the minimum criteria.

**RC23-431.5**

**Mallick, Sambit*** (*Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati*)

**Coercion, Contestation and Consensus: Shifting Scientific Practices in Globalizing India**

Two profoundly destabilizing changes – cognitive and political – in scientific practices in India are witnessed since the World Trade Organization WTO) Branch of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in 1995. Changes at the practical level are towards a fracturing of the authority of nations, with consequent pressures to rethink the forms of democratic governance. The advent of the customer-funder policymaker as a prominent element in scientific practice since mid-1990s in India and intensifying thereafter seems to have coerced scientists to contest the IPR-regulated science initially, and then (re)negotiate scientific boundaries and to do some of the delicate boundary work. The challenge for scientists is to forge an alliance between science, politics and industry demonstrating social accountability, legitimacy and relevance, but to avoid either science or politics or industry overextending into the other’s territory – a prospect that is evidently disorienting and poses serious threats to idealized identities of science and the scientific community. The objective of this paper is to examine the factors contributing to the shifts in scientific practices from being a public resource to intellectual property. Through the drastic changes in science funding and policy-orientation in India since mid-1990s, scientists seem to have orchestrated a multiplex of cultural transformations in their own practice and the practice of their practitioners. In this context, scientists included in the study are not actually in the process of (re)classifying a satisfactory version of “science” and “policy” through their work. Instead, they are engaged in multiple versions of actively negotiated science – policy boundaries, many of which seem to have different qualities and make different demands on them as researchers or scientists.

**RC35-632.2**

**Malthaner, Stefan*** (*Hamburg Institute for Social Research*)

**“the Ummah Calls for Us”: Forms of Orientation Towards Armed Conflicts in the Muslim World in Processes of Mobilization Among Jihadi-Salafist Milieus in Europe**

When examining Jihadi-Salafist milieus in Europe, it is striking to what extent their discourse and activities, and radicalization-trajectories of individual members, revolved around violent conflicts in the Middle East and Central Asia
even long before the rise of the phenomenon of Western foreign-fighters in Syria and Iraq. Identification with the “heroic” mujahedin and solidarity with Muslim brothers and sisters abroad who suffer at the hands of “crusader” or apostate armies becomes the driving force of mobilization and gives meaning to personal experiences and grievances.

Drawing on an in-depth case-study of a jihadi-Salafist network in southern Germany, this paper examines the role of radical Islamist milieus in the West as a particular kind of global audience and reference group, and the dynamics of perception and legitimacy – but also competition for attention and support – it entails. From the perspective of Islamist armed groups in the Middle East and elsewhere, appealing to this kind of global following requires not only to draw attention and project an image of strength, but also to develop a type of messaging and notions of identity that resonate with this audience.

**Potential Games and the Tragedy of the Commons**

The term tragedy of the commons is widely used to describe the overexploitation of open access common pool resources. Open access allows potential resource users to continue to enter the resource up to the point where rents are not sufficient to determine the number of resource users accessing the resource. In extreme cases, unlimited entry can lead to the collapse of the resource and the communities that depend on it. In this paper we use potential games to analyze the relation between costs of entry, costs of production, and the equilibrium number of resource users in open access regimes. We find that costs of access and costs of production determine the equilibrium number of resource users. We also find a natural link between Cournot competition and the tragedy of the commons. We discuss the relation between common pool resource management regimes and cost structure and show that cost structures are sufficient to determine the number of resource users accessing the resource.

**Transforming Uncertainty into Manageable Risks: Conventions in Financial Education**

One of the crucial components of the neoliberal regime is the transfer of responsibility for individuals’ financial wellbeing and security from the state and other public bodies to the individuals themselves, who are required to take responsibility for their own financial decisions and their current and future economic situation. This neoliberal project of responsibilization presumes a world in which calculative subjects can estimate and manage risks. Yet, compelled to participate in the financial sphere as a key means to assure their future economic situation, individuals are exposed in fact to the fundamental uncertainty of financial markets. In this paper we examine common sense conventions formulated and disseminated by programs of financial education as discursive instruments intended to induce individuals to experience the financial sphere as a site of knowledgable, calculable and manageable risks, rather than as a site of fundamental uncertainty. These simple and conventional causal assertions formulated and disseminated by programs of financial education as discursive conventions, and practices of financial education in general, regarding the functioning of financial markets aim at providing individuals with the sense that the financial sphere is relatively predictable, and that it is possible to hedge from life risks by making choices according to accepted rules of responsible financial conduct. As they affect the mode in which laypersons experience the financial field, these conventions, and practices of financial education in general, contribute to the normalization of financial logics of risk management in everyday life and to the incorporation of the general population into the process of neoliberal financialization as responsible and calculative subjects.
motions, especially fear, are prevalent forces in perceptions of vaccine-related risks and likely vaccine uptake rates. In many parts of the world that were previously well-vaccinated, including the Canadian province of Alberta, vaccine uptake is well below what is necessary to protect populations from diseases. As such, health professionals in Alberta are tasked with allaying patient fears about the risks associated with vaccines in their efforts to promote vaccine uptake. In this paper, I discuss how thirty-four Albertan physicians (N=27) and nurses (N=7) accounted for patients and parents’ beliefs, rationality, and fears about vaccination. The physicians and nurses who I interviewed critiqued the role of the media and prominent anti-vaccination advocates who they argued promoted the vaccine fears that their patients expressed. In fact, they talked about using personal stories to evoke parents’ emotional understandings of the risks that vaccine refusal could pose. Health professionals’ experiences with patients’ vaccine fears offer a vantage point from which to observe the role of emotion in the communication of medical knowledge, interpretation of patients’ anxieties, and the navigation of perceived risks.

**Manca, Terra** (University of Alberta)

“You If Look at the Impact That Jenny McCarty Had” Risk, Fear, and Vaccination

Debates around children’s entorno al cambio social indican que una fuerte sensación de incertidumbre recubre a las sociedades contemporáneas. Dos grandes procesos, a su vez, remitirían a este aumento generalizado de riesgos: el incremento de la individualización social por un lado; y las transformaciones provenientes de la globalización, por el otro. Ello habría derivado en cambios en los estilos de vida, en las relaciones familiares, en los mercados de trabajo y, en general, en una aparición de posibilidades y opciones habitables de una agencia más crítica, reflexiva y responsable de sí misma, que se aleja de la tradición, del paternalismo estatal y de la confianza en las instituciones clásicas de protección social. Estos debates sugieren, además, que las percepciones de riesgo son generalizadas y que no están ligadas a contingencias concretas sino a una suerte de homogeneización del cambio social.

Si bien estas tesis han sido ampliamente discutidas en los últimos años desde la sociología contemporánea, rara vez han sido puestas a prueba utilizando datos cuantitativos, especialmente en América Latina.

Bajo estas premisas, y utilizando datos de una encuesta sobre percepciones de inseguridad e incertidumbre en México, el objetivo del estudio es responder a tres interrogantes de la literatura sociológica contemporánea del riesgo: 1. Hasta qué punto existe esta percepción de incertidumbre generalizada; 2. Hasta dónde la percepción de riesgo está relacionada con ciertos grados de reflexividad y; 3. Cómo se vinculan estas percepciones con desigualdades sociales.

Los resultados indicarían que –contrariamente a lo que sostienen algunos debates– los riesgos sociales están permeados por las características de los regímenes de bienestar; su percepción no necesariamente está ligada a cierto grado de reflexividad y su intensidad está modulada, al menos, por tres ejes de desigualdad social: la que imprime el género, la etapa del curso de vida y el sector social de pertenencia.

**Manca, Terra** (University of Alberta)

Eldercare in Transnational Immigrant Families

Economics, migration patterns, gender and ethnicity shape intergenerational relations in senior immigrant families. Increased mobility, longevity and unpredictability in family forms disrupt traditional life courses and generate new challenges. The emergence of complex emotional relations, diverse family structures, interdependent family roles and unanticipated extensions of caregiving into old age represent issues both generated by, and constituting responses to, global structural patterns. These patterns get played out in informal and formal types of eldercare. Multiple forms of caregiving, for longer periods of time, result in different possibilities for more generations to both give and receive physical, emotional and financial care. While adult children are the default person for family care, there are potentially diverse sources of care, including more family members, new technologies, community organizations, and state services. Using a social reproduction framework, we analyze data emerging from focus groups and interviews with over one hundred senior immigrants from a cross-section of ethno-racial groups in the Greater Toronto Area. By paying attention to the diversity of older transnational Canadians in terms of gender, ethno-racial, and economic categories, we can distinguish among different types of care and support available and required. Informal and formal caregiving for older persons is revealed as a reciprocal, interdependent, nuanced and complex experience.

Using the various forms of data generated (visual, reflective, and textual) we offer a sample framework to assess the relevance and meaning of picture book making as a visual methodology and the potential it has to create change in the lives of participants. Of particular interest is the enactment of an ethics of engagement, which includes relationships between participating art materials as items of cultural consumption beyond the research setting, such as use of the picture books by adult community members, libraries, and academic institutions.

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complexes desafios que se le imponen. Este trabajo se basa en una serie de veinte entrevistas en profundidad realizadas entre 2012 y 2015 en un movimiento de trabajadores desocupados perteneciente al Frente Popular Dario Santillan en la periferia de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires- Argentina.

R49-819.3
MANNING, NICHOLAS* (King’s College London)
Mental Health and the Mega-City - Mechanisms in Urban Mental Disorder

This paper arises from a large scale UK ESRC funded project on Migration, Mental Health and the Mega-city (MS), currently in the field in Shanghai. The project explores the links between the MS background project’s work in the UK and in Shanghai - aiming to establish links between the UK and Shanghai. We explore the ways in which migrants interact with these cultural objects while discussing the emerging crisis in Sierra Leone and mobilizing to respond. Based on these findings, I develop a theory of emotional modulation and social mobilization during the West African Ebola outbreak.

R47-JS-67.1
MANNING, RYANN* (University of Toronto Rotman School of Management)
This Smile Brightens up Our Hearts: Emotional Modulation and Social Mobilization during the West African Ebola Outbreak

In this paper, I explore the emotional dynamics of networked activism by Sierra Leonean diaspora communities in response to the 2014-2015 Ebola outbreak. Emotions infused this transnational social movement and helped connect people around the world to the tragedy unfolding in West Africa. I focus especially on how diaspora activists used social media to orchestrate action-oriented emotional chords; compositions of emotions akin to musical chords, which they believed would help enlist and sustain participation in the fight against Ebola. Analyzing real-time and retrospective data from a variety of online and offline sources, I find that diaspora organizations and individuals produced and deployed digital cultural objects in order to collaboratively shape the emotional tone and rhythm of interactions among members of the Sierra Leonean diaspora. Activists repurposed familiar cultural material in creative ways to help their community make sense of the novel challenges posed by Ebola. For example, they adapted symbols and practices from traditional mourning rituals into virtual memorials to the victims of Ebola. Sierra Leoneans used emotions as a way to frame the disease—which circulated widely on social media. Often, diaspora activists created emotionally polyvalent objects that expressed and elicited multiple emotions, such as images and stories of Sierra Leoneans at home and in the diaspora who were taking action to stop Ebola. Incorporating rich, in-depth qualitative data from social network sites and online forums in London, I explore the dynamic interplay between emotion and action as members of the diaspora interacted with these cultural objects while discussing the emerging crisis in Sierra Leone and mobilizing to respond. Based on these findings, I develop a theory of emotional modulation and social movement activism, and I suggest implications for our understanding of networked activism, transnational organizing, and the complex role of emotion in social movements.

R39-693.1
MANNING, RYANN* (University of Toronto Rotman School of Management)
‘Land That We Love’: Responses By Sierra Leonean Diaspora Communities to the West African Ebola Outbreak

The 2014-2015 outbreak of Ebola virus disease in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone killed over eleven thousand people and spurred substantial economic and social disruption. Among the thousands of individuals and organizations who mobilized to respond to this disaster were many members of Sierra Leone’s global diaspora community. Despite occupying a liminal position from which they could have minimized their exposure to the Ebola outbreak, Sierra Leoneans in the diaspora pursued a diverse array of actions intended to help stop the spread of Ebola, mitigate its consequences, and contribute to long-term recovery and rebuilding. In this paper, I use a range of real-time and retrospective data to examine how people of Sierra Leonean birth or ancestry who were living outside of Sierra Leone at the time of the Ebola outbreak made sense of the unfolding crisis, and how they formulated their role and obligation, if any, to their country of origin. Specifically, I combine data from interviews with diaspora activists; internal and external materials shared with me by diaspora organizations; online public conversations that took place among members of the diaspora during the Ebola outbreak; and autoethnographic data from my own experience observing and working on the response to Ebola. I explore how activists within the Sierra Leonean diaspora sought to activate or appeal to the identities and loyalties of people with ancestral ties to Sierra Leone, including by invoking collective memories and narratives of the country’s earlier civil war. I find that even the most engaged members of Sierra Leone’s diaspora community—those who led the diaspora’s response to Ebola—sometimes grappled with ambivalence toward their identity as Sierra Leonians. This ambivalence was in some ways exacerbated by the Ebola crisis, but also played a role in the activists’ decision to get involved in the Ebola response.

R34-620.4
MANSFIELD, MICHELLE* (University of Newcastle)
Collective Individualism As a Path of Youth Transition: Youth Street Art in Yogyakarta

The majority of academic research on youth transitions is focused on the individual and their individual journey. Such a position does not encompass models of collectivity that are the norm in places such as Indonesia. In Indonesian culture the individual is most often incorporated into some collective identity. Therefore Indonesian modes of collectivity feature prominently in youth practices including arts practice.

This paper uses Deleuze and Guattari’s concept of the assemblage and rhizome-analytic methodology to investigate creative practices and youth transition from the perspective of a group of street artists from Yogyakarta in Indonesia. Traditionally collective practices in the arts is common in Indonesia. However, these young artists are creating new models of intense collectively that shape their communal sociality. These new modes of collective individualism allow a young person to simultaneously be individual and part of a powerful communal solidarity has developed between the artists in the assemblage, a fluidity of affiliations and alliances allows space for individualism within

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
the collective. Collective individualism is a function of the interaction of embodied knowledges acquired through intense collectivity and tradition collective arts practice with individual modes of praxis, which dominate fine arts practice and Western cultures.

It is argued in this paper that collective individualism in Yogyakarta has become an aspect of the transition into adulthood undertaken by these young artists. In contrast to the transition to adulthood through individualisation commonly theorised in Western literature, in the Indonesian case a form of adulthood that includes communitarian practice may well be the ideal. A collective individualism that encompasses communitarian practices may be their objective and a marker of successful adulthood.

R4C8-814.5

MANSKI, BEN* (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Movement Building Analysis As Method: The Case of the Wisconsin Uprising

The Wisconsin Uprising was not only the early risher of the U.S. protest wave of 2011, it was also militant and mass based, mobilizing hundreds of thousands of people in building occupations and labor and student strikes, and roving pickets. To most outside observers at the time, as well as some participants, the Uprising seemed spontaneous. To this day, the full meaning of Wisconsin continues to be lost to scholars and activists alike. I show that the Wisconsin Uprising provides an important case for studying the process and consequences of the activist process of movement building. I draw on semi-structured interviews and archival research as well as my personal history as a protagonist in the popular movements of Wisconsin and the Midwest. Movement building activities are not always readily available to empirical analysis, yet they occur nonetheless, producing many of the forces that enter play in times of heightened conflict.

R4C7-787.5

MANSKI, BEN* (University of California, Santa Barbara)

What We Gain By Centering Agency in Social Movement Epistemology

The field of social movement studies as it exists in the North America remains generally unable to provide good explanations for some of the more significant social movement activity of the past decade. Mass mobilizations such as the Wisconsin Uprising, Occupy Wall Street, Black Lives Matter, and for that matter, the wave of resistance to the Trump administration, are usually described as “spontaneous” reactions to precipitating events. Beyond this, studies of these manifestations generally deal with questions of framing, mobilization, escalation, etc., as if each could be accounted for independently and discretely. Meanwhile, less visible social movement activities ranging from the daily activism of meetings, fundraising, and training to the development of new strategies and politics are, at best treated as cases of abeyant or submerged movements, and at worst (and more commonly) ignored. I argue in this paper that such failures to explain both spectacular uprisings as well as the daily works of activists are rooted in the same positivist logic that infuses epistemology with ontology, imperialism the empirical, and in doing, eliminates the makers of history from the history they make. While mid-level theoretical tools commonly used in social movement studies today retain utility, on their own they are insufficient for explaining the role of activists in interpreting long-term structural change and in constructing and implementing social movement strategies. In example, I bring together my findings from 26 interviews, archival research, and participant observation of two related cases: The Wisconsin Uprising of 2011, and the emergence of a new democratic constitutionalism in the United States. Through these cases, I introduce a theoretical framework for explaining the trajectories and outcomes of movement building activities that are not readily available to empirical analysis, yet they occur nonetheless, producing forces that enter play in times of heightened conflict.

RCS2-873.8

MANSUROV, VALERIY* (Department of Professions and Professional Groups)

YURCHENKO, OLESYA (Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

Professional Dynasties and the State: Changes in the Relations

Profession-state relations vary across time and place. Project Professional Dynasties as a Social Mechanism of the Reproduction of Professional Groups is directed towards the studies of reasons and circumstances of the rise and fall of professional dynasties. It is also centers on the role of professional dynasty traditions in the multiple social field taking into consideration the influence of the state and the market. The phenomenon of ‘professional dynasty’ was brought to the life by the Soviet state in the 1920-s. By the dynasty we understand a social group localised in the industrial and socio-economic sphere, characterised by blood-kinship relationships, where several generations do their professional work in the same sphere. The study demonstrates the point of family professional strategies and as informal methods and practices in the context of changing economic, science-technical, social and cultural realities. Dynasties also provide conditions for the effective professional adaptation and career realisation of young generations. Dynasty members have a different understanding of the traditions and development of perspectives of the transdisciplinary society. They differently adapt to the conditions of the accelerated science-technical progress.

The scientific novelty is based on the fact that there has been almost no research in the following spheres: (1) dynasties as state social constructs that reveal the social demand for producing elite professions; (2) how professional dynasties are formed in the various spheres of the professional landscape (parents’ expectations, passing down of educational trajectories, passing down of professional skills, etc.); (3) what professional and social standing of dynasties are; (4) how professional mobility is accomplished, what enhances professionalisation and what hinders it. The object of the research is the dynasties in engineering, teaching and medical profession. We are conducting qualitative interview research with the members of dynasties in Moscow and other Russian regions.

RC16-311.4

MANTERY, ALEKSANDER* (Polish Academy of Sciences)

Relational Ontology of the Social World: Charles H. Cooley’s Paradigm

Cooley’s thought is characterized by theoretical timeless. Its first important feature is the idea of a system, which calls for joint consideration of a whole and its parts, along with their relations in time and under specified circumstances. The second key point is the idea of changeability, which requires tracking not only ordinary emergence, but also (and, perhaps, most importantly) the changes affecting the structures and processes of human life. The third feature of Cooley’s thought is relationality, which excludes any atomistic views of social life and calls for the identification of social ties, their strength and meaning, their moral overtones and individual concretization, as well as their reference to broader systems and networks. The fourth one is the idea of complexity, which means that individual configurations or webs of relations, phenomena and things or objects should be treated as irreducible to their components. The fifth one is interpenetration, continuous permeation or overlapping of various orders of reality, material and spiritual or ideal, instincts and norms, biological and situational constraints, and conscience. Together, these five basic presuppositions form a relatively coherent relational paradigm of the social world. Its analytical reconstruction serves to provoke reflection whether, and to what extent, Cooley’s theoretical ideas find their continuation within contemporary sociology, e.g. in the works of Goffman, Moscovici or Scheff. This could significantly contribute to a better articulation of those variants of contemporary relational sociology that recognize the transactional nature of human experience as a basic heuristics in the analysis of constitution and reconstitution of the social order.

RC34-624.8

MANUEL, GAZEL* (Carleton University)

Cooking Filipino Identity through ‘Delicious’ Activism: Examining the Practices of Second-Generation Filipino Youth in the Filipino Food Movement

Scholarship on youth cultural activism has neglected to showcase the potential of cultural foods as a type of socially-engaged cultural production. To address this gap in the literature, this paper will focus on the Filipino Food Movement, a growing identity-oriented social movement that harnesses Filipino culinary arts as a means to disseminate knowledge about Filipino culture and cuisine. The Filipino Food Movement was originally founded in 2011 by second-generation Filipino-American who sought to make Filipino cuisine as ubiquitous as Chinese cuisine in the United States, which speaks to a larger issue of the politics of representation among transnational Filipinos. This study uses interviews with second-generation Filipino-Canadian youth, notably chefs and culinary entrepreneurs who are involved in the Filipino Food Movement to show how movement building in the Filipino Food Movement is informed by their unique identifications as second-generation Filipino-Canadian youth. I argue that the Filipino Food Movement is implicit in a politics of representation, wherein second-generation Filipino-Canadians use food as a means to challenge their “invisibility” and “hypervisibility” in Canadian society. To this end, I discuss the movement’s methods such as digital strategies (i.e., social media, blogging) and community engagement (i.e., events, workshopping), as ways of transforming knowledge about Filipinos in the context.
of contemporary multicultural societies. Food is one of the most accessible ways for people to relate to and learn about different cultures, having the potential to reach a wide and diverse audience. Indeed, the Filipino Food Movement is a “third space” (Bhabha 1994), a transformative site through which second-generation Filipinos make use of unconventional methods, like the culinary arts, as a form of cultural activism as well as an affirmation of cultural citizenship. Through food, second-generation Filipino youth can express their hybrid Filipino identifications on their own terms—challenging what it means to be Filipino in the twenty-first century.

RC37-660.3

MANUEL, GAZEL* (Carleton University)

Leaving the ‘Crab in the Bucket’: Exploring Structural Explanations to the ‘Invisibility’ of Filipino Cuisine in Canada

Filipinos are the fourth largest visible minority group in Canada, yet compared to other Asian cuisines such as Chinese, Vietnamese, and Japanese cuisine, Filipino cuisine has remained underrepresented in Canada’s culinary landscape. Existing works seem to suggest that Filipino cuisine is “invisible” due to inter-cultural conflict within Filipino communities, spurred by atak-talangka or “crab mentality” (Andrei 2014; Barker 2014), negative character traits that are said to manifest as over-competition, jealousy, and an inferiority complex. Similarly, interviews with Filipino cuisine entrepreneurs and chefs in Winnipeg and Ottawa also pinpoint crab mentality and the “lack of an entrepreneurial drive” among Filipinos as reasons for the absence of Filipino restaurants in Canada. This paper challenges and expands on the crab mentality explanation by suggesting an alternative approach that considers structural factors such as colonialism and structural racism to explain Filipino cuisine’s “invisibility”. To this end, I connect the Philippines’ history of colonization and colonialism’s psychological violence on the subaltern’s psyche (Fanon 2008; Okazaki, David and Abelmann 2008) and analyse Filipino “crab mentality” as “colonial mentality” (David 2013). Structural racism is discussed with relation to (1) the racist legacy of the Philippine exhibit at the 1904 St. Louis World Fair which portrayed an indigenous tribe, the Igorot, as “savages” due to their consumption of dog meat; and (2) the Orientalist depictions of Filipino cuisine in televised programming, notably in culinary tourism programs, which are informed by the logics of neoliberal multiculturalism. Operating under the guise of entertainment and education, these programs frame Filipino cuisine as “exotic” and “risky” foods, subsequently problematizing it. By exploring the cultural production of Filipino cuisine in Canada, we can better understand how the overarching systems of colonialism and racism are implicated in practices of cultural production among racialized groups.

RC23-437.6

MANUSHI, DR.* (Indian Institute of Mass Communication)

DILARE, PRAKASH (Gautam Buddha University)

E Governance, Decentralization and Development: An Experience of Gyandoot

Abstract

In India rural people look up to urban areas for its economic opportunities. Most rural populations decide to move to urban areas in search for employment, better opportunities and higher living standards. As rural areas tend to lack in basic facilities and infrastructure so development and mobility in every aspect whether social, economic or political is hindered. To reach the vast rural population Indian government has relied on the use of ICTs for development. Many E-government efforts in India strive to improve efficiency, transparency, accountability and effectiveness of the government (Bhatnagar 2004). There has been a continuous effort in improve government processes, provisioning right ambience for governance and logistic regression analyses results indicate that formal financial support and social support from children are important in ensuring the subjective well-being (i.e., depressive symptoms and life satisfaction) among the Chinese older adults aged 60 and above. I also paid attention to the mediating role of three contextual factors (i.e., living arrangement concordance, education, occupation) in these relationships. OLS and logistic regression analyses results indicate that formal financial support and social support from children are important in ensuring the subjective well-being among the Chinese older adults. In addition, older adults with lower education, with agricultural work or no work experience, or with living arrangement discordance had better subjective well-being from having children’s instrumental support than their corresponding counterparts. Implications for the well-being of the Chinese elderly population are discussed.

RC49-822.7

MAO, XUPENG* (New York University)

Relationship between Social Support and Subjective Well-Being Among Chinese Older Adults

Using data from two waves of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) (N = 5,500), I examined the relationship between types and sources of social support and subjective well-being (i.e., depressive symptoms and life satisfaction) among the Chinese older adults aged 60 and above. I also paid attention to the mediating role of three contextual factors (i.e., living arrangement concordance, education, occupation) in these relationships. OLS and logistic regression analyses results indicate that formal financial support and social support from children are important in ensuring the subjective well-being among the Chinese older adults. In addition, older adults with lower education, with agricultural work or no work experience, or with living arrangement discordance had better subjective well-being from having children’s instrumental support than their corresponding counterparts. Implications for the well-being of the Chinese elderly population are discussed.

RC44-751.2

MAPADIMENG, MOKONG SIMON* (University of Limpopo)

MOKGADI, RAMOSOTHO (North West University -Mafikeng Campus)

Corporatisation, Authoritarianism and the Threat to Academic Freedom in SA Universities – the Case for Robust Independent Trade Unionism

While scholarly research and attendant debates on higher education in South Africa preceded the democratic period, they however grew in intensity in the years following the official collapse of the apartheid system as marked by the first ever general elections in 1994, ushering in a democratically elected government. Central themes to these research and debates were a complex set of questions of transformation of the racially and ethnically fragmented system of higher education as part of redress of apartheid legacy, and the growing corporatisation of universities with potentially adverse effects on access and equity for the...
historically marginalised black community, as well as on institutional autonomy and academic freedom. These were also seen as posing threat to job security through subcontracting of so-called non-core activities (cleaning, security and grounds) to private service providers. The looming unrealistic expectations on academics to contribute to generation of third stream income through large numbers of publications and other means such as offering of part-time courses also received attention. Today these fears have turned into a reality. This explains the protests that were led by students demanding free education and an end to outsourcing of work. This paper, based on my observations as an academic in South Africa for the past two decades, a member of trade union, and review of research by fellow academics, examines the manifestation of this authoritarian, neo-liberal managerialist corporatisation trend and its impact on academic freedom in universities. In so doing, I would provide an analysis of the role and significance of robust independent trade unionism in challenging this trend and restoring academic freedom as well as the challenges and obstacles to such unionisation. This I would do with reference to examples in some of the universities in SA.

RC07-JS-77.4

MAPADIMENG, MOKONG SIMON* (University of Limpopo)

Youth Theory - a South African Perspective

Theory, and in particular sociological theory, Wallace and Wolf (1980:3) asserted, is about real life situations and experiences, and that "...our whole way of looking at the world depends on our theoretical perspective; and to read sociological theory is to understand a great deal more about what we think and why our world is like and how unordinary, complex and ambiguous the most taken-for-granted and everyday aspects of our life may be". This suggests that sociological theory not only informs our understanding of social reality, but that it is itself fundamental to our thinking and how we view the world. The context of this paper is the study of youth in the contemporary South African society which are part of the book on youth in the BRICS countries, with the view to deriving theoretical insights on youth. These will be examined against the existing conceptual frameworks on youth, and especially the indigenous African concepts of youth.

RC04-93.14

MARA, LIVIU CATALIN* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)
BRUNET ICART, IGNASI (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)

Continuing Vocational Education and Training (CVET) for a Changing World: The Case of Catalonia (Spain)

According to Luengo (2016), in Spain, the percentage of people in their working age that have low or no qualification is over 22% higher than the EU-27 (including Norway and Switzerland) average. In what concerns people with intermediate qualifications, in Spain their percentage is less than a half compared to that in Norway and Switzerland) average. In what concerns people with intermediate qualifications, in Spain their percentage is less than a half compared to that in the next 10 years will require intermediate qualifications, therefore, if we do not change this situation, the future looks very negative for the people who participate and it offers high quality and innovative training. The goal of our communication is to present the CVET system in 2016, in this context of the Catalan system of continuing vocational education and training. The key-questions will be: how cinema can describe what is unspeakable? What are the roles of the senses in that process? Can’t show directly like smell or taste? For what purpose, being known directors and their role on the drug taking in films. Some films tried to deal with the experience of drug taking through a sensorial experience, especially in the second half of the XIXth Century.


RC20-376.4

MARANHAO, TATIANA DE P.A.* (UFRGS/ UNB/ MCTIC)

Understanding Contemporary Gender Gap and Southern Cultural Roots

This paper aims to (1) analyse the prevalent cultural values: traditional to postmaterialist by age, race and gender; (2) depending on our findings’ significance, from now on?: Social Scientists are digging deeper.

RC06-136.4

MARATOU-ALIPRANTI, LAURA* (Athens University)

Balance or Unbalance of Professional, Family and Private Life in Contemporary Greece?

Reconciliation of work and private life is an important determinant positively related to the female participation rate, increasing employability, reducing unemployment, enhancing gender equality, promoting the sharing of caring responsibilities and addressing current demographic challenges. Reconciliation policies can be defined as policies that directly support the combination of professional and personal life. In addition to leave facilities, flexible working-time arrangements, financial allowances and child-care services, family members involvement seem to play important role to combine more effectively these two spheres. The paper investigates how the situations for the reconciliation of professional and personal life of working women in Greece are being shaped in the time of the crisis. Is there more or less unbalance and how is it experienced by working women? Indeed the limited state provisions and lack of childcare facilities in combination with increased costs for private care shapes new conditions for the reconciliation of work and private life in our country. In the context of this paper, we refer to practices of reconciling family and professional obligations and to the factors that influence them, and to the role of the family and the spouse/partner in achieving better harmonization. In addition, we will attempt to record the difficulties and the problems faced by women as a result of the economic crisis. The data comes from a survey with sample of 1,000 working women living in different areas (metropolitan, urban and rural) of Greece.

RC32-582.1

MARATOU-ALIPRANTI, LAURA* (Athens University)

Female Migration in Greece: Integration Process and Citizenship

While immigration in Greece started in the early 1980s, it was only in the early 1990s that significant numbers of economic migrants started arriving and Greece became a new destination country. An additional important feature of the integration process in Greece is the large proportion of women who migrate alone in search of employment and better conditions of life. With regard to the integration process of migrant women many studies indicate that issues related to citizenship are crucial. In particular the exclusion of women from social goods and their non-active participation in social and political life in the countries of residence are of paramount importance. These issues are key indicators used internationally to measure the degree of social integration of migrants. In the contrary, active political participation highlights the level of their integration. In the context of the problematic for the social integration of migrants in new immigration countries a survey on a sample of 600 economic women migrants who had residence and work permit was conducted by EKKE (National Centre for Social Research) in 2010 financed by the European Integration Fund. This paper presents some outcomes of the above survey related to the integration process of women migrants living legally in our country. We will present issues regarding the interest of immigrant women in political life, and their participation in collective political activities and organizational schemes.

TG07-1003.1

MARCHANT, ALEXANDRE* (ENS de Cachan (Institute for Political Social Sciences))

Staging the Trip on the Screen: Analysing the Representations of the Drug Taking in Films.

History of drugs in contemporary society can be read from the side of the sensors, as popular culture and subcultures in general. Among them, some films tried to deal with the experience of drug taking through a sensorial experience, especially in the second half of the XIXth Century.


The talk will focus on extracts staging sensorial experience of ecstasy or of the bad trip, but also overdoses caused by drug ingestion. The key-questions will be: how cinema can describe what is unspeakable? What are the roles of the senses (vision and sound) in the depiction on screens of the altered or parallel universes created by the drug ingestion? How are suggested the role of the senses movies can’t show directly like smell or taste? For what purpose, being known directors always wanted to express some feelings, values or judgements in the staging of extreme scenes?

A particular attention will be held to visual grammar used to describe the drug taking through visual, auditory hallucinations, inserts and accelerated montage, slow motion, soft focus, filters of vivid colours... The way soundtrack is also worked to account the disruption of senses will be also highlighted.

Finally, as a lot of these movies were also termed “classics” by critics, these representations had also an impact on social imaginary. Thus their effects on our own perception of the world, passed through popular culture, will also be questioned.
A Global View on Domestic Workers' Power between Politics, Movements and Unions.

Domestic workers have been seen as the quintessential example of precarious, informal, hidden and therefore typically unorganized laborers. Notably, their position in the labor markets tend to be negatively affected by contextual factors contributing to the social construction of care and domestic tasks at the intersection of gender, race and class-based differences. Nevertheless, recent decades have seen an increasing visibility of this category of workers, due to the strengthening of their organizations and/or the improvement of normative frameworks that impact on their conditions. These practices of collaborative consumption change the way to consider culture as development motive and offer a choice in the challenge against the dialogue dearth between capacity aspiration and traditions, at the same time, museomix favors a way of living the cultural spaces of the city, with positive impacts on the community of reference. Through projects of cultural regeneration. The hypothesis is that little museums could become a cultural place where consumers can be engaged and active audiences-citizens. By the ethos "Do-It-Yourseld" and the idea that co-create is more entertaining that only consume, the main question is if these practices could have acquired new (structural, symbolic or associational) power, and the ways in which this power has been used, for what purposes, and by which actors, depending on the context. This presentation explores these questions by taking a comparative look at key moments in the history for domestic workers' rights and conditions in the nine countries involved in the DomEQUAL research project (India, Philippines, Taiwan, Italy, Germany, Spain, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil) starting from the 1950s till today, to see how the question of domestic workers rights has come to be, in some specific moments and places, a terrain of intervention for trade unions, political parties, no-profit organizations, etc. We try to assess the interactions among these actors as well as the type of agency that domestic workers themselves have deployed in these different instances, also in relation to the contextual factors simultaneously affecting their conditions in each context.

Culture Innovation and Public Participation Practices: Museomix Case from the Knowledgeability to the Social Capital As Growth Factor

The innovating practices of digital museology are the answer to the economic contraction in the post-modern society. This is the case-study of Museomix, a creative maketon of French matrix, born in Paris in 2011. The aim of Museomix is to put people on the mainstream in the creation of value for museums. Indeed, this project intend to activate creative practices, considering them as growth tool for the museums audiences' participation. These practices of collaborative consumption change the way to consider culture as development motive and offer a choice in the challenge against the dialogue dearth between capacity aspiration and traditions, at the same time, museomix favors a way of living the cultural spaces of the city, with positive impacts on the community of reference. Through projects of cultural regeneration. The hypothesis is that little museums could become a cultural place where consumers can be engaged and active audiences-citizens. By the ethos "Do-It-Yourseld" and the idea that co-create is more entertaining that only consume, the main question is if these practices could fill the gap between museums and web cultures participative. The Museomix project (museomix.org) aims to a museum: that is inclusive; where each participant in the process of creation finds its own place; that is a laboratory which grows together with one's audiences; where the communities are into the network.

Key concepts coming out, such as: consumer's agency, audience development, empowerment either of the single and of the community, knowledgeability, innovation, participation. The social capital is the value added in the sense that the quality of the generated relationships can foster integration, inclusion and solidarity for the growth of local communities.

Sociocybernetics and Lobbying in Digital Times: Siren Servers, Big Data and Future Control

Jaron Lanier (2013) coined the notion 'siren servers' to describe the relationship between the technology and business. The interaction of these elements creates a model of perversive economy and political order. Big data is the new fashion and the key to control many aspects of social systems and future social decisions. Siren servers are powerful computers with non-transparent software that suck from the cloud, from the Internet and social networks all type of information of the users. Computers increase the capacity of calculus; this increases the capacity of anticipation and prognosis. Big data is not only massive amounts of data; it is also money, power and control. Free services, free accounts, free access is the song of the mermaid, from the sea of the data. Facebook, Amazon, Google Instagram, Twitter, ... as many others use our data to make a profit. At the same time, digital sphere allows a non-traditional and complex way of lobbying. It is a circular system, a non-trivial machine where cognitive capture and social pressure have own systematic processes. In this paper, first, we propose a sociocybernetical framework to analyze and discuss these new social conditions and technological constraints. Second, we deep into digital sphere and model lobbying social interactions. Third, we propose the "traceability" of public policies looking at revolving doors phenomena and power relations inside this digital media.
The aim of this work is to analyze the reception of French sociology in the Brazilian sociological production of the 1940s and 1960s, trying to understand how authors, themes and concepts from that tradition of thought were read, appropriated and reworked. Taking as a case study the works of Brazilian sociologists Maria Isaura Pereira de Queiroz and Fernando de Azevedo, the paper intends to outline the circulation and remaking of French sociological ideas contributed for the new syntheses that enriched the discipline. Pereira de Queiroz carried out her university education during the period of the French Mission at the University of São Paulo, and later completed her training in Paris, where she also taught. Fernando de Azevedo played a decisive role in the circulation of French sociological ideas, teachers to Brazil, having also participated in countless international associations, including in the direction of ISA. The analysis of the trajectories and works of the two authors demonstrates that the Brazilian sociological tradition is part of the global history of sociological thought, which allow us to go beyond the nation-state as an analytical frame of reference.

**RC20-375.3**

**MARQUART-PYATT, SANDRA** (Michigan State University, Sociology)

**QIAN, HUI, CHLOE** (Michigan State University)

**Pathways to Environmental Activism: A CROSS-National Study**

What are the key factors that lead individuals to engage in environmentally significant behaviors like activism, and are these the same in different places? To answer these questions, this paper tests a model of pathways to environmental activism across thirty-seven countries spanning three regions of the globe (high income/former socialist/developing) using 2010 data from the International Social Survey Program. Given extant work, we investigate how a core set of predictors including individual contexts, environmental risk perception, pro-environmental attitudes, willingness to make environmental sacrifices, and personal efficacy shape environmental activism across nations. Results from structural equation modeling with latent variables (SEMLV) reveal that the model is robust across regions and nations, with education, knowledge, attitudes, and willingness to contribute having consistent effects on environmental activism. We discuss the performance of the model across multiple comparisons—the full sample of countries, regions, and individual countries—to provide a comprehensive empirical investigation of pathways to activism. Our study also highlights cross-national variations in the factors shaping activism related to efficacy and institutional structures, yielding insights for future comparative work.

**RC33-605.1**

**MARQUART-PYATT, SANDRA** (Michigan State University)

**QIAN, HUI, CHLOE** (Michigan State University)

**Testing Measurement Equivalence across Nations: An Empirical Investigation of Environmental Concerns**

In seeking to describe trends in public opinion about environmental concerns cross-nationally, social scientists use a variety of measures and analytical techniques. Although an understudied topic, the question of measurement comparability across contexts is important for this line of inquiry. Only a handful of studies assess the extent to which measures of environmental concern are comparable in cross-cultural surveys using an appropriate analytical technique. This research examines public opinion on the environment in a cross-national context using data from thirty-seven countries in the 2010 International Social Survey Program (ISSP) Environment dataset. We use structural equation modeling with latent variables (SEMLV) to construct a latent variable of environmental risk perception for 2008 and 2010 data. The aim is to use SEMLV to construct environmental risk perception cross-nationally, with comparisons across theoretically-informed regional groups as well as individual countries. Particular attention is given to how structural equation modeling can be used as a tool for testing measurement equivalence in cross-national research. To conduct confirmatory factor analyses (CFAs) across many axes of comparison (pooled, by region, and for individual countries) given their salience in setting the stage for multigroup comparisons using CFAs (MGCFAs) (Bollen 1989). Establishing equivalence, defined in this study as configural and metric invariance for hierarchy of invariance tests, is vital for this study as MGCFAs enable the testing of to what extent environmental risk perception is invariant across the 37 countries, regions, and individual countries—to provide a comprehensive empirical investigation of environmental risk perception across regions. Results from structural equation modeling with latent variables (SEMLV) reveal that the model is robust across nations, yielding insights for future comparative work.

**RC19-354.1**

**MARON, ASA** (University of Haifa)

**How to Invest, in Whom and for What Ends? The Politics of Social Investment Reforms in Israel 1990-2017**

Social Investment (SI) emphasizes the future economic benefits of early and ongoing investment in human capital, and active inclusion via labor market integration. However, even if embraced wholeheartedly, the context of austerity coerce policymakers to decide how to invest scarce resources: what groups to target and which policy instruments to use. Recent studies explore the role of politics of SI initiatives, particularly those with universal aims. At the MoF, SI was not perceived as instrumental for economic growth. A second coalition was headed by monetary bureaucrats from the Central Bank since the early 2000s, actively calling to breach fiscal constraints and increase social investment in early education, skill formation, and the integration of disadvantaged populations into the labor market. The paper analyzes the role of both coalitions in the politics and outcomes of SI policy reform (1999-2017). In Israel, political cleavages and policy legacies are politicizing social investment in specific un- and underemployed disadvantaged populations. In the context of austere social spending control, I focus on successful SI reforms and ask what political conditions and strategies made these reforms successful, which populations benefited from them, and how SI policies were designed.

**RC07-153.3**

**MARQUES, RAFAEL** (ISEG - School of Economics and Management - University of Lisbon)

**The Bald and the Beautiful: Uchronian Thought in Two Tardian Writings**

Uchronian thought can be built on the basis of counterfactuals supported by a temporal bifurcation leading to alternate paths or by imagined futures sustained by factual anticipation or projected desires. Since Renouvier introduced the conceptual underpinnings of uchronie, the uses of counterfactuality as a way of discussing causality in social sciences have been common. Meyer or Weber can be presented as good examples of this tendency. Less usual, but no less important have been the contributions of sociologists who use uchronian devices as a prototypical instrument for dissecting and criticizing contemporary societies.
and anticipating possible futures. Among these, it is worth mentioning Gabriel Tarde. Apparently condemned to oblivion, the author is currently enjoying what some have already described as “Tardomania”, becoming the Putative founder or anticipator of theoretical approaches ranging from the sociology of innovation to actor network theory. Among his vast number of publications, two deserve a special place in the conceptualization of future studies: “Fragments d’Histoire Future” and “Les Géants Chauves”. If the first has been analyzed and discussed, the second remains almost completely unknown, even among Tarde scholars. Both documents reveal an aesthetic approach to social and a deep concern with the possibility of improving the human race by technological means. A tragic but ironic tone is pervasive among these texts that offer a paradoxical reflection on societies and natural environments. Far from the design of utopias, Tarde comes close to the build-up of a sociological science-fiction filled with cautionary remarks, imaginative tales and a systematic use of the language of “possibility”, one of the key but seldom referred concepts of the man from Sarlat. In this paper we'll discuss the theoretical and methodological repercussions of Taradian analysis and their possible impact for future studies.

RC55-903.2
MARQUÉS-PERALES, ILDEFONSO* (Sociologist)
National Educational Systems and Social Indicators in Latin-America

During last decades, social mobility literature have tried to link educational inequalities to the institutional aspects. Scholars have tried to connect micro with macro dimensions. Thus, some author have proposed to classify educational systems according to three dimensions: stratification, decomposition and standardization (Almendinger, 1989; Van der Werfhorst and Mijs, 2010). Stratification refers to the extent to which state provides resources to education (Brunello and Checchi, 2007). Standardization is associated to the degree to which nations form a common policy in relation to budget, examination and curriculum. It is been thought that each of this dimensions has impact on educational inequalities. In this paper we review those indicators according to these dimensions and add others in order to classified educational systems of countries that participate in INCAI Project (5 countries of Latin America and 5 countries of Europe).

RC32-584.3
MARQUEZ, ERIKA* (Universidad Icesi)
Género, Verdad y Memoria En Colombia: Elementos Para El Análisis

A lo largo del reciente proceso de paz en Colombia, el enfoque de género se convirtió en uno de los temas clave de la negociación, llegando incluso a ser uno de los detonantes del triunfo del “no” en el plebiscito de referendación del acuerdo de paz. Como parte de las discusiones que se generaron alrededor de las cuestiones de género estuvieron los temas como los derechos a la participación política y a la tenencia paritaria de la tierra, pero también, de manera central, la situación de las mujeres frente a las particulares afectaciones que ellas sufrieron durante el conflicto por parte de diferentes actores armados y, muy especialmente, por agentes del estado, mayores responsables en número de estas violaciones. Mujeres de diferentes procedencias sociales se han referido a la manera como sus cuerpos han sido tratados como botín de guerra, como medio para asegurar el control de un territorio o como mecanismo para asegurar un castigo eficaz al enemigo. Teniendo en cuenta estos antecedentes, este trabajo propone como una de la construcción de un marco de comprensión de la dimensión de género en un momento en que se camina hacia la construcción de memoria, verdad y reconciliación.

RC11-213.2
MARSHALL, BARBARA* (Trent University)
Healthism@Home: Digital Self-Tracking and Embodied Aging

In this paper, I consider the ways that embodied aging may be produced through digital self-tracking technologies, interrogating the underlying rationalities and alignment with neoliberal demands for self-care. While research in the biomedical and exercise sciences focuses on how self-tracking devices can enhance interventions aimed at behavior modification with older adults, I draw on interviews with older users to argue that we need to attend more carefully to how the data produced by self-tracking circulates through the networks of technologies, relationships and regimes of expertise that are embedded in everyday social worlds.
will be the description of success stories through tales of overcoming failures as “small losses” (Sitkin 1992) of two agglomeration distant regions in Germany which will be identified using the catalogue of criteria. Qualitative data collection based on fieldtrips including semi structured interviews and ethnographic data collection will be conducted in the next two years. The focus will be on the identification of endogenous regional potential along the three perspectives. The outcome of the research project will contribute to a better understanding of practices of innovations outside of metropolitan areas as well as identifying methods to support endogenous innovative potentials in agglomeration distant areas. This will be presented as an outline of an ongoing project.

**RC34-622.8**

**MARTIN, CLAUDE*** (CNRS)**

**PERRON, ZOÉ** (EHESS)

**Promoting and Measuring Adolescents’ and Young Well-Being: State of the Art and Controversies**

La signature en 1989 de la Convention Internationale des Droits de l’Enfant (CIDÉ a représenté une étape majeure pour la reconnaissance des enfants en tant qu’adulte en devenir. La CIDÉ a suscitée de nombreuses initiatives dans les décennies qui ont suivi et notamment avec l’objectif de promouvoir leur bien-être. Cette notion de bien-être est complexe à définir et encore plus à mesurer. Les études sur le bien-être des populations et son évaluation se sont développées et ont mobilisé l’attention de criminologues, sociologues, économistes, pour ne citer que quelques-uns de ces disciplines scientifiques. (psychologie du développement, psychologie cognitive, neurosciences, sciences humaines, économie, sociologie) et les savoirs professionnels (Protection Maternelle et Infantile, Justice des mineurs, dispositifs de protection de l’enfance, soutien à la parentalité). Cette approche transdisciplinaire permet d’avoir une meilleure vision d’ensemble des dispositifs de protection de l’enfance, soutien à la parentalité. Cette approche transdisciplinaire permet de dresser un état des lieux des savoirs autour du bien-être de l’enfant et de repérer les débats et controverses qu’il suscite. Dans un deuxième temps, nous proposons à l’appui de nombreuses données de l’enquête HBSC (Health behavior of school-aged children) de formuler des hypothèses pour expliquer la situation de la France en termes de communication entre les parents et les adolescents.

**RC22-403.3**

**MARTIN, ELOISA*** (Univ Federal Rio de Janeiro)

**Textures of the Sacred, or How Popular Religion Could Renew Religious Studies**

Hundreds of ethnographies, over at least 30 years, have already established that everyday practices deal with the sacred beyond the borders that divide spheres of activity, and that the sacred is lived and recognized in spaces that combine and go beyond religion, including also politics, popular culture, ethnicity, etc. Depicted in their crossroads, the sacred will present itself as a visual depiction of how the sacred is lived and recognized. The visual portrayal of public and private space was shown to be significant and included distinctions between private space (e.g. the home) and public space (e.g. work, social spaces, parks, shops). The portrayal of space was moreover nuanced, interconnected and complex, e.g. more photographs were present of ‘public’ areas in a home (e.g. lounge, kitchen) than private areas (e.g. bedroom); some spaces reflected dimensions that are normatively constructed as both public and private (e.g. gardens, some work spaces), as well as the ways participants moved involved a diverse sample of spaces (e.g. use of transport). Some participants were also noticeably more uncomfortable and reluctant when photographing certain areas, such as work spaces and colleagues, or taking photographs in some public places. The paper concludes by highlighting a complex engagement with space, in which participants drew and re-drew boundaries surrounding meanings of space, sometimes within the same interview or even within a discussion of the same photograph. This suggests that when ‘doing’ age and ageing, spaces and places themselves, together with images of these contexts, have no ‘fixed’ meaning (Massey, 1994), but that rather meanings are made and re-made in the moments that spaces are both visually depicted and reflected upon.

**RC04-JS-58.2**

**MARTIN PALOMO, MARIA TERESA*** (University of Granada)

**KRABEL, JENS** (Coordination office “Men in Early Childhood and Care”

**c/o Catholic University of Applied Sciences**

**Cuidados, Cuerpos y Emociones: Los Hombres En Educación Infantil Reconfiguran Las Relaciones De Género**

Las reflexiones aquí presentadas parten del análisis de la experiencia de un grupo de profesores del programa “Men in Kitos (hombres en educación infantil).” Dicho proyecto, impulsado y financiado por el BundesministeriumfürFamilie, Senioren, FrauenundJugend (Ministerio de Familia, Tercera Edad, Mujeres y Juventud) se pone en marcha hace una década, para fomentar que los hombres participen en una profesión muy feminizada en casi todos los países. Una década más tarde se replica el estudio, una aproximación cualitativa y cuantitativa, para conocer cómo se ha transformado la profesión de los y las educadores infantiles. En esta ocasión también se aplicará el estudio a mujeres, lo que permitirá tener una perspectiva de cómo se han reconfigurado las relaciones de género a partir de un estudio comparado.

Los datos de este estudio, pretendemos presentar una reflexión sobre cómo la incorporación de los hombres a este ámbito ha cambiado tanto la forma en la que se entiende el cuidado y la forma de educar en las escuelas infantiles.

La relación de género de los hombres en los aula es un tema capital en este estudio. Este estudio permite vislumbrar cómo se conforman nuevas masculinidades, su relación con los cuidados, las emociones y con los cuerpos. En el universo de la educación infantil los hombres han contribuido a reconfigurar el contenido de la profesión del cuidador/educador, incorporando nuevas visiones y posibilitando la génesis de nuevos valores y estilos de trabajo (Cremers y Krabel, 2012; 2014). El análisis,
RC11-220.3
MARTIN PALOMO, MARIA TERESA* (University of Granada)

เเพ่เพี้ซ แซรีซ, ไอซาน (FLACSO Uruguay)

VENUTRIELLO, MARIA PIA (Istituto Gino Germani (F.Ciencias Sociales - UBA)/Conicet)

FINDIG, LILIANA (Istituto Gino Germani (F.Ciencias Sociales - UBA/Conicet)

Las Políticas De Cuidado De Personas Mayores: Un Análisis Comparado En Argentina, Uruguay y España

El bienestar de las personas se alcanza a partir de un complejo ensamblaje de recursos. Hay formas diversas de dar cobertura a las necesidades de los más mayores: sea fomentando la vida activa y el autocuidado; sea a través de la familia, de las instituciones públicas, del mercado, o de la sociedad civil. El proceso de construcción de políticas de cuidado para mayores en Iberoamérica es de reciente historia. En términos generales, pueden delinearse dos vertientes: una que pone en el centro la necesidad de ciertos grupos de población de ser cuidadas, por tanto, es un enfoque de políticas focalizadas sobre determinados colectivos (generalmente, los más vulnerables; como ocurre con programas puntuales en algunas ciudades de Argentina); la otra que coloca el foco en la organización social de los cuidados como asunto de intervención pública, por tanto, es un enfoque de políticas universales, para toda la ciudadanía (al modo que se plantó en la ley vigente desde hace una década en España, o la ley de 2015 que crea el Sistema Nacional Integrado de Cuidados en Uruguay). Realizar un mapeo de las políticas de cuidados para las personas mayores en Iberoamérica implica trazar dos cartografías: por un lado, una que dé cuenta de las formas en que los estados emprenden políticas en este sentido; por el otro, describir explícitamente el marco normativo e institucional que las consagra en diferentes países, Argentina, Uruguay y España, como representantes de tres diferentes modelos. En dicha cartografía se buscará establecer una breve historia de la génesis de dichas políticas: sea desde las políticas sociales, sea desde las políticas de salud, de vejez, de exclusión, Sea desde las políticas de género y conciliación, de familia, de empleo o de uso tiempo.

RC55-903.5
MARTIN-ARTILES, ANTONIO* (Universidad Autonoma Barcelona)

Adequate or over-Education: The Demand of Work Force at Company in Spain and Italy.

Fortunato, Vincenzo; Martin-Artiles, Antonio; Lope, Andreu; Barrientos, Daniel; Moles, Benajmi (University of Cosenza; Autonomous University of Barcelona), ISA CONGRESS: GROUP 55. INCASI PROJECT

The purpose of this exploration is to study the adequacy of training to employment based on the opinion of the employees themselves. The relationship between education and employment is a singularly important debate that emerges with each educational reform, or with the technological transformations linked to the new paradigms in the organization of work and to the new organization- al models of companies. This debate has led to the development of theories of correspondence, “connective” theories, linked to certain aspects of the theory of human capital and functionalism. The debate is not new, but it is endless. The origin of the debate between training and employment dates back to the end of the 19th century. The thrust of the connection between training and employment seems to be related on two sides: that of educational institutions because of their interest in being linked to modernization and industrialization; educational institutions were trying to avoid being marginalized from technological progress. On the side of companies, whose demand for new professional profiles with greater technical preparation was an unavoidable necessity.

RC11-226.2
MARTIN-MATTHEWS, ANNE* (Department of Sociology, The University of British Columbia)

Family Ties & Aging in Changing and Challenging Times: When Care Comes Home

Today’s aging families are historically unprecedented: they are smaller, fewer people are marrying, more are childless, first-time parents are older than ever before. Not only are more people living to old age, more are living longer in old age. This combination of individual longevity and co-longevity of generations represents new terrain for families. This paper examines how older people and their families are impacted by structural forces that shape the everyday dynamics of family care, beyond the impact of proximate contextual experiences. Social forces, reflected in changing family structures, national immigration policies, labour laws and housing affordability, add to challenges for families when care ‘comes home’ in later life. The concept of relational properties is used as a heuristic device to examine how institutional imperatives and social and cultural factors shape experiences of care at home. A decade of Canadian research on home care at the ‘nexus’ of the public and the private spheres emphasizes how care for and to older people is a dynamic negotiated process involving workers, family members and older people themselves. Analyses of ‘nexus’ data identified three relational properties of family care in later life: collectivity (understanding home care beyond the dyad of older client and paid care worker); contingency (the regulatory authority of agencies; materiality and characteristics of home space; variability in skills and characteristics of paid care workers); and cultural diversity (emphasizing ethno-cultural diversity between workers, elderly clients and family members). These relational properties impact family care, along a continuum from highly collaborative where paid and unpaid carers “share the care,” to contested, reflecting cultural differences in race, culture, and social class.

RC25-JS-30.5
MARTIN-O’BRIEN, JOSIANE* (ESCP-Europe)

Age, Gender and Cast for Ethnographic Research in India: The Intersectional Challenges of Language and Meaning across Cultural Frontiers

This report is from a study of the consequence of advanced management training for Indian, industrial sector engineers. Technical acquisitions aside, the Western model of technical training was based principally on a few years of managerial training in the International Management Language (IML), effecting changes in perspective and action both at work and at home. In this very large, multi-lingual country, language and meaning are volatile commodities with use varied by context; resulting in serious challenges to assure constant comparative treatment during the four-phase iterative-ethnographic phases of the work. The larger study included 102 interviews; 50 with managers, in their offices, reported here.

The intricacy of power (gender) and caste relations imposes not only for Indians at work and home, but for researchers. There is deep-rooted tradition of gender and caste in India and researchers in India, photographers, anthropologists, sociologists, are expected to produce data (especially studies of poor and middle-class women) and write them up in ‘neutral’ language. Within the Indian context this ‘neutral’ language and meaning between castes and communities is not at all neutral.

To appropriate these dilemmas, a culturalist reading of the identity and relational issues of India is developed. Calling upon the concepts of fundamental values (Kluckhohn & Strodtbick 1961), communalism (Schwartz 1997), power distance and Future orientation (Hofstede 1987), and communication style (Hall 1961). With reference along the way to Suddaby (2006) for methodological inspi- ration and Bourdieu (2000) who stimulated interpretative treatment of the data.

RC49-832.3
MARTINEZ, ANGELA* (Red Mundial de Suicidólogos México)

BRINDIS, RAUL (Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México)

Mental Suffering and Suicidal Behavior in Young People in Mexico City Mental Suffering and Suicidal Behavior in Young People in Mexico City

n order to open up new fronts of analysis, the main concern has been raised and the urgent need to build a body of knowledge that have the size den that teenage girls living in Mexico City, which has been practiced them voluntary termination of an unwanted pregnancy, compared to the mental suffering and the spectrum of behavior. In this paper an approach to understanding the phenomenon of suicide and voluntary abortion is attempted, build a look by including notions of motherhood, meaning of abortion and pregnancy and gender bias. Problematize the subjective dimensions and the social context in which this emerging and that lead to suicide. As part of an investigation still ongoing, successive lines are emerging as a theoretical reflection that addresses a criticism of the hegemonic model of emotional pathologies of the female gender, which remains centrally biological and predominantly male.
Durante el mes de septiembre se suscitaron diferentes sismos en la república mexicana, los cuales tuvieron efectos devastadores en la zona sur y centro del país. Desde la fecha se han contabilizado más de 350 personas fallecidas y cerca de 3 000 inmuebles seriamente dañados. Ante la emergencia, muchos estudiantes universitarios en la Ciudad de México desde sus respectivas escuelas organizaron sus propios centros de acopio, brigadas para la remoción de escombros, y diferentes actividades de apoyo en las poblaciones afectadas. En tiempos recientes diferentes encuestas habían planteado que la sociedad mexicana era una sociedad poco participativa, más aún que los jóvenes se encontraban entre los sectores más apáticos, entonces se hace imperante saber ¿Por qué los jóvenes universitarios participan de cara a estos recientes sismos ocurridos en México? ¿Qué condiciones causales los llevan a participar de cara a estos eventos naturales? Mediante la elaboración de entrevistas a 30 estudiantes (con participación y sin participación) provenientes de dos campos disciplinares diferentes (humanidades y ciencias sociales) se busca conocer cuáles son las configuraciones de condiciones que permitan explicar la participación y la apatía de los universitarios. Esta investigación utiliza el análisis comparativo cualitativo (QCA) específico para explicar las razones por las que los participantes, ciudadana en casos con N pequeña. Esta es una investigación en proceso que planea tener resultados preliminares para el mes de febrero de 2018.

**RC18-JS-35.6**

**MARTINEZ, CARLOS*** (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales)

*The Dispute for Equal Marriage in Mexico, a Longitudinal Field View*

In Mexico we have an unfinished process on the recognition of the rights of same-sex couples. Nowadays equal marriage is legal in one-third of the states of the country. Given this gradual progress, last year the presidential initiative that would validate this objective throughout the country was rejected by Congress of the Union under pressure of conservative groups.

The current state of affairs in equal marriage has had the intervention of different social, political and institutional actors in a trajectory of three lustrums. These actors have developed different processes of interaction and dispute in the public sphere and in the field of political decision making for the configuration of different institutional arrangements.

This paper is based on strategic action field theory (Fliqstein and McaAdam 2012) which is useful to understand processes of interaction and dispute among actors with different interests and values for the establishment of institutional social arrangements. Through the longitudinal analysis of speeches and performances (2001-2016) of organizations involved in the dispute processes, information is provided to analyze how the field operates and defines the rules of equal marriage.

This research identifies three episodes of opening and closing: (1) introduction of the agenda by the LGBT movement and the involvement of the ruling party in the country capital (2001-2009); (2) Supreme Court intervention, movements, and leftist parties in the entities making changes to expand rights (2010-2015); the most recent dispute, (3) where conservative groups succeed in blocking the presidential proposal of equal marriage (2016). Together these episodes of dispute and agreement allow us to explain the unfinished rights of same sex couples in Mexico and to glimpse the potential stagnation of the agenda in the coming years.

**RC55-903.1**

**MARTÍNEZ GARCIA, JOSÉ SATURNINO*** (La Laguna University)

*International Organization and Bad Social Analysis: Early School Leaving and Youth Which Are Neither in Employment Nor in Education or Training*

Los organismos internacionales producen estadísticas de gran impacto mediático y político, pero de escasa claridad analítica. El abandono educativo temprano a menudo no es una cuestión de necesidad ni trabaja como una problemática de este problema. Ambos conceptos guían los debates públicos sobre la juventud temprano y los jóvenes que ni trabajan ni estudian ("nini") son dos fenómenos claramente diferentes, cuya evolución como indicador no nos permite separar los jóvenes que no quieren realizar una de esas dos actividades de los que no encuentran trabajo. La crítica de estos indicadores nos lleva a la necesidad de emplear otros que solo reflejen una dimensión social de cada problema tratado, para que su evolución en el tiempo nos informe adecuadamente de cómo evoluciona la sociedad. La sociología debe ser más crítica con los indicadores elaborados por este tipo de organismos, y no usarios como categorías centrales en sus propios análisis. El debate se ilustra con datos del contexto de la Unión Europea, especialmente de España.

**RC25-476.5**

**MARTINEZ GUZMAN, FRANCISCO ANTAR*** (University of Colima)

*Discursive Technologies in the Psychological Government of Subjectivities: Happiness and Resilience in Times of Neoliberalism*

During the last decades there has been a significant proliferation of psychological discourses linked to the notions of ‘happiness’ and ‘resilience’, related to the so-called ‘positive psychology’ in vogue today. These notions have become important references in different areas of social life, being continuously deployed in professional practices, media, institutional management and public policies. In particular, such notions have become central to a growing therapeutic culture articulating numerous devices of social and subjective regulation (i.e. self-help literature, coaching, popular culture). This paper seeks to analyse how these discourses on ‘happiness’ and ‘resilience’ take part in psychological technologies governing subjectivity, understanding them as particular regimes of truth defining the relationship of the subjects with themselves and with others. It explores how such discourses construct a certain model of psychological subject and promote specific social relations inscribed in a matrix of power. In particular, the paper discusses the relationship between these discourses and a neoliberal rationality for the government of behaviour and subjectivity in contemporary capitalism. Through discursive analysis of some psychological materials typical of the therapeutic culture in the Mexican context, we examine the way in which the use of such languages and symbolic repertoires is consonant with the neoliberal logic that poses a subject as ‘entrepreneur of himself’. Such an approach allows us to understand recent discourses about ‘happiness’ and ‘resilience’ as social practices with a significant impact on the psychological management and regulation of individuals in the contemporary social world.
Cuando se habla de los factores de riesgo psicosocial, se hace referencia tanto a aspectos de la persona como del lugar y puesto de trabajo, de ahí que se defi-
nan como aquellos elementos del trabajo que al interactuar con las característi-
cas individuales pueden general daño en la salud del trabajador (Osorio-Escobar, 2011; Neffa, 2002).

El objetivo de esta investigación fue identificar factores de riesgo psicosocial en trabajadores del área de aseo público recogida de basuras domésticas y limpieza viaria) de la ciudad de Celaya, Guanajuato (México), a través de observación en situ con el fin de diseñar lineamientos básicos de seguridad e higiene para este grupo de trabajadores.

Los principales factores de riesgo identificados mediante la observación de las actividades realizadas por el personal de aseo público fueron: revisión al sala-
ric; relaciones interpersonales entre los trabajadores; apoyo a los trabajadores respecto a toma de decisiones, mejora en las condiciones y equipos de trabajo; condiciones laborales (lugar de trabajo, horario, equipos de protección, material de trabajo); ampliación de la plantilla; promoción del desarrollo personal; seguri-
dad laboral; enriquecimiento del trabajo.

A partir de dichos factores se elaboró una propuesta de lineamientos básicos de Seguridad e Higiene para los trabajadores de aseo público que contempla atender veintidós aspectos relacionados con factores higiénicos y nueve con fac-
tores motivadores (Herzberg, 1959).

**RC22-405.5**

MARTÍNEZ-ARIÑO, JULIA* (University of Groningen)

Regulation from within? the Role of Minority Representatives in the Local Governance of Religious Diversity

The regulation of religious diversity in the public sphere of Western European countries has increasingly become and issue of political and scientific interest. State actors and institutions are no longer the only active agents in these processes. As some authors have shown, governance networks composed of a variety of state and non-state actors are increasingly gaining prominence in the regulation of religion (Martikainen, 2013). Particular attention has been paid to the role of individual religious actors as well as of that of interfaith groups and platforms at the local level (Dick & Nagel, 2017; Griera, 2012). Drawing on qualitative fieldwork conducted in three French cities between 2015 and 2017, in this presentation I enquire to what extent and how do representatives of minority religious groups contribute to the “formatting” (Roy, 2013) of religious minority practices in the context of the local governance of religious diversity? How do these representatives intervene in the shaping of particular religious subjectivities deemed “acceptable” and “legitimate” in the public sphere in contrast to those considered “problematic”?

And how do they navigate, and contest or accept the regulatory role imposed on them by local public authorities?

**RC09-193.1**

MARTY, LAURENCE* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris)

About Some Tensions in the Building Process of Climate Justice Movements

My intervention will focus on key tensions in the building process of climate justice movements in Europe and in Maghreb. My fieldwork on different branch-
es of this burgeoning network on this side of the Atlantic Ocean underlined a structural issue: the discrepancies between the global climate justice framework and the way most local struggles against high carbon-emitting projects think and organize themselves.

Indeed, the collectives for climate justice based in Paris that I followed and par-
ticipated in during two years – in their majority composed of urban, white, mid-
downclass activists – seek to articulate their involvement in solidarity with “frontline communities”, whether they are in Europe or not. By contrast, the latter make little to no reference to the concepts of “climate justice”, “environmental inequalities”, “political ecology” etc.

My presentation will in particular draw from a blockupy movement against an airport project in Brittany, as well as a toxic tour collective that aims at bringing attention to territorial pollution in Paris suburb. It will also summon the perspec-
tives of activists, notably from Maghreb, that denounce the neo-colonial potential of the climate justice movement.

**RC11-225.3**

MARUTHAKUTTI, R.* (Manonmaniam Sundaranar University)

Life Events, Living Arrangement and Satisfaction Among Rural Elderly

This paper discusses about the life events of the elderly, their current living arrangement and their satisfactions. A study was carried out among 173 elderly in Maruthamputhur village of Tirunelveli district. The findings reveal that 43% of the elderly are living with their spouse, 23% are living with their son, 45% are living alone, and only 8% are living with their daughters. Nearly half of the respondents (41.6%) are very much satisfied with their current living arrangement, 19.6% of them are satisfied, 24.6% of them are not satisfied. Satisfaction with the current living arrangement varies across different forms: the highest proportion of dissatisfaction is among those who are living alone (61%), followed by living with daughter (31%) and living with sons (22%); the least dissatisfaction is when they live independently with their spouses (14%).

The life events such as the marriage of son/daughter and the death of the spouse have brought them difficulties. Most of the elderly experienced neglect by the spouse after getting married. The sons do not provide care or support to their parents. In majority of the cases where the elderly are living with sons, property ownership play a key role. Once the property is transferred to them, the conditions be-
come worse due to the problems made by sons/daughters-in-law. In Indian so-
ciety which is marked by the patriarchal system, the elderly are expected to live with the son. But compared with sons, daughters are found providing better care. Daughters too are comfortable in living with their parents consequent on the death of spouse, separation or disability. Most of the elderly women experience loneliness, particularly loss of companionship, in their later life after the death of the spouse.
RC21-402.1
MARX, VANESSA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS))
New Urban Agenda between Internationalization and the Right to the City

The dialectic between Global and Local in the globalized world establishes itself with force in the management of the cities. Cities, social movements and organizations, and transnational corporations have become agents in the international system, influencing not only territories but also global governance. Globalization and the influence of new actors in transnational governance have impacted the guidelines by explaining the contradictions of the New Urban Agenda and Habitat III.

The disputes in the city through the democratization of uses and the public space are increasingly fierce. The housing occupations in the central zones become a means of invoking and alerting on the urban deficit and the inequalities produced by the gentrification of certain districts of the city. Urban activism, as a way of claiming social movements fighting for housing, highlights the exclusion promoted by the capitalist system as in the case of the 4th district in the city of Porto Alegre (Brazil).

On the other hand, the international action of cities and their recognition in this context makes them political actors that promote their territory and manage to raise resources with the support of the State, at times creating exceptional regimes to attract foreign investments, as in the case of mega-events which were held in Brazil such as the World Cup and the Olympic Games.

This article demonstrates the complex and contradictory relations that are established in the territory with the impact of globalization and the financialization of cities. The social movements agenda in the fight for housing and public spaces claim the right to the city, in search of a collective view on urban problems in the face of the prioritization of capital and individual dynamics that has occurred not only in Brazilian cities, but in cities of other parts of the world as well.

RC56-JS-32.3
MARYAM, HAFSA* (American International University)
Assessing the Existence of Empathetic Attitude of Bangladeshi Urban Men Towards Working Women

The number of women getting employed in formal jobs is increasing rapidly in Bangladesh. With this, the traditional concept of gender roles is also shifting. This paper aims to understand the degree of empathy married men feel towards the participation of females in workforce in Bangladesh. Being a conservative society, the traditional belief has always been towards men as the earners and providers while women are supposed to be the caretakers. The primary purposes of this paper are to assess and compare the perception of married men, whose wives are either working or non-working, towards women who are working in formal jobs. In addition to the marital status, the other parameters of this study will be the age, income, the societal and the religious background of the participants.

A sample of 288 male participants was used, out of which 138 had working wives and 150 had stay at home wives. The instruments used in the survey were the newly developed multidimensional aversion to women who work scale (MAWWWS) and another questionnaire developed by the researchers.

Changing family structures and access to education were reported to be the dominant determinants towards empathetic attitudes towards working women. Moreover, young men were found to be more understanding about working females. It was found out that those working women were more favored who could predestined to uncover processes of positioning and intersectional interactions in life-histories. As current developments in biographical research show, an explicit consideration of balances of power in individual and collective historical processes and the reconstruction of self-attributions and attributions by others, this approach is predestined to uncover processes of positioning and intersectional interactions in life-histories. As current developments in biographical research show, an explicit consideration of balances of power in individual and collective historical processes is a worthwhile addition (Rosenthal 2016). But the extent to which discrimination, exclusion processes and inequality dimensions are considered and weighted still depends largely on the sensitivity and education of the researcher.

This is why I argue for a systematic and explicit integration of the concept of intersectionality into the process of hypothesis formation and abductive inference.

I have implemented this approach in my research, which is based on biographical-narrative interviews with first-generation students and their parents and gained an insight into how the interrelationships between gender and class, of the positioning, can have influences on their identities. Based on the results of a case study, I will discuss how the educational advancement of a child may shift the balance of power in the family system, and why parents sometimes find it harder to deal with the educational advancement of their child if it is a girl.
dreaded and, therefore, denigrated, vilified, because perceived as a symbol of an otherness which is considered incompatible with the West. And, still, the subjugated, subaltern, racialized body. The silent, voiceless body of those who have been confronted with the horror and the unspeakable and that appears stripped, besides of its rights, of any human value. Bodies apparently relegated in the margins of our modernity which actually ask for and induce at looking at the historical, political and social matrices of the suffering that they are emblem of. But, at the same time, bodies which bring carved in the flesh uncomfortable memories which scatter moral and cultural horizons which we consider acquired. On the basis of the outcomes of various pieces of research in the field of migration carried out by the Author through the adoption of a biographical approach, this paper aims at reflecting on the role played by bodily images and widespread bodily social representations in shaping the perception and public reactions on refugees in contemporary Europe, by focusing in particular on the debate aroused since the emergence of the so-called refugee's crisis. The aim is to provide a reflection on the processes of social construction of otherness in contemporary society through an approach which combines analysis of case-studies with theoretical social reflection.

RC26-488.2

MASSIDDA, LUCAS* (Tuscia University)

Morphology of an Election Campaign. Deconstructing the Plots of Political Storytelling in 2018 Italian Vote.

Morphology of an Election Campaign. Deconstructing the Plots of Political Storytelling in 2018 Italian Vote.

The fundamental features of contemporary political culture - the weakness of ideologies, the personalization of political action, the crisis of intermediary bodies and the fragmentation of the audience - continue to stimulate the process of "mediatization of politics. In this context, it is not surprising that the political world looks with increasing interest to the media logic of television seriality, the narrative genre that more than any other is now showing itself capable of capturing the attention of the fickle "postmodern" viewer. In particular, election campaigns are increasingly becoming complex narrative architectures focused on the performance of political leaders and organized in multi-strand plot-lines.

So why not use some categories of narratology to read the patterns of political competition? Why not adapt content analysis tools, normally used to deconstruct and classify storytelling, to deconstruct the plot of political communication?

The paper will present the first results of a research conducted on the self-representations built by the main Italian political leaders engaged in the 2018 election campaign. Among the variables analyzed: narrative target; setting elements; cast's composition; narrative roles; forms of representation; modes of enunciation; themes; plots and master plots; morals; ideologies; moods. The goal is to identify and classify the basic narrative structures of contemporary political communication, with particular attention to the behavioral patterns followed by political leaders during an electoral competition.

RC47-789.3

MASSON, DOMINIQUE* (University of Ottawa)
PAULOS, ANABEL (University of Ottawa)

Solidarity-Building with Anti-Extractivist Struggles in the World March of Women in the Macro-Norte Region, Peru

This paper seeks to address the theme of the session by presenting and discussing research results on recent evolutions and challenges facing mobilizations in the World March of Women. We document how, since 2011, the World March of Women has been forging solidarities with the struggles of non-feminist others in the Macro-Norte region of Peru as part of its process of movement building. We also show how, in this process, the struggles against extractivism in which peasant and indigenous women are involved have been actively redefined as "women's struggles" and as congruent with the popular feminism of the March. These developments are important for feminism as they are contributing to expand the political platform and priorities of the March beyond the more classical feminist issues (women's poverty and violence against women) it had initially embraced at both the local and transnational scales. Taking beyond the more classical feminist issues (women's poverty and violence against women) it had initially embraced at both the local and transnational scales.

The aim is to provide a reflection on the processes of social construction of otherness in contemporary society through an approach which combines analysis of case-studies with theoretical social reflection.

RC20-376.2

MASTIKOVA, NATALIYA* (Institute of Sociology Russian Academy of Sciences)

A Comparison of Russians and the Leader Countries in Economic Development By Modernization Indicators, Based on Wvs Data

This report is devoted to comparing the values of Russians and inhabitants of the most successful countries in economic development. The study is based on the World Value Survey data (wave 6, 2010-2014). The purpose of the study was to compare the data for Russia and the data of the leading countries on modernization indicators to determine whether changes are taking place in favor of economic development or are a brake on it. To identify the values that contribute to the modernization of society, we use the typology proposed in L. Hirschman's "The Central Liberal Truth." Harrison explicates the theory developed by the Argentine sociologist M. Grondona. In this theory were distinguish a group of cultural factors that influencing on progress. They form a typology consisting of 25 points, according to which it is proposed to analyze the degree of progress of cultures. Cultures favorable for economic development are opposed to cultures that resist such development. We selected analogues of these 25 points in WVS and compare them between Russians and the inhabitants of the four most competitive countries in Europe. To determine the group of European leading countries in terms of various indicators of modernization, 10 indicators of economic growth, outlined by Harrison, were applied. These indicators were used to assess the progressiveness of countries (117 countries were ranked). Indicators of progress, reflect the level of welfare, the level of confidence in institutions, the level of corruption and the nature of income distribution.

RC29-537.4

MATCZAK, PIOTR* (Institute of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan)
DABROWSKI, ADAM (Adam Mickiewicz University, Institute of Geocology and Geoinformation)
WÓJTOWICZ, ANDRZEJ (Adam Mickiewicz University, Department of Imprecise Information Processing Methods)

Effectiveness of CCTV Systems in Crime Reduction: A Quasi Experimental Study in Eight Polish Cities

Video monitoring systems (video surveillance, CCTV) has developed in many countries around the world in last 20 years. It is a technical tool instrumental in the execution of social norms relating to public order. However, studies show that effectiveness of CCTV systems crime prevention is ambiguous (Lim et al. 2016; Welsh and Farrington 2002; Gill and Spriggs 2005; Piza et al. 2014). Assessment of crime prevention function of CCTV systems appears methodologically difficult, due to data limitations, and complexity of the topic. In our paper we present results of the investigation on CCTV effectiveness in crime prevention in eight Polish cities. Cities chosen for the analysis have at least 100 cameras and are relatively big (more than half a million inhabitants on average). The period of 2005-2015 was taken for analysis. Data on crime (six categories: car theft, car damage, burglary, robbery, fight and assault) were obtained from the Police. The study follows the experimental scheme, with installation of cameras treated as the experimental intervention. The experimental areas (where cameras were installed) and control areas (without cameras) areas were determined via spatial, GIS based analysis taking into account socio-economic criteria, such as: size of the area, number of inhabitants, dwellings type.

The analysis is based on the relative change of the crime rates in experimental areas in the years prior and after CCTV implementation. To our knowledge it is the first study applying quasi experimental method to several locations in parallel, and measuring long term series (10 years).

RC03-71.2

MATEOS MORA, CRISTINA* (University Pablo Olavide, Sevilla)


The last municipal elections have shown a growth in the vote for new electoral options such as a blank vote.

For us, this electoral behaviour is an ‘exit‘ electoral strategy, in terms of Hirschman, of the traditional political party arena (1977) which we have called a ‘protest vote’ (Herrera, Mateos, Navarro, 2017). The objective would be to explore the contextual factors that would facilitate this electoral behaviour.

We take two contextual aspects of the protest vote from the frame of crisis in Spain today, and b) the cultural or symbolic aspects that we will try to measure through the application of a ‘cultural scenes’ approach. Other demographic aspects (such as age, gender, social position, political attitude) will be controlled in order to understand the importance of the contextual aspect in the emergence of these new and ascending political proposals.
The cultural dimension has been extensively studied and related to analysis of social mobilisations, political participation or innovative processes, among others. However, we will try to emphasise within the cultural aspect its most symbolic dimension which in turn is more related to the political behaviour of citizens. Thus, the analysis tries to focus on how some of these contextual aspects will condition, or even act as facilitators for the possible ‘protest vote’. In this sense we rely on the works of Miller and Silver (2015), Silver and Miller, (2014), Rooduijn and Burgoon (2017). Therefore, our research questions will be the following:

- Do you explain the electoral context through the cultural context? In such a case, is there a cultural scene that promotes a protest vote?

This will be done with secondary data provided by the Ministry of the Interior in the municipal elections of 2015, and data from the Census as well as surveys.

**RC03-69.4**

**MATEOS MORA, CRISTINA* (University Pablo Olavide, Sevilla)**

**Urban Regeneration Policies: Effects on the Cultural Dynamics of Cities**

Urban regeneration projects are instruments based on integral interventions in territories that present some type of urban vulnerability. In Spain, since the 90s, urban regeneration projects have been carried out in different cities, where the work of these initiatives try to influence the opportunities that the environment offers to the inhabitants of the neighborhoods intervened.

The characteristics of the projects themselves may have effects on different aspects of local well-being, for example in terms of their cultural dimension, among others.

In this case, we analyze the effect that these projects present when it comes to forming cultural dynamics through the specialization of their cultural facilities. That is, how intervention through urban regeneration projects affects the formation of different ‘cultural scenes’ or the evolution over time of these ‘scenes’.

In order to do this, we will analyze the impact of urban regeneration projects through a quasi-experimental design, namely, we compared urban areas with integral intervention (experimental areas) and similar urban areas without interventions (control areas).

This paper uses information gathered under the URBANIMPACTs project financed by the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness and FEDER (CSO-CSO2015-70048-R).

**RC46-769.3**

**MATHIAS, BENTINA* (Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka)**

**Sexual Violence and Emotional Well-Being of Widows in South East Nigeria**

Most studies have examined the inhuman practices meted out on widows in the South East Nigeria. But this study is focused on sexual violence and emotional well-being of widows in South East Nigeria with the aim of ascertaining the factor that necessitate sexual harassment and emotional torture on widows in this region. The objective is to find evidence for the institution marriage as companionship. To the traditional Igbo society, marriage is not only a union between a man and a woman; it is a union between communities and clans. Thus a woman who is married into a family is regarded as a wife to the entire kindred. She is often referred to as Nwanye anyi ife (wife). She is cherished by every member of the family both male and female, young and old. Despite all these, losing one's husband to death leaves the woman in a state of dilemma. She is exposed to all manners of dehumanizing challenges, prominent among which are sexual harassment and psychological torture. Qualitative data was gathered from 100 participants from Abia and Imo states of Nigeria. The participants are widows whose age range is from 17 to 68 living in the rural and urban communities. Key Informant Interview (KII) was also conducted with four elder, two from each state. Analysis was made using descriptive method. The study observed that widows are deprived sexually and also conducted with four elder, two from each state. Analysis was made using descriptive method. The study observed that widows are deprived sexually and psychologically.

This paper compares access to parental leave benefits in the four largest Canadian provinces – Québec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia between 2000 and 2014, using quantitative data from the Employment Insurance Coverage Survey. We show patterns of inequality in the nature and the extent to which parents are supported by leave benefits following the birth of a child. Our analysis reveals that, like labour market participation patterns, social class (using family income and educational level as markers of class), gender and province of residence correspond with the level of support parents receive. We argue that Alberta and Quebec represent two regimes of parental benefits. In Alberta the take-up of maternity leave is low, and is closely related to income and educational level. In addition, very few fathers use parental leave. Conversely, the vast majority of mothers and fathers have access to parental benefits in Quebec. We argue that Alberta is closer to a liberal regime of parental benefits, while Quebec is closer to a social-democratic model. In the discussion we address how leave benefits replicate class, gender, and geographic inequality, and structure family care options.

**RC16-316.4**

**MATLON, JORDANNA* (American University)**

**A Story of Racial Capitalism: Dialectics of Place and Imaginaries**

In this paper, I present a dialectics of the city and imaginaries of black masculinity to examine the operation of hegemony in racial capitalism. First, I trace labor narratives in the African city from colonialism to crisis, narratives through which racial signifiers took on urban overtones. I focus on Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, where in the French “civilizing mission,” as a privileged class of évolué (educated) citizens, African – and male – locutors of the colonial state were the first wage laborers incorporated into the capitalist economy. The wage persists as a register of civilized manhood in the postcolonial despite the proliferating informal economy. Next, I examine imaginaries of blackness in transatlantic dialogue. In what I call imaginaries of affirmation, modern urban subjectivity demanded approximating whiteness through work and its overlapping cultural identity. During anticolonial and anticolonial struggles, imaginaries of affirmation, in response, asserted “black power” and “black is beautiful.” Anchored in Marxist traditions, these affirmations were positioned against racial capitalism: the double hegemony of the politics of representation (race), and political economy (capitalism). Finally, as imaginaries commodified, coincidental to the global contraction of wage labor for black men, iconic black men in mass media representations become celebrated capitalist tropes. They fracture the once-singular opposition to the double hegemony of the politics of representation and political economy. Blackness, hyper-commodified, became a vehicle of consent. I suggest that the double commodification of blackness, as productive potential and cultural artifact, together define the project of racial capitalism.
Constituting Shared Workspaces and the Moral Order: Analysis of Workers’ Practice in a Japanese Animation Studio

This presentation presents a research on moral order in office by empirically analyzing the case of a Japanese animation studio. In the Japanese animation industry, many animators work as freelancers on a piece-rate wage system; however, approximately 90% of them work for animation studios. This causes tensions because animators need to spend their time with different members in the same studio, despite freelance work having the advantage of allowing discretion. For example, they need to communicate with the managerial staff to arrange production schedules. In this session, I reveal how studio members treat and solve this tension in the course of their actions. For this purpose, I conducted fieldwork in an animation studio (Studio X) in Tokyo for three months, which involved participant observations, interviews, and video recordings. As an analytical concept, I used Lucy Suchman’s “constitutions of shared workspaces (CSW),” which indicates that spatial order in a workplace is constituted through the various activities of workers using verbal/nonverbal actions, tools, and physical environments. From this perspective, it was discovered that members in Studio X engage in some practices in order to preserve their autonomy. For example, animators’ drawing desks are designed as personal spaces with partitions and shelves, members avoid talking to others around the animators’ desks, and when they need to talk to someone sitting at their desk, they try to minimize the duration of interaction by leaving their desk as soon as they finish talking. In such practices, members make personal and workplace space and maintain the moral order in Studio X, indicating office ethics in the sense of respecting individual workers’ autonomy. In this way, spatial order and workers’ practices are significant analytical topics for studying the moral order of various workshops, workplaces, and offices.

Expatriates and Changing Employment Practices of Transnational Companies

Expatriates have been categorized as a privileged group because of their economic and institutional advantages in the process of migration. They may have been, but rapid social change led by globalization and neoliberalism is changing their social status and employment situation. This paper aims to show a new diversity of expatriates so as to cast doubt on the general image of expatriates as global elites, the case of Japanese transnational companies in China. The migrational flow of Japanese expatriates to emerging countries in Asia was expanded since late 1980s. Intra-company relocation of managers and engineers for the purpose of knowledge and technology transfer was widespread at this early stage. Japanese transnational companies introduced a new transnational employment system in 1990s, in which workers moved individually to the destination and were hired directly by overseas branches, usually through staffing agencies. Now two different types of expatriates work in the same workplace in Japanese transnational companies. The latter migrant workers are positioned relatively lower in the hierarchy as well as in terms of remuneration and benefits than company-specific expatriates and are called “locally employed workers.”

How and why did Japanese transnational companies introduce the new expatriate system? How does this new employment practice affect the social status and the employment environment of expatriates? Based on empirical research in Shanghai and Hong Kong since 2009, this paper examines the new phase of globalized employment practices in Japanese transnational companies.

RC17-330.3
MATSUNAGA, SHINTARO* (The Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training)

What Makes Values of Coworking Spaces?: A Comparative Case Study in Tokyo, Bali and Berlin

This research explores the value of coworking spaces and nomad work based on ethnographic fieldwork in Shibuya(Tokyo, Japan), Ubud(Bali, Indonesia) and Berlin (Germany). Business has underscored the principles of connection, collaboration, and innovation in recent years. Furthermore, efforts have been made to design workplaces that foster these values. This has been made possible by an offline work that holds new beliefs due to the overlap between online and offline. The development of mobile and social media has no doubt promoted the trend of working in any location. These three cities have gained attention in recent years as a city that is exploring and implementing the movement of location independence in life and business.

This trend represents a new world: ‘second offline’. ‘Second offline’ indicates a context in which virtual information is superimposed onto real space. It means having information from the Internet in one’s daily life and regularly referencing it. We can consider, in particular, mobile and social media to be ‘superimposing media’, which indicates a restructurizing and upgrade of workspaces from a new perspective, with coworking spaces as well as nomad work.

This paper analyzes how workers and directors in coworking spaces make co-organize their “community” by fieldworks conducted in three city which are in different social context. We also discuss how do work “space” becomes work “place” from theoretical viewpoint of Tuari’s terms; “space” and “place”.

RC31-566.5
MATSUTANI, MINORI* (Doshisha University)

Expatriates and Changing Employment Practices of Transnational Companies

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How and why did Japanese transnational companies introduce the new expatriate system? How does this new employment practice affect the social status and the employment environment of expatriates? Based on empirical research in Shanghai and Hong Kong since 2009, this paper examines the new phase of globalized employment practices in Japanese transnational companies.

RC04-82.5
MAXWELL, CLAIRE* (University College London)
PALME, MIKAEL (Uppsala University)

The Varied Conceptualisations of Subjectivity, Agency and Social Structure in Current Sociological Research on Educational Strategies – Implications for Our Understandings

This paper examines how sociological research on family educational strategies in specific contexts handles one of the classic oppositions found within the social sciences – that between a focus on subjectivity and agency, on the one hand, and social structure, on the other. While research addressing subjectivity and agency tends to be ethnothnic in approach, focusing on practices, cultural discourses and socialisation processes in particular settings, studies concerned with social structure often draw on quantitative data. In both cases, however, subjectivity, agency as well as social structure are sometimes explicitly and at other times implicitly addressed through the research design, the empirical data referred to and, not least of all, the theoretical lenses guiding the analysis. In more quantitatively-focused work, conceptualisations of subjectivity and agency are sometimes absent, though they tacitly assume there are actors behind observed patterns. Other times, research in the field may draw on Durkheimean-styled collective representations of group practices, more psychology-oriented notions of behaviour, or a variety of constructivist conceptions of agency. As for social structure, scholars variously employ Weberian terms such as ‘field’, ‘space’ or ‘field-oriented concepts’ (introduced by Bourdieusian scholars), less clearly defined systems of social organisation inspired by the cultural turn in social class analysis, and, more recently, often employ the less theorized notion of ‘the market’. In this paper we review a group of studies representative of the different approaches taken within research on family educational strategies, highlighting the variety of concepts and research designs employed and the rationales for this. We specifically focus on the assumptions made in the studies’ interrogations of family educational strategies, and consider how the theoretical and empirical approaches taken shape, and support, what is claimed about the observed relations between education, social groups, and individual practices.
**RC10-207.3**

**MAXWELL, JESSICA*** (The James Hutton Institute)

*Reflections on the Use of a Participatory Action Research Methodology to Investigate the Development of a Global Knowledge Product*

This paper reflects upon the use of a participatory action research approach to investigate a global knowledge production process. The process was convened by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to inform the development of the Key Biodiversity Area Standard (KBA Standard). This research explores the role of participatory action research in studying the complex interplay that exists between research, policy, and practice in the field of biodiversity conservation. The primary aim of this research was to work with the IUCN to understand and evaluate the purpose, process, outputs, and outcomes of the knowledge production process towards improved reflection, learning, and ultimately practice. This involved working closely with practitioner partners from the IUCN by collaboratively defining the research problems, designing and implementing the research methods, and evaluating the process. This paper reflects upon the benefits and challenges of using of a participatory action research methodology in this context and provides recommendations for how this could be adapted and used in future global knowledge production processes.

**RC17-326.3**

**MAY, TRISTAN*** (EMLYON Business School)

*Rebel, Rebel: Insurgent Users and the Identity Rollover in the Field of Electric Guitars*

With this study I aim to shed light on how and under which conditions organizations reflect and recreate dominant discourses and cultural-institutional arrangements against the backdrop of social-cultural upheaval. To do so I venture into the electric guitar industry and inquire with a historical case study how the field's identity shifted from one of a fairly neat character enrooted in country music and white Swing traditions to a rebellious one with the non-conformist values of rock-stardom. In particular I focus on how the insurgent users rose to fame in the gaze of the countermovement of the mid and late 1960s reinvented the understanding of the electric guitar. In stark contrast to the manufacturers ambitions to create sonic perfection, these rebellious guitarists found new affordances in the artefacts. They drove their amplifiers to the maximum in volume and cut their speakers just to get a dirty, distorted tone. Only years later, when rock music was fully established in its own right and after the countermovement lost its political momentum, the manufacturers caught up on the cultural phenomenon, commemorated it in a nostalgic fashion, and heavily built their identity claims around the “sex, drugs, and rock'n'roll” myths.

While previous research silently assumes that organizations basically ignore their insurgent users, my case study highlights the unintended consequences and their avalanche effects on the organizational, field, and institutional level. As such I inquiry how agency is distributed between organizations and their audienc.es. This is relevant as the boundaries between organizations and audiences are getting increasingly blurred. User-generated content is getting preponderant in marketing efforts and also the discursive interactions between organization and audience become more and more means for strategic appropriation. My findings suggest a mutual cat and mouse game in the quest for recursive legitimacy.

**RC09-188.1**

**MAYVILLE, AVIDEH*** (George Mason University)

*The Transformation of “Capacity” in the Field of International Development: USAID in Afghanistan and Pakistan, 1977-2017*

This study exposes the transformation of “capacity” within the development discourse through a discursive analysis of USAID projects in Afghanistan and Pakistan between 1977 - 2017. Capacity development has emerged as a pervasive component and objective of aid in the discourse, in spite of being ill-defined by donors. The question of what capacity is, how to build it, and to what end begs deeper theoretical questions on Western notions of global progress and order, state and market, and the applicability of these models to post-colonial states. USAID is a significant actor in the industry of aid with an unrivaled role in the production of projects, providing a unique institutional vantage point from which to realize relationships and networks of aid production. USAID explicitly states that “AfPak” is vital to US national security, citing security and governance which to realize relationships and networks of aid production. USAID explicitly masked by the concept of capacity in the development discourse and translated into projects constructed by institutions, government officials, academics, and private sector actors, perpetuating historical relationships of global inequality that corrupt and compete with indigenous models of governance.

**RC25-477.3**

**MAZANIELLO-CHEZOL, MAUD*** (Centre de recherche de l’Institut universitaire en santé mentale de Montréal)


Avec la recrudescence des maladies chroniques et de la gestion sur le long terme que ces conditions de santé nécessitent, les politiques de santé publique basées sur les recherches scientifiques favorisent les approches centrées sur le patient, la personne ou l’usager partenaire. Toutefois, la relation soignant-soigné et tout ce qu’elle implique durant la maladie de la personne malade, depuis la suspicion d’un état anormal biologiquement jusqu’à l’état de rémission, est sujette à de nombreuses dynamiques conflictuelles au vu des décalages entre les conceptions médicales et les professions. Cette analyse vise à identifier l’émergence des conflits et de leur résolution dans 35 entrevues de patientes canadiennes ayant reçu un diagnostic de cancer du sein. Étudiant la diversité des voix présentes dans les entretiens (en termes d’âge, de diagnostic, de stade de maladie, d’origines ethniques, de niveaux d’éducation), nous avons dégagé les typologies dérivées. Dans ce travail, nous avons mis en avant les potentiels conflits pouvant surgir dans le parcours de soin des patientes atteintes d’un cancer du sein. Dans les récits, trois systèmes de confrontations émergent et s’inscrivent dans une perspective écologique des conflits dans la relation de soin. L’étude des conflits dans les récits de maladie souligne une organisation souvent normative des acteurs impliqués dans la ligne de soin des patients. Ces résultats ouvrent la voie à des recherches futures sur l’intégration de ces modèles de conflits dans la formation médicale afin de les anticiper pour améliorer le parcours de soin des patientes malades. Pour ce faire, une approche personnalisée centrée sur les systèmes interdépendants de conflits est recommandée pour une pratique médicale sensibilisée à l’écologie des individus.

**RC04-86.1**

**MAZIDI, MOHAMMAD*** (Shiraz University)

**NAZARI, FATEMEH*** (Shiraz university graduate student)

*Educational Inequalities in Iran Based on the View Points of Some of the Educational Experts and Qualified Teachers*

Inequality is an important issue in this modern world that cannot be easily passed along, in fact inequality across all its meanings is the humanity’s ignorance of human beings. The human that has been emphasized on their equality and equity since the beginning of human creation. If we have a detailed analysis of inequality, we will see the power on the one hand and the lack of awareness on the other hand. The power of the oppressors and the lack of awareness of the oppressed. So inequality has appeared not only in one dimension, but also in all aspects of human life. One of the important dimensions of inequality in the world is educational inequality. Study of roots and core components of inequalities in each educational system can be an important step towards reducing it. In this study, the researchers intend to examine the components of educational inequalities in Iran’s educational system. Therefore, the present study is conducted within the qualitative paradigm using Grounded Theory (GT) method. Data were collected through an in-depth interview in which the participants of the study (the educational experts and qualified teachers) were selected in a purposeful manner considering the maximum variation sampling and saturation point regulations. Results of the study reviled that different aspects of educational inequality were realized in Iranian educational system.

**RC06-130.2**

**MAZUY, MAGALI*** (ined)

*Childlessness in France: Recent Trends*

In the low European fertility context, French fertility is one of the highest in Europe. The level is quiet lower since two years, after more than two decades of stability. This “sustained fertility” is also driven by strong procreative norms: few women remain childless, and even very fewer by choice, and childlessness varies according to educational level. Most of the births occur while women are between 25 and 35 years old. Fertility at youngest or “oldest” ages is not so well accepted.

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Most of births occur outside marriage and conjugal situations at birth are more diverse. Fertility pathways are polarized: young mothers are more often belonging to low social status, and there are strong discrepancies in private life pathways of women. Higher educated women used to remain more often childless. But some of these norms are a little bit changing.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the recent evolutions of social differences in childlessness in the French context of "high" fertility. We assume that fertility indicators can show that social differences are vanishing, even if private life pathways of women are, in France, diverse, despite a low level of childlessness.

MCALÉESE, SAMANTHA* (Carleton University)
Political Activist Ethnography: Considerations for Public Criminology and Sociology

The literature on public criminology (and public sociology) brings about discussion around what does or does not count as public academia. Some authors see the role of the public criminologist as newsmaker (Barak 2007) while others envision having more of a direct influence on public policy (Currie 2007). In reading these discussions and debates, I notice a preoccupation with using public criminology as a way to maintain the relevance of the discipline rather than with creating criminological (and sociological) knowledge with and for communities that can be used to mobilize and support activism and advocacy work.

This paper will consolidate literature on political activist ethnography (see Smith 2006) with literature on anti-oppressive research practices to resolve some of the debates in the public criminology literature and to consider a way of doing criminology that is not only public, but that is also more engaged, active, and innovative. Incorporating this methodological literature into discussions of public criminology is important for those of us who are involved in social movements, who work frontline in the community, or who are involved in other forms of activism or advocacy.

Ultimately, this paper endeavours to answer the following questions:

- How can political activist ethnography and other anti-oppressive research practices serve to strengthen the practice of public criminology?
- Can these methodological considerations help strengthen the relationship between academia and the community? Research and practice? Knowledge and social justice/social movements?
- How do criminologists and sociologists produce meaningful/rigorous academic research while also being involved in social justice movements, frontline work, advocacy and/or activism?

MCBRIDE, MAUREEN* (University of Glasgow)
Do Politics Belong in Football? the Case of Celtic F.C.

In recent years, debates surrounding the question of whether politics can be legitimately expressed in the context of football have been reinvigorated in Scottish society. In 2016, the Scottish national side, along with the English national side, were fined by FIFA for displaying the remembrance poppy symbol on their shirts in a World Cup qualifier, in breach of a rule which prohibits ‘political, religious or commercial messages at football matches’. Football supporters are subject to similar restrictions, particularly in Scotland, where the contentious Offensive Behaviour at Football and Throating Communications (2012) Act criminalises, among other behaviours, forms of political expression.

This paper draws on my recently-completed doctoral research: a qualitative exploration of the meanings and experiences of football supporters in the West of Scotland. Through semi-structured interviewing and ethnographic observations, the research uncovered binary representations of football supporters as ‘roughs’ and ‘respectables’, as supporters for whom football is a site for alternative political and social expression, and for whom football is a site for alternative political and social expression. Football supporters are subject to similar restrictions, particularly in Scotland, where the contentious Offensive Behaviour at Football and Throating Communications (2012) Act criminalises, among other behaviours, forms of political expression.

The paper focuses specifically on a sub-section of supporters of Celtic Football Club who engage in expressions of support for Irish Republicanism. It explores the research uncovered binary representations of football supporters as ‘roughs’ and ‘respectables’, as supporters for whom football is a site for alternative political and social expression.

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Finally, this paper will detail the ways in which, in Australia, rulers sought to shape conduct among racialized parts of the population by seeking to govern moral and political differences. This is a way to maintain the relevance of the discipline rather than with creating criminological (and sociological) knowledge with and for communities that can be used to mobilize and support activism and advocacy work.

This paper seeks to detail the ways in which, in Australia, rulers sought to shape conduct among racialized parts of the population by seeking to govern moral and political differences. This is a way to maintain the relevance of the discipline rather than with creating criminological (and sociological) knowledge with and for communities that can be used to mobilize and support activism and advocacy work.

平台资本主义，千禧一代，以及在线劳动运动：灵活性从劳动视角

Labour leader Ed Ott (2014) remarks in his conclusion to New Labor in New York, “The old labor movement missed a lot, especially as the world changed around it.” (291). What does it mean, then, that the ways various types of workers are responding to challenges they face regarding the organization of their work looks quite similar to tried-and-true union methods? In this paper, we argue that the gig economy is the paradigmatic example of what happens when opportunistic employers find themselves awash in an economy of un- or under-employed youth. We remain suspicious at the continued (re)production of the gig economy as a system of work and its resultant negative consequences. Yet resistance and pushback forged mainly by organizations of young workers have sought to thwart the growing trends of the gig economy, so as to prevent those trends from spreading too pervasively and altering the terrain of more “traditional” labor and employment relations.

The paper explores how we see this phenomenon play out through three general trends: workers vying for more control over their schedules and their hours through Fair Workweek Initiatives and other legislative policy changes, workers developing their own online platforms and organizing them in cooperative manners, and workers not traditionally seen as being easily organizable utilizing collective bargaining strategies and also uniting to form new, flexible unions that redefine the very concept at its core. We understand this flexibility as a call for the labor movement’s renewed energy in thinking through new forms and strategies, and we argue that millennial workers’ efforts at resistance demonstrate those new, flexible tactics needed to build a better labor movement, both online and in the streets.

FC55-848.3
MCCALLUM, MARY* (Victoria University, Melbourne)
Categories of Race in Australian Indigenous Peoples

This paper seeks to detail the ways in which, in Australia, rulers sought to shape conduct among racialized parts of the population by seeking to govern moral and political differences. This is a way to maintain the relevance of the discipline rather than with creating criminological (and sociological) knowledge with and for communities that can be used to mobilize and support activism and advocacy work.

Platform Capitalism, Millennials, and an Online Labor Movement? Flexibilization from a Labor Perspective

Labor leader Ed Ott (2014) remarks in his conclusion to New Labor in New York, “The old labor movement missed a lot, especially as the world changed around it.” (291). What does it mean, then, that the ways various types of workers are responding to challenges they face regarding the organization of their work looks quite similar to tried-and-true union methods? In this paper, we argue that the gig economy is the paradigmatic example of what happens when opportunistic employers find themselves awash in an economy of un- or under-employed youth. We remain suspicious at the continued (re)production of the gig economy as a system of work and its resultant negative consequences. Yet resistance and pushback forged mainly by organizations of young workers have sought to thwart the growing trends of the gig economy, so as to prevent those trends from spreading too pervasively and altering the terrain of more “traditional” labor and employment relations.

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A Plea for the Cosmopolitan in the Age of “Common Sense”

In an interview, the academic and writer Azar Nifisi lamented the lack of attention paid to cosmopolitan traditions within Islam by the western media. In this paper I will build on Nifisi’s observation and examine more generally trends in culture that erode mixed and mongrel heritage. We appear to live in an age where both religious and national groups increasingly use the language of purity as a way to create and police both political and personal boundaries. Using the theories of Mary Douglas and Malek Khouri, among others, I will argue that resistance needs to be mounted against histories and theories that erase the messy and hybrid realities of religious and cultural traditions such as those in India, where
go, as poet Robert Frost opined. They can be fractious and violent, perhaps even more so when individuals are tossed together out of duress or need. Building on previous research by the author on families of choice in managing low income (Gazzo & McDaniel, 2015), on meanings of family with ageing and social change (McDaniel & Gazzo, 2014), on networks as family (Gazzo, McDaniel & Waidron, 2015) as well as on relative prospects of children as they age (McDaniel, Duncan & Gazzo, 2016), the research in this paper analyses interviews with those in mid-life in two SES groups in two countries, the US and Canada. The methodological innovation is that the interviews not originally done with an intergenerational focus, are re-coded into generational groupings. This avoids the solidarity bias in many intergenerational surveys, and offers new insight into intergenerational conflicts and contestations. The overarching context for the interviews is the economic crisis, the Great Recession of 2008+. We find that re-familisation is fraught, even when chosen. Intergenerational relationships can be strengthened but as often are fraught.
MO leaders attempted to maintain commitment of member organisations in the early stages of development of these MOs. We found that although all 4 MOs shared a common strategic aim, there were variations between MOs with regard to the ways in which they engaged members around this aim. Whilst the construction of threats by MO leaders was important, the ways in which this was enacted was an emergent and tacit rather than explicitly planned approach. MOs which constructed threats and linked them to solutions in a way which resonated with members’ immediate and self-interested concerns were more successful than those which focused on high level strategic aims and attempted to appeal to broader societal goals. We suggest that this is not because the doctors in member organizations were inherently self-interested. Instead where MOs provided assistance in concrete terms and linked this to threat diminution, this enabled doctors and other staff in member organizations to engage in pro-social behaviours.

**RC39-684.5**

MCDONALD-HARKER, CAROLINE* (Mount Royal University)

**BOGDAN, EVA (University of Alberta)**

**Family Functioning and Well-Being in the Aftermath of Disaster: One Year after the 2013 High River, Alberta Flood**

On June 20, 2013 catastrophic and unprecedented flooding took place in Alberta, resulting in damages estimated as exceeding $5 billion dollars, the second costliest environmental disaster in Canadian history. The town of High River, Alberta a small rural community just South of Calgary, Alberta was the hardest hit by the floods. All 13,000 residents of High River were evacuated, and not allowed to return to their homes for several weeks. In the aftermath of the flood, many families faced severe damages to their home, places of employment, their children’s school, and local recreational facilities. Many families also faced social, emotional, and psychological difficulties. In a Canadian context, little is known about how family life is altered by disasters, particularly in relation to family functioning. Specifically, little is known about how families manage, function, and cope following disasters. Using qualitative data collected through face-to-face interviews conducted with 105 parents residing in High River, Alberta, this study examines the impact of the flood on intimate partner relationships, work roles and responsibilities both inside and outside the home, parent-child relationships, family-school involvement, and overall family recovery needs. We discuss the significance and implications of the findings, which help bridge the gap between family needs and the services provided post-disaster and contribute to furthering knowledge about pragmatic and representative changes to resources and policies surrounding disaster response, recovery, mitigation, and preparedness.

**RC27-490.4**

**MCGEE, DARRAGH* (University of Bath)**

**PELHAM, JULIETTE (University of Bath)**

**Biopolitics at Play: Locating Human Rights, Refugees and Grassroots Humanitarianism in the Calais Jungle**

This paper examines the biopolitical footprint of a new wave of grassroots humanitarian organisations in the informal refugee camp, popularly dubbed ‘the Jungle’ in Calais, northern France. We suggest that against the formal humanitarian void created by the French state barring of international aid agencies, and the abject conditions of camp life, we trace the shifting socio-spatial remit and progressive politicisation of these ‘apolitical’, volunteer-based organisations as they encounter a crisis of human rights in the Jungle, prior to its violent demolition by state decree in October 2016. In foregrounding the quotidian practices of two organisations, Play4Calais and the Refugee Youth Service, and their unorthodox deployment of physical cultural forms such as play, sport, cinema and art, we reveal a grassroots humanitarian praxis which not only stands in tension with the violent border sovereignties of neoliberal states, but which opens up the inchoate possibility for political struggle and refugee-centred claims-making over the right to inhabit the ‘exceptional’ space of the camp.

**RC13-257.3**

**MCGRATH, RICHARD* (University of South Australia)**

**STEVENS, KRISTEN (University of South Australia)**

**Forecasting the Social Return on Investment Associated with Children’s Participation in Circus-Arts Training on Their Mental Health and Well-Being.**

The early and middle years of childhood are recognised as being pivotal in ensuring good cognitive development throughout life, resulting in healthier societies. Healthier societies can mean a reduction in lifestyle related illness and therefore potentially reduce reliance on healthcare resources. Furthermore, healthier societies have been shown to be more economically productive. The purpose of this study was to forecast the Social Return on Investment (SROI)
associated with children's participation in a circus-arts program on their mental health and well-being.

A mixed method approach was adopted for this study. Key stakeholders were children aged between 8-14 years. Children were surveyed (n=23) and participat-
ed in focus group (n=55) interviews, prior to and after, six months of circus-arts training.

The questionnaire used was the internationally validated Kidscreen-27. The focus group interviews asked children their beliefs about how circus made them feel and benefits of participating in circus-arts training.

The SROI analysis showed that for every one dollar invested, $7 of social return may be generated due to participation in a circus-arts program. Improvement occurred across four key areas concerning children's mental health & well-being; stress relief, self-esteem, confidence and socialisation.

Findings from this study indicate the value of investment in the performing arts, highlighting the importance the circus-arts on children's mental health. Associated improvements to children’s self-esteem, confidence along with relieving stress are identified as decreasing the potential costs of treating associated illnesses; such as depression and anxiety. Improvements in socialisation have been linked to costs associated to social dysfunction; such as crime victimisation and incarceration.

RC34-622.3

MCGREGOR, CAROLINE* (National University of Ireland Galway)
MORAN, LISA* (Edge Hill University)
DEVANEY, CARMEL* (National University of Ireland Galway)

A Critical Overview of the Significance of Power and Power Relations in the Lives of Children in Care: Evidence from an Irish Study.

This paper draws upon findings from an Irish study of permanence and stability outcomes for children in long-term care, completed by the UNESCO Child and Family Research Centre NUI Galway, on behalf of Tusla, the Child and Family Agency from 2014 to 2017. The research is based on qualitative materials from 27 biographical narrative interpretive method (BNIM) interviews with children, young people, parents and foster parents. The research shows that three factors markedly affect permanence and stability for children and youth in care in this context. These are communication, relationships, and services supports. Through a narrative methodology, different forms of power relations across these three domains became very evident. Using a Foucault-informed theorisation of power, the paper uses illustrative quotes from children and young people to demonstrate how power and power relations markedly affected how they conceptualise permanence and stability, their relationships with social workers, and how they interpreted the societal functions of child welfare systems. Some commentaries from parents and foster parents will illuminate the importance of greater attention to attending to children's views and experiences in care specifically through a power and power relations lens. In the discussion, practice guidance developed from the study is outlined and considered. The need for more explicit studies of power and power relations in relation to children and families involved with child welfare systems is argued for in order to bring about an increased voice for children and young people in the development and improvement of public child welfare services.

RC35-641.2

MCINRNERY, PAUL-BRIAN* (University of Illinois at Chicago)

Valuation and Collaboration Among Craft Brewers: Early Insights from an Analysis of Consumer Ratings

In pursuing the problem of (e)valuation in sociology, this paper is concerned with the collaborative dynamics that create value. Based on a unique dataset of 225 collaborations among craft brewers, we analyze which combinations of organizations influence consumer ratings of the beers produced. Craft brewing provides a fascinating laboratory for the study of how consumers rate the products of collaborative formations. Collaborations between craft brewers result in one-off products, beers that exist for a limited period of time, rarely to be produced again. Such collaborations occur frequently and exist over the course of several weeks or months, until the product is brewed, packaged, and distributed. At that point, collaborators return to their daily brewing operations. With the help of several research assistants, we created a dataset of craft brewer collaborations in which at least one brewe was located in Illinois. The data are compiled from websites on which consumers rate beers: RateBeer and Untappd. Initial analyses show that brewers that follow certain strategies are likely to collaborate with others pursuing certain strategies. For example, we find that brewers that engage in serial hook-ups are likely to do so with brewers that are outside of their core networks while monogamists are likely to seek out those who engage in serial hook-ups. These strategies have consequences for the valuation of their efforts. The products of craft brewers who collaborate with those outside of their core networks consistently receive higher consumer ratings than other forms of collaboration. We suspect that certain collaborative arrangements facilitate authenticity or novelty in the marketplace, which consumers reward with higher ratings. We plan to test hypotheses related to whether authenticity or novelty are driving changes in consumer valuations of products.

RC34-613.10

MCIVOR, MITCHELL* (University of Toronto)
TANNER, JULIAN (University of Toronto)
WORTLEY, SCOT (University of Toronto)
LEE, JOOYOUNG (University of Toronto)
HAAG, JULIUS (University of Toronto)

The Canadian Code of the Street and the Structural and Symbolic Repercussions for Youth from Priority Neighbourhoods

Using data from 300 interviews with youth under 25 in Toronto's priority neighbourhods—areas marked by high poverty and crime rates—this paper discusses how youth negotiate a high potential for physical violence from peers within and between neighbourhoods as well as structural and symbolic violence from authority figures like police, educators, and potential employers. In line with Anderson's Code of the Street we find that youth express a strategy of self-preservation through maintaining respect and honor. Youth report that respect is earned and maintained through courage and willingness to engage in physical violence if one's honour has been violated. Honour is maintained through strict adherence to community norms, most prominently by abiding by a code of privacy marked by not communicating knowledge to authority figures like police or educators. The codes of respect and honour that allows youth to navigate and survive the potential for physical violence in their neighbourhoods, however, exposes youth to high levels of confrontation with figures of authority. Youth report experiencing exposure to structural violence from employers who discriminate based on address and a supposed complicity with the violence and crime their address is associated with. Finally, youth also report structural and symbolic violence from educators at both the high school and post-secondary levels due to the code of honour and reputation that come from living in a priority neighbourhood. In sum, the authors describe how the codes developed in neighbourhoods to survive the threat of physical violence creates and maintains symbolic and structural violence from authority figures that youth experience and actively attempt to resist in an effort to gain prosperity.

RC12-235.4

MCKEEN, PATARA* (International Institute for the Sociology of Law)

Rights Recognition, Integration, and Pakistani Migration in the Basque Country

My research investigates rights recognition, integration, and Pakistani migration in the Basque Country (Euskadi). What must be understood is that the Basque Country is a truly unique locale; lived by its passionate communities, linked together through a rich and vibrant history, that, in turn, encapsulates an extraordinary way of life. Yet, decades of political strife, violence, and ensuing period of globalization have altered its social makeup. Herein, I seek to understand how Pakistani migrant conceptualize integration by analyzing specific conditions which foster inclusion (language, labour and family). Therefore, I investigate the meaning behind 'rights recognition' in the Basque Country which creates both 'encompassing' and 'exclusionary' forms of citizenship. Starting in Oñati, I analyze how a small town with a strong connection to Basque national identity articulates its own integration policy. Using in-depth interviews, questionnaires, and surveys, I target community members, local organizations, and other relevant actors to understand Pakistani migrants in their new locale. What I find is that the divide that separates identity and citizenship is often associated with rights. However, the extent of understanding identity and the political implications of citizenship are differentiated by what rights mean to either Pakistani migrants or the Basque people.

RC10-209.11

MCKEEVER, GRAINNE* (UCD)

Exit, Voice, Loyalty & the Political Response of Irish Youth to Socio-Economic Crisis

This paper discusses the political response of Irish youth to the most recent financial crisis, using Albert Hirschman’s theory of Exit, Voice and Loyalty to examine the use of emigration and protest as responses to economic decline. It investigates the manifestation of both of these responses and the factors, which influenced young Irish citizens in their choice. It seeks to present the scope of the crisis amongst Irish youth in terms of unemployment, emigration and their experience of austerity and to establish an account of the impact of that experience.
upon the relationship between Irish citizens and state. This study explores various obstacles and issues affecting that relationship particularly in times of crisis, as well as analyzing the potential repercussions that these obstacles pose for the relationship between citizens and state. Finally it examines the notion of “loyalty” in the way that contemporary Irish society responds to socio-economic decline, particularly in regard to youth, it interrogates current systems of engaging young people in politics and explores the potential of post primary schooling as a means of improving this situation. This work is the product of participatory research with the youth activist group “We’re Not Leaving”, amongst various other elements of research.

RC18-342.9
MCKEEVER, GRAINE* (UCD)
From Student to Citizen: The Role of Post-Primary Schooling in Political Socialisation
This paper discusses the role of post primary schooling in the political socialization of young citizens. It explores the potential of this formative experience for young people as they begin to develop their understanding of how it means to be a “good” citizen and how they visualize themselves fulfilling that role in the future. In a country such as Ireland where the education system has historically been dominated by religious orders, and no national policy on civic development exists; this paper questions the role of the post primary school as a place for civic education, seeking to understand the experiences which contribute to effective preparation for active engagement in civil society post schooling. The study is based on introduction of a new course for senior cycle in Irish post-primary schools called Politics & Society. It profiles eight case study schools, four pairs of twin schools with only one of the “twins” receiving the treatment of the new civics course. By interviewing all eight principals and surveying all final year students (over 1000) it assess how the school experience has impacted these students intentions for political participation and civic engagement. By examining the relationship between variables such as political knowledge, political efficacy, social capital, gender, socio economic background, ethnicity and religion, this study reveals the educational inputs which inform active citizenship outputs and presents an account of the tools required by young citizens for political participation and civic engagement post schooling.

TG08-1009.2
MCKENZIE, JORDAN* (University of Wollongong)
Utopia and Dystopia in Cultural Narratives of Happiness and the Good Life
Karl Mannheim once described utopian thought as any state of mind that is “incongruous with the state of reality within which it occurs” (1936: 173), but what portion of the contemporary interest in happiness and the good life can be understood in this way? Interest in utopian thought has waned in recent decades (consider thinkers like Marcuse, Ricouer, Castoriadis, Bauman), while dystopian narratives come to the fore through concerns about yet another global market collapse, pending nuclear disasters and an increasingly dysfunctional political public sphere. Yet against this backdrop is a heightened interest in finding happiness, albeit in largely individualised terms. Research in positive psychology has promoted terms like mindfulness, flow, resilience, and gratitude as personal responses to living within a period of anxiety, stress and moral ambiguity. But where are the utopian theories of the good society during this period of heightened interest in chasing the good life? This paper aims to demonstrate how the contemporary surge of interest in happiness research, within both public and academic discourses, can be reframed as a project in utopian social analysis, and to some degree, critical theory. Large scale statistical analyses (such as the World Happiness Report) consistently highlight the need for a fairer distribution of economic resources, greater recognition of personal and cultural differences, a renewed engagement with politics in the public sphere and civil society, and greater attention to agency, language, culture, and values; and political ecologists’ concerns with power, inequality, and processes of marginalization.

RC28-519.1
MCMANUS, PATRICIA* (Indiana University)
Political (dis)Engagement during the Transition to Adulthood Among Ethnic Minorities in Five Western Countries
Social boundaries and perceived discrimination are particularly salient for the political socialization of ethnic minority adolescents and young adults. Research on the political incorporation of ethnic and racial minorities is dominated by two competing perspectives. On the one hand, the racialization of immigrant groups can result in a reactive ethnic identity and disengagement from the political sphere. On the other hand, theories of ethnic resilience and pan-ethnic organizations point to co-ethnic social capital as a resource for collective action and political mobilization, especially for oppressed minority groups. We investigate the relationship between perceived discrimination and political engagement among ethnic minority adolescents and young adults in five countries: England, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the US combining data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study in four European Countries (CILS-4EU) and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics Transition to Adulthood (PSID-TA) in the US. We expect stronger political apathy in environment interactions disconnected from co-ethnic/pan-ethnic organizations, including churches and mosques, that can mobilize political engagement.

RC40-699.5
MCMICHAEL, PHILIP* (Cornell University)
Reflections on the Food Regime Project and Its Asian Dimensions
The food regime ‘project’ continues to evolve, deepening the social, ecological, institutional, financial, dietary and geopolitical dimensions of the global food regime. This presentation reports on the development of both ambitions and updates, recalibrating the food regime’s changing composition. This includes regional dimensions, in context of WTO trade protocols bypassed by land and regional/bilateral trade deals, and changing positions in the international division of food producing labour. As an active part of the ‘project’, analysis of Asian food regime dimensions offers a unique regional perspective.

RC31-572.6
MCMUNN, AMBER* (Saint Mary’s University)
Irregular Migration Journeys: Women Asylum Seekers in Athens, Greece
The growth of the securitization framework in Europe has emerged out of the political and social dynamics that portray migrants as a threat to public order, cultural identity, and domestic and labour market stability. Refugees are no longer portrayed as simply a humanitarian or political matter, but they have become part of emergency politics, meaning that extreme measures can be taken in trying to create security, extended as far as removing the rights of those that are portrayed as the potential threat. My research aims to understand the lived experiences of the contemporary and ongoing migration journeys of women arriving “irregularly” in Greece, from the point of view of the women themselves. I examine the lived experiences of arrival, asylum claiming, transiting or settling of women in Athens with a focus

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
on the obstacles they experienced and how they responded. I seek to assess the effects of the multiple and diverse "raising" of European borders on asylum seekers and, in particular, the effects this has had on women who have fled their home countries, arrived in Greece and become involved with a grassroots women's NGO in Athens. My data derives from participant observation and in-depth interviews at the above-mentioned NGO in Athens during the summer of 2017.

**RC02-56.1**

MCNAMARA, DENNIS* (Georgetown University)

WANG, SHUIXIONG* (Renmin University)

**Bringing Innovation Home: Indigenous Development in Kunshan, China**

Access to technology and expertise remains a fundamental issue in global economic integration. China has been an exception among developing economies, pursuing successful strategies for indigenous innovation in tandem with massive foreign investment in production. Among development zones, Kunshan has emerged as China's richest county, succeeding Guangdong's Shunde two years ago with a per capital GDP of thirty thousand U.S. dollars. Supported with extensive Taiwanese capital and technology, the county has prospered as an electronics manufacturing platform and exporter. How have they integrated into foreign knowledge circles while cultivating local expertise? This paper focuses on the local state role in mediating global capital and knowledge flows in the Development Zone of Kunshan County. Building on theories of the developmental and the entrepreneurial state, we track strategy and performance. A survey of 180 foreign-invested firms provides a profile and highlights problems for foreign investors, while the Five Year Plan of Jiangsu Province outlines Party-State technology policy. The local Party Committee oversees both foreign and local inputs, as well as planning and implementation of urban industrial development strategies. Interviews with the local Party Committee provide critical detail on industry-state relations in a development zone. Working between firm and state, we couple strategy and current R&D status, with a focus on effective patterns for indigenizing knowledge networks from abroad. We conclude with a refinement of the developmental state thesis, highlighting how a strong state can also play an entrepreneurial role in global capitalism.

**RC20-377.9**

MCNAMARA, DENNIS* (Georgetown University)

**China's Competitive Complementarity: Cross-Border Innovation in Asian ICT**

A socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics stands alone among post-socialist economies in both profile and performance. A "coordinated market economy", the Party-state remains deeply involved. The state plays a major role in designing and implementing institutions for intellectual property, insuring a position in global knowledge flows critical for innovation. I examine the interplay of corporatist industry associations and China's "entrepreneurial state" supporting an open innovation that can sustain growth in regional cross-border ICT production networks with Japan.

Open innovation appears critical for tapping innovation opportunities in global value chains (GVCs). A complementarity in technology between home firm and suppliers abroad helps insure effective collaboration in a production chain, despite different levels of technological sophistication. At the same time comparable institutions for property protection are necessary to insure against leakage of proprietary process and production technologies. I argue that a coordinated business-state strategy in China has fostered a competitive complementarity of production and protection networks between the two nations. A coordinated advance in value-added production, supported by investment in local R&D facilities, tracks congruence in upgrading technology. A similar chronology of institutional efforts by the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO), and the Japan Intellectual Property Office to coordinate property protections highlights institutional complementarity.

Evolving or "competitive" complementarity in IPR policy and practice parallels product complementarity. The study sheds light on the institutional underpinnings of complementarities in regional innovation systems between an advanced liberal and a socialist market economy. This strategy helps refine emerging theories of the entrepreneurial state for the Asian context, particularly of business-state relations in cross-border knowledge exchange with developing economies. It likewise extends understanding of development patterns within GVCs. Finally, it extends the Comparative Capitalism literature with a sector-specific case study of knowledge networks between coordinated market economies.
country which is mostly urban. The city of El Alto in particular – the larger albeit younger twin of La Paz – is seen as the 'Aymara capital' of the Andes and is home to large numbers of indigenous people, the majority of whom are forced into the labour market. Some have celebrates the colourful markets that characterise the city as a popular economy, marvelling at the ingenuity of Aymara comerciantes [traders] and the ingenuity of indigenous practices and beliefs into their enterprises. The expression of indigeneity within a capitalist urban environment, they argue, has formed not-quite capitalist forms of production and distribution. However, I suggest the informal, precarious forms of this work reveals the ways in which capitalist relations have been embedded within pre-existing social relations as part of a dialectical struggle between the forces of the market and subaltern subjects eking out a living in an uncertain environment. Through analysis on labour markets statistics I demonstrate how these Aymara forms of commerce and production fit nicely into the precarious, unregulated world created by neoliberal reforms some three decades ago. Far from being non-quite capitalist, labour relations in El Alto have assumed a hidden form and are still very much constrained by the same logic as capital-labour relations in the rest of the capitalist world.

RC27-502.2

MCSWEENEY, MITCHELL* (York University)
ARDIZZI, MADISON (University of British Columbia)
HAYHURST, LYNDSAY (York University)
WILSON, BRIAN (University of British Columbia)
The Globalization of Bicycles for Development: Examining a Sport for Development 'Movement'

Sport for development (SFD), which refers to the use of sport and physical activity to improve livelihoods and respond to broader social development issues (Kidd, 2008), has rapidly proliferated in recent years in research and practice (Schulenkenf, Sbarry, & Rowe, 2016). Despite this increase in attention to the challenges and opportunities related to SFD, limited consideration has been paid to the globalization of the ‘bicycles for development’ (BFD) ‘movement’, which features a variety of corporations, non-governmental organizations, international institutions, and local communities. Although there is research that has explored the intended and unintended consequences of the globalization of sport (Giulianotti, 2004; Thibault, 2009), there remains a gap in the empirical analysis on BFD – and how it relates to SFD – as a form of globalization. Specifically, there is a notable lacuna in the research that explores the impact and role of bicycles and how they move from the Global North to – and within – the Global South. Therefore, in this paper, we outline the contemporary globalization of the BFD ‘movement’ based on an analysis of a global ‘BFD’ map, encompassing over 60 BFD organizations operating in more than 40 countries. We discuss and reflect on: 1) the work of BFD organizations and their associated ‘development’ goals; 2) the locations and areas of the world that the BFD movement operates across and within; and 3) the social issues identified by each organization, attending to how these issues may or may not vary by region. In doing so, we attend to how this BFD ‘movement’ occurs within complex sets of socio-cultural-political relations instilled with power dynamics, and offer preliminary insights into how the BFD ‘movement’ has been influenced by, and influences, globalization. Finally, we address the potential of the BFD ‘movement’ and what is needed for future research and understanding.

RC34-616.10

MEDAN, MARINA* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín/ Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas)
The Community in Social Programs for Poor Youth: Between Inclusion and Risk

This article is framed within the debates about the social, institutional and state processes of regulation of youth in conflict with criminal law, especially in contexts of inequality, where social and security policies are merged to govern the new generation of underclass. Since the 2000s, in Argentina, there has been community-based programs aimed at “at-risk” youth. These programs offer recreational activities, educational and labour support, and conditional cash transfers to youth, who must engage themselves in a “life project” out of crime. In these types of programs, the idea of “the community” has a double face: on the one hand, it is the main vehicle for social inclusion, but on the other hand, it is the source of the problems that endanger young people. This paper focuses on the category of community and explores programs’ representations of it, as well as the ways in which the community itself -widely understood- manifests itself with a multiplicity of “govern projects” for young people. Among those projects, those linked to illegitimations or sociability forms that contradict the ones promoted by the programs, are include. The argument is based on empirical data collected on qualitative research on social inclusion programs and youth crime prevention programs implemented in Buenos Aires, Argentina, between 2007 and 2017.

RC37-662.6

MEDEIROS, ANA JUDITE* (Rio Grande do Norte Federal University)
ALVES, MARIA LUCIA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte)
Sociology of Arts

The medieval romances are songs of Provencal poetry (12th century), sung by minstrels in the Iberian Peninsula, who arrived in Brazil (16th century), the voice of those who reduced the city to other country. These novels were found in Rio Grande do Norte (18th century), northeast of Brazil, in the village of Alcaçus and kept in the voice and memory of lacemakers during their songs of work. In the 90’s, the folklorist Defilio Gurgel collected the songs from the lacemakers at the Alcaçus Romanceiro (1992). This material was used to compose the Missa do Alcaçus (1996). The novels found consist of texts taken from literature and popular poetry with improvisations of medieval liturgical music, recognized through the scale of modilisio mode. These novels were subjected to empirical analysis under the concept of collective memory (HALBWACHS: 2008), in which two aspects are observed, first the distinction between the concept of collective memory and the second aspect, that these medieval romances, although they remain in the historical memory, were invisible in the music of Rio Grande do Norte, until the composition of the work Missa do Alcaçus, when they appear their melodic themes resigned in the work, becoming visible. In order to understand their insertion of the novels in the work of Mass, the methodological resource of symbolic cartography (SANTOS: 2000) was used to identify the melodic affinity between the novels and the songs of the Mass, according to a scale, projection and symbolization of each piece of the work. Under this procedure were found affinities and possibilities of amplification of the present (SANTOS: 2001), in which it aroused the interest in taking advantage of different musical experiences capable of contributing to contemporary music.

RC57-JS-88.3

MEDINA, ANA* (Keio University)
Dissident Domestication of Public Spaces. Micro-Occupations in Urban Redevelopment Areas: Tokyo and Hong Kong

Shibuya, a dynamic, commercial and complex ward in Tokyo, allocates the construction of one of the biggest projects of urban redevelopment in this city. This under-construction site is central and acts as a core hub, containing a centrifugal force that attracts activities and people to its centre. Hong Kong on the other hand, known as the shopping paradise, is small in area but one of the most complex urban sites, and contains in its surface a permanent state of under construction projects.

In these two different modes of urban redevelopment, in recent years there have been spatial occupations as actions of protests. Nevertheless, after their eviction, these places became hubs of spatial and social control, in a sense to avoid possible future occupations implemented by local authorities. It is in this situation that local groups, acting with a dissident character, challenge this state of control, appropriate leftover urban spaces produced by the sites of construction, and transform them into radical domestic public spaces. While in Shibuya, the leftover spaces, result of the construction site, is a net of points spread around it, and in Hong Kong, they are a net that covers the surface of the city.

Through multiple micro-occupations, dissident citizens expose a state of movement of objects, creating a mode of inhabiting two cities in one: XL and L infrastructure (highways, overpasses, skyscrapers, and so on) and S objects and actions (umbrellas, light bulbs, masks, blue plastic fabrics, etc.). In both areas, these micro-occupations are placed in different layers and levels, and the result is a complex system of actions that generates a micro-aesthetic image, one that is dynamic and intermittent, and emerges as a radical assemblage of ad-hoc architectures.

RC22-413.5

MEDINA, MARIA CECILIA* (Asian Center, University of the Philippines)
Religion and the Peace and Environmental Movement in Southern Philippines

The paper examines the role of religious organizations such as the Peace Advocates Zamboanga, a Catholic organization and the Interreligious Movement for Peace and Environmental Movement in Southern Philippines. These organizations have emerged to address the increasing violence gripping Zamboanga City and Western Mindanao since the 1990s. The most recent conflict last September 9, 2013 was an armed confrontation between government forces and the Moro National Liberation Front-Misuri Faction which lasted for 23 days and paralyzed the city and displaced thousands. In a multi-cultural city composed of Muslims, Muslims and indigenous communities, these organizations and religious leaders have helped heal the wounds of conflict among communities and have promoted solidarities.
the care for mother earth issuing statements to the media, visiting and assisting evacuees and marginalized communities, and by actively promoting peace education in schools and organizing the city's annual week of peace celebrations among others.

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<tr>
<th>RC06-135.7</th>
<th>MEDLEY-RATH, STEPHANIE* (Indiana University Kokomo)</th>
<th>Conducting Online Focus Groups with Parents of Children with Sensory Processing Disorder</th>
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<td>I conducted three online focus groups using Facebook's secret groups. I recruited parents and caregivers (N=27) of children with sensory processing disorder (SPD) or “sensory issues.” At least four methodological problems emerged. First, all participants were mothers of the children despite using gender-neutral recruitment materials. In hindsight, my recruitment methods were not gender-neutral as I recruited among people who write about their child’s experiences with sensory processing disorder online and promoted my research among SPD Facebook groups (used predominantly by women). Second, mothers some mothers indicated that their older children reviewed everything they posted on the internet about them (including while in the focus group). They also alluded to challenges for children with SPD related to puberty and toilet training but would not elaborate for fear of embarrassing their child despite the privacy of the secret group. Third, the quality of participants’ responses varied. Most participants responded to every question in the first two focus groups and were willing to comment on each other's responses. In the third group, I had to follow-up via email multiple times to receive participation from respondents. The data from the third group is less interactive and in-depth. Fourth, there are special challenges with compiling the data after the study. Decisions must be made as to whether to preserve and analyze deleted comments, “likes,” and other “reactions” to posts, for example. Special care must be made to ensure that data is complete because comments get truncated and must be expanded within Facebook to be viewed. Data also must be reorganized chronologically as Facebook organizes the group's feed based on the recency of activity on a post. Overall, special considerations must be addressed when utilizing online focus groups using Facebook.</td>
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<th>RC21-JS-19.3</th>
<th>MEER, TALIA* (University of Cape Town)</th>
<th>Of Home and History: Life Stories, Race and Place-Making in Observatory, Cape Town</th>
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| The recent upsurge of interest in urban migration, place-making and identity has focused largely on issues of international and regional refugees and immigrants, and integration. There is however less focus on how people move through areas of transition, recontextualized movements (Arnaut, 2012) shape both life stories and understandings of a place. In Cape Town, Observatory is often seen as an inclusive neighbourhood in the segregated city, accepting of race and class mixing, and described historically as a ‘grey area’ – neither black nor white, or both during apartheid (Unneberg 2005; Peck & Banda 2014). The life stories of 20 feminine residents of Observatory, elicited through in-depth interviews, reveal that individuals’ movements in and out of Observatory have frequently had a profound impact on their life courses. Observatory’s status as a diverse space allowed residents to reshape their biographies: white residents have shed their racist or conservative homes and histories to create new post-apartheid identities in Observatory; black residents have achieved class-status as a diverse space allowed residents to reshape their biographies: white residents have shed their racist or conservative homes and histories to create new post-apartheid identities in Observatory; black residents have achieved class-status as a diverse space allowed residents to reshape their biographies: white residents have shed their racist or conservative homes and histories to create new post-apartheid identities in Observatory; black residents have achieved class-status as a diverse space allowed residents to reshape their biographies: white residents have shed their racist or conservative homes and histories to create new post-apartheid identities in Observatory; black residents have achieved class-status as a diverse space allowed residents to reshape their biographies: white residents have shed their racist or conservative homes and histories to create new post-apartheid identities in Observatory; black residents have achieved class-status as a diverse space allowed residents to reshape their biographies: white residents have shed their racist or conservative homes and histories to create new post-apartheid identities in Observatory; black residents have achieved class-status as a diverse space allowed residents to reshape their biographies: white residents have shed their racist or conservative homes and histories to create new post-

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<th>RC24-459.3</th>
<th>MEHLKOP, GUIDO* (University of Erfurt)</th>
<th>Revisiting the Green Consumer – Attitudes, Identity and the Conditions of Environmental Consumption</th>
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<td>Empirical studies reveal that even respondents with pro-environmental concerns frequently do not show pro-environmental behavior. Given the mixed empirical results regarding the impact of attitudinal measures on environmental behavior, scholars have introduced environmental identity measures as a competing explanatory approach for environmental behavior. They assume that the moral components of acting responsible with regards to the collective good (ecological sustainability) may be better reflected by variables that map the self-identity of conscious and ethical consumers instead of attitudinal measures that reflect mere mental evaluations of objects. Recent evidence on the determinants of consumer behavior suggests that identity measures indeed outperform attitudinal measures in explaining variation in environmental decision making. Our study will operationalize two competing theoretical approaches to measure environmental identity along with traditional measures of environmental attitudes. Environmental decision making will be scrutinized with regards to consumer behavior at farmers markets. Shopping groceries at weekly farmers markets can be considered as an action that provokes effort and is rather demanding compared to shopping at ordinary supermarkets (limited opening hours, restricted product range, no parking, no shopping carts). We will assess whether consumers consider the conditions of shopping at farmers market as rather high-cost and test whether consumer behavior can better be predicted by attitudinal or identity measures. We use data from four waves of the GESIS panel, a probabilistic mixed-mode access panel in Germany. Given the reported explanatory power of the identity measures in multivariate analyses and the lack of applications in the German context, this broadening of the scope will shed a new light on the ongoing theoretical discussion between proponents and opponents of the rational choice framework. Furthermore we can provide empirical evidence whether the concept of identity also works within the German context.</td>
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1916, 1939), current valuation studies focus mainly on valuation practices in situations (Berthoin Antal, Hutter, & Stark, 2015). While this perspective offers rich descriptions of practices of valuation in diverse fields such as the arts (Merriman, 2015; Wohl, 2015), finance (Beunza & Stark, 2004), science (Dussauge, Helgesson, & Lee, 2015; Hirschauer, 2015), or education (Kalhoff, 2013), it ignores important trans-situational aspects of valuation processes. In reference to current valuation research, we argue that while the topic of trans-situationality has recently caught researchers’ attention on a substantive level, conceptual and theoretical work is widely missing.

In order to fill this gap, we then introduce the concept of valuation constellations. The concept highlights the potential of trans-situational forces in valuation processes in three different respects: Positions – value, valuer, and audience – whose relations span across situational contexts, trans-situationally valid rules, and technological infrastructures (Meier et al., 2016). The analytical potential of the concept is then illustrated in the context of ongoing research projects that explore rather different social spheres: (1) The process of canonization within the Roman Catholic Church; (2) processes of intimate valuation via real time dating applications; and (3) amateur literary criticism on Amazon.com. By presenting a variety of ways how trans-situational forces shape valuation processes, we aim at a discussion of trans-situationality in valuation studies on the conceptual level.

**RC38-670.3**

MEIER, KRISTINA* (Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Göttingen)
TEUTENBERG, KATHARINA* (Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Göttingen)


This paper is about returning soldiers, their re-integration processes, discourses in the civilian population, and the interaction between discourses and biographical self-presentations.

From the beginning of the first military operations of the Bundeswehr (the German army) in the early 1990s (e.g. in Bosnia, Kosovo or Afghanistan), these operations were referred by the German media as “peace missions” or “stabilization missions”. Government officials classified them as “military assistance”, “commitment” and “international responsibility”.

According to our empirical findings, which are based on a combination of discourse and biographical analysis, this dominant public and political discourse diverges from the reality presented by the soldiers. In our paper we will discuss the question of how everyday life and political discourses constitute the biographical self-presentations and how the discourses are perceived, modified or rejected by the biographers.

We will discuss two case studies of ex-soldiers who faced the challenge of integrating their experiences of combat missions into everyday life. It will be seen that they established different biographical repair strategies which (initially) enabled them to exclude their (traumatizing) experiences of combat missions from their own biography in order to adapt themselves to “normal” civilian life. They learned that it is necessary to be silent about their experience of violence, to deny or trivialize it. These strategies fit the dominant discourse and present the military operations as largely harmless.

At the same time, the biographers complain of a lack of recognition and define themselves as returnees “without a voice”. This self-perception fits with a relatively new counter discourse for returnees, location and categories of housing and land, soldiers, who have joined together in veterans’ associations. They call themselves “New German Veterans” and fight “against forgetting” and for acknowledgement as returnees from the war. They understand themselves as “mouthpieces” of their grouping and want to “break the silence”.

**RC21-382.5**

MEIRELES, EDUARDO* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas)

*Financialization Process of Housing on the Periphery of Capitalism: The Case of Brazil after the Global Crisis of 2008 and the Protagonism of the “My House My Life”*

The Brazilian government has spent the last 30 years without directing a massive investment in housing, sanitation and transportation, which, in turn, has created serious problems in Brazilian cities. However, after 2005 Brazil resumed investment in areas such as Housing, thus transforming cities as an excellent space for generating profits, interest and real estate income, thus arousing the interests of large contractors in both real estate production and heavy construction. In addition, the expressive globalization of housing and real estate markets and economic adjustment policies, cities have become too costly for the low-income segments of the population - and, increasingly, also for the middle-income population. In Brazil, the market started to regulate prices, establish prices, location and accessibility of housing and land! This contributed to the strengthening of the perception of housing as a mere commodity and financial asset, thus counteracting the right to adequate housing.

In this sense, this work seeks to construct through a qualitative and case study method for an analysis of the financialization of housing in the Especially in post-crisis Brazil in 2008 and to seek as results elements that may reaffirm the hypothesis that the “Minha Casa Minha Vida” Program is part of a financialisation process and has systematically and significantly contributed to generating profits and interest and income to various capitals, especially from other sectors that are not part of the construction industry, thus strengthening the idea that home ownership with globalization becomes a global financial asset, thus dehydrating the idea of housing as a right Social and human rights to ensure access to various fundamental rights and reproductive rights. Of human beings.

**RC14-267.5**

MELGACO, LUCAS* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

*From the Electronic Eye to Live Streaming Surveillance: Two Decades of the Optical Metaphor*

Almost 25 years ago David Lyon published The Electronic Eye: The Rise of the Surveillance Society, one of the milestones in the history of surveillance studies. Already on the cover of the book the visual, or more precisely the optical, metaphor was paramount, as it pictured a Magritte style surrealistic eye filled with clouds. The reference to the eye, to vision, has accompanied developments in surveillance studies and can be found in Foucauldian references to the panopticon as well as in more recent works like Gilliom and Monahan’s SuperVision or Marx’s Windows into the Soul (whose cover is incidentally also illustrated by colorful eyes). Surveillance studies authors have, however, argued that in the latest years not only images but other forms of non-imagery data have become equally important. Among the latter there are data from passenger name records (PNR), credit card information (already mentioned by Lyon himself in the Electronic Eye), and all sorts of metadata. However, in this presentation I will argue the still central importance of the image for surveillance studies today by discussing its importance, among others, for social media and most recently live streaming activities.

**RC31-554.10**

MELO E SILVA, LEONARDO* (Universidade de São Paulo)
LEONG, PRISCILLA* (Centro de Estudos Rurais e Urbanos)

*Transnationality and the Filipina Domestic Worker: Some Evidences from Brazil*

It has become increasingly noticeable that upper-class Brazilian families are seeking foreign domestic labour and one of these is the Filipina. Despite a recent formalization of the employment status of domestic workers in the country and the subsequent rise in wages, there are reasons to suppose that mere economics is insufficient to explain their preference. Since the early 20th century, the Philippines have been a major global source of migrant labour, both skilled and less skilled (Country Migration Report – The Philippines 2013). Most recently (between 2004 and 2007), Filipinos have been the fastest growing group of immigrants among foreigners in Brazil issued with residence and work permits (Focus Migration, 2008). This presentation explores the social fabric of Filipina society in Brazil, who is part of a new international migratory wave. The sociological scope includes the inescapable element of the question of family, language, culture, and even religion. Global domestic labour is growing in Brazil, although the country has traditionally had provisions of domestic female labour. Focusing on the city of São Paulo, it is possible to note through preliminary observation, the occurrence of privileged spaces of the meeting points of these workers. Using a qualitative method, information was collected primarily from Filipina domestic workers about their social, personal and occupational lives. Of fundamental importance was also the dense observation of participants in as many aspects of their lives as possible. - mostly in the community of São Paulo, the Filipinos may be distinguished as one of those communities that behave in a more or less segregated way. The data shows how the Filipino community, while maintaining its distinct identity, has integrated in various ways with local Brazilian society. There are arguments to believe that transnationality is associated with various inequalities, therefore leading to vulnerability.

**RC37-658.2**

MELOTTI, MARXIANO* (Nicolò Cusano University, Rome)

*Exploiting Migration: Tourist Gaze, Art Industry and Cultural Policies*

The Mediterranean refugee crisis entails an interesting cultural process showing the complex and controversial relationships between cultural heritage, tourism and art industry, as well as between political narratives, urban policies and cultural marketing.

Main cultural and political institutions, well-known artists and mass media tend to exploit this crisis with effective cultural products, which intertwine emotions, voyeurism and socio-cultural awareness.
Political narratives, based on the importance of enhancing awareness of the crisis, offer an effective cover to these operations. Migrants and refugees tend to become objects of tourist and media gaze, though their real stories and memories are hardly taken into account.

Among the many examples, Al Weivei’s sophisticated installations with migrants’ lifecrafts and last lifeboats, in Berlin, Vienna and Florence, as well as his documentary presented to Venice film festival, show the deep interrelation between media, marketing and cultural policies.

In Lanzarote tourists can visit an ultimate attraction, an underwater museum displaying also a huge sculpture showing migrants and dead bodies on a rubber boat. This sculpture is named after Lampedusa, a tiny island between North Africa and Italy, which in recent years has received thousands and thousands of migrants, becoming a global symbol of the Mediterranean refugee crisis.

Lampedusa itself is at the centre of an interesting process of metabolization and exploitation of migrants. This island has become a popular set for movies, TV serials and documentaries (one of which was even awarded the Golden Bear at Berlin Film Festival). It has also hosted exhibitions displaying objects of migrants missed during their journey.

These cases are “good to think” the difficult relationships between tragedies, tourism and art industry, as well as between spectacularization of suffering, tourist gaze and cultural policies.

**RC50-841.5**

**MELOTTI, MARXIANO*** (Niccolò Cusano University, Rome)  
**MARRA, EZIO** (Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca)

*When Migration Becomes a Tourist Brand... Lampedusa and the Refugee Crisis*  
Lampedusa has become a global icon of the Mediterranean refugee crisis, and a good place to think the relationships between tourism, cultural change and social inequalities.

Until some years ago, the island was a major gateway for migrants and refugees trying to reach Europe from Northern Africa. The arrival of thousands of migrants and the presence of a migrant Reception Center have deeply affected local economy based on tourism.

Owing to media representation and political narratives, Lampedusa had acquired a special image as a liminal place where tourists could experience some extreme aspects of the refugee crisis, from shipwrecks to corpses on the beaches.

Recently the situation has changed: arrivals are now under control and tourism appears to be increasingly successful. Local community and tourism industry have metabolized migration, which seems to have become a new “tourist brand”. This gives institutional viability, no longer frightens tourists and even attracts a new kind of niche tourism. Lampedusa is an interesting social laboratory. Owing to its tourist success, the island is deeply changing: it is acquiring global patterns and risks losing its traditional identity.

Lampedusa has often been presented as the “island of peace”: its community was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize and its Mayor received the Unesco Peace Prize. Is it possible to think Lampedusa as a space able to overcome social and cultural conflicts and to contribute to building “active peace”? Could migration help the island rediscover its longstanding cross-cultural Mediterranean identity?

Could migration be used as an innovative tool to build a new tourist and “sustainable” identity based on the cultural dialogue?

The paper presents the first results of a field research carried out by Marxiano Melotti (Unicusano), Elisabetta Ruspini and Ezio Marra (University of Milano-Bicocca).

**RC50-839.5**

**MENA, MIGUELUA*** (University of the Philippines Diliman)

*Power, Poverty and Ethics: Slum Tourism in the Philippines*  
Slums in the Philippines are dispersed across the country. These slum areas often have limited access to basic services, no legal land tenure and insecure shelter, usually on the least appealing plots of land. Many Filipino slum dwellers live in areas where they are vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters. The increase of slums has long been treated as a common problem of urban areas all over the world. Its increase is considered as a challenge primarily to urban governance. Though global initiatives have been raised to solve the problems associated with slums, particularly to urban planning, the increase of slums also has presented opportunities and threats to the tourism industry.

During the 1980s, the ‘Smokey Mountains’ in the Philippines had become a symbol for urban poverty. In the early 1990s, a tour operator started offering tours to the dump, where thousands of people lived and worked. These tours temporarily stopped in 1993 when the dump was closed. Most inhabitants had to move to Payatas, another dump, which collapsed in 2000 in a landslide that buried hundreds of people. Today, there is “Smokey Tours”, which is a project of World Experience Philippines, Corp, a duly registered non-government organization in the Philippines founded by Juliette Kwee. According to the founder, this special tour seeks to raise awareness about social issues, inspire individuals to bring about societal change, and bridge the gap between people from different backgrounds.

Literature suggests that slum tourism has been subjected to various ethical discourses in the international scene. Using secondary data analysis and qualitative research methodology, this paper aims to explore how slum tourism developed in the Philippines, the roles tourist agencies and local government played in the issues related to poverty, power, and ethics that emerged due to the promotion of these slum tours.

**RC48-JS-57.6**

**MENARD, GABRIEL*** (University of Toronto)

*Reclaiming ‘Free Markets’ from the Neo-Liberals? Thinking through Capitalist Coalitions in Anti-Globalization Movements*  
As the information revolution unfolds, concerns over access to information technologies are increasingly emboldened in wider concerns over the (anti) democratic implications of global capitalism. In the United States, these concerns are manifested in a social movement seeking to implement Network Neutrality regulations that prevent telecommunications service providers from exploiting their position as network gatekeepers, ostensibly to safeguard the freedom and openness of the Internet to democratic participation and endogenous, user-driven development. This movement draws on themes and tactics common to the broader anti-globalization movement, including opposition to the concentration of power among multi-national corporations, resistance to deregulatory pressures, promotion of economic self-determination, and the mass mobilization of supporters through the Internet.

Unlike other such movements, however, Network Neutrality movement organizers have sought change on explicitly pro-capitalist terms, by casting demands as the legitimate expression of free market principles – based on meaningful competition – in opposition to the (neo-liberal) position of free markets as laissez-faire deregulation.

Drawing on a wide corpus of movement materials, including legislative committee testimony, SMO documents, and interviews, I argue this case raises questions about the utility of conceptualizing resistance to global capitalism as struggles against particular expressions of capitalism – and perhaps as struggles to enact particular visions of alternative capitalist possibilities – rather than as struggles against globalization or capitalism per se. This conceptualization poses a dilemma: on one hand, coalition-building with entrepreneurial capitalists aligned with the movement’s vision of Internet openness has been key to the movement’s success; on the other hand, there may be far-reaching consequences to further entrenching market mechanisms as the primary organizing principle of access to information technologies.

**RC52-870.1**

**MENCHIK, DANIEL*** (Michigan State University)

*The Dynamics of Medical Authority*  
Despite our interest in determining our health decisions, physicians have great control over our bodies, minds, and lives. Their pronouncements are more widely accepted than those of stakeholders that range from nurses to pharmaceutical companies, and they are able to set high prices for their care, sometimes leading patients to shoulder massive debt to pay off medical expenses.

How do doctors manage this privileged authority? This paper uses over six years’ worth of ethnographic data to answer this question, incorporating factors internal and external to medicine. I argue that doctors manage their authority in the context of competing for status among doctors who share with them an interest in developing new knowledge. Specifically, the term for status among doctors will be closely tied to the expectations of these peers regarding how knowledge is produced, and public expectations for the practice of medicine. Physicians compete with peers for status by making a case for the quality of the knowledge they have developed and would like to have orient practices profession-wide. Those seeking to have their knowledge widely adopted are observed by peers in a range of venues, and judged in terms of qualities that they would like to have represent the profession’s authority with outside stakeholders. Those doctors who put medicine’s authority at risk though engaging in behavior deemed culturally inappropriate are denied the opportunity for visibility that comes from being given access to medicine’s key venues. Consequently, these doctors’ knowledge is unlikely to become dominant, ensuring that the physicians exposed to the group at risk are denied positions that would enable them to represent the collective in a negative light.

This dynamic and contingent model, I argue, better explains how authority is gained and lost in medicine than the static, institution-centered, and hierarchal model that presently dominates.

**RC47-791.2**

**MENDES, KAITLYNN*** (University of Leicester)

*Brand Feminism: Promotional Culture and Contemporary Feminist Activism*
Ever since the late 1960s when Virginia Slims cigarettes released their logo ‘You’ve come a long way, baby’, tapping into women’s liberationist tropes, scholars have been aware of the ways corporations have adopted feminist slogans and rhetoric to sell their products. While there is growing scholarly interest in the ways corporations promote ‘brand-led’ or ‘brand identity’ activism (see Mukherjee and Banjacy-Weiner 2012), there is a surprising dearth of research on the other side of the coin - the ways activists are increasingly adopting slick PR and marketing strategies into their campaigns, including branding, commercialising, franchising, merchandising, and the increased use of celebrity icons. Given the contemporary ‘hot-ness’ of feminism around the globe (Gill 2016), and the plethora of recent initiatives such as the global SlutWalk movement and the Women’s Marches in January 2017, this is a timely and fruitful space in which to apply theories from promotional and critical consumer studies. In this talk, I will outline a new theoretical account of what I term ‘brand feminism’, which attends to the ways in which corporate (commercial) strategies to ‘brand’ their activism, including commercialisation, franchising, merchandising, professionalisation, and increased use of celebrity icons. While ‘framing’ (Entman 1993) or ‘networks’ (Diani & McAdam 2003) may have been key concepts in the past to understand social change movements, I propose that as neoliberalism continues to gain global dominance, we need a new theoretical framework in which to understand the relationship between activism, promotional culture, and social change.

**RC29-JS-60.3**

MENESES REYES, MARCELA* (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales-Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

**Legítimo Victimario: Juventud, Violencia y Vida Cotidiana En Unidades Habitacionales Populares De La Ciudad De México**

La violencia interpersonal se ha convertido en uno de los mecanismos prácticos para la resolución de conflictos cotidianos en la Ciudad de México. Sobre todo, en espacios donde la ausencia de autoridad es evidente y la responsabilidad de los habitantes de protegerse recae sobre sí mismos, tal como en las unidades habitacionales populares occurre. Es en este marco que se ha configurado a los jóvenes varones como los encargados de protegerse a sí mismos, a sus familias y a su patrimonio, bajo el respaldo de sus comunidades de pertenencia, lo que me lleva a proponer la categoría de legítimo victimario como una posibilidad de análisis en la dupla juventud y violencia.

**RC21-390.1**

MENESES REYES, MARCELA* (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales-Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

**Legítimo Victimario: La Violencia Como Mecanismo De Resolución De Conflictos Cotidianos En Entornos Urbano Populares De La Ciudad De México**

En ciertos entornos urbano-populares de la Ciudad de México los conflictos cotidianos por mantener el orden y la seguridad en los barrios se dirimen de distintas formas entre los vecinos ante la ausencia de autoridad o ante la falta de reglas hegemónicas. En algunas ocasiones el diálogo y la negociación imperan, en otras las acciones individuales y abusivas se imponen, y en muchos casos se recurre a la violencia como un mecanismo práctico y efectivo para solucionar los conflictos. En esta forma de enfrentar los problemas de la vida cotidiana que se multiplica en los barrios, edificios y unidades habitacionales populares, son los jóvenes varones los que actúan violentamente como los defensores de sí mismos, de sus familias y de su patrimonio ante la ausencia de autoridad. Todo esto bajo el velo y visto bueno de sus familias y comunidad de pertenencia, lo cual me lleva a plantear la categoría de legítimo victimario como una posibilidad de análisis en la relación juventud y violencia.

**RC37-656.2**

MENEZES, PAULO* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

**Revisiting the Horror: Joshua Oppenheimer’s Act of Killing (2012) and S-21 the Khmer Rouge Killing Machine (Rithy Panh, 2003)**

This paper aims to analyze the films Act of Killing, by Joshua Oppenheimer (2012) and S-21 The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine (Rithy Panh, 2003) The first was made from interviews with members of death squads seeking to understand how thousands of people were exterminated by supposedly being “communists” in one of the greatest genocides of the second half of the twentieth century. In some instances, comparisons will be made with S-21 – The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine, another productive moment of the late twentieth century in the contrary sense as here the supposedly anti-communists were exterminated. The propos is to discuss the relations between cinema and the production of knowledge in the Social Sciences, in order to highlight the problems of epistemological background and methodological issues concerning the use of film as a privileged research material.

The aim is to investigate the articulations proposed by the films, its formative aspects, evidencing the ways in which the relations between cinema and society are established, through detailed analysis of its narrative, its options, its silences. Certainly every researcher in Social Sciences gives the world a sense from the value options he makes. However, in doing so, he must be aware that there is not, as Weber pointed out, something valuable and worthy “in itself” to be investigated, an inherent or unique sense of things. In view of this, the researcher, looking to his own cultural heritage, recognizes the bonds that he establishes, connections that are significant from the valuable options he makes. The perspective is that at the end of the analysis the significant blocks, reconstituted and highlighted in their various moments, point not only the common points with other possible interpretations, but above all, distances and disagreements between them.

**RC35-641.1**

MENNICKEN, ANDREA* (London School of Economics and Political Science)

MUNIESA, FABIAN* (Mines ParisTech, PSL Research University)

**Governing through Value: Public Service and the Asset Rationale**

The financial and managerial transformations that fall under the rubric of New Public Management do recurrently include the transition from standards of public ‘expenditure’ to principles of public ‘investment’, that is, to an emphasis on the ‘return’ of public money and on the assessment of its capacity to ‘create value’. The crucial part played by quantitative metrics and performance measures in the construction of these transformations has been highlighted and analysed. Yet, the ‘investment’ rationale that these transformations entail deserves further scrutiny. The fact that considering something in the terms of an ‘asset’, i.e. in its capacity to ‘create value’ from the perspective of an ‘investor’, involves not only a transformation of the thing/service under consideration. It redefines also the roles – the ‘investor’ viewpoint. We also examine how the ‘user’ proper (the patient, the student, the inmate) is featured as an ‘asset’ in this ‘value creation’ machinery. We suggest that what we call the ‘asset rationale’ operates on a cultural level and carries profound political significance. It involves the development of a particular culture in the conduct of public administration and its assessment or, put differently, a new form of considering what the state consists of.

**RC47-792.2**

MENON, GAYATRI* (Azim Premji University)

SUNDAR, APARNA (Azim Premji University)

**Public Demonstrations**

In a context of mounting political and material insecurity and stalled growth, precipitated in large part by the ascendance of the Hindu right, what is the fate of the category of the ‘public’? How are contemporary mobilisations redefining the public in India? In this paper we examine a range of protests and movements that have punctuated the past year - from campus conflagrations, to labour struggles and farmers’ struggles, to caste-based mobilisations, to the championing of the right to privacy - and consider the definitions of the ‘public’ that they demonstrate. We will investigate the site and subject of the public specified in these demonstrations, as we analyse them in terms of what they reveal about who is considered to be a legitimate member of the public, the fate of those who are considered to be encroached on by political and physical spaces of the public, and the role of private property in regulating access to ‘the public.’ Our focus will be to understand the challenges of organising for social justice in the contemporary era, where ‘the public’ is increasingly privatized and de-securalised, and the rights of citizens are suspended in the name of public interest and national security.

**RC02-55.1**

MENSE-PETERMANN, URZULA* (Bielefeld University)

**Eastern European Service Contract Workers in the German Meat Industry – Institutions, Networks and Conventions**

This contribution will be based on an ethnographic case study of the transnational labour market that allocates Eastern European workers to jobs in the German meat industry, including interviews, informal talks, observations, and * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
document analysis. The empirical reconstruction of this specific transnational labour market and of the complex configuration of market (making) actors aims at revealing its underlying logic and at developing a theoretical understanding of (this type of) transnational labour markets more generally. Specific attention will be paid to institutions, networks and conventions that enable cross-border recruitment, placement, and matching in this case and thereby enact this transnational labour market. A special focus will be put on the complex interplay of EU legislation and national labour laws of the home and host countries, on the gaps between these levels and the ways that (collective) market actors fill them, and on the role of national and EU-level industrial relations for regulating this transnational labour market.

**RC28-519.4**
**MENZE, LAURA** (WZB Berlin Social Science Center) 
**POLLAK, REINHARD** (WZB Berlin Social Science Center) 
**Rich Country, Poor Chances? How Institutions and Resources Shape School-to-Work Transitions of Disadvantaged Students in Germany**

Germany is a rich country with a pronounced educational expansion over the past decades. Yet, educational inequality in Germany remains among the highest in industrialized countries. About 8% of a student cohort leaves general schooling without any educational degree. This group is particularly vulnerable at the transition to vocational training and the labor market. Students without any degree come from the lowest track of the stratified regular school system and from special-needs schools. The assignment to these school types differs by student ability, but assignments also vary by region, proximity to schools, and administrative practices. As a result, students with very similar (low) basic competencies are found in both school types. Depending on these institutional contexts, students experience differential support in school educational stages in their transitions into the vocational training system and the labor market. In our paper, we analyze the pathways of students with similar cognitive ability: Do comparable school leavers face the same disadvantages at labor market entry, or do students from special-needs schools suffer from additional stigmatization? How effective is the support program for special need students to overcome their low chances of a successful labor market entry? What is the role of social, cognitive and motivational resources ("agency") besides institutional constraints and support for labor market integration?

We use data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). Due to an oversampling of low-achieving students, the data sets offer the unique possibility to compare students from special-needs schools with similar students from regular schools. In our analyses, we first employ sequence analysis to illustrate pathways to labor market integration for all low-achieving students. In a second step, we match students from different school types and model their employment status at the end of the observation frame, controlling for the differential support they received.

**RC04-103.2**
**MEO, ANALIA** (Universidad de Buenos Aires) 
**TARABINI, AINA** (Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona) 
**Teachers’ Identities and Pedagogic Practices in Barcelona and Buenos Aires. Global Pressures, Local Responses and Common Challenges**

In Western developed and non-developed contemporary societies, comprehensive secondary schooling faces numerous and complex challenges triggered by the emergence and consolidation of the globalised knowledge society, the expansion of social inequalities, and the proliferation of youth cultures. In this scenario, this paper maps out some of these challenges in secondary schools in Barcelona (Spain) and in the City of Buenos Aires (Argentina). Based on different qualitative research projects carried out in each city, the paper focuses on teachers and pedagogies in secondary schools for pupils from socially and economically disadvantaged families, and located in deprived urban areas. The following questions organise our analysis: How do teachers define their work in these schools? How do they address the distance between the school cultural capital and working class cultural capital? How do teachers communicate their own responsibility with regard to pupils’ school “success” or “failure”? What are the tensions between teachers’ identities, policy pressures and young people’s experiences, knowledge and identities? In order to address these questions, this paper is organised into three sections. The first examines our theoretical tools: pedagogical devices, identities and the social construction of educational trajectories, drawing from English and French literature. The second describes the educational policy scenario in Barcelona and Buenos Aires, and, in turn, examines how different groups of teachers deal with everyday challenges and how they delineate diverse teachers’ identities. Finally, we compare and contrast the cases under examination and we identify common and specific challenges for comprehensive education, as well as lessons to be learned beyond the researched scenarios. In sum, the paper allows mapping some of the ‘old’ and ‘new’ challenges facing secondary education in order to achieve educational success for all students and contextualise them in light of the contemporary social, economical and cultural transformations.

**RC30-544.8**
**MERGENER, ALEXANDRA** (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training) 
**Balancing Work and Family Life with Home-Based Telework? Perspectives of German Employees in Different Occupations**

Home-based telework is usually associated with flexible working hours and often considered as a strategy to enhance employees’ work-family balance. Thus, having the opportunity to work from home is perceived as a feasible way to combine family life and paid employment – particularly for those (mostly women) who are responsible for childcare and by this often restricted to participate in conventional on-site work. However, working from home could also mean that professional and domestic spheres are closely interrelated and results in blurred borders between work and family life. This could be especially the case for persons in leading or management positions as these are mostly in demanding, competitive and pressured contexts. The question is therefore: Concerning work-family-balance, is home-based telework a blessing or a curse?

Using data from a representative telephone-based survey of 20,000 persons in active employment in Germany (BIBB/BAuA Employment Survey 2019), this study analyses the effects of teleworking options on the subjective work-family-balance of German employees. Aspects of particular interest include differences by professions, occupational positions, intensive work contexts, tasks, working hours and gender.

This question is especially interesting due to the increasing digitalisation of (western) labour markets, which may result in growing teleworking opportunities. In this context, the research project broadens the discussion about pros and cons of home-based working by finding that can directly applicable to German employees (because of the specific national database). Furthermore, these results are also transferable to working populations of other nations with similar structures.

**RC48-801.4**
**MERICO, MAURIZIO** (University of Salerno) 
**Faces of Dissent: An Appraisal of Kenneth Keniston's Researches on Youth and Youth Cultures**

The paper aims to analyse Kenneth Keniston's researches on the forms of dissent that engaged the US youth between the late 1950s and early 1970s. Through the continuum between alienation and commitment, the analysis allows to outline the complex interweaving among the processes of social and political change, the biographical dimension and the psychosocial development on which Keniston developed his analysis of the «faces of dissent».

The manifold suggestions, until the proposal of identifying the typical features of a «postmodern youth», and the innovative contribution that the analysis developed by Keniston offered, and continues to offer, to the debate on youth and youth cultures are thus highlighted.

**RC34-613.5**
**MERICO, MAURIZIO** (University of Salerno) 
**From 'The Gang' to Educational Sociology: A Reappraisal of Frederic M. Thrasher's Legacy**

Like other colleagues from the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago, Frederic M. Thrasher owes his reputation to the research carried out during his PhD and published in 1927 as ‘The Gang’: a ‘classic of sociology that has become over time a reference for those studying youth gangs and youth subcultures. Although representing for him an opportunity to get sudden recognition and a constant reference throughout his career, the experience in Chicago is only the first step of his academic and intellectual biography. In 1927, after the release of ‘The Gang’, Thrasher joined the Department of Educational Sociology at the New York University. At NYU, he had the opportunity to redefine its intellectual path. Thrasher placed the novelty of the Chicago approach at the service of the challenge launched by Educational Sociology: recognizing the role and contribution of sociology in analyzing and solving educational problems. Thrasher worked in New York from 1927 to 1959, focusing his analysis on the social contexts that influence educational processes, the relationship between school, informal groups and communities, the contents and roles of informal education, the effects of ‘motion pictures’ on young people and the relationship between education and prevention of juvenile delinquency. This phase of his intellectual biography remains largely unknown. However, while considering its limits and contradictions, it seems still able to offer interesting insights to contemporary research.
In this direction, the paper aims at presenting and critically analysing the main features of the empirical researches and of the theoretical and methodological thoughts developed by Thrasher throughout his path from Chicago to New York, also in the hope that it can offer new insights for – as in the aims of the session – reversing the approach in the studies of youth gangs.

WGO5-946.4
MERINO MARTINEZ, SUSANA* (UNAM)
LOPEZ, MARIA DE JESUS (Escuela Nacional de Trabajo Social UNAM)

El propósito del presente trabajo es analizar una de las estrategias de política social, clave del gobierno mexicano, orientada a atender el problema de la pobreza extrema en México, agudizada en las tres últimas décadas, producto de la política económica neoliberal. Se pretende realizar un acercamiento a la política social denominada “nueva generación”, desde el enfoque de la Nueva Gerencia Pública en su especificidad de Gerencia Social. En específico se analiza la estrategia denominada Cruzada contra el Hambre, su estructura, funcionamiento y desempeño con el fin de señalar algunos de sus efectos en materia de combate a la pobreza alimentaria así como los efectos que tiene en la disminución de la brecha de desigualdad que la política neoliberal ha provocado. Esta estrategia se define de inclusión y bienestar social, aunque su enfoque es atender las carencias por lo que la crítica se dirige a señalar sus limitaciones en términos de la sobrevivencia de los sujetos; fue diseñada originalmente para atender a una población de 7.01 millones de personas consideradas en pobreza extrema con carencia alimentaria. Anunciada en su momento, como uno de los ejes fundamentales de la política de desarrollo social bajo un enfoque de derechos humanos del actual gobierno mexicano.

La revisión crítica de la estrategia permitirá establecer el alcance de la misma, si se trata de una estrategia de una política social de nueva generación, si amortigua o erradica el problema de la pobreza pero sobre todo se busca identificar o proponer desde la perspectiva de la gerencia social, reactivar la participación social y comunitaria con la atención de la pobreza alimentaria en México. La gerencia social como una herramienta para el ejercicio comunitario, para la participación ciudadana en el contexto de reorientar los supuestos con los que opera la política alimentaria.

RC53-877.2
MERLA, LAURA* (Université Catholique de Louvain)
Understanding the Articulation between Digital and Physical Mobilities, Spatial Embeddedness and Social Relations through the Lens of Children Growing up with Two ‘Homes’

I will present the main theoretical foundations of the ongoing ERC Starting Grant project Mobilekidds: children in multi-local, post-separation families, which seeks to understand the lives of children aged between 10 and 15 in the context of shared custody arrangements.

The project investigates in particular the diversity of children's experience of multi-local family life in Brussels, Torino and Lyon, and seeks to identify their specific needs, through children's own accounts of their experiences. This means determining how, and under what circumstances, children appropriate their multi-local lives and develop new forms of habitus that incorporate mobility, virtual connectedness and the capacity to appropriate them and act upon them, which is in turn particularly valuable in societies where mobility and time, and interrogate the role that ICT play in the management and structuring of daily social relations.

RI40-384.8
MESARITOU, EVGENIA* (University of Toronto)
Pilgrimage, Heritage and Politics in a Divided Society

This paper will explore how religion, politics and heritage intersect in the deeply divided Cypriot society by examining one of its most important pilgrimage centres: the Christian-Orthodox monastery of Apostole Andreas. The monastery is a significant container of cultural heritage and is visited mainly by Greek-Cypriots (G/C) but also, although to a lesser degree, by Turkish-Cypriots (T/C). After the island's division in 1974, the monastery was rendered largely inaccessible to the G/C only to be reinstated as a popular pilgrimage destination in 2003 when the opening of the checkpoints made it possible for the G/C and the T/C, respectively, to cross the dividing line.
The revival of the pilgrimages, as well as the restoration works that began in 2014 with the involvement of both the G/C and the T/C communities, indicate and help to mold the shrine’s continued salience. The paper makes use of ethnographic data deriving from in-depth interviews with pilgrims and participant observation of their journeys, in order to examine the revival of the pilgrimage in conditions of ongoing conflict. As such, focusing upon G/C pilgrims, it explores the impact of violent and ideological conflict upon different groups of pilgrims (i.e. refugees, people born before and after 1974); their motives, their constructions of and the meanings ascribed to the journey and the site. The paper will therefore look at the ways in which pilgrimages are affected by conflict, as well as their role in reshaping of the dislocated (Jansen 2012: 10-11) owing to refugeedom and displacement.


MESJASZ, CZESLAW* (Cracow University of Economics)

**Complexity of Social Systems As Awareness of Ignorance**

The first attempts to define complex entities go back to the works of Weaver (disorganized complexity and organized complexity), Simon - the Architecture of Complexity, and Ashby – the Law of Requisite Variety. In his search for the meaning of complexity, Lloyd identified 45 methods of describing complexity. A convincing picture of intricacy of the research field of complexity studies is reflected in the scheme proposed by Castelani. In other writings numerous definitions of complexity, which are often formulated as a set of metaphors and mathematical models deriving from complex systems studies, can be called ‘hard’ complexity research as an analogy with the ‘hard’ systems thinking including the first order cybernetics. The ‘soft’ complexity research, coined per analogy with ‘soft’ systems thinking and ‘second order cybernetics’, includes the qualitative ideas of complexity elaborated in social sciences, systems thinking, social sciences and in psychology. At present, the extant interpretations of complexity of social systems seem to be inadequate to the needs of theory and practice. It especially concerns the society dominated by information overabundance which leads not only to the problems with the numerous impulses produced and received but also to difficulties of assigning the meaning to information. Bearing in mind the above assumptions, an attempt is made to develop a new interpretation of social systems complexity which is based upon reflexivity, intersubjectivity, interdisciplinarity and multilevel individual and interactive knowledge. Awareness and self-awareness of ignorance of the participants of an intersubjective process of negotiating the meaning of complexity constitute the point of departure of a new interpretation, and even perhaps, of a new definition of social systems complexity. The hypothesis will be proved that the new interpretation of complexity is applicable in studying the phenomena in modern society at the macro-scale environment, macroeconomic processes and, particularly, at the micro-scale – corporate management.

MESJASZ, CZESLAW* (Cracow University of Economics)

*to be or Not to be* Vs. "from Being to Becoming": Inequality As a Property of Complex Social Systems

The challenges of social and economic inequality have been known since the onset of civilizations. Already in the 20th Century several major works on that topic were published by Amartya Sen but a new significant impulse has been given to the discussion on that topic after the publication of research by Thomas Piketty and co-authors. Those publications were followed by other works of Joseph Stiglitz and Branko Milanovic. They were accompanied by more or less “shocking” reports and results of empirical research papers illustrating dramatic discrepancies in distribution of income and wealth in the world society (OECD, UNDP, UNU/WIDER, World Bank). The discussion on inequality includes two major approaches. The first one embodies narrow empirical approaches, often without a deeper explanation of causes. In the second approach, inequality is analyzed within a framework of broad ideological and political considerations. There exists a research gap, in which the middle-range theoretical discourse based on systems thinking, and complex systems studies, in particular, can be placed. Analogies, metaphors and mathematical models deriving from complex systems studies can be helpful in a better understanding of causes as effects of socio-economic inequality. Narrowing the discussion to some preliminary issues, the paper aims at showing how modern systems thinking, and especially the ideas dealing with complexity, can help to improve a better understanding of this phenomenon of sociopolitical inequality. Applications of the following ideas can be considered: consequences of Pareto distribution, Lorenz distribution, Zipf’s Law, scale-free networks, thermodynamic models and analogies, hierarchical structure of systems, holarchy, heterarchy, functional differentiation of systems and other formal models. Parallely, qualitative ideas of complexity such as the Luhmann’s concept and others can be applied. The collection of proposed ideas is obviously not limited.

MEYER, MICHELLE* (Louisiana State University)

MITCHELL, BRANT (Louisiana State University)

NOLAN, STUART (Louisiana State University)

The Cajun Navy: Understanding Integration of Emergent Volunteer Groups into Disaster Response

This research explored the formation of an all-volunteer emergent group, the Cajun Navy, from Greater Baton Rouge Flood of 2016 and its transition to an extending, emergency response organization that provided life-saving capabilities to overburdened emergency responders following Hurricane Harvey in 2017. The Cajun Navy is the acquired name of outdoor men (and potentially women) mostly from southern Louisiana who use their personal flat bottom boats to conduct
In this paper I conceptualize childhood as seen from the perspectives of subaltern, modern and postmodern theory.

In the modern and postmodern theory of childhood, a child is a social and cultural construction. Childhood is a short period in medieval times. Childhood as we know it today was invented within the modern discourse following the Enlightenment and the Age of Reason. I argue that in the wake of the Enlightenment and the industrial revolution, two contrasting trends emerged regarding children, viz. the notion of child-centeredness (among the emerging middle classes), and increasing proletarianization of children (among the lower classes). Modernity brought about change in how childhood was understood where the dominant social sign giving rise to the idea that children were innocent, close to nature, uncorrupted and pure, and the importance of shaping temperature increase of 4-5 ºC. The implications of such change are uncertain. Expected scale of that change over the following decades. However, scenarios such as such elderly facilities is stronger among the disadvantaged older population are significantly related to reduced depressive symptoms. The positive impact of such elderly facilities is stronger among the disadvantaged older population living in low-SES neighborhoods. The result suggests that the concept of the neighborhood can be applied to Hong Kong, an ultra-dense Chinese metropolis.

**RC51-852.3**

**MEZA CUERVO, MANUELA** (Interdisciplinary Institute on Human Ecology and Sustainability (INTERHES))  
**ÁLVAREZ-MACOTELA, OSCAR** (Interdisciplinary Institute on Human Ecology and Sustainability (INTERHES))

**Understanding Climate Change Scenarios. A Second Order Observation of Climate Change Databases**

Understanding climate change scenarios. A second order observation of climate change databases. Climate change is a contested scientific debate. Despite a broad consensus about climate change taking place, we do not have a clear forecast of the expected scale of that change over the following decades. However, scenarios such as 6DS and RCP8.5 suggest that the current trajectory could lead to a plausible temperature increase of 4-5 ºC. The implications of such change are uncertain. Governments and public and private organizations have begun to set tasks and goals to minimize climate change effects. These actions are related to how they perceive the causes and effects of the problem, but it is unclear upon what information they base their decisions.

Climate change databases are a set of information that allow society to develop environmental knowledge to improve the decision-making process, but the databases are in themselves frameworks to interpret reality. Databases are a reflection of what is considered relevant to make decisions about climate change. A Sociocybernetics perspective offers a way to observe the databases as a knowledge system with specific delimitations, elements and interrelations. This perspective will enable us to set a second order observer who explains how this knowledge could improve or limit the making of better decisions by exploring: 1. How available databases are focusing on the problem 2. What agents are intervening in constructing those databases.

**RC57-922.3**

**MICHAEL, MAUREEN** (University of Stirling)

**The Pedagogy of Installation: Engaging a Public with Distasteful Learning**

With my use of photographs and collages my research work overlaps with the work of artists; and with my use of exhibition strategies it overlaps with that of curators. Underpinning all of my research work is a desire to offer people something to learn - through the beauty/visual appeal of that work, especially where the ’something’ is difficult and distasteful. Projects created within this research are made pedagogically, aesthetically and with a learning public in mind. Such an approach seems to speak easily to institutional discourses of impact and public engagement but I suspect that beauty and distasteful truths are too tricky to measure to ever hold intrinsic value for these discourses.

Room for Ridiculous Things is a project-in-progress that began with an artist’s studio installed in a faculty meeting room. In the ’studio’ I created drawings and collages, covering the walls and floor with my efforts and inviting the faculty to wander in, ask questions or leave comments. The ongoing project aims to teach something of a personal distasteful learning of dementia: to reframe the learning of a degenerative neurological disease and the long-term care of those affected. The emotional aesthetic (the ’why’) of the project is inextricable from the construction of its pedagogy.

In this presentation I explore primarily what exactly Room for Ridiculous Things is teaching and how. In particular I share the artistic, curatorial and pedagogic techniques I use to produce an affective response and facilitate public engagement with distasteful truths in (my) learning of dementia. My intention is to explore connections between project, pedagogy and public when art is co-opted socially: what is the art/visual teaching and how is it doing that; what is being marginalised or rejected and what are the effects?
Lareau (2011), especially highly educated parents stimulate their children to do activities in an institutionalized context. While both explanations are not mutually exclusive, it is possible that there has been a shift in parents’ investments in particular among higher status groups, from investment in exclusive high status activities to a broader range of activities.

In the present paper, we will show how the leisure activities of at home living children, aged 6 to 17 years, depend on their parents’ education and whether there are over time changes in the effects of parents’ education. We use representative survey data from the Netherlands (AVO 1979-2007) of the Dutch Social and Cultural Planning Office.

RC36-645.1

MICHEL-SCHERTGES, DIRK* (Aarhus University, Faculty of Arts, DPU)

New Knowledge Contemporary Aesthetics of Sciences and the Dirge of the Withering Scholar

True scholarship and the institutionalization of science was never a veritable symbiosis. Scientific socialization always exposed itself to suspicion of mutual arrangement with the ruling order, whilst being continuously transmitted via the consolidation of the dominating spirit and its organizational manifestations. Avoiding the trap of romanticizing scholarship, the question of scholarly autonomy and intellectual work concerning the progression of thought is at the core of interest. Thus, it is crucial to get an understanding how contemporary scientific and/or intellectual work appears today. By exemplifying “new knowledge”, that is, the contextualization of the mechanisms of the work of science in the age of its new technological reproducibility and the identification of its societal position the aim of the paper is to identify the constellations of the alienated mind and its condition of development. Academic world-wide competition, scientific mass-production, the economization of the University as well as the prioritization of the production process are indicators of the withering of unauthorized thought. The aesthetic constellation of digitized science and the academic as entrepreneur (re-)producing “new knowledge” can be understood as allegory to the modern alienated mind: creative, flexible, adaptable and arbitrary. The trained academic has replaced the scholar. Notwithstanding, the academic as entrepreneur is both exposed to the rules of the “free-market” and socio-historical legitimized by the “aura” of the scholar.

RC37-654.8

MICHETTI, MIQUELI* (Fundação Getúlio Vargas - Escola de Administração de Empresas de São Paulo - FGV)

Art, Territory, Market, and Politics in Contemporary São Paulo: The Minhocão Case Study

The central area of São Paulo city, in Brazil, is currently undergoing a process of “regeneration” or “revitalization” in which culture and art have a crucial and ambivalent role. After decades of decay, the region is now receiving public and private investments, especially after the release, in 2014, of a new urban development plan. The study focuses on a key area of this process, a major elevated motorway known as Minhocão (big worm), which future of which has been subject of disputes among several agents. There are at least three different organized groups of citizens disputing the destiny of the area. One of them wants the motorway to become a park, much alike the Highline Park in New York City. The other two wish the demolition of the structure. There are at least three different organized groups of citizens disputing the destiny of the area. One of them wants the motorway to become a park, much alike the Highline Park in New York City. The other two wish the demolition of the structure.

RC23-430.5

MIGNOT, LEO* (Université de Bordeaux)
GRIMAUD, VINCENT (Université de Bordeaux)
RAGOUET, PASCAL (Université de Bordeaux)

Science, Medicine and Industry: Translational Research As a Framework for Innovation

Initiated in the années 1990, la recherche translationale est un concept dont le but est de renforcer et fluidifier les relations entre chercheurs, médecins et industriels afin d’accélérer les processus d’innovation en santé. Souvent résumé par l’expression “from bench to bedside”, le concept semble s’imposer progressivement en France depuis les années 2000, aussi bien dans les politiques publiques de la recherche que dans le milieu scientifique et médical. La multiplicité des acteurs qui est supposé réunir, les logiques diverses qu’il mobilise et les différentes structures qui l’incarnent ne manquent pas d’interroger le sociologue sur l’opérationalité du concept, sa réalité sur le terrain et son impact sur l’innovation. En nous appuyant sur l’étude du cas de la radiologie interventionnelle, nous proposons une réflexion sur ce concept et étudierons ses impacts sur les trajectoires d’innovations – que nous nommerons « processus translational ».

En s’appuyant sur les résultats qualitatifs (entretiens & observations) et quantitatifs (scienmetrie) d’une étude portant sur la radiologie interventionnelle (RI), nous proposons ici d’étudier les mécanismes jouant sur les processus translational et d’identifier les freins à la diffusion de l’innovation médicale. Trois dimensions seront plus particulièrement étudiées : 1/ Les facteurs scientifiques.
MÍGUEZ PASSADA, MARÍA NOEL* (Universidad de la República)
Deaf Childhood and Psychotropes

La presente ponencia da cuenta de parte del proceso de investigación en que se ha llevado adelante durante un año y medio, el cual hoy día transita en una fase de extensión universitaria, y cuyo tema versó en los procesos de sociabilidad de la infancia sorda en el Uruguay mediados por el consumo de psicofármacos. La hipótesis operativa desde la cual se partió redundó en que los procesos de sociabilidad en los primeros años de vida de niños y niñas sordos/as nacidos en hogares oyentes se complejizan sustancialmente en torno a la (in)comunicación que se genera, lo cual se traslada al ámbito educativo, fundamentalmente en los primeros años de inserción escolar. De allí que uno de los dispositivos de resolución de esta temática haya sido en los últimos años la utilización de psicofármacos. El proceso teórico-metodológico llevado adelante fue el de los Encuentros Creativos Expresivos (ECE) de la Sociología de Cuerpos/Emociones latinoamericana.

RC38-678.6
MÍJJC, ANÁA* (University of Vienna)
Lost in Migration? Narratives of (non-)Belonging of Diasporic Identities

At the very beginning of Olja Alvir’s debut-novel “Kein Meer”, her protagonist Lara Voljč, a young Viennese of Bosnian descent remarks: “I am too young to be entitled to be traumatized by the war. However, I am too old to know nothing about it – too old not to be concerned.” (Olja Alvir 2016, Kein Meer, 8) Broadly speaking, the novel investigates the boundaries of her world which is substantially characterised by war and migration. It is about understanding what lies within and what lies beyond these boundaries; and what she is allowed or able to disconnect from her individual biography. Within an ongoing sociological research project at the University of Vienna I am focusing on the identity-formation and transformation of the Bosnian diaspora(s) – i.e. Bosniaks, Bosnian Croats, and Bosnian Serbs – living in Vienna. According to the initial presupposition of this project, wartime, post-war, and migration constitute a very particular and tense context within which people from Bosnia-Herzegovina have to (re)construct their self-images – their individual identities as well as their collective belonging(s). These diasporic post-war identities will be analyzed, both, by the means of a hermeneutical analysis of narrative interviews. In my contribution I would like to focus on a hermeneutical reconstruction of the life stories of Bosnian Viennese, who came to Austria as child refugees during the war in the 1990ies.

MÍJJC, ANÀA* (University of Vienna)
Together but Separate. Symbolic and Social Boundaries in an Ex-Yugoslavian Viennese Neighborhood

People of ex-Yugoslavian origin are an integral part of Vienna. According to estimates over 250.000 people with roots in former Yugoslavia are living in the Austrian capital. A great many of them came as refugees during the war in the 1990ies. The violent dissolution of Yugoslavia has had an enduring impact on the diasporic community also in another respect: the war drove a wedge between the ex-Yugoslavs of Viennese different ethnic affiliations. Yugoslavian diasporic organizations, soccer clubs, or cultural facilities disintegrated along ethnic lines. Yugoslavia as well as Yugoslavians disappeared from the scene and with them the hitherto effective informal pan-ethnic network of neighborhood support—the so called komšiluk. Within an ongoing sociological research project I am focusing on the identity-formation of the Bosnian diaspora(s) – i.e. Bosniaks, Bosnian Croats and Serbs – living in Vienna. The analysis of narrative interviews conducted with Viennese of Bosnian origin reveals, that there are quite ambivalent interpretation patterns regarding the neighborhood relations between the Viennese Bosnians of different ethnic affiliations: Frequently, interviewees claim that even in Vienna Bosnians are not able to interact peacefully, that they have to avoid each other, and argue simultaneously – i.e. within the same interview – that ethnicity is an irrelevant issue in everyday life, that they don’t even know which ethnic group their neighbors belong to.

In my contribution I would like to illuminate this ambivalence. More precisely, I will focus on the analysis of the symbolic and social boundaries between Bosniaks of different ethnic backgrounds in one specific Viennese neighborhood: the so called Balkan-Mile. The Balkan-Mile is the informal expression for the Ottakringer Straße which is a street which is very frequented by former Yugoslavian migrants. By combining a hermeneutical analysis of narrative interviews with ethnographic observations in this neighborhood I seek to examine the everyday practices and processes of boundary making and the differentiation between “us” and “them”.

MKI-MEYER, NANNA* (Copenhagen Business School)
SILVERMAN, DAVID (Goldsmith, London)
Speaking for the Client: Talk and Silence in Homeless Casework

Current welfare organizations prioritize the involvement of citizens as co-producers in their encounters with professionals. Using 24 video recorded interviews we investigated how such co-production initiatives affect the encounter between homeless people and staff. In these encounters, we demonstrate that the homeless are not always able to give voice to their situations and their preferred choices. Indeed, one hour of interaction may include only five minutes of talk by the homeless individual. Nonetheless staff often assume that their clients were at the centre of the encounter, even when there is little indication that they understand the Danish language spoken. In order to analyze and explain dilemmas like these, we draw on symbolic interactionism and conversation analysis, placing linguistic and bodily actions, as well as their contexts, at the very centre of the analysis of human interaction.
behaviors may or may not contradict with the national development plan of the government, which seeks to boost the production volumes of coffee and cotton because they have been accounting for significant part of national revenue from export.

Using the statistical records as well as interviews to local subsistence farmers, this study tries to examine whether or not actual farmers behaviors are strategic, and to what extent the macro-level consequences of these micro-level behaviors are consistent with the government sector goals as the bases for entire national development.

**RC43-731.2**

MIKATS, JANA* (University Graz)

*When Home Becomes a Workplace: Family Practices in the Context of Home-Based Work*

The paper examines everyday practices of family life in context of home-based work in the creative industries. It sheds light on the overlap resp. the blurring of boundaries between private life and work and the interrelated space-time arrangements, when the family home becomes the location of both family life and workplace.

For a long time, space has been a marginalized topic in family research and childhood studies and has only recently received intensified attention in the context of multi-locality e.g. migration. So, it can be stated that the mono-local home generally gets little attention and if so it remains a private and “work-free” space. Thus, the paper aims to broaden the perspectives on the home by a practice theoretical approach and examines the temporal, spatial and material aspects of everyday family practices.

The results are based on empirical data of a multi-perspective (parents and children) and qualitative multimethod (interviews, photo elicitations, socio-spatial network games, and observations) fieldwork with Austrian families.

This broad perspective shows how family practices are carried out in the place of a single location home/workplace as well as how the spatial arrangements are created in the practices and how they enable and constrain them. The results indicate that home-based work might blur well-established boundaries between work and private life, and makes thus interdependencies more visible. By bringing work “back” into the home, the dualistic construction of work and home as well as career and parenthood, is blurred.

The paper discusses both the empirical approaches and the results.

**RC48-805.18**

MIKHAIOLOVA, OXANA* (High School of Economics)

**Social Network Approach to the Marginal Social Movements` Discourse Reproduction: The Case of Russian Lesbian Feminist Discourse**

This paper develops social network approach to the marginal social movements’ discourse reproduction. Russian lesbian feminism was taken as an instance of marginal social movement. Lesbian feminism and its ideology appeared in the USA during the Second-wave feminism (Reger, 2017). Lesbian feminism gained its followers from Radical feminism and Gay Liberation movement (Reger, 2017). Initially, lesbian feminist community consisted of young, middle-class, white women who studied in universities (McCannen and Einhörner, 2017). Now lesbian feminism in USA is not as popular as it was in 20th century, nevertheless, some of the lesbian feminist ideological elements are still present in American society, for example Michigan Womyn’s music festival (Browne, 2009). In contemporary Russia, lesbian feminism exists not only offline but also has several communities in social network Vkontakte such as “LF” and “Lesbiyanki-feministki”. Study of Moscow lesbian subculture has shown that Russian lesbians have similar to American lesbian lexic (Saraeva, 2014). Probably, Russian lesbian feminist discourse also has properties of cognitive and social subsystems, which make it similar to American lesbian feminist movement. If Russian lesbian feminist movement has the same social base as American one, the discourse of the lesbian feminists could influence Russian social life on the different levels of social structure.

It is planned to combine social network analysis with in-depth interviews to recreate social mechanisms, which spread lesbian feminist discourse in Russian society. We are working on techniques for the structuration of discourse in social network, detection, operationalization and validation of manipulative behavioral models. These models could maintain integrity of the Russian lesbian feminist community.

**RC30-542.6**

MIKOLAJEWSKA-ZAJAC, KAROLINA* (Kozminski University)

**Privatizing Collaboration: Rhetorical Strategies of Legitimacy in the Transformation of a Hospitality Exchange Platform**

There is a growing recognition that digital platforms increasingly structure everyday lives, yet their business models often remain nebulous (Scholz, 2013; Srnicek, 2016). Van Dijck (2013: 15) recognized that “balancing user participation against for-profit business strategies posed a real challenge to the digital media industry”. Companies managing platforms navigate between a few publics, including users, funding institutions, and regulatory bodies, in their effort to secure legitimacy. This paper describes the legitimacy crisis in Couchsurfing (CS), a collaborative hospitality platform which was transformed into a for-profit in 2011.

Launched in 2004, the platform drew on rhetoric and practice of open collaboration, it attracted many volunteers offering various contributions to its development and operated as a non-profit. The growth of the user base led to a governance crisis and to the emergence of a more crystallized organizational structure and culture, emphasizing that one of the key values of CS is that it will always remain non-profit. Yet, CS’s application to become a charity was ultimately denied. The organisation managers found the platform was dissolved and replaced by a for-profit corporation which received venture capital funding (about $22.6m).

The transformation was announced to the community ex post and resulted in a severe backlash.

The paper draws on over 70 interviews with CS volunteers, (former) employees, founders, and “regular” users; as well as documents, press articles and other relevant texts collected through web scraping. I reconstruct the legitimating accounts (Creed et al., 2002) meant to persuade CS members to accept the change and the latter’s counterarguments. The leaders framed the situation both in a negative (“we had no choice”) and in a positive way, emphasizing that the new organizational form will serve the organization’s mission better. The dispute is a case of a struggle over the meaning of a collaborative technology and voluntary labour.

**RC15-288.11**

MIKUCKA, MALGORZATA* (Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

ARRANZ BECKER, OLIVER (Martin Luther University Halle - Wittenberg)

WOLF, CHRISTOF (GESIS Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences)

**Protective Effect of Marriage on Health: Instant or Cumulative, Short- or Long-Term?**

Although research on the protective effect of marriage for health has yielded vast empirical evidence, the dynamics of this effect is not always clearly conceptualized. Moreover, the previous literature is dominated by U.S. studies, which creates the need to analyze different social contexts.

This paper contributes to the field by explicitly distinguishing between an instant vs. cumulative effect of marriage on health, as well as between a short- vs. long-term effect of the transition into first marriage. We analyze mental and physical health, functional limitations, self-rated health, and health satisfaction. Our contribution extends the existing empirical evidence to German panel data, which allow observing long-term health trajectories.

We use German SOEP data covering the period 1984-2015 and fixed effects regression for panel data to model the dynamics of the effects of marriage on health, separately for men and women.

Our results show a cumulative protective effect of first marriage on self-rated health among men, which, however, seems to disappear after controlling for selection into marriage. Among women, self-rated health decreases after marriage and remains on a low level in the long run. Marriage effects on the other health measures are rather inconsistent and weak. The only consistent effect is the positive short-term effect of the transition into first marriage on various health outcomes.

In contrast to most previous studies, our analysis explicitly models various types of dynamics in the protective effect of marriage on health. Our results suggest that the protective effects of marriage for health are generally overstated. This shows how important it is to use FE models to control for time-invariant covariates, to model simultaneously the various types of dynamics, and to attempt to control for selection on factors correlated with health trajectories.

**RC11-218.6**

MIKULIONIENĖ, SARMITE* (Lithuanian Social Research Centre)

GEDVILAITĖ - KORDUŠIENĖ, MARGARITA (Lithuanian Social Research Centre)

**Older People Living Alone in Lithuania: Challenges of Social Inclusion**

The paper examines the social inclusion / exclusion of older adults living in one-person households. Although the family unit remains to be significantly important living arrangement for individuals, one of the key changes in Lithuania is increasing proportion of single-person households. They comprised 28% in 2005, while in 2016 – even 39% (Eurostat-SILC, 2017). Among older people (65+ nearly half (46%) are living in single-person households, and that is the highest indicator among the EU member states (Eurostat-SILC, 2017). Due to low fertility the kin networks will become narrower in the future. Thus, demographic trends presuppose increasing share of single-person households. On the other hand, in the last decade the Governmental policy on residential care is changing: more
older people are expected to choose to reside for longer within their own home and local community. Therefore the challenges to ensure community based services and community aged-care packages still remain in Lithuania. That could increase possibility to be socially excluded in old age, and single persons could be especially vulnerable group in this sense.

This study uses original nationally representative data from the survey “Older people living alone: trends, profiles and challenges to intergenerational integration - OPLA” carried out in Lithuania in 2017-2018. The OPLA is financed by Lithuanian Research Council (No. GER-001/2017).

Main challenges associated with increasing number of single older adults in Lithuania are discussed and research-based recommendations on social integration methods for this older age group are provided. The paper concludes by discussing conceptual, methodological and policy issues revealed by the research, particularly in relation to the issue of preventing single older adults from social exclusion.

MILBRANDT, TARA* (University of Alberta, Augsburga Faculty)

Public Shaming in Theory and Practice: Digital Culture Meets Classical Sociology

The mobile phone, endowed with the capacity to record and circulate images (and videos) to diverse and dispersed people through online means, is one of the most significant components of digital culture today. New and heterogeneous forms of so-called public shaming have emerged in the wake of this now ubiquitous technology. Often, they involve the intractable distribution of material that depicts—even appears to depict—identifiable persons engaging in transgressive acts of varying kinds. In recent years, these forms have stimulated different kinds of studies, and generated significant public commentary (and debate) in popular media and beyond. A recent example can be found in the online ‘naming and shaming’ of white supremacists pictured as participants during public rallies in some US cities. Taking this case as my point of entry, this presentation aims to make sociological sense of contemporary ‘public shaming’ related phenomena in relation to some of the enduring concerns from classical sociological theory, especially regarding the nature of the social bond and relationship between individualism (and modern) society. I draw upon Durkheimian and Weberian theoretical writings and traditions to think through the social complexities of digital ‘shaming’, developing a conception of the publicly ‘accountable’ contemporary subject. This paper brings classical sociological theory into conversation with the study of contemporary mediated society in its digital cultural and visual forms.

MILES, ANGELA* (OISE, University of Toronto)

Feminist and Indigenous Contributions: What Does It Mean to be Human?

Feminisms vary as do Indigenous activist approaches. This paper focuses on very broad definitions of feminist and 'matriarchal Indigenous' tendencies in these movements in North America.

Elsewhere, I have identified an 'integrative feminist' tendency made up of very varied feminisms and womanisms that: a) insist on women's equality and common humanity (with men) while affirming female-associated life centred values (community, sharing, nurture, and cooperation) as defining social priorities; b) integrate resistance to all dominations (patriarchal, colonial and capitalist) as essential aspects of feminist politics; c) see commonality and diversity (among women) not as static opposites, but as enriching tensions in a dialectic of change and possibility; d) are holistic in refusing the fragmentation of industrial patriarchal society.

What I refer to here as 'matriarchal Indigenous politics' is Indigenous activism (whether self-defined as feminist or not) grounded in defining egalitarian, holistic, relational, matriarchal values, worldview and vision, which draws also on critical analysis to understand and take on the struggles Indigenous communities face today in brutal ways, in the wider world and within Indigenous communities.

This paper:
- explores these two profoundly compatible struggles for change, both of which resist not only exploitation and oppression but alienation itself and put the meaning of what it is to be human at the core of movement theory and practice;
- briefly sketches the intensification of capitalist class power and violent neo-liberal expansion and enforcement of enclosure and commodification that have made our humanity a burning question for ever wider groups and put Indigenous struggle at the forefront of resistance today;
- reflects on the ways learning from historical and actually existing Indigenous gift culture/ economy and matriarchal social structures can deepen and re-affirm integrative feminist analysis and vision;
- considers the potential for building more pro-active solidarity between these two movement tendencies.
son research in understanding the long term impact of large scale contamination and how certain social effects have an effect on the recovery process of the contaminated community.

**RC6-911.3**

** MILLER-TREMBLAY, JEAN-PHILIPPE**  
(Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS))

**Facing an Empty Battlefield: (Re)Creating Physical Proximity through Close Order Drill in the French Infantry (1870-1918)**

This paper explores the notion of physical proximity in the French infantry from the Franco-Prussian war to the first world war through the study of one military technique: close order drill. Until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, as the machine-gun rifle, the machine gun as well as quick firing artillery brought major changes on the battlefield. Fighting in close order became progressively unfeasible as well as unthinkable, as it became clear that such compact formations would mechanically dissolve when facing modern firepower. However, the instruction of close order drill was still regularly practiced when at great distance from the enemy, that is from the first steps of infantry training on the barric square all the way to marching when out of reach of an enemy's weapons. Its persistent presence, even through the first world war, can be partially explained by looking at its ability to (re)create physical proximity between troops fighting on a more and more empty battlefield.

The current historiography focusses on its obsolesence as a military technique. Consequently, its diverse ceremonial, training as well as combat purposes remain unstudied. By confronting instruction manuals, essays on tactics and war diaries of soldiers, the modernity of close order drill in the French infantry will thus be uncovered. This work contributes to the cultural and military history of tactics in the 19th and 20th century.

**RC39-688.3**

** MILLER-BELAND, DANIELLE**  
(Concordia University)

**Disaster Management through the Sociological Study of Methylmercury Contamination**

The research which I am conducting looks at the social implications and impact of large scale methylmercury contamination, notably focusing on the well-known case in Grassy Narrows, Ontario, caused by the Reed Paper Company in the 1960s, and the long struggle in which the contaminated First Nations communities had to go through in order to receive the help and reconciliation that was due to them and to begin a proactive environmental cleanup, a decision taken by the government only just recently.

My research focuses on the historical and social aspects of methylmercury contamination, the impact it has on those affected by it, and how certain social actions influenced, or swayed, the recovery process of these communities. My studies do not only look at Canadian cases, but globally, comparing and contrasting different countries worldwide in order to understand the impacts caused by certain social actions and perceptions and their effects on the long term recovery process from the contamination. This has allowed me to undertake a more global understanding of contamination and which social actions have what kind of long term effects in the recovery process, not only for the environment, but those affected by the disaster.

Through my experiences travelling and studying the impact of methylmercury in different societies, such as Japan and Slovenia, my research now highlights the value of social action in Canada in regards to environmental disaster and the importance of the long term consequences in order to construct better policies and responses when faced with disasters. The ultimate goal is to ensure more positive and proactive responses to reduce the harmful consequences in environmental disasters and their impacts on Canadians.

**RC39-688.5**

** MILLER-BELAND, DANIELLE**  
(Concordia University)

**Reducing Long-Term Disaster Risk through a Global Comparative Analysis of Methylmercury Contamination**

In order to understand the full impact of disaster risk reduction research can have on the long term consequences caused by man-made disasters, this presentation will utilise a historical comparative analysis to demonstrate the usefulness in organizing and creating reconciliation when it comes to man-made environmental disasters causing human harm.

Methylmercury has been, and still is, one of the most harmful by-products in factory and mining production, and has been the leading cause of severe environmental contaminations worldwide with many cases causing harm to the people living in the nearby areas. The most well-known case is that of Minamata, Japan, demonstrating the worst-case scenario seen in regards to methylmercury contamination, and unfortunately, it is not the only one. But not all communities impacted by contamination have such a negative impact, as seen in Idrija, Slovenia, a small town built on the second biggest mercury mine in the world. While the community is saturated with mercury, there has not been an official case of poisoning since the early 70s. These differences in biological harm caused by the contamination can help us understand and realise the different impacts social reactions can have on the long-term consequences caused by methylmercury.

By comparing different cases of large-scale methylmercury contamination world-wide, this presentation seeks to demonstrate the value of cross-compari-
knowledges and conceptions, but also directs attention to effects on individual and collective notions of health and well-being, and imaginaries of 'medicines'. The paper reflects on the different imaginaries of mental health and medicine enacted in the conception of these algorithms and in their use - the psycho-social lives of diagnostic algorithms. Here, a technological calculability and rationality of mental health care question locally specific implementation efforts, and different notions of the medical encounter. This includes exploring potential preferences of pharmaceutical treatment over other treatment alternatives, and different notions of medical advice and public education around mental health. The paper seeks to overall address the question of how the supposed algorithmic rationalization of mental health diagnosis gets mediated in different practices and cultural contexts.

RC37-654.4

MILSTEIN, DENISE* (Columbia University)

Ethics and Aesthetics of Art- and Science-Making at the End of the World

The Essayson project is a collaboration between artists, scientists, and local agents based in the Tierra del Fuego region of Chile and Argentina. The group has evolved in the liminal space between art, science, and politics, taking an exploratory, creative, and sometimes activist approach to the environmental and geo-political challenges faced by inhabitants of the region. In one example, the collective has addressed the threat of invasive beaver populations to the survival of the subpolar forests in the region. Ensayos artist, Christy Gast, designed human size beaver costumes with which participants could embody members of the invader species and participate in community meetings and performances, bringing the voice of the beavers into the conversation. This intervention built on collaboration with local biologists devoted to understanding the behavior of beavers, and led to further joint scientific and artistic efforts to conserve subpolar forests and to re-imagine and test forms of continued co-habitation with beavers. This paper builds on a three-year participant observation of Ensayos, and examines the process of trial and error whereby participants have developed a space and strategies for collaboration. The survival of the project relies on a utopian outlook based on an anti-capitalist ethic of uselessness, discursive strategies that recognize and include the voices of non-human agents, and the transgression of traditional disciplinary and communicative boundaries. As a community of artists, scientists, and local agents, Ensayos enacts a utopian effort to address challenges to multi-species survival and to embrace opportunities for adaptation in the anthropocene.

RC20-377.2

MINATO, KUNIO* (Kochi University)

Comparative Analyses of Exclusionism in (Post-)Post-Socialist Countries: With Special Attention to Mongolia

Although exclusionist and anti-immigrant movements can now be observed widely in (post-)post-socialist societies, it remains to be solved whether or not the public in those societies shares views and actions characterized by those movements. In order to address this question on an empirical basis, this study explores the attitude toward people with different background harbored by people in those societies. To be specific, the second wave and the third wave data of the Life in Transition Survey conducted in most of former socialist societies are analyzed in this study. In those waves of the survey, conducted in 2010 and 2014 respectively, the survey asked respondents' willingness to accept people with different cultural background as their neighbor. The two waves of the survey also includes evaluation of immigrants contribution to the economy, or find immigrants a burden. Using such data enables both time-series and cross-national comparative analyses of the attitude.

In the analyses, this study gives particular attention to Mongolia, where the rise and rampant of ultranationalists and xenophobic movements was repeatedly observed between immigrant issue became central in Central and Eastern European countries. Previous study found Mongolians' weaker tolerance to different culture compared to people in other (post-)post-socialist societies, as well as Mongolian tendency to regard people with different culture as a threat to social security or unemployment. The study, however, had little success in revealing factors relating to tolerance or intolerance to the people of different cultures (Mina-to, K., 2014, "Mongolian Tolerance and Intolerance Toward Different Cultures: An Exploration Based on Analyses of Cross-National Survey Data." Acta Mongolica, 15: 41-46). Hence, this study reexamines the findings of the previous study, and to clarify the factors behind the Mongolian attitude toward different cultures.

RC21-386.1

MINGIONE, TERENZIO* (Fondazione Bignaschi)

The Double Movement and the Perspectives of Contemporary Capitalism

The interpretation of contemporary social change by mainstream paradigms of the social sciences is not convincing mainly for two reasons. First, these interpretations are centred on a different hypothesis of equilibrium and stability while our societies can only be understood in terms of dynamism and tensions. Second, they underestimate the importance of interdependence between different phenomena and processes in different parts of the world and, nearly, always end up in ethnocentric explanations referring only to the reality of the global north and use biased methodologies privileging the economic to the social. In order to take into proper account the dynamism and the complex interdependence of our societies, this contribution is divided in three parts. In the first part, I shall put the interpersonal tensions of social change into an interpretative frame freely inspired by the Polanyian concept of double movement (Polanyi 1944). In the second part, I shall locate the interpretative frame in a more precise historical and socio-cultural context where the double movement happens within the present globalised and individualised processes of change in the industrially advanced countries. In particular, I will consider the European context, while not ignoring the impact of global interdependence. Finally, in the third part, I shall elaborate the analysis in order to take into account the effects of the long lasting economic and financial crisis.
- which also supports strong ties with political and urban subjects. This approach aims to understand how art institutions deal with collective authorship that produces social engaged works while testing if the concept of collectivity is becoming a strategy for artistic legitimation. It analyses if these works trigger the institutionalization of a new conception on what comes to be recognized as art. In sum, the paper's main objective is to explore the contradiction of artistic collective authorship despite the prevalence of individualistic ideas on contemporary society.

**RC48-JS-31.4**

**MIRANDA, DANIEL* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)**

Inequality and Youth Citizenship Participation: An Intergenerational Approach

Empirical evidence has shown consistently that resources are related with participation. For instance, people with higher levels of education, income and/or knowledge have more chances to participate. This inequalities it can be observed form the early years, demonstrating the relevance of intergenerational transmission of political inequalities and the political socialization processes. The general aim of this paper is to assess the direct and indirect influence of the socioeconomic background on students' citizenship participation using different participation ways that are defined here under the umbrella of citizenship: It involves a community dimension, which refers to the relationships with the community and informal or civil associations; as well as a civic dimension, that refers to the relationships with formal institutions and the political system, such as voting and activist participation. The specific objectives are two. First, to evaluate how the transmission among socioeconomic characteristics of families with different types of citizenship participation, arguing that these socioeconomic measures (i.e., parental education, socioeconomic status or books at home) could produce differentiated socialization's processes for different types of participation. Second, to evaluate the indirect socialization mechanism proposed by Brady, at. al. (2015), these are: family politization and status reproduction. The analyzed data was obtained from the International Civic and Citizenship Education Study (ICCS). This study was applied on 2009 to an eight-grade student's sample (n=140000) from 38 countries. Given the nested design characteristics of the study, multilevel structural equation model were estimated. General results indicate that socialization processes considering socioeconomic characteristics present differentiated patterns for different types of participation, primarily in the indirect processes.

**RC42-725.3**

**MIRANDA, DANIEL* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)**

The Political Socialization of Attitudes Towards the Equality of Rights from a Comparative Perspective

The lack of tolerance towards traditionally disadvantaged groups, such as immigrants, ethnic minorities and women, represents a growing challenge to current democracies. Assuming that attitudes towards such social groups are at least partly learned during the political socialization of school-age children, this paper explores individual differences in equality of rights attitudes according to socioeconomic and demographic characteristics (gender and immigration background) in eighth grade students from 38 countries. The data come from the last International Civic and Citizenship Education Study (ICCS), 2009. Using structural equations and multilevel models, the analysis estimates regression models with a set of measures, with family status being the main independent variable. The results show that there are large differences across countries regarding the level of equality of rights. The number of books at home are relevant predictors of more inclusive attitudes of children in most of the countries analyzed, but the patterns differ by gender and immigrant groups. The positive association between resources and egalitarian attitudes shows significant differences for immigrant students and female students. The association is stronger in the case of girls and weaker in the case of immigrant students. Moreover, results show that those students who belong to disadvantaged groups (girls and immigrants) would show higher levels of egalitarian attitudes. On the one hand, girls demand higher levels of equality for the three evaluated target groups, while on the other, students with an immigrant background demand higher levels of equality particularly focused on immigrants and ethnic groups. It is relevant to remark that the support for tolerance by girls goes beyond a mere self-interest demand, as this is not only related to gender equality. The findings are discussed taking into account current and future political issues associated with migration and demands for equal rights.

**RC47-JS-22.14**

**MIRANDA, NATALIA* (CridiS / UC Louvain)**

Beyond Pure Trade Unionism. Activism Synergies in the Movement Against the Pension System in Chile.

This proposal aims to show how trade unions can transform their political culture due to the articulation with a more citizen-driven activism within a social movement. Based in the “No más Afp” movement which is opposing the private pension funding system in Chile, we claim that trade union organizations are still a main device for developing the foundations of a social movement. Nonetheless, this is not enough for massively extending the movement and its demands to the whole Chilean society.

While trade unions are key actors for producing the struggle agenda, planning public policies, organizing and negotiating with government, activism has emerged in it, placing digital technologies at the core of their practices, the “everydayness” of the struggle, and reaching the average Chilean person beyond the worker. We argue that these two political cultures meet each other within the movement, with tensions and learnings, setting a cross-fertilization process from the articulation of their different practices of activism.

We would like to show this encounter process, exposing their risks, challenges, and the potential to strengthen the movement. Then, to examine the role of trade unions in current and future social movements, especially from a post 2011 era, which has contributed to reinforce the use of the internet and technologies in the coordination of collective action and protest around the world. Finally, to discuss how this encounter can enrich the classic debate between old and new social movements, proposing some ideas for future approaches.

**RC48-804.5**

**MIRANDA DE ALMEIDA, CRISTINA* (University of the Basque Country)**

The Ageless Art of Sharing, A Few Historical Aspects.

Sharing, understood as a collective action, challenges the idea of private ownership. It aims at being a paradigm shift that touches all the ways we relate to our belongings and to the productive and distributive functions of society. Sharing is a complex human phenomenon, intertwined with creativity, art, food, health, education, culture, art, personal care, institutional decisions, politics and democracy, among others.

Rachel Botsman and Roo Rodgers in the Book What’s Mine Is Yours (2009) highlighted the importance of the term collaborative consumption that describes “the rapid explosion in traditional sharing, bartering, lending, trading, renting, gifting, and swapping reinvented through network technologies on a scale and in ways never possible before”.

The sharing trend is becoming increasing more important in contemporary society. However, the action of sharing—that channels actions about how to collaborate and pervades all human spheres from the personal to the collective,—is not new: it is transversal to human history.

What we call sharing society and economy could be understood as a redesign of previous social practices adapted to the needs of the complexity of our contemporary situation. In fact, sharing practices can be understood as an essential human feature. It is present in practices such as potlatch; reciprocal altruism (Trivers, 1971); cooperative acquisition and byproduct mutualism; tolerated theft and scrouging and costly signalling (Gintis; Bowles; Boyd; Fehr, 2005).

This paper explores how not competition or appropriation but rather collaboration and generosity, the social action of sharing, is a transversal fundamental principle present in the social imaginary, yet to be fully manifested.

**WG01-937.2**

**MIRCHANDANI, KIRAN* (University of Toronto)**

**MUHERJEE, SANJUKTA (DePaul University)**

**TAMBE, SHRUTI (Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, India)**

Varied Informality in Transnational Firms.

In India’s major cities, large, glass-faced corporate offices occupy special economic zones and stand in marked contrast to the surrounding public infrastructure. Middle class workers find the prospect of working in transnational firms in India attractive in part because of the environment of work. Air-conditioned work, perks (free food, health, education, culture, personal care, institutional decisions, politics and democracy), with tensions and learnings, setting a cross-fertilization process from the articulation of their different practices of activism.

We argue that these two political cultures meet each other within the movement, with tensions and learnings, setting a cross-fertilization process from the articulation of their different practices of activism.

We would like to show this encounter process, exposing their risks, challenges, and the potential to strengthen the movement. Then, to examine the role of trade unions in current and future social movements, especially from a post 2011 era, which has contributed to reinforce the use of the internet and technologies in the coordination of collective action and protest around the world. Finally, to discuss how this encounter can enrich the classic debate between old and new social movements, proposing some ideas for future approaches.
which labour informality pervades (Nigam, 1997). We explore the ways in which informality is prevalent in low-wage service sectors and the impact of this employment arrangement on the lives of workers. We also explore the diverse manifestations of informality and varied employment relationships present amongst the three groups of workers we studied – drivers, housekeepers and security guards. We trace the training requirements which workers face as a result of the informality they face.

**RC04-81.9**

MIRZAEI, HOSSEIN* (Associate professor of sociology,Tehran University & The director of Iranian Institute of socio-cultural studies(ISCS))

**Higher Education in Iran from 1985 to 2015; Social Justice and the Decline in the Demand for Higher Education**

The higher education in Iran has undergone many changes during the last three decades. The number of Indian students was 117,457 and in 1995-1996, the number of students was 1,046,254. Meanwhile, in 2005-2006, this amount reached to the number of 2,389,860 and in 2015-2016, the number of Students have been 4,348,383. In a nutshell, over the course of three decades, the number of students has grown 26 times.

Like in many countries of the world, quantitative growth in Higher education in Iran has occurred mainly in the private sector up to the degree that almost 15% of the higher education is at the state sector and 85% is related to the private sector. Access to higher education, social and economical mobility, increased social awareness and the achievement of suitable job, especially in the first decade, these programs have been one of the most important benefits of the high growth and development of higher education in Iran. However, this growth has also been a huge challenge, including graduates’ Employment which has been the most important problem of the last decade.

Along with the quantitative growth of higher education in Iran, higher education institutions have brought many of their facilities to small towns. Although these movements have been the cause of the growth of small towns to some extent and also the university was both symbolically and socio-economically important for those towns, the current situation have brought some problems amongst the decline in the demand for higher education and the need for integration of higher education institutions.

This article aims to pay more attention to the social responsibility of the universities as one of the ways out of the challenges of higher education in Iran, the purpose of this paper is to extend this concern and its dimensions.

**RC49-829.1**

MIRZAMOSTAFA, SEDDIGHEH* (University of Mazandaran)
RIAI, MOHAMMAD ESMAIL (University of Mazandaran)

**School and Mental Health of Students**

In this study, we tried to understand how students in high school, are experiencing the school environment. Specifically curriculum, power relations and school’s overall atmosphere are the topics that have been studied. Our main question was how these experiences affect their socialization. The hidden curriculum is an important part of school culture that shows how a group of people live, think and feel, and a system of values and meanings is shared. These curriculums is an important part of school culture that shows how a group of people live, think and feel, and a system of values and meanings is shared. These curriculums can be created on purpose but not written in schools. Some are even unintentional and unknowing.

Many studies have explored these programs and have an impact on educational and learning processes, but a small part of the studies have addressed the social impacts of these programs. In this study, using psychological and sociological theories, from a sociological point-of-view, we studied these obvious and hidden curricula from students’ perspective. The purpose of this study is to understand the impact these curricula have on socialization and mental health of students.

In this study, using participatory observation, structured interviews, and a variety of visual studies methods, we analyzed one of Tehran’s all-female schools over the course of two years. First we studied how the students describe their world and tried to find out the meaning of school and its programs from their standpoint.

We also tried to identify dimensions of the hidden curriculum in schools and the students’ experience of it. We examined its impact on the students’ positive and negative mental health. In fact, in this study, school was studied as a social system and the social role of “being a student”, with its rights and duties, was a key element of shaping identity and socialization for these students.

**RC36-650.4**

MISHEVA, VESSELA* (Uppsala University)

**Moral, Ethical and Post-Modern Guilt**

A long and authoritative tradition in the social sciences regarded guilt as the most important moral feeling that provided the basis for a higher order of morality than shame. Towards the end of last century, however, certain sociologists raised concerns that guilt was withering away in maturity due to increasing moral permissiveness and the breaking of previous moral restraints. This would contradict Freud’s conception that civilization both emerged and develops by virtue of an increasing sense of guilt. But Freud did not take into account the process through which the self was liberated from the sway of an over-weening ego and transformed into a reflective project and an object of self-governance. Giddens consequently argued that there is now a tendency to move away from guilt, and that the dynamics of guilt will be replaced on psychological center-stage by the dynamics of shame. In contrast, I argue that a transition from guilt to shame is impossible from a socio-psychological point of view. I base this position upon a sociological socio-psychological analysis of guilt as related to the Meadian i-me self, particularly given the differences between guilt and shame in respect to phenomenology, behavioral tendencies, and the structure of the self. This illustrates the difference between two different forms of guilt and shame, which is a moral emotion socialized and often fused with shame, and secondary guilt, which is an ethical emotion socialized in secondary socialization. Accordingly, I contend that there is instead a tendency today to move from ethical guilt and the principle of equity that characterized modernity, which is unconcerned with morality and social justice, towards a new moral practice of post-modern guilt and shame.

**RC24-461.1**

MISRA, RAJESH* (University of Lucknow, Lucknow)

** Movements Generate Movements: Intertwines of Issues, Organizations and Ideologies**

The present paper examines the intertwines among three movements led by an environmental movement and the impact of interweaves on the nature and
aspects of democratization in a northern province of India in the last three decades of the last century. Firstly, the paper explores the broader sociopolitical context of protest waves giving rise to the environmental movement and thereafter a chain of movements in the region. Secondly, the emphasis of the paper is on the articulation of other interrelated issues in other movements leading eventually to a demand for political autonomy and the right to self-development of a regional community, which broadens the scope people's intervention in public policy. Thirdly, the paper focuses on the pathways of the growth of specialized (in people's mobilization) organizations, which ultimately evolve into the pressure groups and help the interconnections among the assortment of people's struggles at a local level over a short period of time. Lastly, the paper explains the course of the eruption and dissemination of partial and total ideologies and debates which provoke the conditions of mass awakening and thereby enlarging the public sphere and motivating people to react, agitate and participate in democratic processes. It is argued that the construction and reconstruction of history (democracy) are marked by people, enlarging the public sphere, on the one hand, and on the other, by the state limiting people's collectivization and protests through the process of institutionalized sequestration. The argument of the paper is that people's struggles as collective-agencies have their distinct accounts, nonetheless, they are interlinked in an order of coexistence as well as in an order of succession.

MISTRTI, HIMADRI* (JNU)
Barricading 'Hindutva Capital': Student Movements and Ideas of Dissent and Resistance in Contemporary India

Contestent nature of Indian student movements have roots in their colonial history. But unlike past(pre-independent anti colonial movement and post independent movement for strengthening democracy), contemporary student movements in India face different challenges. Rise of right wing Hindutva politics; whose political ideology seeks legitimacy from exclusionary hierarchical Hindu theology of ‘Varna and Caste’; in collaboration with neo-liberal ruling elites, pose challenge the very fundamental of Indian democratic system. Neo-liberal policies, which advocates privatization of education and delegitimize students as ‘political bodies’ in the further consolidate Hindu hierarchy; as in a privatized education system students from lower class and lower caste are denied entry because of their economic inability. The very ‘Indian dichotomy’, ruling elite sense of India as ‘Technological powerhouse’ and growing Student unrests in leading Universities increasingly confront each other and questions to the current political establishment and their policies.

This paper conceptualizes the idea of dissent and how dissent transforms into the process of resistance, in context of Student movements in Indian Higher educational institutions and while doing so, also focuses the historical transition of student movements in India and how that transition affected present day motives of movements. To understand these, paper explores relations among religion, society and capital and how capital’s effort to normalize non-democratic, exclusionary practices to maximize its profit is facing resistance in Indian campuses in terms of method and practices of movements. Finally, the paper also finds the impact that student movements’ create in national politics in respect to policy forulation and how it integrates itself with larger society. The paper will particularly focuses on anti-privatization movements in education and students activism on ‘enacting Rohit Act’ (Rohit Vemula, an ‘untouchable’ student committed suicide in an order of succession).

MISTRITI, HIMADRI* (JNU)
Mobilizing Social Movement: Land Grab, Peasant Resistance and Role of State in India

Notion of resistance is an inseparable part of any Social Movement. Social Movement is characterized by collective characteristics not only represents contemporary time and space, but also demands a historical understanding of politics and society. ‘Land Grab’ as a phenomenon deeply rooted in the ‘political economy’ of a state and transcends its visible temporality by connecting past with present social structure and influence future, essentially by using ideas like control, power and domination as its elements. India, as a British colony and historically being an ‘agrarian state’, uniquely experienced these. As a part of colonial idea of ‘The White Man’s Burden’, colonial ‘modernity’ successfully ensued the peoples’ sovereign rights on their land and grabbed them in pretext of colonial laws like Chota Nagpur Tenure Order, 1859 or The Land Acquisition Act, 1894. In post colonial period, there is hardly any change in the outlook of new rulers. Idea of colonial modernity continues to drive successive governments and development of ‘democracy’ was attached to Big Dams, large industrial projects, large scale mining or urbanizing the nation. As a result, just like their colonial predecessor land grab is recognized as a stage of term like colonial period. Contemporary India too saw many anti land grab movement.

The proposed study intends to conceptualize a framework to explore how anti-land grab resistance through mobilization transform into social movement and in that context how peasant identity interact with notions like control, domination or power in Post-colonial Indian democracy. It also critically examines the corporate and state relationships in discourse of land and development. The study specially focuses on anti-land grab social movements (of different period of times) of eastern Indian state; West Bengal and how these movements negotiate with Indian state and bring changes in state’s policy outlook in question of ‘land-peace’ relationship.

MISTRITI, HIMADRI* (JNU)
Tolerant Solidarity from the Viewpoint of Normative Conflict

In this paper we formally discuss composition of tolerant solidarity from the viewpoint of normative conflict. Defining solidarity as ‘we-relationship’ via net-base symbols (Schutz,1962), we formalize believes that represent what symbols are significant for ‘we-relationship’ in terms of Boolean equations. Tolerant solidarity with contradistinction between universalism and relativism. Then, “less conflictual solutions” (LCS: Murakami,1994) will be an excellent guide for tolerance when we define it as restriction of normative conflict. In addition LCS works as the standard of tolerance in the acceptance process of meta-believes that specify desirable beliefs based on certain ideal goals. We consider 6 type meta-beliefs as indicated in the following Boolean equations. (Ragin,1987. We call each term in equations presentation pattern.)

1. Universalism: W=SB
2. Universalism: W=SB
3. Homogeneous universalism: W=SB, W=SB
4. Particularism: W=SB, W=SB
5. Relativism: W=SB, W=SB
6. Privatized particularism: W=SB

Suppose that there is a group where members commonly accept concrete net-base symbols, A and B, for solidarity W; however, they are divided into two subgroups on acceptance of an abstracted net-base symbol, S. In this case, each sub-group may have 18 different types of belief in general. If a meta-belief is perfectly included in a belief, namely all the presentation patterns in the former also appear in the latter, a person who has the belief will not experience any conflict when accepting the meta-belief in question. Thus we examine tolerance of each meta-belief from the viewpoint of LCS, and will conclude that LCS does not guarantee that liberal universalism is the most tolerant meta-belief; however, it might best fit with tolerant solidarity because it holds moderate tolerance and a consistent ideal goal at the same time. The above-mentioned analysis may suggest a general mechanism that explains acceptance and rejection of normative discourses.

Mitchell, Claudia* (McGill University)
On the Ethics of Ownership in Participatory Visual Research

A critical ethical issue in participatory visual research relates to ownership of the visual productions – photos, cellphils and videos, drawings and digital stories. As Akesson et al (2014) highlight in their study of ethical issues linked to visual research with children and young people, we, as researchers, enthusiastically engage with the idea of participant voice when it comes to media stories. As Akesson et al (2014) highlight in their study of ethical issues linked to visual research with children and young people, we, as researchers, enthusiastically engage with the idea of participant voice when it comes to media stories. As Akesson et al (2014) highlight in their study of ethical issues linked to visual research with children and young people, we, as researchers, enthusiastically engage with the idea of participant voice when it comes to media stories. As Akesson et al (2014) highlight in their study of ethical issues linked to visual research with children and young people, we, as researchers, enthusiastically engage with the idea of participant voice when it comes to media stories. As Akesson et al (2014) highlight in their study of ethical issues linked to visual research with children and young people, we, as researchers, enthusiastically engage with the idea of participant voice when it comes to media stories. As Akesson et al (2014) highlight in their study of ethical issues linked to visual research with children and young people, we, as researchers, enthusiastically engage with the idea of participant voice when it comes to media stories.
sex workers, who are at a greater disadvantage because of the gender inequality that exists in the society. The fact that there are no entrenched laws that protect female sex workers from the numerous vulnerabilities and the exploitation that they are susceptible to, means that they face further marginalisation from the labour force and other areas that are basic to human existence such as; access to health care.

This paper examines the important role that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can play on highlighting women equality and their ability to derive the benefit of decent work. Additionally, it argues for the inclusion of female sex workers in the policy discussion on women equality and decent work. Decent work principles should be applied to this group with the view to reduce the multiple forms of exploitation that plague them. The issue is of importance on various levels including; better access to health care, expansion of human and labour rights and towards a more entrenched social policy, that will offer further social protection to female sex workers and that may also have positive implications for the larger society.

The global goals in particular numbers five and eight present an opportunity to highlight the unique circumstances of female sex workers. This paper provides some recommendations to improve the situation of all women and in particular sex workers for the attainment of a more inclusive development.

**RC12-237.5**

MITCHELL, RASHALEE* (The University of the West Indies Mona campus, Jamaica)

**Social Protection for Sex Workers in Jamaica: The Way Forward for Policy Development**

Commercial sex work presents an important area for social policy and development. In Jamaica, the activity is considered illegal, unethical and immoral but nonetheless, continues among the younger females in the country. Female sex workers have been identified as a vulnerable group because of the risk of: sex trafficking, HIV and the illegal drug trade and may forms of abuse. These multiple forms of vulnerability, pose challenges for development and have implications for social policy, which need to be clearly defined. The absence of a social policy framework for sex workers presents challenges for national development goals and human rights' commitments. An expanded social policy framework linked to gender equality, human rights and the International Labour Organisation (ILO)'s Decent Work Agenda, is likely to enable sex workers to have access to enhanced social protection, labour rights, health rights and reduce the risk of abuse and exploitation that sex workers encounter.

The aim of this presentation is to highlight some of the major findings from the study of female sex workers in Jamaica. It will also denote a blueprint for a more entrenched social policy that offers widespread social protection for sex workers in Jamaica.

**RC29-536.2**

MITRA, ARPITA* (KIIT University, School of Law, India)

**Fear of Victimization or Feeling Secure: An Exploration of Police-Elderly Interface in Cities of Eastern India**

Fear of victimization results in immobility of the vulnerable - children, women and elderly, shutting them off from the society. Free movement, independence, security and self-respect can help the vulnerable come out of the cocoon and lead an active life. At an age, when they have sacrificed their most precious days of life in building the society, the elderly suffer more from the fear of victimization than physical constraints, forcing them to days of dependency. Confinement within the four walls of domesticity acts as an impediment to expression of likes and dislikes making their life insular and monotonous. The recent instances of rising crime against the elderly add on to their fear and insecurity. To help them come out of this crisis, the law enforcement agencies can play a very crucial role in making their presence felt and thereby arouse a feeling of security among the elderly. In an humble effort to fill a dearth of literature on police-elderly relationship in India, the present study attempts to explore the police - elderly interface in some cities of eastern India through a small sample survey to understand the relationship that they share and whether the police has been successful in making the elderly feel unafraid. The study analyses the community policing initiatives of the police meant specifically for the elderly in cities of eastern India and the awareness of the target group in this regard. It also attempts to unveil the comfort level of the elderly to communicate with the police and whether they suffer from any apprehension towards law enforcement agencies. It is only when the vulnerable feel assured of the rule of law can we boast of a secure and safe society.

**RC31-554.4**

MITRA, DIDITI* (Brookdale Community College)

**To Migrate or Not to Migrate: Punjabi Women's Thoughts on Migration**

In this paper, I explore how women negotiate their roles within immigrant families in individual and relational terms, and its subsequent impact on the families' patterns of settlement. Sikhs, an understudied immigrant group, is the focus of this paper. I look particularly at how the distribution of advantages and disadvantages for Sikh women impact the ways in which they see themselves and others concerning migration. The methodology is a combination of ethnography and semi-structured interviews conducted with Sikh immigrant women in the New York tri-state area as well as families with migration aspirations and return migrants who live in the Punjab, a state in India that is the point of origin for many of the Sikh women. The findings advance knowledge in the following areas: a) expand research on this understudied immigrant group from South Asia, b) show the importance of analyzing intra-group differences in order to illuminate the multiple axis of settlement of any one immigrant group, and c) pushes for theoretical frames that will capture this complex immigrant experience that considers the intersection of various categories and social locations that shape the lives of women in immigrant families.

**MIURA, YUKO* (Rikkyo University)**

**Social Category and Autonomy: Lifefstory of Japanese Expatriate Spouses**

How does social category as expatriate spouses "affect the autonomy of Japanese expatriate women who accompany their husbands? The everyday life of Japanese expatriate spouses who lived in Duesseldorf, Germany, is explored by lifefstory interviews and discussed to answer this question. By analyzing their lifefstories, it was found out that the social category as "expatriate spouses" has a dominant power in their daily lives. They were expected to be a good wife and good mother as a member of the group. Moreover, narrative analysis indicates that two social structures are closely related to this situation.

(1) Japanese rigid business-oriented society in Duesseldorf
(2) the position of being "sengyou-shufu"(non-working and full-time housewife)

In a host country, some Japanese expatriate spouses pursue their autonomy by resisting being a member of the group and try to establish their own identity regardless of this category. However, the finding shows that at the time of negotiations, they face difficulty finding jobs because of their disrupted life course with very short-term working experiences. Their own autonomy which was nurtured and formed in Germany needs to be reexamined to create a new self-image. This research brings a new view to the Japanese expatriate women in showing their conflict and desire for autonomy.

**MIYAMOTO, NAOMI* (Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto)**

**Involvement in Chorus: Collective Feeling and Alfred Schutz's Theory**

This presentation will analyse singing in chorus and community consciousness in terms of Alfred Schutz's argument in "Making Music Together". Chorus is one of the typical activities involved in making music together in leisure time. Here, I focus on chorus as not an artistic activity, but singing experience in daily life. As an example of a chorus, I will treat the Japanese popular folk-song, ‘Furusato’ (‘My Old Country Home’), which was frequently performed by choruses directly after the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011; it was sung by performers and audiences as the encore at concerts or in theatres as well as at various charity events to overcome the disaster and realise a national bond. This song is generally regarded as important because of its lyrics, which depict an old Japanese landscape but, it is also significant that the song was sung in unison; people sang together the same melody simultaneously. As such, they shared a communal memory and feeling which the song invoked through the collective act of singing without verbal communication. While Schutz emphasised a ‘tempering’ relationship and ‘we-feeling’ in general as non-language communication when making music, the type of community may vary according to singing form and context. When ‘Furusato’ was spontaneously sung in unison chorus at various events after the Earthquake, its community-feeling might have been different from that which would be inspired by chorus at a concert hall based on regular practices in advance. I will discuss what type of singing in chorus may arise, what type of ‘we-feeling’ there is and ultimately rethink Schutz’s theory.

**RC53-883.3**

MIZEN, PHILLIP* (Aston University)

**Agency, Contingency and Relative Good Fortune in Street Children’s Access to Paid Work in Accra’s Informal Street Economy**

The sociology of street children is now defined by its rejection of the narratives of child welfare organisations that identify the street as the root cause of children's immiseration and improper socialisation (Glauser 1997). In its place, sociological analysis has questioned the value of conceptualising street
children as a coherent group on the street and in a parallel move has looked to conceptually re-position street children away from assumptions of passivity and neglect, towards a foundational insistence that street children are active and strategic social agents (Orfitt 2008; Kovats-Bernat 2006; Panter-Brick 2002). It is the adequacy of this latter concern that is the focus of this paper. By reintroducing the location of children within the informal street economy and by considering their efforts to seek paid employment, this paper draws upon extensive and long-term qualitative research examining the lives of street children in Accra, Ghana (Mizen and Ofosu-Kusi 2010a, 2010b). The argument here is that sociological notions of strategic action and efficacious agency seem ill-suited to accounting for the dilemmas and difficulties that the quest for paid work inevitably involves. Rather, it is relative good fortune within the radical uncertainty of the informal street economy that seems much more appropriate to accounting for how these children are integrated into work.

As in many other countries, human trafficking is a sub-product of neoliberalism and globalization, where more flexible labour legislation and the decline of the welfare state and sector of society into vulnerable conditions. In the case of Mexico, it represents as a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking, where most of the victims fall into sexual exploitation and some of them are exploited in forced labour in agriculture, domestic service, food processing factories, construction, the informal economy and begging among other “dirty jobs.” The Mexican government signed in 2005 of the UN international human trafficking treaty, and the first national anti-trafficking law was formulated in 2007 to fulfill the international commitment, additionally in 2010 the first national anti-trafficking program was released. In 2012 the federal government presented a new anti-trafficking law later enforced, as well as the new national anti-trafficking policy. Thus, trafficking has been defined and redefined by Mexican legislation, leading to a misrepresentation of the concept in different spheres such as in mass media, political legislation and policy implementation as well as in academia.

In most of the cases, human trafficking has been interpreted as a synonymous of sexual slavery, which is a wrong understanding. In the case of Mexico, it is about political transparence and participation by societal acceptance. It is about political transparence and participation on societal legitimacy of the organization and its mandates, it is their license to operate, where the necessities for victims' assistance, the prevention of the phenomena, as well as the unaccomplished duties and goals regarding the anti-trafficking law and policy, showing the government lack of responsibility to provide justice access and proper care for the victims.

The governance of street vending is part of broader projects of urban governance which, in big cities, is often informed by dynamics that unfold at the intersection of local, national and global scales. For this reason, it is a particularly interesting object to inquire into the overlapping jurisdictions and scales, the displacement of borderwork, and the everyday practices of a multiplicity of actors involved in urban and immigration governance. In the summer of 2015, Barcelona's municipal government came under fire from the opposition for what was seen as a tough-on-street vending discourse, backed by a high-profile crackdown on immigrant street vendors. While selling products without the proper licensing is managed as a municipal bylaw violation, the issue is multilayered. Most vendors are recent immigrants from Senegal living in Spain in violation of the Alien Act, and many of them sell knock-off copies of luxury brand products, which is a criminal offence. In an attempt to rid the city of its street vendors, authorities used—among other actors—municipal police officers to repress bylaw violations, Autonomous Community police officers to criminally prosecute the selling of counterfeit goods, and National police officers to apply the Alien Act. Street vendors thus find themselves at a juncture where various legislative frameworks (municipal, immigration, and criminal laws) intersect to govern their presence in the city and in the country. The paper uses this case to analyze how various actors can engage in jurisdictional games and racial profiling to perform what amount to forms of municipal borderwork.

Children with Disabilities in Child Well-Being Research – an Inclusive Methodology

In this paper, we discuss the inclusion of children with disabilities in child well-being research with reference to the Australian segment of the CLWB research project. Children with disabilities are rarely included in research on children's perspectives on well-being, and are in general excluded from child population research. Reasons for the lack of inclusion of children with disabilities in research may include perceptions that they are different from children generally, and/or incapable of contributing their views on issues important to them. Additionally, involving children with cognitive and communication difficulties can present time and methodological challenges for researchers, because multiple methods may be needed to enable their participation and engagement. The paper's main aim is how, in order to help to understand what well-being means for these children in the context of their experiences with disability. Recent research has indicated that the quality of life of children with disabilities is significantly lower than for children more generally. It is particularly important that knowledge is obtained on the immediate and longer-term implications, for children whose cognitive and communication problems, in terms of ‘usual’ child activities and experiences associated with child well-being.

In this paper we outline our application of a methodological approach that combines childhood sociology with critical disability studies theories. We describe...
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how in applying the agreed qualitative research protocol for the multi-national project, we adjusted activities, processes and communication strategies to suit the abilities and preferences of individual children. We discuss enablers for engagement and how we managed the challenges confronted in implementing this research approach with participants aged 12-15 years of age at an Australian school for children with physical and intellectual disabilities. The paper concludes with a summary of lessons learned and next steps for this research.

RC53-878.2
MOGENSEN, LISE* (Western Sydney University)
EDENBOROUGH, MICHEL (Western Sydney University)
MASON, JAN (Western Sydney University)
DRAKE, GABRIELLE (Australian Catholic University)
FALLOON, JANET (Western Sydney University)
FELTON, RHEA (Western Sydney University)

The Significance of Space and Place for Well-Being in Childhood

The particular framework used for analysing data is an important element in understanding and defining child well-being through qualitative research. In this paper we discuss the use of space/place as the analytic frame for deriving a construction of children's lives and well-being from themes dominant in the narratives of children in the Australian contribution to the broader multi-national child well-being research project.

Our understanding of spatiality as a frame reflects the situating of the Australian project in the context of the broader CUBW study, whereby the emphasis on the local and global, and highlights the significance of place for child well-being. We discuss ways in which the narratives of children in the Australian research challenge the conceptualisation of space as ‘stasis’, by informing us of the way in which the time of childhood contextualises space. Further, our analysis of children’s narratives indicates the significance of emotions in giving meaning to the spaces and places in children’s lives. It shows how the dynamics of adult-child relations, in carers’ attempts to border spaces of childhood, are at times accepted and other times contested by children, referring to both home and school. Attempts to establish spatial borders for children and children’s ongoing contestation of these borders is particularly evident in children’s use of media in their social relations. We discuss findings from the research on how children use technology, sometimes alongside more conventional child media, such as painting, to construct their individual and group life spaces, while also constructing themselves. We draw out some implications of the linking of place with well-being for understanding childhoods in a global world.

RC15-294.1
MOGG, CHRISTINA* (University of Vienna)

School: A Healthy Workplace? Health Promotion and Prevention in the Teaching Profession

The teaching profession is a challenging one for many reasons: Teachers have to deal with current societal changes due to migration processes, social problems and behavior changes in children. Teachers' working hours, work tasks and their field of responsibility are not clearly defined and their profession is thus far focused on advanced capitalist societies of Western Europe and North America (Walby 2004; 2009), Connell 1987), Pascall and Lewis 2004; but see Bose 2015). This paper builds on that research but seeks to extend it through application to a non-Western case study, Tunisia.

The paper would elucidate (a) changes in key institutional domains in Tunisia—women’s involvement in the professions, sustained feminist activism, family law reform, VAW legislation, and the increase in women’s political representation, especially since the 2011 democratization process – which may represent a shift from the longstanding patriarchal to a “modern” (rights-based) gender regime; (b) the ongoing challenges to the transformation of the gender regime emanating from Tunisia’s peripheral status within the capitalist world-system and economy, and (c) the constraints of spatiality as a framework for the reconstruction of the gender regime: high unemployment, growing income inequality, low investment and growth, and political instability; and (d) the specific challenges within Tunisia’s labor market – notably, shortage of decent work and absence of enforcement of work-family reconciliation policies – that preclude wider female labor force participation and that contribute to gender, regional, and income inequalities. Sources of data and information include government documents and data, publications of feminist organization and women’s policy agencies, the author’s fieldwork in Tunisia since 1990, and the relevant secondary sources.

This paper will contribute to historical comparative analyses of varieties of gender regimes while also confirming the salience of economic and financial factors and forces in the (un)sustainability of gender transformations. Finally, the paper will propose a research agenda to extend gender regimes varieties beyond the contemporary and Western-based categories of “social democratic” and “neoliberal” to encompass “democratic socialist,” “dependent capitalist,” and “state capitalist” gender regimes.

RC15-JS-29.7
MOGOSANU, ANDREEA* (University of Toronto)
UPENIEKS, LAURA (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)

Social Change and the Evolution of Gender Differences in Depression: An Age-Cohort Consideration

The tendency for females to display more depressed affect in the United States is a highly complex social problem that has personal and societal-wide impacts. This study investigates whether social change in education, employment and household work during the 20th century has been associated with improvements in children’s mental health status of younger cohorts relative to older cohorts (in particular American women). Using Mirovsky’s (2013) age-vector modelling strategy, we distinguish between changes in the depression implications of employment and household work due to cohort versus age effects. Controlling for race, education, and marital status, we find gender differences in depression decrease significantly for incoming cohorts of women. Employment is also historically and increasingly beneficial for younger cohorts of women, while lower levels of employment are especially detrimental for incoming cohorts of men. In accounting for household involvement, higher levels are associated with a stronger drop in depression for men, but not for women. Accounting for the interaction between work at home and in the workplace, we find that gender differences in depression are smallest among those who do not work at home—this holds across levels of

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
employment and cohorts. In addition, women’s depression curve remains similar within employment categories across levels of involvement in housework, while depression decreases with higher levels of housework for younger cohorts of men who had a strong workplace involvement for the duration of the study.

**RC32-585.2**

**MOHAMAD, MAZNAH** *(National University of Singapore)*

**Remembering Cynthia Joseph: Reflecting on the Intersection of Gender and Ethnicity in Malaysia**

The life and works of the late Cynthia Joseph inform the subject of this paper. Joseph’s study of young females within the schooling system strikes at the heart of the many critiques of Malaysia’s affirmative action policy, or the New Economic Policy (NEP). The later was originally conceived and implemented in 1972 to narrow socio-economic inequality in a new nation previously governed and segregated by race under colonialism. Although the NEP was intended to diminish racial differences, 40 years or so after its implementation, ethnic relations have evidently become more strained than ever. While old inequalities have disappeared (such as urban-rural divide on the basis of ethnicity), new ones have taken shape (along the lines of religion and ethnicized political power). Why have this been so? Joseph’s many studies unpack this question by delving into the micro and everyday experiences among those furthest from the reins of power. The narratives of young female students she studied disprove the success of the NEP. Joseph’s portrayal of the life of Malaysian schoolgirls of different ethnicities tells this story. Charting their life-course as they embrace, accommodate, negotiate or circumvent the NEP, Joseph’s study mirrors her own bittersweet trajectory, of her migration from Malaysia to Australia. It reminds policy makers that nation-making should only be built upon the notion of inclusivity rather than exclusivity. By reviewing many of Joseph’s seminal works on this question the paper revisits the notion of gender and ethnicity as they intersect at the crossroads of nation-making, democratic transition and political reformation in current day Malaysia. What are the new agendas and articulations for reforms? Can a subjectivity based on race, gender and class be re-invented and lead to meaningful political and social transformations in the country?

**RC52-865.1**

**MOHAMED, TAMERAA** *(Dalhousie University)*

**BEAGAN, BRENTA** *(Dalhousie University)*

**BROOKS, KIM** *(Dalhousie University)*

**HATTIE, BRENTA** *(Dalhousie University)*

**WATERFIELD, BEA** *(Western University)*

**WEINBERG, MERINDA** *(Dalhousie University)*

**Processes of Social Exclusion within the Professions: “You’re Not Really Supposed to be Here.”**

In Canada, formal commitments to improving ‘diversity’ within the professions begins with affirmative action admissions to professional education programs, and employment equity hiring. Despite these measures, it is important to examine the everyday work experiences of those who have been traditionally under-represented in the professions. In this paper we examine the social processes through which exclusion and marginalization occur in three professions: law, social work and academia. We draw on qualitative interviews with almost 100 professionals who identify with groups traditionally marginalized by race, ethnicity, indigeneity, sexual or gender identity, social class background, and/or disability. Semi-structured interviews were conducted by phone or in person, transcribed verbatim, and iteratively coded through regular team discussions using software AtlasTi.

For some groups, a major concern was normalization and self-surveillance, navigating disclosures of stigmatizing social identities, and constant concern with proving themselves ‘professionals’. Members of some groups entered the social field of the professions lacking valued social and cultural capitals, as well as *habitus*, which left them fighting a pervasive sense of dis-ease with institutionally encoded rules. Isolation was the norm across groups and across professions. For those who were most visibly ‘Other’ overt hostility was startlingly common, in addition to everyday ‘microaggressions’ that reinforced marginality. Vicarious experiences were often extremely painful. Many participants took on extra work – often invisible and uncounted – to promote equity for others. People struggled with essentialism and tokenism, reducing them to their social identities, yet also drawing on their knowledge, experience, authority and critiques. Examining experiences across social groups, within the relatively elite context of three different professions, highlights similarities and distinctions in contemporary mechanisms of social exclusion within the professions.

**RC32-576.1**

**MOHAN, KAMLESH** *(Panjib university Chandigarh (India))*

**Rethinking Problem of Sexual Violence: A Shift from Gender-Conflict to Gender- Reconciliation**

My central argument is that the interlinked issues of power, violence and justice, apart from being contextualized with the ‘lived experience’ of victims of sexual violence of any kind, must be approached with an eye on gender-reconciliation. Patriarchy, its ideology and vision of social and state structures has shaped perceptions of the people especially of the higher castes regarding the dangerous nature of female sexuality and the urgency of controlling it by any means for the health and stability of the system. One of the most effective strategies for reinforcing the patriarchal culture by humanistic values is to change the content and direction of socialization of boys and girls. In order to reinforce the process, school text-books and children’s literature require a new orientation. The second strategy is to recast those cultural symbols which project female body as merely an instrument for ensuring the purity of race and thus the line of succession in almost all hierarchical societies, more so in the Indian case. I shall also argue for initiating a dialogue between the spokesmen of patriarchy and advocates of human rights for women. In which ways will it create a healthy and equitable gender-reations? Last but not the least is the agency of enlightened young women in not only redefining womanhood but also in creating a gender-sensitive society, thus marginalizing the violent masculinities. Recent protests by a large number of girls against persistent sexual harassment and short-sighted policies of administration in the Banaras Hindu University showed that patriarchal values can influence a perception of a new generation of self-reliant women who want to create a new vocabulary of power governing social relationships. I shall conclude my presentation by showing clippings from a film NH 10 (released in 2014)

**RC04-35-58.6**

**MOLDENHAUER, BOLETTE** *(University of Copenhagen)*

**Pedagogical Work with Asylum-Seeking and Refugee Children in Denmark - a Prism to the Study of Emotional Work in Education**

Interpersonal and emotional aspects of pedagogical work have during the last few decades been of great interest among educational researchers. This paper offers an analysis of social and moral dimensions of education by using professional interactions with asylum-seeking and refugee children as a privileged prism through which to study the relational and emotional aspects of pedagogical work. The paper argues that the link between education and emotion is well addressed by considering the positioning of asylum-seeking and refugee children as a particularly vulnerable group characterized by anxiety and insecurity (Vitus & Nielsen 2011).

Drawing on empirical material based on participatory observations and interviews with staff from the administration, asylum centre and schools in selected municipalities, the analytical attention is directed towards professional practices and ideas, norms and sentiments expressed within and between the institutional settings. The investigation is informed by a micro-sociological approach based on Erving Goffman’s theory of the interaction order (1983) and Arlie Hochschild’s conceptualization of emotions and emotional work (1979). As such, strategic emotional work is informing the analysis of the how to maintain a professional distance to the pedagogical work without being to personal engaged in the asylum-seeking and refugee children’s fate and destiny. By understanding emotional dynamics in this specific sociocultural and learning context, the paper opens up for a more general understanding of interpersonal and emotional aspects of education (Turner 2000).

References:


**RC25-465.1**

**MOLDES-ANAYA, SERGIO** *(University of Granada)*

**KHADOUR, ISABEL** *(Universidad de Granada)*

**Analysis on the Refugees Representation in the Spanish Digital Press**

Spanish stereotypes towards refugees are based, among other things, on the information that media dissemination offers. In order to approach the research problem, a discourse analysis will be carried out to verify how the representation of refugees in the Spanish media is and what are the stereotypes to which...
both representations refer. The corpus analyzed will consist of all related news published in the digital edition of two of the most widely read newspapers in Spain: “El País” and “ABC”, from April 2015 to September 2017. On the one hand, critical discourse analysis (CDA) will be used to study the linguistic representation of refugees in both media and, on the other hand, the analysis of contingency tables to detect anomalies in the representation of the same in newspapers. The objective of the study will be to evaluate the representation of the refugees in both media, after analyzing a series of previously established discursive categories that will be evaluated by external judges. In accordance with the criteria of the external judges and subsequent analysis of the opinions, the expected results should show that the representation of refugees varies significantly in both media, while in one category there will be categories related to immigration control and migration policies, in another, categories related to Human Rights and International Cooperation will predominate.

RC05-121.4

MOLDES-ANAYA, SERGIO* (Universidad de Granada, Instituto de la Paz y los Conflictos (IPAZ))
ROMERO-BÉJAR, JOSÉ LUIS (Universidad de Granada)
JIMÉNEZ BAUTISTA, FRANCISCO (Universidad de Granada)

Perceived Threat As a Risk Factor for Social Rejection of Muslims in Southern Spain: The Case of the Municipality of El Ejido.

Southern Spain has emerged as a crucial enclave for the study of attitudes towards immigration. Due to its geographical location, it is the gateway to Europe for immigrants from the African continent. Specifically, the municipality of El Ejido is one of the most significant socio-cultural laboratories in Europe with 88,752 inhabitants, of which 30,105 are of foreign origin, and with a world-pioneering course of eighteen years (BHPS waves 1-18), using latent class growth mixture models (LCGMM). We adjust trajectories for age, household type, employment status, and education at baseline, year nine, and year eighteen, respectively.

The objective of the study will be to evaluate the representation of the refugees in both media, after analyzing a series of previously established discursive categories that will be evaluated by external judges. In accordance with the criteria of the external judges and subsequent analysis of the opinions, the expected results should show that the representation of refugees varies significantly in both media, while in one category there will be categories related to immigration control and migration policies, in another, categories related to Human Rights and International Cooperation will predominate.

RC15-289.2

MOLDOVAN, ANDREEA* (University of Essex)
BENZEVAL, MICHAELA (University of Essex)
CLARKE, PAUL (University of Essex)

Income Inequalities in Health: A Latent Class Growth Mixture Model Approach

Some of the difficulties in studying income inequalities in health have arisen from the scarcity of longitudinal data, objective measures of health, and not having the entire distribution of income available to explore the full spectrum of the relationship. Our paper contributes to the income-health gradient literature by exploring the association of long-term income trajectories and health in a different, and potentially more robust, manner to the traditional variation around the mean approach. Using data from the British Household Panel Study and the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS), we explore the full distribution of income, and model unobserved heterogeneity in income trajectories over the course of eighteen years (BHPS waves 1-18), using latent class growth mixture models (LCGMM). We adjust trajectories for age, household type, employment status, and education at baseline, year nine, and year eighteen, respectively.

We find evidence of five types of income trajectories: high-increasing-plateau, high-decreasing, medium-stable, medium-increasing, and low-stable. We then investigate associations with these trajectories and: i) a range of nurse assessment measures, and ii) blood-based biomarkers collected at Wave 3 of UKHLS. We examine different pathways between long-term income and biomarkers classifying different physiological systems. Finally, we also conduct a sensitivity analysis relating mean income over 18 years to the objective health measures to assess whether a different picture of the relationship between long-term income and health emerges. Advantages and disadvantages of both approaches will be discussed. Policy implications will also be touched upon.

RC34-JS-75.5

MOLITOR, VERENA* (Bielefeld University)
ZIMENKOVA, TATIANA* (TU Dortmund University)


How do heteronormative discourses frame the community participation and school activism of young LGBTIQ-supporters in Germany? How do young LGBTIQ - supporters frame their belonging, being trapped between the human rights discourse of the LGBTIQ - supporters and the heteronormative discourse of their peer group? How do activists cope with this tension between the both discourses, while being part of the school community and building alliances?

The paper elaborates on the results of the analysis of group discussions with school children (aged of 14 to 18), who participated in LGBTIQ - support projects in different schools in the Federal State of North-Rhine Westphalia in Germany.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The group discussions were recorded and analyzed with help of socio-linguistic method of objective hermeneutics. The participants of the group discussions met in order to discuss their experiences and practices as well as success and challenges with other LGBTQI –support activists from other high schools. In their group discussions within mixed groups of activists, who firstly met during the session, the students articulate their conceptions of LGBTQI –identities and homophobia. They articulate their ideas of norms within the society and share, how they look for supporters within schools as organizations and use democratic school structures in order to support fellow LGBTQI -students in high schools.

While engaging actively within their school communities in order to make life of the LGBTQI -students better, the school activists demonstrate simultaneously a strong tie to the heteronormative discourse, despite knowing about its exclusion potential. With help of reconstruction of what the school activists consider as norm and heteronormity in their moderated group talks, the paper seeks to demonstrate, how heteronormative discourse intervenes with the sense of community belonging and influences life reality of gendered school community.

**TG04-980.2**

**MOLNAR, LEONA* (RMIT University)**

Young Australian’s (re)Interpretations of Social Media Campaigns for the Prevention of Violence Against Women.

While much is known about the use of social media and technology as mechanisms of control and towards the detriment of healthy relationships, what we know about how these tools can be used to promote violence prevention and healthy relationships is limited. The aim of this research is to measure how young people actively interpret Australia's nationally funded long term, evidence based primary prevention program to combat violent supportive attitudes: 'The Line'. Currently, 33% Australian women have experienced physical violence, and 20% have experienced sexual violence – most commonly from someone that they know, often their partner. 'The Line' is targeted towards young people aged between 12 and 20 and their caregivers to navigate influencers for discussions of gender and relationships to promote violence prevention. This research uses digital content analysis and online conversation analysis with 3 years of data flow between young people publicly interacting with 'The Line' via social media. It addresses how digital violence prevention resources can address peer influences and social norm intervention strategies as transformative culture that reflects and empowers young people's agency through their use of technology. Through social media, young people negotiate their lives, opinions, relationships and selves through language and content creation as they discuss everyday risks and pleasures. They embed themselves through the hybridisation of social media to document and reshape the world around them as technological counterpublics. This project underscores young people's attitudes as they present and reinterpret the discourses surrounding gendered and interpersonal violence in their lives; and describe what impact prevention resources have within these spaces. The findings of this research highlight the need for ongoing research into the use of social media in primary prevention of violence against women to empower the engagement of young people.

**RC03-79.4**

**MOMENI, SOMAYEH* (researcher)**

**DARVISHI, HADI (student)**

"Neighborhood Revival" through "Social Facilitation" in Tehran: Case Study of Farangian Town Neighborhood

"Neighborhood revival" through "Social Facilitation" in Tehran: Case Study of Farangian Town Neighborhood

Neighborhoods in today's world are weakening and decaying with the ever-growing expansion of modernity. Tehran city -the capital of Iran- is also no exception; in this city, weakening of neighborly relations is by far more severe in district of upper-middle economic, social and cultural class.

It seems that one way to revive neighborly relations is through the use of social facilitations based on the new urban relationships. Tehran is divided into 22 districts and 374 neighborhoods, and neighborhood is the pivot the urban management revolves around. The following article spells out the experience of neighborly relations revival in Farhangian Town neighborhood - one of the northern neighborhoods, located in the 2nd district of Tehran, with middle- high-class residents - over the past three years with the help of the residents of the neighborhood and with the guidance of social facilitators (the authors of the article).

In the present research, the following questions have been answered:

- What measures have been taken by residents during the past three years after that the facilitators left the neighborhood in regards with the revival of the neighborly relations?
- What are the neighborly relations like now?

It should be noted that the present research method is collaborative observation. At the end of the article, it is concluded that the neighborliness revival experience of Farhangian Town through social facilitations can be applied as a model in other neighborhoods of Tehran.

**RC29-534.5**

**MONDAL, LIPON* (Virginia Tech)**

Understanding “Neoliberal Spatial Violence” As A New Mode of Production

This paper aims to examine how violence, both subjective and objective, produces and sustains a particular mode of production in a neoliberal urban space. The article thus uses two sets of data (came from fieldwork in Dhaka, Bangladesh, during the summer 2017): (1) 65 life histories collected from the poor who have been living since the 1980s in inner-city slums located in the 500-meter buffer zone on each side of a one-mile long street (i.e. Panpahat), and (2) a slump survey conducted in this particular area (which finds 147 slums built on privately owned lands, of which 72 slums are on grabbed/disputed lands).

The empirical evidence purports the “neoliberal spatial violence” as a peculiar type of mode of production due to its embeddedness in the violent processes of capital accumulation. This accumulation process has at least four dimensions. First, this process evicts urban poor from their lands or homes. Second, the very poor brings back those evicted poor to live in the commercially built tin-shed slum-houses and forces them to pay a high rent for a 216-252 cubic feet room without any window/ventilation (where 4-7 people usually live) and compels them to share one kitchen, one bathroom, and one toilet with 50-80 people. Third, it forces the poor to live under constant threat to their health and lives and punish- es those who appear to be a threat to illegal housing (and drug) business. Fourth, it violently dispospossesses the poor from all forms of capital and keeps them in extreme poverty across generations, confining them to a “lifetme prison cell” as tenants.

By reflecting on Marxist spatial theories, Galtung’s idea of structural violence, and Žižek’s conception of systemic violence, this presentation argues that violence qualifies to become a “new mode of production” in the era of neoliberal globalization.

**RC05-124.2**

**MONGIA, RADHIKA* (York University)**

The Modern State As a Colonial Formation: Citizens, Migrants, and Legal Regimes

Whether alarmist or optimistic, pronouncements in the 1990s regarding the decline, if not the impending demise, of the nation-state were premised on a willful blindness to crucial aspects of domains such as migration. In this domain, the continuing salience of the nation-state was patently evident in a state monopoly over the regulation of mobility, writ large in, for instance, the technology of the passport (Mongia, 1999). Pursuing the invitation of this panel to discuss the contemporary state in relation to migration, this paper has two aims: First, it seeks to historicize the nation-state in relation to migration control. This historicization reveals how the emergence of the nation-state, as an entity encasing a fixed territory and a fixed population understood in specifically national terms, is itself enmeshed in a complex history of a racialized regime of global migration. In this regime, nationality functions as an alibi for race. Second, the paper addresses the continuing salience of the nation-state was patently evident in a state monopoly over the regulation of mobility, writ large in, for instance, the technology of the passport (Mongia, 1999). Pursuing the invitation of this panel to discuss the contemporary state in relation to migration, this paper has two aims: First, it seeks to historicize the nation-state in relation to migration control. This historicization reveals how the emergence of the nation-state, as an entity encasing a fixed territory and a fixed population understood in specifically national terms, is itself enmeshed in a complex history of a racialized regime of global migration. In this regime, nationality functions as an alibi for race. Second, the paper addresses the
A Critical Sociological Analysis of “Push-Pull” Factors Influencing Human Trafficking: Towards an Integrated, Multidimensional Conceptual Model to Inform Interventions

Trafficlighting in persons (TIP), a form of modern day slavery, is both a global and local phenomenon. In this paper, the authors have applied a critical sociological lens to human trafficking literature to develop a preliminary conceptual model for understanding the multiple, micro- and macro-level factors influencing human trafficking. The authors use examples and data from around the globe. This critical sociological analysis of TIP situates the experiences of victims and survivors within their macrosocial contexts, specifically societal norms about gender, regional migration streams, and legal issues intersecting to create “push” and “pull” factors producing and sustaining human trafficking. Among immigrants, the intersecting factors diffuse the smuggling and trafficking dynamics, making it difficult for law enforcement and service providers, for example, to assess the needs of victims and to ensure critical services to survivors while assisting them to move from rescue to restoration. Drawing from this secondary research, the authors develop an integrated, multidimensional conceptual model of practice. The model builds on systems and feminist theories, as well as human rights and strength-based approaches, and proposes to involve a wide range of stakeholders, such as social scientists, law enforcement, survivors and advocates, to work together in the creation of evidence-based policies and programs to combat human trafficking. The session will include a paper presentation by the authors and a discussion of the model and its potential applicability in various international, national and local contexts.

RC07-159.2
MONZAMAZI, ALI* (Tamkang University)
Creating a Better World: To Transform Futures Knowledge into Action

Among the required skills to be infused into the Futures Research curriculum, facilitating the final aim which is “creating” a better world is concentrated in this paper. In fact, all knowledge, skills, methodologies and theories about better futures, need to be converted into the actions to be able to make the better futures. Therefore, the skill of how to use futures-oriented knowledge and theories to create the futures is too essential and needs to be more developed. So far, in many training sessions and curriculum of Futures Research we teach and learn theoretical values which are in fact very useful and the result of great job by researchers and scientists, but the learners who supposed to take action using such knowledge, are not usually aware about how to put it in practice to make preferable futures.

This paper, by providing several examples, proposes a way to include practice in theoretical courses to transform the knowledge and information into action and teach the learners the art of applying learnt knowledge and information in creation of preferable futures. In these examples each session of a training course includes three parts. The first part is Theoretical Knowledge, second part is Learning Workshop and the third part is Outcome and Action Design Workshop. Theoretical part, as usual, provides the information and knowledge about the topic, the part of Learning Workshop helps the learners to practice the Key Message of the session to be well understood and the part of Outcome and Action Design Workshop helps the learners to understand the relation between learnt knowledge and the process chain of creating the futures as well as making action towards creating preferable futures with applying such knowledge. This session program design could be applied for university courses as well as public futures training programs.

MONTEIRO, PAULO* (Lisbon University Institute)

In spite of the apparent paradox, in modern societies, between a sophisticated food science, for one side, and the expansion of diseases related with the food regimen, for the other, food has progressively played a dual role: instrumental use of food to sustain health, and instrumental instrumental use of health to support food consumption. Aiming to give a comprehensive review of the literature on intercountry adoption, and study results from the author’s dissertation on the experience of Guatemalan women whose children were stolen and trafficked to be adopted internationally. The paper identifies implications of child abduction for children and child welfare systems, and offers a practical model for searching for stolen children.

MONTEÑES JIMENEZ, ANTONIO* (Autonomous University of Barcelona)
MACIA, RAMON (autonomous university of barcelona)
Public Expressions of Evangelical Religiosity in European Modern-Day Cities. the Case of Barcelona.

Theories of secularization predicted an unpromising future for religion. However, contemporary urban spaces are filled with a growing array of religious expressions and symbols that are indicative of the global revitalization of religious identities, and the religious pluralization of modern-day cities. Following this trend, Catalonia (Spain) has recently borne witness to an exponential growth of religious plurality and non-Catholic religious minorities across the region, particularly within its capital city, Barcelona. Evangelical churches are arguably the predominant driving force behind Barcelona’s new religious vitality, outnumbering any other non-Catholic confession and denomination in terms of visibility, religious centers and presence in the street. The present research explores and analyzes the most visible dimension of contemporary evangelical religious communities: the organization of activities, concerts, events, street campaigns and celebrations in public space. The main aim is to identify and explain the strategies of gaining visibility and the repertoires of mobilization that evangelical religious communities employ in urban public space, as well as how these strategies and repertoires have changed in recent years. This project is markedly innovative in the field of religious studies and will contribute to the creation of scientific knowledge regarding contemporary religious transformations and their impact on public space. Research methodology includes discourse analysis of interviews, faith-based pamphlets and web pages official statements. This paper is part of a Spanish government-funded project entitled “The place of Religion in open urban spaces: A comparative case study of public Religious Acts and Celebrations in Madrid and Barcelona”.

MONTES, VERONICA* (Bryn Mawr College)
DOMENICK, LILIAN (Haverford College)
Cultivating Home: How Migrants Achieve Belonging and Social Agency through Community Building Practices

In a moment where exclusionary nationalist sentiment in Europe has increased and xenophobic and nativist discourses intensify in the United States, a scholarly exercise reflecting on belonging and its relationship to place, migration and home becomes imperative. “The sense of belonging is constituted through shared meanings and sense of social alliance between people and places where they reside” (Shutika 2011: 15). In this regard, the development of the sense of...
belonging is the result of the activities that people employ to emplace themselves in new and everyday situations. Drawing on a qualitative methodology consisting of open-ended interviews, participant observation and the case-study approach, we examine projects developed by the Coalición Fortaleza Latina, a grassroots group of Latino migrants in the area of Philadelphia, which, as we will demonstrate in this paper, allowed them to adapt and develop these traditional forms of cultural expression to craft a sense of belonging in that community. In this paper, we focus our analysis on two projects: a) a 12-week workshop on economic self-sufficiency, and b) a community garden. Specifically, this article presents and discusses the spatial and organizational dimensions of these projects, their specific structures and meanings, and their role as a vehicle of social recognition and visibility of the presence of Latino migrants in the community. The argument of this paper is that these projects serve important social mechanisms, first, to create a sense of community among the members of the coalition, and secondly to affirm these individuals’ right to claim space and belong in the new society. Particularly, through these social practices, these migrants not only recreate a sense of home but most importantly allow them to exercise a social agency which helps them to shield their community from the escalating aggressive xenophobic and nativist environment in which they live.

**RC18-JS-35.3**

MONTES DE OCA BARRERA, LAURA* (Institute of Social Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico)

**Scope and Limitations of Institutional Innovations in Mexico. Reproduction of Political Inequality?**

The goal of this paper is to show the scope and limitations of institutional innovations formally designed to foster greater political inclusion through complementing traditional forms of political representation by means of direct participation and shared governance. To do so, I present empirical evidence from the work of consultative bodies related to decision-making processes in four regulatory domains: the use of transgenic seeds; the regulation of the telecommunications; the restriction of junk food in schools; and the control of carbon emissions from automobiles. Impacting the economic, social, and political interests of a wide variety of stakeholders (from consumers to big business and government), these processes constitute a “living laboratory” in which we may assess the effectiveness of institutional innovations. Ultimately, this paper contributes to discuss, with empirical evidence, the reproduction of political inequality, despite putatively democratic innovations.

**RC20-379.4**

MONTOYA, NATHALIE* (Université Paris Diderot)

**Comparing Art Education in France and US: A Methodological Issue**

I will talk about a current research started in 2014: As a researcher in art education seeing how it has been structured as a field in France, I wanted to compare its parallels as advocated in the US in the last thirty years. This pretty broad ambition raised a methodological issue: while France has a long tradition of a centered politics in the arts, US is said to barely have a national cultural policy, in that every state, every region has its own agenda, its own political frame, and arts education projects would happen mostly because of local and individual initiative.

In this spirit, I conducted a sociological research by interviewing art educators in museums of New York City, along with reading documents produced by non-profit organisations advocating the cause of art education.

My research made me realize that contrary to what most people believe about cultural policy in the US, there exist public scenes for advocating the cause of arts and arts education. But these are mostly privately funded organizations, such as foundations, non-profit organisations, professional unions etc.

When studying closely their reports, I found a surprising convergence around a few themes that appear across the world of art education in US, in a way reflecting the centralization that the US federalist approach aimed to critique. In fact there are a few of these organizations who produce pivotal materials that everyone refers to, raising a close enough comparison to the French centralized cultural scene.

The long detour to find this centralized scene emerging out of decentralization enable us to adopt a wider comparative perspective on cultural policy: it’s the entire structure, public, private and place arts has been given in the construction of democracy that can be compared in the two countries.

**RC34-621.18**

MOON, DASEUL* (BK21PLUS program in Embodiment: Health-Society Interaction, Korea University)

Kwon, Hyek Yong (Korea University)

**Interaction Effects between Government Partisanship and Labour Market Policies on Health Among 20 OECD Countries**

The aim of the study is to identify whether interaction between flexicurity labour market policies and the government partisanship impact infant mortality rate and suicide rate among young adults in 20 OECD countries.

The major theoretical thrust of the study is that health is unevenly distributed as a result of power relations. We hypothesized that with the larger leftist share of seats in parliament, the negative consequences for population health of the flexibility labour market policies will be buffered and the beneficial consequences of the security policies will be strengthened. Using panel data of 20 OECD countries for the period of 1998-2010, we conduct OLS regressions with panel-corrected standard error. Two models are built to examine the relationship. In model 1, security labour market policy score, flexibility labour market policy score, and leftist share of seats are regressed on health outcomes. In model 2, interaction terms, security with leftist share of seats and flexibility with leftist share of seats, are added to model 1.

Hypotheses are partially confirmed. First, the security labour market policy score is positively correlated with population health, but the effect disappeared when the interaction terms are added. Second, the flexibility labour market policy score is negatively correlated with worse population health. Third, interaction between flexibility and leftist partisanship predicts lower infant mortality rate. But it results in higher suicide rate among young adult while the size of the effect reduces.

Through this research, we provide empirical evidences that the leftist partisanship buffers the negative consequences for population health of the flexibility labour market policies. This study is the first to empirically understand the interaction effects between flexicurity labour market policies and the government partisanship on population health. Politics still matter for population health. More egalitarian governments and their equitable policies will save infant and young adult.

**RC30-JS-2.2**

MOON, SOO-YEON* (Chung-Ang University)

SON, MYUNG-AH (Seoul national university)

SONG, RIRA (Chung-Ang University)

**Study of Young Cooks’Labor Experiences: How Is the Combination of Apprenticeship and Creative Labor Associated with Exploitation?**

This study investigates the labor of apprentice of young cooks, focusing on the labor process and perception of work by young cooks in Seoul, Korea. With in-depth interview of 20 young cooks working at restaurants aged from 19 to 34, this study identifies the nature of cooking labor showing both the nature of manual labor and creative labor. This study reports that most interviewees experience an absence of labor rights under the time and space pressure, such as long working hours, high level of labor intensity, lack of break and low wages. To develop new cooking skills, they endure a poor employment practice in between ‘labor’ and ‘learning’. Otherwise, they have to change their workplaces frequently. The poor working conditions cause their physical damage and mental burnout, generating exit from the labor market or moving to self-employment. Understanding for young cooks reveals how exploitation takes place and it is justified by the combination of an apprenticeship and cooking as creative work.

**RC46-778.3**

MOORE, AMI* (University of North Texas)

**Caring for a Loved One with Stroke in Lomé, Togo: Challenges, Resources, and Outcomes.**

Background: Stroke, the second leading cause of death globally, disables its victims who often live at the mercy of informal caregivers. While some societies may be relatively well equipped for informal caregiving, others, such as the Togolese society, do not have the appropriate resources to help both people with stroke and their caregivers.

Objectives: The primary objective of this study was to examine informal caregiving experiences of people with loved ones with stroke in Lomé, Togo.

Methods: This was a qualitative study of twenty informal caregivers. We used a grounded theory methodology to examine the caregiving experiences.

Findings: The findings show that caregiving experiences of people providing care to loved ones have an intersectional characteristic, whereby structure (available schemes and resources to caregivers) and agency (individual’s ability to think, act, and critically evaluate and choose course of action) increase caregiving bur-
den and ultimately creating multiple stressors to caregivers and the loved ones with stroke. For instance, poor governance of national resources in Togo creates a situation where hospitals are inadequate, social assistance is unavailable, and loved ones have to fend for themselves to provide foods, medication, and care to people with strokes. Even caregivers who have very few resources are forced to provide care despite their own needs. This creates a situation of great stressors, human sufferings, and poor quality of life for both caregivers and loved ones with stroke.

Conclusion: While Togolese are willing to provide care to loved ones with strokes etc. putting their own needs aside, policy makers need to be aware of how this informal caregiving job becomes stressful to both caregivers and people with stroke because of mostly structural limitations.

RC24-461.2
MOORE, MADELAINE* (Kassel University)
Just an Environmental Movement? the Radical Subjectivities of the Anti-Fracking Movement in Australia

This paper begins by problematising the label of an environmental movement in relation to the anti-fracking campaign in Australia. It suggests that such a label limits the potential of the movement and misses the complexity of the subjectivities active and produced through the campaign. What began as a movement against climate change targeting coal fired power stations, has evolved into a radical alliance cutting across indigenous groups, eco-activists, local communities and farmers. What seems to be at issue for the Lock the Gate campaign is much more than fracking, and includes water, land rights, community control, and to some extent who has the right to survive under neoliberal capitalist relations. Issues such as fracking are by their very nature intersectional, they provide platforms for alliance building and also show how many societal problems or injustices are intertwined with one another (whether that be the environment, health, energy and food security, racism, and so on). The campaign in Australia is ongoing, and has had significant victory in the banning on unconventional gas in the state of Victoria. This paper draws on extensive field research with the movement's participants as well as historical analysis of previous environmental movements in Australia. I employ social reproduction theory to draw out these relations, aiming to highlight the processes of subject formation and show how many movements that would traditionally be considered environmental, have become much more than that.

RC48-JS-51.2
MOORE, MADELAINE* (Kassel University)
ENGELHARDT, ANNE (Kassel University)
Moving Beyond the Toolbox: Providing a Materialist Dialectical Lens to Social Movement Studies

There have been numerous studies within critical political economy that try to make sense of the (post) crisis period by focusing on top-down analyses of capitalist hegemony. However, these studies appear to ignore the importance and proliferation of social movements that the period has given birth to. In contrast, Social Movement Studies, which focuses on such movements, tends to lack a theory of capital and thus missing class struggle, and has thus inadequately addressing questions of the state, power relations and what such movements lack a theory of capital and thus missing class struggle, and has thus inadequately addressing questions of the state, power relations and what such movements mean for our current capitalist conjuncture. To provide an analysis that can benefit from both traditions, we propose that the study of social movements must be re-contextualised in a critical social theory centred on class struggle and that the non-dogmatic use of materialist dialectics may be beneficial. Yet, this does not mean we reject the methods employed by critical social movement scholars such as Charles Tilly, Doug McAdam and Sidney Tarrow, but rather re-formulate them through dialectical lens. Consequently, cognitive, relational, and environmental mechanisms are repurposed as cognitive, organizational, environmental, and institutional dynamics. This reformulation focuses on the processes and relations of the movement that is both embedded in and co-constituted by its social context, instead of the narrow and static focus on inputs, outputs (failure/success) or static and general categories that dominates much social movement studies.

RC29-536.1
MOORE, SARAH* (University of Bath)
Dislocation and Disconnection in Post-1970s Crime Fiction

Post-1970s crime fiction offers an insight into the various strains on social belonging in the twenty-first century. This group of novels show, in piercing detail, the consequences of not fitting in, the role of institutions in binding and separating us, the situations that force people to retreat from social life (and the precariousness therein), and the ambivalent work of social integration. What makes these social situations appear especially dangerous is the pervasive sense that there is no reliable, beneficent source of safety. There is, in the twenty-first century crime novel, a startling absence of opportunity to change or move, and an abnegation of responsibility on the part of social authorities to care and protect. Such things are etched into the world of the contemporary crime novel. It’s there in the desolate small town of a Karin Fossum novel, as well as the sprawling, decentered Glasgow of Malcolm McKay’s books, the eerily evacuated housing estates of Tana French’s later stories, and the split-city of Belfast in Adrian McKinty’s novels, full of no-go zones and ungovernable spaces. This fiction captures the effects of late capitalism, most strikingly the desolation of shared, civic space and the related proliferation of unjuridified spaces, both physical and virtual. The inefficiency of the state and its administrative agencies in protecting its citizens serves as an important backdrop to this. In sketching-out this — our — social world, twenty-first century crime fiction poses a pressing question: what happens to the individual when there is no where to run, no one to run to, and the thing one is running from is amorphous and incutrable? This paper takes up this question and considers what contemporary crime fiction can tell us about the pathological effects of late capitalism in producing a sense of dislocation and disconnection.

TGO4-973.1
MOORE, SARAH* (University of Bath)
Displacing Uncertainty: Pregnancy and Life-Crisis Risk Rituals

This paper draws upon and develops my previous work with Adam Burgess on risk rituals (Moore and Burgess 2011). ‘Risk rituals’ are behavioural adaptations that have the appearance of simple avoidance strategies. In certain circumstances these acts taken on a ritualistic, even totemic character. The concept has been used to discuss self-checking-for illness routines, drug-taking avoidance measures (Moore and Burgess 2011), and surgical face mask-wearing for flu-avoidance (Horii 2013; Burgess and Horii 2012). This paper sets out to develop the concept of risk rituals, and it does so by returning to the anthropological literature on life-crisis rituals. Fieldwork, and particularly ritual, was originally shaped our understanding of this type of behaviour. It is a mainstay within Anthropology that certain culturally-defined periods of transition — being born, coming-of-age, getting married, becoming a parent, and dying — are marked with rituals. Turner (2008:168) describes these as life-crisis rituals. The social function of the life-crisis ritual is, amongst other things, to inaugurate the neophyte to her new obligations and help recalibrate the social group: in other words, they answer to problems of social uncertainty concerning shifting roles and group membership. This paper focuses on the health-related rituals surrounding pregnancy in contemporary society, and argues that these might be seen to constitute life-crisis ‘risk rituals’. What is the nature of this particular set of ‘risk rituals’ and what do they tell us about the meaning of new parenthood? Can ‘risk rituals’ function as life-crisis’ rituals, and how do the latter answer to a problem of uncertainty? This paper attempts to answer such questions.

RC03-74.3
MOORE, SUSAN* (University College London)
RODGERS, SCOTT (Birkbeck, University of London)
BALLATORE, ANDREA (Birkbeck, University of London)
Planning, Platforms and Participation: Fields of Public Participation in Urban Transformation

Public participation is one of the more well-worn contentious issues for the professionalized fields of urban planning and regeneration. Recent years have seen keen interest in how near-future digital technologies – for example, immersive interfaces, crowd sourcing, big data analytics, or environmental sensors – might improve planners’ understanding of and engagement with their publics. Arguably less well understood, however, are the ways in which generic, commercial social media platforms such as Facebook, are already producing an unprecedented archive of commentaries, debates and anxieties around urban transformation. Other forms of mediated public engagement around urban change, such as local journalism, have existed in the past. But social media platforms appear to create a distinct form of networked, always-on, asynchronous participation that is largely autonomous from the consultative exercises designed by professional planners. The obvious contemporary significance of such platforms, at least for some communities, raises interesting questions about the encounter, and possibly competition, between the ‘participation’ fostered by the professional field of urban planning and the spaces of such commercial platforms. In this paper, we explore these questions via a case study of an ambitious yet divisive cycling infrastructure scheme led by the London Borough of Waltham Forest, dubbed ‘Mini Holland’. We consider the differences and relationships of three prominent digital platforms through which the publics convened around the scheme: Twitter, notable for the way cycling campaigners and local politicians coalesced in support of the scheme; Facebook in which some of the most divisive contributions occurred, often exhibiting recursive and memetic forms of humour, personification, vilification, trolling and, occasionally, earnest and considered dialogues; and finally Commonsplace, a platform produced by London-based developers, specifically designed for urban regeneration consultations, and used by the Council to collect geotagged commentary and emotional metrics related to the scheme.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
RC32-593.4
MORALES REYES, IGNACIA* (Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla- Complejo Regional Sur)
Mexico-USA Immigrant Women’s Rights, Public Policies and Vulnerabilities

The globalization trend has been contributing to the emergence of increasingly diverse migration realities. The adaptation process between immigrants and their destinations has become a major challenge for governments as well as communities around the world, and governments are increasingly searching for new dynamic patterns of interaction among immigrants. Mexico’s migration process encompasses several phases and dimensions since it is a country of origin, transit and destination, however Mexican emigration to USA predominates. Female migration is a determining factor with major impact on hundreds of Mexican families, currently Mexican female migration has been linked to gender violence in the country and to a decisive change in migration motive. This fact has created a major vulnerability in Mexico and the U.S. The issue of sex trafficking and violence against women has been in the spotlight and being treated as a fundamental human right. The objectives of this communication are: on the one hand, to explore the material possibilities that jobs in the elderly care sector offer to Algerian and Ecuadorian women workers to deal with the care needs of the elderly parents as well as their own aging (salaries, days-off, pensions, etc.); on the other hand, to analyze the reconfiguration of the family dynamics and the gender roles through the migration processes, the experiences of employment and the “gendered responsibilities” to care for older relatives. To conclude, through these two issues (material possibilities and family dynamics) the aim is to problematize the idea of what a “good care” is, which far from being a “natural instinct”, is a social concept that reconfigures its meaning in particular contexts.

RC27-491.1
MOREAU, NICOLAS* (University of Ottawa)
Understand the “Black Box” of a Sports-Based Intervention Program: The Strength of Social Ties

Although there exists many sports-based intervention programs for youth, little is known about the underlying processes of these types of programs, i.e. we call the “Black Box” of a sport program. Furthermore, the perspectives of youth are seldom taken into account even if the intervention program is designed “for them”. The data presented in this conference is the result of a long-term action research with a Montreal organization using sport in a psychosocial perspective. More specifically, our objective was to understand, from the youth perspective, the processes and key dimensions of sports-based interventions that contribute to the development of youth social bonds. In our perspective, such bonds are essential to reduce stigmatisation, discrimination and inequalities. Methodologically, we conducted 27 interviews with youths, a focus group with five coaches and “observant participation” of trainings and challenges. We found that six elements are essential for this sports-based intervention program: (1) implementation of a supportive climate; (2) implementation of collaborative strategies that promote group cooperation; (3) Equilibrium between outside rules and self-initiated actions; (4) Collectivisation of individual performances; (5) Interconnectedness of effort and pleasure; and (6) Exploring beyond the participants’ comfort zones. We conclude that these six conditions can positively transform social bonds between youth as well as between youth and coaches. Indeed, sport can be a tool for social transformation (reduction of social inequalities, empowerment, strengthening social bonds, etc.) but this has to be done through reflexive practices.

RC13-248.5
MORDEN, PETER* (Concordia University)
Understanding the Experience of Urban Leisure Spaces: Using Geographically-Explicit Ecological Momentary Assessment to Understand Space-Use Patterns, Perceptions, and Preferences of Locals Versus Tourists

Understanding individuals’ experiences within leisure activities and environments using experience sampling techniques has been a longstanding interest of leisure scholars. However, the reported location of participants has often been vague and only allowed for rather gross aggregation; for instance, “home” versus “away from home.” Technological advance in the fields of geographical information systems as well as information technology, however, has afforded far greater specificity and has allowed for individualized assessment of a variety of features of specific environments. The purpose of this presentation is to illustrate how new approaches to in-situ experience assessment may allow for an understanding of urban leisure spaces, differentiated by user characteristics as well as a variety of environmental variables.

First, an overview of geographically-explicit ecological momentary assessment (GEMA) will be provided and will address strengths of GEMA approaches relative to more commonly used techniques to sample experiences. Second, using the case of tourists’ versus locals’ experience of the urban environment and leisure provisions, the presentation will seek to demonstrate how motivation and habitation may lead to distinct patterns of participation and experience in given locations. As well, the possibility of combining knowledge of salient personal characteristics (e.g., personality and temperament) with geographically-explicit state-based data (e.g., arousal and anxiety) will be explored. It is to be argued that understanding how tourists and locals may respond to their engagement with different aspects of the built environment will allow for better conceived and marketed experiences for tourists and well as improved livability and enjoyment for local residents. Lastly, to be discussed are methodological considerations related to sampling, data security, and analysis, as well as possibilities for certain types of data validation through comparison to objective reports.

RC30-546.6
MORÉ, PALOMA* (Aix-Marseille University)
Global Care Chains in the Mediterranean: The Aging Process of Migrant Care Workers for the Elderly in Marseille and Madrid

This paper presents the first results of an ongoing postdoctoral research focusing on the links between the care jobs for the elderly and the aging processes of the professional caregivers and their families. Through an international comparison and a qualitative methodology, this paper mobilizes the concept of “global care chains” to explore the care work for the elderly (professional and family) and its links with migration processes in the context of the aging Mediterranean region. Findings are based on a cross-national qualitative fieldwork conducted in 2017-2018 in the cities of Marseille and Madrid. A combination of qualitative methods has been applied to explore the discourses of women from two populations of immigrant origin that occupy a large part of the care jobs for the elderly in each of the two cities: women of origin Algerian in Marseille and women of Ecuadorian origin in Madrid.

The objectives of this communication are: on the one hand, to explore the material possibilities that jobs in the elderly care sector offer to Algerian and Ecuadorian women workers to deal with the care needs of the elderly parents as well as their own aging (salaries, days-off, pensions, etc.); on the other hand, to analyze the reconfiguration of the family dynamics and the gender roles through the migration processes, the experiences of employment and the “gendered responsibilities” to care for older relatives. To conclude, through these two issues (material possibilities and family dynamics) the aim is to problematize the idea of what a “good care” is, which far from being a “natural instinct”, is a social concept that reconfigures its meaning in particular contexts.

RC14-280.6
MORELLI, NICCÔLÔ* (University of Bologna)
Social Street Phenomenon: An Innovative Answer to Sociality Need and Urban Regeneration

This abstract is based on the result of a 3 year research carried out by the Observatory on Social Street research group and on my ongoing doctoral research project in order to observe, analyze and check the evolution of the Social Street phenomenon. The aim of this contribution is to give a descriptive portrait of such emerging phenomenon, drawing on qualitative data gathered by empirical research. At the moment, there are more than 455 Social Street worldwide. Social Streets are defined as “streets where neighbours aim to create or re-create sociality, using Facebook as communication tool” (C. Pasquali, 2016).

Thus far, the Social Street phenomenon has not been a widely researched topic, with the tiny exception of social street in the context of technology and social networks. The study of this phenomenon, both locally and internationally, has elucidated the diffusion of Social Streets in urban metropolis as well in smaller contexts. Social Street are inclusive and potentially accessible to everyone, and they are also able to create social and technological innovation. Social Streets take care of social control, and about information, they participate to events that occurs in the neighborhood, promote sociality, take care of common goods of the city, especially in the neighborhood context.

In the presentation, I would like to focus on three case studies: Milan (71 Social Streets), Bologna (56 Social Streets) and Rome (33 Social Streets), showing common features and differences in activities and spread of this phenomenon.

The research, based on the Mixed Methods Research Theory (Burke Johnson, J. Onwuegbuzie, A. Turner, April 2007), has investigated the Social Street phenomenon with on-line surveys, qualitative interviews to Social Street founders and ethnographic (and web ethnography) observations in the Social Street activities.

RC04-84.8
MORELLI, NICCÔLÔ* (University of Bologna)
Young People and Inequalities: The Case of Italian University and the Right to Attain the Highest Level of Education

“Schools are open to everyone. Primary education, which is imparted for at least eight years, is compulsory and free. Capable and deserving pupils, including
those without adequate finances, have the right to attain the highest levels of education. The Republic renders this right effective through scholarships, allowances to families and other benefits, which shall be assigned through competitive examinations.” (Costituzione Italiana, art. 34)

In this proposal, We will compare the data with the goals agreed in the strategic European plan for Europe 2020 for the Italian Country, according to which at least 30% of the population below 35 yq in each European country should graduate from university. These data will be followed by a discussion on the role of the economic crisis in the European countries, with particular attention given to the strategies adopted by the Italian Government to face the challenges of investing on State Education in a under resourced scenario.

The Data from the Regional Observatory on the right to education seem to confirm that there is a gap between the principle expressed in the Italian Constitution and the actual situation. For academic year 2010/11, students eligible for scholarships was 101,111 (15,8% of the total student population), while in academic year 2015/16 the figure had already dropped to 146,958, i.e. 9,2% of the total student population.

Finally we will see how the Italian university population is continually decreasing. Since academic year 2007/08, the percentage of enrolment at university has diminished by 8,1%.

The percentage varies according to the different Italian regions, with the most significant decrease seen in the southern regions, which show a higher level of economic and social inequality compared to the Northern areas of the country, and where universities rarely have access to scholarship funds.

**RC06-136.5**

MORENO MINGUEZ, ALMUDENA* (University of Valladolid)

ORTEGA-GASPAR, MARTA (University of Málaga)

GAMERO-BURÓN, CARLOS (University of Málaga)

*Attitudinal Parental Childcare Options in South Europe, the Case of Spain.*

The present study analyses the most desirable parental childcare options when having children under six years old at home in Spain using the ISSP 2012 data base. The analysis carried out offers a variety of preferences towards the different family models and interesting contradictory attitudes that seem to be resolved through preferences towards a ‘hybrid’ or ‘adaptive’ family model. This model could be understood as an indicator of the strategies that Spanish families are developing as a result of the transitional process under which they are living. It is confirmed that the traditional culture exerts greater influence at the ideal level than the modern one. The analyses allow to identify the determinants of family model preferences for both, men and women and for the age groups considered.

**RC03-71.1**

MORGUL, KEREM* (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

*Inter-Group Resentments and Populist Mobilization in the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election.*

The past two decades have witnessed a powerful surge of populist politics around the world, which has drawn increasing scholarly attention in recent years. The prevailing narrative in these accounts is one of populist political actors cashing in on a reservoir of overlooked grievances and demands that spring from large-scale social, economic, and cultural changes. These works provide useful insights into the emergence and growth of populist politics. However, they also have several shortcomings. First, they tend to homogenize populist constituencies by focusing on a particular demographic group (e.g., the white working class or white rural voters) as the social base of populism, thereby neglecting how distinct social groups may find populist projects appealing for distinct reasons. Second, scholars often invoke emotional mechanisms such as fear, anger, and resentment to explain macro-level social changes lead to populist political attitudes and behaviors at the micro-level. To date, however, little systematic research has been undertaken to empirically examine the role of emotions in populist mobilization. Given the centrality of emotions to populist mobilization, this is an important limitation. Finally, although it is commonly acknowledged that macro-level social changes are driven by material actors of all stripes, nearly all accounts of the recent rise of populism focus on either left- or right-wing populism but not on both, and therefore, cannot explain how the same socioeconomic and cultural processes may simultaneously bolster different and contending forms of populism. In this paper, I aim to overcome these limitations by exploring the intergroup emotions that were mobilized by Donald Trump and Bernie Sanders in the 2016 U.S. presidential election. Drawing data from the 2016 American National Election Studies and using an intersectional analysis, I intend to shed light on the different types of social resentments that underlie left- and right-wing populist mobilization.

**RC21-399.2**

MORI, CHIKAKO* (Hittotsubashi University)

*Migration and Pre-2020 Olympic Urban Renewal in Tokyo.*

This paper investigates the nature and impacts of pre-2020 Olympics urban renewal projects and public policies in the city center of Tokyo, by focussing on its “reconstruction and oriented dimensions”. Discussing Tokyo’s “migration led gentrification” or “foreigners friendly policies” may sound unexpected at first glance, or even inappropriate, as the Japanese capital hasn’t been known for its demographic diversity; the rate of foreign born population is far lower than in other global cities (4% compared to 36% in New York or 37% in London in 2017), while the discourses of “homogenous Japan” in public debate and “no-immigration principle” in policy making seem to be still dominant. This paper, however, demonstrates how the situation has changed since the beginning of the new century. As we will demonstrate in this paper, Tokyo Metropolitan Government has become very interested in attracting foreign people who can be divided into two different categories: better-off populations and low-wage workers. In the context of intense worldwide competition among cities, enhancing Tokyo’s attractiveness and global city status comes to be at the top of its political agenda. 2020 Olympic games represent a great opportunity for the TMG to achieve a series of urban renewal projects to attract foreign tourists (their number has sharply increased from 4.1 millions in 2011 to 13.1 millions in 2016) as well as wealthy expatriates (a new urban renewal plan has been announced in 2017 for turning Tokyo into a “global financial hub”). Such a change has also brought an important need for more workers in several industries and their increasing presence contributes to transform the city as well. Based on a qualitative research, this paper analyzes the consequences of these shifts on the city and its community, examining in what ways and to what extent they have made the city more uneven.

**RC47-791.3**

MORI, KEISUKE* (Post Doctoral Fellow of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science)

*From Social Movement Studies to Socio-Material Movement Studies: New Materialism-Based Methodology of Social Movement Case Studies.*

The case study methodology of SMs has developed in order to address the concrete local situation and to clarify the locally embedded causal mechanisms of social movements. Since the emotional turn of the Social Movement theory emerged through criticizing the ‘macro-structural bias’ of SM Theory, there is alternative theory being able to investigate situated cultural perspectives of SMs. It is, however, not enough to examine only the human behavior that comprise the organization of the social movement and its process. Because the local and individual materiality as well as the material things (or non-humans) plays also the crucial role of SM identity-creating and continuity. This point of view is strongly influenced by the emerging currents of New Materialism-based sociological investigation (Fox and Allred, 2017) and thus a turn from Social Movement to Socio-Material Movement investigation (Rieger and Wagnerer (eds.), 2016). Therefore in this presentation, I will show the theoretical as well as methodological application of investigating both the cultural and the natural object of SM as a specific assemblage of the human-nonhuman relations. First, I will show what the New Materialism and New Materialism-based sociological investigation signifies. Second, I will demonstrate how it is methodologically applicable in SM studies that opens up the Socio-Material Movement Studies.

**RC50-836.2**

MORI, TOMOYA* (Yamaguchi University)

*The Local Community's Participation and the Benefit Sharing of Community Based Tourism Lao PDR: Case Study of Khao Kouay Nbca.*

The tourism in Lao PDR is paid attention to the ecotourism site because of the rich natural resources and the various culture. In 2009, the international conference of ecotourism was hold in Vientiane that is the capital city in Laos. Community Based Tourism (CBT) has been developed in Laos in order to improve the local economy and their lifestyle. In the conference of ecotourism, they also have several shortcomings. First, they tend to homogenize populist constituencies by focusing on a particular demographic group (e.g., the white working class or white rural voters) as the social base of populism, thereby neglecting how distinct social groups may find populist projects appealing for distinct reasons. Second, scholars often invoke emotional mechanisms such as fear, anger, and resentment to explain macro-level social changes lead to populist political attitudes and behaviors at the micro-level. To date, however, little systematic research has been undertaken to empirically examine the role of emotions in populist mobilization. Given the centrality of emotions to populist mobilization, this is an important limitation. Finally, although it is commonly acknowledged that macro-level social changes are driven by material actors of all stripes, nearly all accounts of the recent rise of populism focus on either left- or right-wing populism but not on both, and therefore, cannot explain how the same socioeconomic and cultural processes may simultaneously bolster different and contending forms of populism. In this paper, I aim to overcome these limitations by exploring the intergroup emotions that were mobilized by Donald Trump and Bernie Sanders in the 2016 U.S. presidential election. Drawing data from the 2016 American National Election Studies and using an intersectional analysis, I intend to shed light on the different types of social resentments that underlie left- and right-wing populist mobilization.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
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RC21-384.5
MORLICCHIO, ENRICA* (Department of Social Science, University of Naples Federico II)

Urban Poverty and Social Cohesion in Contemporary Capitalism: What We Can Learn from the Neapolitan Case

My contribution to the round tables focuses on the Neapolitan case (in Southern Italy: an example of spread urban marginality but also as a place where it is possible to re-enact negotiation practices among different actors in the consideration of the resources embedded on a small scale. I aim to describe the peculiar socio-economic structure of the city which is characterized by a specific intertwining of pre-Fordist and post-Fordist features of economic organisation. This can be seen in the widespread presence of informal activities that characterises the city on the long-term. Albeit a general decrease in their influence, these activities still play an important role in the reproduction of the urban social structure. At the same time immigrants are involved in a number of commercial activities which probably constitute the main trait of the new urban informal sector. This can be seen, for example, in the area around the railway station, characterized by the presence of immigrants from Magreb, China, Sub-Saharan Africa and Est-European countries. The peculiar socio-spatial structure of the city allows the most disadvantaged subjects to develop survival strategies and to cooperate also in absence of those shared cultural models that the politics find so relevant. Without resorting to the abusing metaphor of the "porous" city, there is indeed in Naples a long tradition of practice of "togetherness" among strangers, places where people can meet out of scheduled arrangements. These forms of encounters are based on friendships and kinship networks but also on the shared daily routine of daily life and work space. Some final comments will be made on the contribution of Enzo Mingione to the understanding of these issues and to their link to the contemporary debate on the dialectic between global forces and local challenges in Western cities.

RC18-336.9
MOROI, YUICHI* (Meiji University)

Civil Disobedience and Civic Responsibility: Vietnam War Draft Resisters in Their Statements

This paper investigates the relationship between the state and the individual in draft resisters in Vietnam War and to explore the nature of their civil disobedience. Draft resistance as a form of civil disobedience reveals the tension between the individual action and the state imperative. How could a citizen stand up and act against a democratic government? While the decision and action of draft resisters seem individualistic, this paper argues that there is a strong civic component to them—a firm sense of civic responsibility concerning universal ideals of human rights and well-being of human community everywhere.

The major source of this study is the statements by draft resisters to their local Draft Board, both published and unpublished, collected at the Swarthmore College Peace Collection. Reviewing the primary source, this study examines the subjective meaning of draft resisters with these questions: How did draft resisters understand the ideas of noncooperation, nonviolence, and civil disobedience? How did they see the relationship between the state and the individual, a democratic state and a democratic citizenry?

This paper finds that the sense of civic responsibility permeates their statement of refusal and resistance; highly personal choice and action of draft resistance is connected to the social. The paper argues that there is a close tie between civil disobedience and civic responsibility among the draft resisters, and that the tie was formed in the social and historical context of the time—the Civil Rights movement and the previous generations of war and draft resisters.

RC20-JS-78.7
MOROS-ACHONG, KEZIA* (Broward College)
HAMER-SMALL, KAYA (Broward College)

Women's Empowerment in the Workplace: Changing Perceptions over Time with Makeup

In the early 1900s, Helena Rubinstein and Elizabeth Arden created careers for themselves that redefined how makeup and women were perceived in society during a time when the workplace was reserved for men and women faced strict restrictions in earning more rights for women. Before Arden and Rubenstein's work, makeup was seen as inappropriate because it was commonly worn by sex workers. However, Arden and Rubenstein believed that makeup was for all women. This study analyzes the history and society of the 1900s regarding women and makeup, as well as the efforts of Rubinstein and Arden and why they are still effective to this day. This study also uses the theory of social comparison to examine how the increasing visibility and marketing of makeup by makeup gurus and makeup tutorials on YouTube and Instagram have influenced young women's self-perception as they pursue careers and how it empowers them in the workplace today. The results will be drawn from two focus groups in which makeup as a tool of empowerment

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
will be discussed. Preliminary results suggest that makeup is more accepted by the younger generation because of access and diversity in its marketing from peers through social media. Theoretical implications for future research are discussed, such as applications to racial and ethnic, social class differences and occupational variations.

RC43-729.2
MORRIS, ALAN* (Institute for Public Policy and Governance, University of Technology Sydney)
The Financialisation of Housing and the Housing Affordability Crisis in Sydney

Over the last decade, house prices in Sydney have soared and it is now one of the most expensive housing markets globally. The paper will discuss the results of an empirical research conducted at the Department of Planning and Infrastructure, Sydney, to examine the financialisation process and its impact on housing affordability. The study found that financial institutions, particularly banks, have taken over the role of traditional lenders and are now the dominant source of funding for new housing developments. This has led to a decrease in the supply of affordable housing and an increase in housing prices. The paper will present findings from a survey of 500 homeowners and 100 real estate agents, and will discuss policy recommendations to address the housing affordability crisis.

RC18-346.2
MORRISON, IAN* (The American University in Cairo)
Religion in and Against National Identity

While religion often poses a threat to the nation, it is also regularly, and in recent times increasingly, expressed as a fundamental characteristic of national identity. This presentation will investigate how, within nationalist discourses, religion increasingly appears as a set of historical ideas responsible for the production particular civilizations, rather than as a mode of being or a social realm concerned with doctrines, practices, institutions and statuses linked to revealed truth. It will argue that by portraying religion as an object of cultural heritage, nationalism is able to: a) claim to overcome disputes between thick and thin notions of national identity, and b) deny the sectarian nature of discriminatory practices and nationalist claims to supremacy.

RC15-287.1
MORSELLO, BARBARA* (University of Roma Tre)
“It's like a Full Stop” Women's Healing Stories in Surgical Reconstruction after Breast Cancer.

The interest in medical science by sociology, especially in the United States, has begun since the Thirties and Forties, by authors such as Parsons, Merton, and others. In particular, the book “Women's Healing” by Barbara Morcello, published in 2015, provided a groundbreaking perspective on the experience of women undergoing breast reconstruction surgery. This paper will discuss how the medical perception of breast cancer and its treatment has evolved over time, from a focus on surgical correction to a more holistic approach that includes psychological and social dimensions. The analysis will be based on interviews with a sample of breast cancer survivors, and will highlight the importance of community support and personal networks in the healing process.
of the professions is compounded by a high rate of changeability in skills demand and partly devalues the previously accumulated knowledge, and sometimes whole profession. The frequency of mismatch between the available skills and skills demand puts professional education in the ambiguous position. All these challenges to fully relate to the formation of the managerial profession, but the formal and informal. Being a cross-cutting profession management present in different types of activities, so it should reflect also the global changes in the object and the conditions of governing. Some shifts may strengthen management as a profession, and others on the contrary, to weaken or to radically transform. Given such a perspective the paper aims to study the trends that can shape the future of management in the coming decades and the likely scenarios of its development against other professions. It explores significant global trends in work, knowledge accumulation, the role of ICTs and managerial functions all of which are seen as drivers of the potential future of professional management that may contribute to its transformation from semi-profession to super-profession, super-authority or enterprising management.

RC13-252.6
MOSTOLIZADEH, S. ALI* (University of Waterloo)
“My Piano Is My Homeland”: Music, Activism, and Syrian Civil War

Music is an ‘abstract machine’ that can construct new forms of reality (Deleuze & Guattari, 1988). Music either as a collective space to negotiate identity (Byrd, 2014), or a platform to resist the dominant regimes (Saada-Ophir, 2006), or a liminal space to fill gaps between ideals and realities (Stokes, 1998), is a “memory bank” for decolonizing people’s stories (Chatwin, 1987, p. 120). This study unfolds narratives of war, displacement, and migration induced by Syrian Civil War through analyzing the songs of Ayham Ahmad, a Palestinian-Syrian musician, composer, and activist who fled the war in Syria. Focusing on Ayham’s songs and musical life from Syria to Germany and applying narrative inquiry for representing the second-hand data from social media, the purpose of this study is to unpack the ways Syrian Civil war has formed Ayham’s music and how he has used his songs as a means of activism. This research contextualizes the songs and connects them to Ayham’s experience of life in war and as a refugee in Germany. The findings suggest the significance of music for being politically active and creating productive spaces for refugees or those who are living under precarious situation caused by war or conflicts.

References

RC16-308.6
MOTA ALBUQUERQUE DE OLIVEIRA, RODRIGO* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco)
Simmel and the Formation of the Modern Individual

Among the many accomplishments of the sociology of Georg Simmel, his studies on the relationship between individual and society are among the most valuable for contemporary studies. After a long tradition of ignoring the individual in favor of a more structural look, many sociologists today are concerned with the way in which individuals are portrayed, and the real way in which they live their lives and face the many challenges posed by modern societies. In addition to that, social structures themselves are being looked now as producing particular types of individuals, in different times and places, as shown in the Sociology of the Individual of Danilo Martuccelli and his individuation theory. Concerned with how societal changes such as the money economy and the metropolis has enlarged individual’s social circles and shaped the modern individual, Simmel is among the forefathers of some specific sociologies. The modern project has looked at society as something strange, as a reality sui generis, which gave birth to the modern social sciences and sociology in particular. How does this process of individuation is analyzed in Simmel’s work? Which new lights can the German sociologist give to contemporary look on the individual? Those are among the questions I wish to address in this presentation.

RC53-881.4
MOTOMICHI, ERIKO* (Meji Gakuen University)
How Can Adults Realize Children’s Agency in Liquid Modernity?: Challenges of Adventure Playgrounds in Urban Tokyo

Giving children agency, voices, and rights is easy to state yet difficult to realize. Protesting against the hierarchical relationship between adults and children had a certain impact in the late twentieth century. However, in modern societies, the “tutelary complex,” a web of supervision of children, cannot and should not be completely removed. Consequently, instead of stressing the dichotomy between adults’ control and children’s agency, we should explore how adults can realize children’s agency, sometimes locally and temporarily, in specific contexts. Additionally, diversities and changes in historical and geographical contexts should be examined.

This paper aims to analyze Japanese adventure playgrounds in two different contexts: the first successful case that has become a standard since the 1970s and a recent struggling case. The aim of the playgrounds is for children to play freely. Adults have set the slogan that this is where children can be responsible for taking risks and realize free play without interference. Importantly, the key to actualizing this philosophy is not only the existence of skilled playworkers who organize the playgrounds by removing actual dangers, but also the principle of voluntary participation of parents and local adults. This principle allows both adults and children to keep away from closed pairs and existing values. Some become empowered, and through this sense of empowerment present and future community leaders are created. Therefore, the model have the potential to realize a utopian generational relationship and social ordering.

However, the recent case indicates that the principle faced difficulties when people and authorities began accepting children’s rights, with the biggest issue being the gap between demand and supply. Preserving the original principle under the increasing demand may undermine its voluntary nature. By showing the detail of this case, this paper will discuss the importance of flexible frames in analyzing generational relationships.

RC08-171.4
MOTRENKO, JAKUB* (University of Warsaw)
How Does Personal Experience of a Social Change Entail a Theoretical Shift in the Social Sciences? Polish Sociology in Times of Solidarity Social Movement

Significant social changes (wars, revolutions, important social movements) are transformed facts – they remodel social worlds in many aspects, including the social sciences. In times of turmoil personal experience of researchers is greatly enriched. I am interested in how this enrichment results in the adjustment of the social theory or sometimes even in a fundamental paradigmatic change. My research strategic site is Stefan Nowak’s circle. Nowak was a key figure of Polish sociology in the 1960s and 70s, once called by Lazarfeld “the best surveyman in Europe”, practitioner and theoretician of positivist sociology. He contributed significantly to the understanding of the Polish post war society under communist regime. The research his students conducted on the Solidarity social movement at the beginning of the 80s as well as their personal experience of this historical transformation resulted in the immediate reversal of the previous theoretical vector while maintaining the importance of the results. It turned out that antipositivist sociology particularly well accounted for events happening in Poland. Nowak’s circle – the core of the postivist sociology in the 70s – was transformed into a laboratory of theoretical experiments in the 80s. I am trying to elaborate on a mechanism of the theoretical shift in sociology in the context of a big social change.

RC47-788.4
MOTTA, RENATA* (Lateinamerika-Institut FU Berlin)
TEIXEIRA, MARCO ANTONIO (IESP-UERJ)
The Daisies’ March: Labour Movements, Feminism and Identity Politics across the Urban-Rural Divide

The Marcha das Margaridas (Daisies’ March) started in the year 2000 and has had five editions since then, mobilizing in 2015 100,000 women to Brasília. The organization of the March is driven by the trade union movement of rural workers in partnership with more than ten others movements and organizations, especially identified by Harvey of building broad fronts. The March is organized at the local, regional and national level through a participatory process. In his last edition, the dialogue between the Brazilian activists and international organizations present resulted in creation of The International Network of Articulation of Daisies of the World, composed basically of women movements. We are considering the paper aimed with understanding the success in building alliances across old divides such those between different types of rural labour (extractive workers, agrarian workers, fishers), between different types of political organizations (trade unions and other agrarian movements), as well as between rural and urban movements (through feminism). Starting with the challenge identified by Harvey of building broad fronts, we are investigating the mechanism of the theoretical shift in sociology in the context of a big social change.
paper we argue that the daisies have built strong political coalitions that respect and articulate difference in order to fight together against multiple inequalities. They have a clear organizational face to make demands on the state and influence the political system. They are a sustained, coordinated, political process of articulation differences to inform and suggest other type of politics, economy and society.

**RC40-Js-43.2**

MOTTA, RENATA* (Lateinamerika-Institut FU Berlin)

*We Are Fed up: Politico-Ecological Coalitions for Food*

The paper aims to understand about the power of food to intermediate new alliances between consumer groups, environmentalists, farmers, youth movements and development aid in the German campaign Meine Landwirtschaft (My agriculture) since 2011. In dialogue with theories of gender and environment and feminist political economy, we suggest the concept of postcapitalist politico-ecological coalitions to analyze the role of animals to bridge the consumer-producer divide in demonstration Wir haben es satt (We are fed up) that the campaign organizes annually in Berlin. Based on a rich description of the march, on a qualitative analysis of text and images, and interviews with the leaders of the organizations behind the campaign, we argue that the animals have been engaged in this political-ecological coalition - not without conflict - due to the power ascribed to them in articulating various forms of injustice present at the agrofood industrial model, crossing identity, categorical, geographical and spatial borders. We also assess the limits and possibilities of erecting this topic to create solidarities between consumers and producers and beyond.

**RC22-414.2**

MOTTA, ROBERTO* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco at Recife (Brazil))

*Power, Domination and Intolerance: The Conflict between Fundamentalists and Sociologists in Contemporary Brazil*

Mainline Brazilian sociologists tend to take very seriously their role as heirs of Comte and Marx. They are convinced that "the criticism of religion is the premise of all criticism". Even though its final demise is expected, religion's withering away may require an indefinite period to be completed. It would then be incumbent upon social scientists to assume the management of this interim, putting to the test the best use of moral and material assets of surviving, but decaying, religious institutions.

This has led, in Brazil, to strong sociological support for the mundanization, indeed for the "unecclesification" of the Catholic and the so-called "historical" Protestant churches (Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and others), the "theology of liberation" representing a good example of this tendency. On the other hand, the almost exponential growth of Protestant fundamentalist churches in Brazil, mainly Pentecostal, for the last 40 years or so, has been fiercely resisted by social scientists, who have themselves been no less fiercely resisted by the Fundamentalists, unwilling to yield to the values and attitudes of sociological modernity. In a kind of apparent paradox, social scientists have strongly favored the ecclesification of the highly syncretic Afro-Brazilian cults, which, possessing no consistent theology concerning guilt, sin, or redemption, would spontaneously share some of the basic assumptions of mainline sociology, playing the role of a religion that helps leading to the end of religion.

**RC12-242.8**

MOUHANNA, CHRISTIAN* (Centre de recherches sociologiques sur le droit et les institutions penales (CESDIP))

*To Thwart the Managerialism in the French Criminal Courts ? the Consequences of the LAW of 2014*

For more than 20 years, the French criminal courts have been committed in a vast movement of managerialization, which has deeply changed not only the courts' organization and the magistrates' work, but also their professional habits and their culture (Bastard & Mouhanna, 2011). They are now embedded in a more restrictive social system in which they have to produce mass decisions, measured by work statistics. They have to use scales in their decision-making process.

As a result, the courts' organizations, based on quickness and race for productivity - more decisions in a shorter time -, have assigned the magistrates and clerks to specialized positions, where they only have a limited sight of the overall system. Each actor focuses on his own work and doesn't have a clear idea of the « production » of the decision chain, i.e. what will be the final penalty if there is one. In that sense, the judicial process could be liken to an assembly-line work, in which each person has only a fragmented view of the process.

A French law of 2014 tried to break off these excesses of the courts' management. Because it leads to increase the number of people jailed, the new law has encouraged the magistrates to stop their isolation and to cooperate together in order to examine more deeply some cases -the ones with people who risk short-term prison sentence. The aim was to decrease the number of inmates, but also to avoid the bad effects of prison on these people. We will examine the concrete consequences of this Law on the courts, which are very different from one place to another.

**RC30-547.6**

MOULIN, STÉPHANE* (Université de Montréal)

VILA, SAMANTHA* (Université de Montréal)

*Toward a Multilevel Approach to Perceptions of Justice: The Case of Restaurant Workers in France, Quebec and the United States.*

Perceptions of social justice can be analyzed at three different levels. At the macro-level (state level), theories of empirical justice analyze the extent to which the major political and social institutions are perceived as being fair (Hochschild, 1981; Forst and Paridd, 2010; Forst et Galland, 2011). At the meso-level (organizational level), organizational justice relates to perceptions in the treatment of individuals within a given organization (Greenberg, 1995; Colquitt and Greenberg, 2014), and puts forward a four-dimensional framework for justice: distributive, procedural, interpersonal, and informational (Colquitt, 2001). At the micro-level (individual level), the approach of the economies of worth (Boltanski & Thévenot, 2006) identifies the principles used by individuals in articulating their advantages/injustices and François Dubet (2009) shows that workers refer to three main principles of justice -equality, merit, and autonomy- when they perceive themselves to be victim or witness of an injustice at the workplace.

Analyzing justice in the workplace thus presents a twofold challenge. First, there is a need to grasp a multilevel approach of justice that takes into account the redundancies and complementarities of these three levels of study. Second, compared to their success in assessing a wide scope of norms, principles and procedures which vary depending on national, sectoral, social or local contexts (Elster, 1993). This presentation will discuss this twofold challenge by focusing on the case of restaurant workers (whose work is characterized by flexible work hours, customer relationships, poor supervisory communication and structural division of work between tipped dining-room employees and kitchen hierarchical staff) in three different contexts of labor standards, welfare protection and tipping etiquettes: France, Quebec and the United States.

**RC09-180.2**

MOUNT, LIZ* (Nazabayev University)

*“I Am Not a Hijra”: Gender, Class and the Emergence of Transgender Women in India*

This presentation examines the emergence of the transgender woman identity in India, where there is a large, historically recognized (yet socially marginal) group of gender non-conforming (GNC) people, hijras. Transgender women have emerged in a moment of intense social change connected to the proliferation of sexual rights NGOs and the liberalization of the Indian economy, discursively symbolized by the figure of the emancipated ‘new Indian woman.’

Transwomen are eager to emphasize their difference from hijras, enabling them to align themselves with middle class standards of femininity. The possibility for GNC people to obtain respectable office employment in sexual rights NGOs enables transwomen to position themselves in opposition to hijra sex workers. Transwomen’s desire for upward class mobility via respectable office employment both necessitates and enables them to align their identities with middle class femininity . The possibility for visibly GNC people to obtain respectable office employment in sexual rights NGOs enables transwomen to position themselves in opposition to hijra sex workers. Transwomen’s desire for upward class mobility via respectable office employment both necessitates and enables them to align their identities with middle class femininity.

**RC32-575.2**

MOUNT, LIZ* (Nazabayev University)

*“I Am Not a Hijra”: Gender, Class and the Emergence of Transgender Women in India*

This presentation examines the emergence of the transgender woman identity in India, where there is a large, historically recognized (yet socially marginal) group of gender non-conforming (GNC) people, hijras. Transgender women have emerged in a moment of intense social change connected to the proliferation of sexual rights NGOs and the liberalization of the Indian economy, discursively symbolized by the figure of the emancipated ‘new Indian woman.’ Transwomen are eager to emphasize their differences from hijras. The possibility for visibly GNC people to obtain respectable office employment in sexual rights NGOs is a key way that transwomen differentiate themselves from hijras, who are largely confined to sex work. Transwomen’s desire for upward class mobility via
responsible office employment both necessitates and enables them to align their identities with middle class standards of feminine propriety. They are aided in this endeavor by their strategic use of the figure of the disreputable hijra, against whom they favorably compare themselves. Through an analysis of 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Bangalore, India with transwomen, hijras and NGO workers as well as a textual analysis of current media representations, I argue that instead of challenging stereotypes of gender non-conformity most evident in the marginalization of hijras, transwomen are at pains to highlight their different from hijras; they employ the figure of the hijra to contain these negative stereotypes, thus allowing transwomen to position their identities in proximity with (middle class) femininity.

RC48-813.2

MOURA, FERNANDA* (CIEDS)

Collective Impact: The Experience of Networks of Educational Communities in Brazil

So far, social organizations have worked primarily in individual way, through isolated interventions. This strategy works very well when it comes to “technical problems”, that is, well-defined problems, with a solution known in advance and in which an organization alone has competence for its implementation as a whole. The approach of collective impact, however, implies that organizations from different sectors (public, private and third sector) work collectively in a coordinated and integrated manner, each in their area of expertise, with the goal of achieving together the desired social change, in a long-lasting and large scale, instead of an individualized set of activities.

The present summary, under the light of collective impact, is about the experience of implementing a project called Networks of Educational Communities in two Brazilian cities, presenting the obstacles and advances of establishing a common agenda of expanded-learning.

First of all, we intend to focus on the profile of these cities, understanding the local demands raised through participatory diagnoses. Secondly, the focus is analyzing the conditions necessary for the implementation of this project on a large scale, with the involvement and articulation of several local social actors. And finally, present the experience of operation of this Network based on the concept and methodological assumptions of collective impact.

RC09-187.1

MOURA MEDEIROS, DEBORA* (Free University of Berlin)

Engaged Journalism: Understanding the Adaptation of Media Practices to Changes in the Sociopolitical Context

This study focuses on the media practices actors engaged in the alternative coverage of protests movements perform, create or adapt, as conditions on the ground and the political context change.

Drawing from the methodological resources of grounded theory, such as expert interviews, I analyzed the case of the protests that took place in the city of Fortaleza, Brazil, during 2013 and 2014, a period that captures various changes in the country’s sociopolitical context between the first protests during the Confederations Cup in 2013 and the demonstrations during the FIFA World Cup in 2014.

The actors I interviewed were experienced former newsroom journalists, freelance photographers, students, activists. In common, most of them had a formal education in media, a loose network of personal relationships to each other and to social movements, and a strong will to cover events beyond the criminalizing representations provided by Brazilian traditional media.

I generated a theoretical model based on the experiences relayed by the interviewees, encompassing a broad spectrum of practices, from protection practices against police violence to newsgathering practices amid increasingly repressive conditions. All the while actors sought to establish non-hierarchical decision-making structures and forms of relating to social movements as partners and main sources of information in their coverage.

As alternative media, protest movements continue to rise in importance all over the world, I hope this study provides the basis for further analysis of these phenomena from a perspective grounded in practice theory instead of the more frequent technico-centric viewpoint. Through their media practices, actors are formulating new understandings of how journalists and media practitioners should relate to the various forces around them and to principles such as neutrality and information verification.

RC13-249.1

MOWATT, RASUL* (Indiana University)

Leisure Settings As Contested Spaces

Leisure settings often predominantly fall into two types of spaces: 1) Public Space, and 2) Private-Public Space. Public spaces are situated in this discussion as location managed by governmental entities at the behest of the general citizenry. While private-public spaces are presented here as locations managed by private commercial interests but are generally accommodating to a variety of people in society based on the payment of a fee, the earning of membership, or an invitation. Despite a greater access to utilize and enjoy the provisions in these two spaces in contemporary societies, they are still rife with exercises and abuses in power alongside displays of perceived and actual violence. What is posited here is that public and private-public spaces are contested spaces in the erection of gender hierarchies and for the creation of disposable populations by their benefactors and class. Thus, in order to envision and build more “just” spaces it is imperative for researchers to explore a range of emancipatory theories from an even more diverse set of scholarship. The thoughts of Amilcar Cabral, the Guinea-Bissau leader, on contested and liberated zones are incorporated into this discussion to better situate the risks and dangers in the contested spaces of the public and private-public. Within this discussion, there is an overt critique of leisure settings as historically and presently rendered. Lastly, Cabral also provides additional consideration for the question of what type of new spaces must be created to overcome the social control that is inherent in gendering and disposability.
Precarious Lives and New Solidarities: Normalisation and Resistance Against Precarity in the Biographies of Young Workers in Poland and Germany

This paper aims at understanding the conditions and mechanisms of the mobilisation and demobilisation against the precarity in the contexts of two distinct political-economic regimes in Poland and Germany, the former representing a semi-peripheral embedded neoliberal economy and the latter the coordinated economy type. Despite political-economic differences, in both countries young people tend to be systematically disadvantaged in terms of greater risk of poverty, temporary employment and unemployment than general population. Even though research noted relatively high level of satisfaction and limited involvement in protests of the Polish and German youth, we can also observe emergent forms of political and labour mobilisation in both contexts. This mobilisation includes new forms of self-organisation (e.g. academic, NGO and restaurant workers) but also non-progressive forms like protest voting. The paper will address this paradox by referring to the results of the research on young (18-30) precarious workers within the NCF-DFG funded PREWORK project. The qualitative module contains 120 biographical narrative interviews collected in economically diversified urban contexts in East and West Germany and Poland. The quantitative module is based on the representative CATI survey of young people in both countries (N=1000). The paper will firstly reconstruct the main traits of economic consciousness of young Poles and Germans pointing, inter alia, to the persistent support for neo-corporatism in Germany and rebirth of the support for domestic capitalism in Poland. Next, the comparative typology of life strategies will be presented linked with the diversified forms of mobilisation and demobilisation. It is concluded that inconsistencies and contradictions both at the level of economic consciousness and life strategies of workers present some space for resistance against the precarity. The latter is more present in Poland than in Germany in which the tendency of reproduction and normalisation of social order seems to prevail despite precarisation.

Exploiting the Role of Legal Status on the Labor Market Outcomes of Childhood Arrivals in Los Angeles

Over a million undocumented immigrant children are growing up in the U.S., attending schools, and experiencing similar problems of incorporation as their documented peers. Federal law grants these minors the right to a public education through high school, but upon graduation, their legal status limits access to formal employment. These missed opportunities in early adulthood can initiate processes of cumulative disadvantage in subsequent life stages, risking poverty and extremes hardship (Abrego and Gonzales 2010). Undocumented youth face challenges to incorporation and adaptation common to both first and second generation immigrants, and face two primary challenges to employment: (1) legal status that prevents them from securing jobs in the formal sector and (2) uncertain access to informal or enclave economies. Studies of immigrant assimilation routinely consider the role that cohesive social networks play in providing economic opportunities to those who share a common ethnicity or immigrant experience and live in close proximity. Access to this form of social capital is typically dependent on identifying and affiliating with the ethnic group characteristic the enclaves. Given that undocumented youth may not share the cultural or linguistic characteristics of immigrants traditionally embedded in these enclaves, it is plausible that even informal economic opportunities may be out of reach for these individuals.

Despite the recognized vulnerability of this group, little research has considered the experiences of undocumented youth with a poor Freedom House rating. Mixed methods including literature reviews, expert interviews, focus groups and employment, labor sector, and earnings outcomes, and consider whether neighborhood social cohesion and ethnic concentration attenuate the hypothesized negative effect of undocumented status.

Far and wide, Thailand is facing with economic inequality, social injustice, political conflicts and a deep-rooted cultural transition. Trust and confidence are needed, especially from the meta-trust generator: The justice system. Still, modernization and reform are essential for justice system as well. This study analyses justice principles with scope of change from previous justice reform programs in Thailand and develop strategic actionable policy foundations. Mixed methods including literature reviews, expert interviews, focus groups and policy dialogues were applied. It is found that prior justice reform focused mainly and predominantly on criminal justice. Furthermore, improvement of justice systems is too narrowly focused on crime and punishment. But then and again, disregard cost of justice process and non-assessment of quality of justice decreased public trust in justice system. In the past, the justice reform idea emphasized merely the justice service, but overlooked other determinants outside justice system. As the results, the justice system dealt mostly with trials and adjudication, but did not consider social and economic injustice in a wider sense. Additionally, the affected people from justice system were excluded from reform processes. The people-oriented justice reform is a new important paradigm, which will interweave among interpersonal justice, distributive justice and procedural justice. Wider justice sphere should be deeply discussed, while interdependence between distributive and adjudicative justice should be more demonstrated. To develop reform feasibility, the inclusive participation process should be introduced. These are challenges of thought, political will and action of all stakeholders in Thailand. Expanding the concept of justice, democratizing the justice system and empowering the citizen are recommended as the new model strategies.
The resistance of journals to publish articles with non-results (publication bias) is in so far a problem for scientific progress, as it encourages intentional bias in order to avoid non-results. Such false “knowledge” is relatively immune against critique by replication studies, which show the true facts but are hard to publish due to the mentioned resistance against non-results. As a refutation of fake-results, their only advantage is their newness. However, in general the appreciation of newness is not encouraging replication studies, although they may show errors in earlier publications. So the question is whether the appreciation of newness really corrects the negative consequences of the avoidance of non-results.

In order to tackle this question the author presents a computer simulation, where a scientific community tests 1000 bivariate correlations, which are in reality partly zero and partly significant. Scientists may un/intentionally deviate from this reality but in any case they attempt to publish their investigations. Whether they succeed or not depends on the refereeing-practices of the editorial boards with regard to the resistance against non-results and the appreciation of newness. At the end of the simulation it is possible to compare the true with the last published correlations. This way it is possible to determine the share of the significant and of the zero correlations, which have correctly been identified in the publications of the scientific community. The advantage of computer simulations is the controlled variation of the following model-parameters, which influence these measures of scientific progress: a) the error rates in the submissions about the significant and the zero-correlations, b) the strength of the resistance against non-results, c) the strength of the appreciation of newness. Obviously it is also possible to determine the influence of these parameters on the number of published replication studies.

This study explores the effects of job turnover on subsequent employment instabilities for individual careers in Japan. The Japanese labor market has been known for the long-term and inflexible employment. Since the late 1990s, however, the unemployment rate has risen beyond five percent, and also the rate of non-regular workers has also grown dramatically. Currently, Japan shares the common problem of unstable employment with other countries. Here, we study the way how involuntary and voluntary job separation rate from workers’ subsequent job, with a special focus on the reasons for job turnover and the job mobility through unemployment.

The data we use is the 2015 Social Stratification and Mobility survey conducted in Japan, with detailed information on the retrospective job histories of individuals. We show that those who have entered new jobs for involuntary reasons and after a period of unemployment are more likely to leave their new jobs than those who come from voluntary, job-to-job transitions. These results are also confirmed by discrete-time event history analysis with other control variables and unobserved individual-level heterogeneity. Men who leave jobs for involuntary reasons and with a period of unemployment are 1.3 times more likely to leave their subsequent job than those who leave for voluntary reasons and without unemployment; this corresponds to 1.4 times for women. More importantly, those who have once lost their jobs are more likely to (re-)experience unemployment; this corresponds to 1.4 times for men and without unemployment; this corresponds to 1.4 times for women. More importantly, those who have once lost their jobs are more likely to (re-)experience unemployment; this corresponds to 1.4 times for women.

These results indicate that the opportunities to access stable employment are not equal among job leavers in Japan. In particular, it is difficult for those who leave their jobs for involuntary reasons and experience a subsequent period of unemployment. Job turnover causes unstable employment and cumulative disadvantage, especially for those who lose their jobs without immediately getting a new one.

This paper proposes a socio-spatial ethnographic methodology to research projects and processes of neoliberal mainstream contestation. We build on Michael Burawoys’ extended case method and the notion of ‘global ethnography’, which we put in dialogue with theorisations of space, place and scale. We argue that a case can socio-spatially extend out beyond a particular place-bound ‘site’ or ‘case’ in order to account for multiple interconnected places at different geographical scales. This approach allows for empirically sustaining how neoliberalism as a project and as a process of social transformation is being counteracted and displaced in different geopolitical configurations. Muhr’s spatial ethography of the construction of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America-Peoples Trade Agreement (ALBA-TPC), as a distinct post-neoliberal democratic project, illustrates the deployment of our methodological proposal.

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To what extent is the respective impact of Freedom House paralyzed by counter-strategies (e.g. censorship) of these regimes?

In order to tackle these questions, the author first presents a model of the governmental policy space, which has two major theoretical elements: a) The formation of national/international expectations about political rights by the Freedom House reports. b) The voluntary or politically imposed tolerance of the national/ international public for deviations from these expectations. The unknown model-parameters are estimated on the basis of historical Freedom House data by a novel statistical technique, based on iteratively reweighted least squares regression. The extracted parameters are subsequently used in order to answer the above mentioned research questions about the limits of the governmental policy space.

HowDoes Job Turnover Affect Subsequent Employment Instability?

an Analysis of Inequality Among Job Leavers in Japan

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of women’s (sexual) agency, and about queer women’s inclusion in queer activism and organising. Finally, we argue that by solely relying on aid-incentivized public health arguments focusing on HIV and MSM, the break in heteronormative healthcare practice and policy affirms an existing tendency to reduce the lives and health needs of queer people to sexual behaviour, closely associated with the spread of disease, and creates new homonormative identities.

**RC15-289.4**

MULLER, ALEX* (University of Cape Town)

What Do You Mean By Gay? Measuring Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Public Health Studies

Sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) are increasingly recognized as social determinants of health. Public health studies, the majority from the US and Europe, show disparities in mental and physical health that are attributed to queer people’s marginalization, discrimination, and poorer access to healthcare. While such evidence is important for improving healthcare delivery and queer health advocacy and activism, most current studies do not explain how they define or operationalize their participants’ sexual and gender identities. However, what we understand as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) identity emerged from a particular historical and geographical context, and queer identities are specific and contested from place to place. What does this mean then for studies about SOGI-related health disparities? What do we measure when we measure SOGI, and who do we include and exclude as participants?

Using empirical evidence from a comparative quantitative study on SOGI-related mental health disparities in Kenya, South Africa and Swaziland, we present challenges and contradictions in trying to make queer identities identifiable in a public health study. We present our strategies to determine participants’ sexual orientation and gender identity, and show how the contradictions in our results raise crucial questions about how to measure health inequalities related to contested social identities, even more so in postcolonial contexts where concepts of sexual and gender identity differ from Western understandings of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender. We argue that the process of operationalizing sexual or gender identity into survey questions and variables - by choice of language, terms, and concepts – invariably delimits who is identified as LGBT and thus counted, and that this represents a crucial limitation in studies that take such categories for granted. We conclude our analysis by discussing the implications for the globally emergent field of LGBT Health.

**RC27-495.3**

MÜLLER, JOHANNES* (Justus-Liebig-Universität, Giessen, Germany)

Marginalized Youths’ Constructions of Identity in the Context of Self-Organized Sports: An Ethnographic Exploration at Urban Football Grounds

In public and political debates young ethnic minority men are commonly labelled as a ‘problem group’ and in scientific discourses researchers attest them difficulties with identity development. Taking into account that young ethnic minority men are primarily keen on sports in informal contexts, the study focuses on the self-organized football activities of underprivileged, poorly educated boys from culturally traditional migrant families and aims at exploring the various meanings of sport for these youths with regard to their constructions of identity. Based on semi-structured interviews, ethnographic conversations and (participant) observations the study investigates the narrative as well as (unintentional) nonverbal constructions and presentations of identity. Findings show that the 13 interviewed and observed young men suffer from spoiled identities and negative self-images due to educational failure and perceived failure in other social domains, most notably, the educational domain. The urban football ground thus can be described as a ‘counter world’ to the lifeworld of school and becomes a place for coping and curing various threats to identity.

**RC29-532.1**

MÜLLER, PHILIPP* (Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen)

The Interest for Omcg Related Crime from a Sociological Perspective

Members of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs) are frequently associated with crime and OMCGs as seen by the media or police are often understood as criminal gangs which are heavily involved in organized crime. The term “one percent” allegedly implies that the last one percent of motorcyclists were outlaws even though the origin of this comment is still unresolved. Some of the bikers embrace the term and decide to call themselves one percenters to express their outlaw status.

The answer to the question whether OMCGs are per se criminal or involved in organized crime is not a simple yes or no. The perception of OMCGs is most widely created by the media or law enforcement. The Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) started a research project in January 2017, funded by the Internal Security Fund of the European Union, investigating rocker clubs and the broad topic of ‘rocker crime’. This presentation will focus on the criminalization of OMCGs and look beyond common stigmatization. Instead, it will consider the subculture, lifestyle and group dynamics of OMCGs to give insight why they’re such a “popular” target for police and law enforcement.

**RC31-511.6**

MULLER, ALEX* (University of Cape Town)

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**RC44-748.6**

MUNAKAMWE, JANET* (University of Witwatersrand)

The Politics of Difference: Union Responses and Attitudes Towards Migrant Workers in a Post Migrant Labour Regime

“The Soviet had to develop out of an organisation that bound workers together, regardless of their union, regardless of whether they were even in unions, around the point of production, an organisation that united their struggles with those of other workers linked to them in the productive process, an organisation that could express their growing awareness of their unity, strength and ability to control production.” (Gramsci cited in Harman, 2006:5)

In light of the statement above, this paper examines union responses and attitudes towards vulnerable and precarious workers in the shadow of globalisation. Various categories of ‘at risk’ workers have emerged in the 21st century; casual, out-sourced, labour brokered, seasonal, permanent temporary and immigrants. While all are vulnerable, it is important to accentuate the fact that workers as a social group are not homogeneous and that the level and magnitude of exploitation varies. Besides ‘bread and butter’ issues, at the core of foreign workers’ struggle is the issue of migration status (documentation) which to a greater degree underpins vulnerability and exploitation and xenophobia. In particular, this paper looks at union responses to immigrant workers in a post migrant labour regime. In his theory of hegemony, Gramsci argues that economic needs are not the only stimulant to mobilisation of workers as there exist other subtle factors. Thus, using ethnographic methods and through in-depth interviews with union officials, migrant rights organisations (MROs) and migrant workers in South Africa, this paper argues that in their organising efforts, unions need to account the politics of difference and further examine the intersectionality of class in relation to other social markers such as ethnicity, nationality, regionalism, race, gender, education, age, religion, xenophobia including employment contracts.

**RC22-405.20**

MUNASINGHE, VIDURA* (University of Colombo)

Imagining a Homogenous Sinhala-Buddhist Sri Lanka in the Post Independent Era
When the independent Sri Lankan (then Ceylon) nation state was created it was intended to become a secular state. British took steps to introduce a secular constitution. By that time civil administration institutions had the experience of functioning almost half a century as pure secular institutions. As the secular thesis assumed, privatization of religion and restricting it to the private sphere as a mere spiritual matter was seemed inevitable. But after the independence overwhelming majority of the Buddhist population continuously demanded for the state recognition of Buddhist supremacy. Constitution, other legislations, governmental practices and policies were changed with the peoples’ demand. Any policy change was claims for rights or even the demands for social justice could not be successfully legitimized in this new context, if it is not framed as something for the benefit of the newly coined Sinhala-Buddhist ethno-religious identity. Ultimately this led to a situation where all the non-Buddhist people have been treated as ‘Homo sacer’ in ancient Rome. This paper examines the reasons behind this anti-secularist approach of Sri Lankan state by analyzing the nation building process of Sri Lanka in the light of Partha Charterjee’s concepts on the post-colonial nation building. Accordingly Sri Lanka nation state is understood as a Sinhala-Buddhist homogeneous imagined community which was created through the process of inner domain nationalism of Buddhist revival movement in the late 19th and early 20th century which later transferred into outer domain nationalism of Sinhala-Buddhist supremacy politics in the post-independent era. Accordingly any claim to be convinced in today’s context has to be framed as something in accordance with the Sinhala-Buddhism. Thus the post independent Sri Lankan state has gradually shifted from the secular norms and become a religious state although it is still reluctant to accept the label of ‘religious state’.

**RC29-JS-60.4**

**MUÑOZ, GERMÁN** *(UNIMINUTO - Sede Principal)*

**Juvenicidio: Las Vidas Precarias De Los/Las Jóvenes En América Latina**

La palabra “juvenicidio” tiene estrecha relación con el feminicidio. No se trata solamente de asesinatos –casi siempre atropellos- llamados “ejecuciones extrajudiciales”, acompañados de “desapariciones forzadas” y múltiples formas de tortura… sino de otras muchas formas de atentar contra la vida de los/las jóvenes: la precariedad laboral, la exclusión de la vida pública, el silenciamiento y satanización en los medios de comunicación, las limitaciones a sus derechos, la prohibición de la movilidad dentro de territorios acotados, el cercenamiento de las libertades, la abierta represión. Podemos ampliar el sentido de la noción de juvenicidio–más allá de la eliminación brutal- a las formas socialmente aceptables de quitarles la vida, de amputarles la posibilidad de vivir una vida digna y con sentido, de negarles una imagen con contenido de verdad, de representarles como sus enemigos cambiantes o como causantes de peligro para la sociedad entera. Además del juvenicidio entendido como eliminación física también debemos hablar del juvenicidio social y moral, del juvenicidio simbólico, no menos violentos e inhumanos.

Diversas formas del juvenicidio están a la vista en Colombia y América Latina, toda una gama de situaciones conexas con la vulneración a los derechos humanos más elementales. Pondremos el foco de esta ponencia en tres categorías centrales que permiten comprender el concepto juvenicidio: necropolítica, estado penal y crímenes de estado.

En Colombia han sido notables los llamados “falsos positivos”. En otras ciudades, como Lima, Guayaquil, Buenos Aires, México, Rio de Janeiro, San Salvador; así como en lugares más recónditos (como Ayotzinapa) muchas de estas matanzas siguen en la impunidad, no se investigaron por razones de ‘estado’. La sociedad no ha entendido que se trata de prácticas sistemáticas y bien camufladas. La palabra “juvenicidio” –más allá de la eliminación brutal- a las formas socialmente aceptables de quitarles la vida, de amputarles la posibilidad de vivir una vida digna y con sentido, de negarles una imagen con contenido de verdad, de representarles como sus enemigos cambiantes o como causantes de peligro para la sociedad entera.

**RC49-825.5**

**MUNRO, MATTHEW** *(University of Prince Edward Island)*

**The Rise of Anxiety: A Discussion on Youth Mental Health**

This paper traces the social historical developments of anxiety diagnostic criteria and its treatment throughout the twentieth and early twenty-first century. The rise of anxiety disorders seems to coincide with the industrial revolution and the growth of capitalism. Anxiety disorders are thought to be a response to the changes and stresses of modern life, including increased competition, change, and uncertainty. The paper will examine the social historical developments of anxiety disorders and their treatment, with a focus on the rise of anxiety disorders in the twentieth century.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
 century. Specifically, the paper looks at how these developments have affected the organization of youth mental health systems and how youth are treated for anxiety today.

A major philosophical shift took place during the twentieth century; psychiatric diagnostic categories for anxiety expanded greatly and the treatment of these conditions began to be interpreted with a biological model of care. Pharmaceutical macromolecules, which was once considered a “taboo” for children and youth, by the turn of the century, had begun to be a commonly accepted form of treatment for mood and anxiety conditions.

This review of social-historical literature was interpreted alongside data collected for the ACCESS-Mental Health project, a qualitative study of the youth mental health system in Atlantic Canada conducted by Dr. Kate Tillezczek and the Young Lives Research Laboratory. In this study, youth participants expressed ongoing tensions and increased marginalization as they navigated mental health systems and negotiated access to treatment options for anxiety.

Anxiety in the twenty-first century has become ubiquitous among young people, with high rates of emergency department visits and prescriptions for psychotropic medications in Canada. The shift toward a bio-medical understanding of anxiety, with the expansion of diagnostic categories, has created the potential to reduce stigma and increase mental health treatment options. However, if mental health systems today are not equitable for youth, did these shifts improve the psychiatric discourse and treatment of youth anxiety? or have youth positions in mental health system been further marginalized, with limited and inadequate treatment options made available?

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**RC39-694.2**

**MURASE, YOICHIRI** *(Rikkyo University)*

**Gender Difference on Policy Preference and Social Status: Attitude on Restoration Policy and Nuclear Problem after the Great East Japan Earthquake**

The post-disaster restoration and nuclear plant reactivation are important major issues in Japan after the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. However, the association between these policy preferences and gender or social stratification is not clear. This study uses original survey data from three areas, Fukushima city, Sendai, and Tokyo in 2014 and 2015, to examine the relationship between a person’s social status and his/her policy preferences. Total sample size was 5400 and the response rate was 65%. The main hypothesis is that age, sex, and a person’s social position are related to level of post-disaster policy preference.

I consider economic resources, relational resources (having networks with influential people), informational resources (year of education), and some other variables.

On the result, the determinants of view on the pace of restoration are age, sense of social unfairness, gender role value, and political efficacy. Disaster related variables (e.g., evacuation, radiation area dummy) were also significant, as well as residence year. It means local origin people tend to say the pace is slow. There is an effect of age, sex and radiation area on nuclear policy preference. Older people and women are negative for nuclear power. It means older people have stronger memory of nuclear bombs at the World War II and they tend to think much serious about the negative side of nuclear energy. There is a possibility that women’s social network is more influence, and they are much concerned for negative effect of radiation problem because they are interested in pregnancy and child care more in general. Possibly women are interested in people who have evacuated from the nuclear power plant are because they have more experience of volunteer work or they have more information about them through friend and social network. I discuss possible causal mechanisms in the results.

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**RC05-112.4**

**MURJI, KARIM** *(University of West London)*

**Rioting and the Politics of Crisis**

This paper draws on selected explanatory accounts of rioting that occurred in England in 2011 for the purpose of illustrating the ways in which scholarly critiques frame quite different senses of what kind of ‘crisis’ the riots represented. On one side the riots are understood within a ‘race and policing’ frame placing in question continuity with events across time and space and in an on-going crisis of racial subjugation. In direct contrast, another side treats the riots as a crisis of post-politics, in which nihilism has replaced purposive political action. While different types of politics are centred in both approaches, they differ remarkably in relation to racism, with the latter treating race as ephiphenomenal. These frames are instances of how critical scholarly understandings draw on events, and it is argued they miss potentially far reaching senses of ‘crisis’ that can be drawn out of some aspects of rioting.

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**RC07-156.1**

**MURPHY, MARK** *(University of Glasgow)*

**Digital Scholarship, Higher Education and the Future of the Public Intellectual**

Since its heyday, the role of the public intellectual as traditionally understood has waned considerably, with less visibility accorded figures who assume this mantle in contemporary world affairs. This may be down to the fact that the recognition of the intellectual is embedded in a set of social contradictions, contradictions that become magnified in a world of open access, social media and accelerated knowledge production. It may also have something to do with a decline in public sentiment for the sage on the stage figure, part of a broader trend which is leading to the dismantling of a collective representation able to recount their working conditions.

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explicit concern with achieving societal impact via its intellectual activities. These universities are increasingly involved in knowledge exchange activities as a strategic response to calls for greater public accountability, and also as a method of ensuring the institution’s financial sustainability.

Given this current situation in which notions of engagement and knowledge transfer have taken centre stage in the search for impact, it is important to ask: what does the future hold for the public intellectual? And what is the role of the university when it comes to sustaining and enriching a broader cultural life?

In a 1993 article “Beyond Human Rights,” Giorgio Agamben identified the refugee as limit-concept for the nation state that would inevitably clear the way for a radical renewal of categories of politics, society, and human rights. Over the next two decades, he would continue his investigation into the contemporary Western experience called the Homo Sacer project, finishing with The Use of Bodies. It is here that he provides a theoretical sketch of his politics to come, a project of “destituent potential” that breaks the dialectic of power that enables sovereign violence against citizens and refugees alike. This theorization of the coming politics offers little in terms of practical examples; however, by turning to the everyday practices of irregular migrants, we can develop a more concrete understanding of what Agamben sees as the politics to come. In this sense, we are moving from the object of critique—the contemporary West embodied in the legal category of the refugee—to the extrajudicial coming politics—towards a destituent potential that finds its paradigm in the irregular migrants. Just as Marx and Engels saw the capitalist bourgeoisie creating their own gravediggers through exploitation of the proletariat, the Western response of shoring up border controls in the face of the “refugee crisis” has created the very environment for destituent policy development, the space of public political discourse is reshaped.

Critical security studies scholars and political sociologists have increasingly drawn attention to the problem of securitization as an instrument of public policy, not only for individual invocations of “public security risks” as impetus for emergency powers, but also for the forward momentum that a security policy can create. As the invocation of security becomes institutionalized as a tool of public policy discourse, the space of public political discourse is reshaped. Giorgio Agamben’s theory of the biopolitical tattoo offers a paradigm for understanding the forward creep of security in contemporary politics, as well as the limitations placed on political discourse as a result of the granting of emergency powers. As the invocation of security becomes institutionalized as a tool of public policy development, the space of public political discourse is reshaped. While many scholars discussing the claim of emergency powers in securitization theory have engaged Agamben, his theory of biopolitical tattooing offers only passing mention in securitization literature. The concept of biopolitical tattooing arises as an historical complement to Agamben’s earlier theoretical arguments on the relationship of sovereign power to bare life. This paper builds on these prior works that have used Agamben’s theories of bare life and sovereign power, as well as the literature on “spillover securitization” and “iterative securitization.” By conceptualizing the public policy programme of the contemporary state through a paradigm of biopolitical tattooing, we are able to understand the ways in which these policy prescriptions relate to the state’s claim to sovereign power over the citizenry whose security it claims to protect.

**RC18-337.2**

**MURPHY, MICHAEL** (University of Ottawa)

**Biopolitical Tattooing As a Policy Paradigm: Securitization Creep and the Governance of the Contemporary State**

In a 1993 article “Beyond Human Rights,” Giorgio Agamben identified the refugee as limit-concept for the nation state that would inevitably clear the way for a radical renewal of categories of politics, society, and human rights. Over the next two decades, he would continue his investigation into the contemporary Western experience called the Homo Sacer project, finishing with The Use of Bodies. It is here that he provides a theoretical sketch of his politics to come, a project of “destituent potential” that breaks the dialectic of power that enables sovereign violence against citizens and refugees alike. This theorization of the coming politics offers little in terms of practical examples; however, by turning to the everyday practices of irregular migrants, we can develop a more concrete understanding of what Agamben sees as the politics to come. In this sense, we are moving from the object of critique—the contemporary West embodied in the legal category of the refugee—to the extrajudicial coming politics—towards a destituent potential that finds its paradigm in the irregular migrants. Just as Marx and Engels saw the capitalist bourgeoisie creating their own gravediggers through exploitation of the proletariat, the Western response of shoring up border controls in the face of the “refugee crisis” has created the very environment for destituent policy development, the space of public political discourse is reshaped. While many scholars discussing the claim of emergency powers in securitization theory have engaged Agamben, his theory of biopolitical tattooing offers only passing mention in securitization literature. The concept of biopolitical tattooing arises as an historical complement to Agamben’s earlier theoretical arguments on the relationship of sovereign power to bare life. This paper builds on these prior works that have used Agamben’s theories of bare life and sovereign power, as well as the literature on “spillover securitization” and “iterative securitization.” By conceptualizing the public policy programme of the contemporary state through a paradigm of biopolitical tattooing, we are able to understand the ways in which these policy prescriptions relate to the state’s claim to sovereign power over the citizenry whose security it claims to protect.

**RC54-JS-27.4**

**MURPHY, MICHAEL** (University of Ottawa)

**Destituent Resistance: Irregular Migrants As Paradigm of Agamben’s Coming Politics**

In a 1993 article “Beyond Human Rights,” Giorgio Agamben identified the refugee as limit-concept for the nation state that would inevitably clear the way for a radical renewal of categories of politics, society, and human rights. Over the next two decades, he would continue his investigation into the contemporary Western experience called the Homo Sacer project, finishing with The Use of Bodies. It is here that he provides a theoretical sketch of his politics to come, a project of “destituent potential” that breaks the dialectic of power that enables sovereign violence against citizens and refugees alike. This theorization of the coming politics offers little in terms of practical examples; however, by turning to the everyday practices of irregular migrants, we can develop a more concrete understanding of what Agamben sees as the politics to come. In this sense, we are moving from the object of critique—the contemporary West embodied in the legal category of the refugee—to the extrajudicial coming politics—towards a destituent potential that finds its paradigm in the irregular migrants. Just as Marx and Engels saw the capitalist bourgeoisie creating their own gravediggers through exploitation of the proletariat, the Western response of shoring up border controls in the face of the “refugee crisis” has created the very environment for destituent policy development, the space of public political discourse is reshaped. While many scholars discussing the claim of emergency powers in securitization theory have engaged Agamben, his theory of biopolitical tattooing offers only passing mention in securitization literature. The concept of biopolitical tattooing arises as an historical complement to Agamben’s earlier theoretical arguments on the relationship of sovereign power to bare life. This paper builds on these prior works that have used Agamben’s theories of bare life and sovereign power, as well as the literature on “spillover securitization” and “iterative securitization.” By conceptualizing the public policy programme of the contemporary state through a paradigm of biopolitical tattooing, we are able to understand the ways in which these policy prescriptions relate to the state’s claim to sovereign power over the citizenry whose security it claims to protect.

**RC24-449.5**

**MURPHY, RAYMOND** (University of Ottawa)

**Social Closure in the Anthropocene: The Environment As a Medium for Monopolisation and Exclusion**

This paper introduces the Weberian concept of social closure to environmental sociology, and argues it helps elucidate the drivers of environmental problems, such as the coming climate crisis, and the resulting reaction. Closure refers to the process whereby one group monopolizes resources thereby closing off opportunities to others. It enabled Weber to analyse property classes, status groups based on race, gender, religion, ethnicity, etc., and the reaction of the excluded using one overarching coherent framework. The paper analyses emerging environmental social closure involving the appropriation of biophysical resources, including waste sinks, by the present generation disproportionately benefiting some, resulting in the risk of excluding latecomers from such benefits: ‘issues of climate justice include the excluded non-living generations, who are going to suffer most’ (Beck). The global biophysical environment constitutes a commons that present and future generations share, and is a medium that carries social relations of monopolisation and exclusion from risk makers to risk takers across space and between generations over time. Giving priority to near-term economic benefits to the exclusion of long-term costs constitutes social closure embedded in culture, practices, and physical infrastructures. Waste and pollution are dumped into “land fill”, “atmosphere fill”, and “ocean fill” to diminish present costs of production. Monopolisation of resources by high consuming humans also excludes other species from resources and habitats they need, resulting in high rates of human-induced extinction. Reaction against such environmental closure is led by environmental movements, impact scientists, social democratic governments, and nature as an actant whose biophysical dynamics can strike back against their manipulation by humans, and destabilize monopolies. Human activities driven by monopolisation are unleashing new frequencies and intensities of biophysical forcing, threatening to drive evolution towards exponential increases in nature, thereby socially constructing uncertainty about the consequences, with one possibility being the Anthropocene undermining itself.

**RC54-JS-68.3**

**MURRAY, GEOGINA** (Griffith University)

**ÖCHSNER, MARCO** (Griffith University)

**Capitalism and the Body**

**Capitalism and the Body**

What is capitalism doing now to the human body?

We argue that capital in its current neoliberal manifestation organizes the body to maximize profits. As such, it demands that bodies continuously produce: during work and during leisure. As consumer-producers, subjects in neoliberalism are always embedded in circuits of capital flows; it makes no difference if one is behind or in front of the counter. There is no possibility to negate exploitation—even apparent ‘non-productive’ activities, such as playing games, drinking, sleep, all serve to extend the body for more labour production. We ask, what is the extent of the demands that capital has made in the past, and makes today, on the body. Why has this changed? And are the limits to a body being exposed now?

We identify three major limits capital faces in regards to the body: *limitations internal to the body*, such as sleep/wake cycles, necessity for social connection for emotional recuperation; *limitations external to the body*, such as environmental conditions (pollution, displacement of people due to climate change); *limitations of the demands itself*, due to incoherent or impossible demands (e.g. desirability of both obesity-inducing fast food and of a healthy body).

We then ask, what mechanisms are in place to stabilize this ultimately dangerous and unsustainable system: from pharmacological enhancers (from caffeine to adderall, weight loss supplements, nutritional substitutes) to physical optimizers (gym memberships, electronic calorie and exercise trackers, dietary guidebooks). We surmise that those who fail to integrate and to generate profit, become ‘subjects through secondary pathways’.

It is from within this framework that we look at how the *human body* fits into the system. What is demanded of this body? How does it adapt? Is this sustainable? Are these developments desirable? If so, why?

**RC02-56.4**

**MURRAY, GEORGINA** (Griffith University)

**PEETZ, DAVID** (Griffith University)

**The ‘Gig Economy’, Technology and Piece-Wages**

According to Marx, a “capitalist working with improved but not yet generally adopted methods of production sells well below the market price, but above his (sic) individual rate of production: his rate of profit rises until competition levels it out”. (Capital Vol. 3: 231) But this in itself is not enough to explain the rise of platform technology (gig work) corporations. These corporations also rely upon cutting labour costs as a key mechanism for achieving competitive prices, and

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name. 673
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First female philosopher Hypatia and her tragic death is less known while as a big gap in the history of philosophy. This paper presents the mobilization of two specific methods inside an IE about MobileKids: Children in Multi-Local, Post-Separation Families (ERC Starting Grant project – supervision: Prof. Laura Merla). The aim of this ongoing study is to grasp the standpoint of children living under shared custody agreements, particularly as children’s own accounts and experiences of contemporary changes have largely been overlooked up to now. Considering children as active social actors that can, to various extents, exercise agency and influence on their own lives as well as on the lives of the people surrounding them, I look at the process of moving from one house to the other every week and ask how children maneuver inside this mobility. The specificity of this project lies in the parallelization between the analysis of the textual material present in the work that is done to move from one place of residence to the other, with an explicit production of texts by the children. To grasp their standpoint, I develop a sequential set of activities that represent creative ways to open their narratives about their everyday lives: (1) A session with Social Spatial Network Games (SSNG) – a kind of board game where children can concretely construct their experience of their multi-local everyday life; (2) children are asked to take pictures during the action of moving from one house to the other, which they keep and bring with them; (3) I participate in the double move – from one parent’s house to the other’s, and back.In this paper, I shall reflexively and critically address the use of SSNG and pictures, which represent texts of a particular nature: they hold discursive meaning about the children’s standpoint yet are not initially present in their everyday lives, as they are a production of the research design.

During recent years, the deconstruction of the mother myth has been visibly present in public discussion, in blogs and tv-shows that deal with issues regarding motherhood. It is becoming increasingly acceptable to discuss the ‘forbidden emotions’ of motherhood - to say that motherhood is not always wonderful or fulfilling. Mothers can complain about children going through terrible twos, lament over lack of time and criticise the pressures caused by the cultural ideal of intensive mothering. Even though these forbidden emotions have become more accepted, mothers are still in many ways attached to the ideal and practice of fulfilling. Mothers can complain about children going through terrible twos, lament over lack of time and criticise the pressures caused by the cultural ideal of intensive mothering. Even though these forbidden emotions have become more accepted, mothers are still in many ways attached to the ideal and practice of fulfilling. Mothers can complain about children going through terrible twos, lament over lack of time and criticise the pressures caused by the cultural ideal of intensive mothering. Even though these forbidden emotions have become more accepted, mothers are still in many ways attached to the ideal and practice of fulfilling. Mothers can complain about children going through terrible twos, lament over lack of time and criticise the pressures caused by the cultural ideal of intensive mothering. Even though these forbidden emotions have become more accepted, mothers are still in many ways attached to the ideal and practice of fulfilling. Mothers can complain about children going through terrible twos, lament over lack of time and criticise the pressures caused by the cultural ideal of intensive mothering. Even though these forbidden emotions have become more accepted, mothers are still in many ways attached to the ideal and practice of fulfilling. Mothers can complain about children going through terrible twos, lament over lack of time and criticise the pressures caused by the cultural ideal of intensive mothering. Even though these forbidden emotions have become more accepted, mothers are still in many ways attached to the ideal and practice of fulfilling. Mothers can complain about children going through terrible twos, lament over lack of time and criticise the pressures caused by the cultural ideal of intensive mothering. Even though these forbidden emotions have become more accepted, mothers are still in many ways attached to the ideal and practice of fulfilling. Mothers can complain about children going through terrible twos, lament over lack of time and criticise the pressures caused by the cultural ideal of intensive mothering. Even though these forbidden emotions have become more accepted, mothers are still in many ways attached to the ideal and practice of ful...
of motherhood. However, the women who express regretting motherhood neglect the therapeutic promise of overcoming negative feelings. Instead they build their own counter-narrative—where their regret is an embodied experience, a permanent state, where non-motherhood could be described even as an identity.

**RC02-JS-56.6**

MUSTOSMÄKI, ARMIST (University of Jyväskylä)

Women’s Labour Market (dis)Advantage in Nordic Welfare States: Reconsidering the Welfare State Paradox

Women-friendliness has been described as one of the normative foundations of Nordic welfare states. Publicly funded welfare services and policies facilitate the recognition of work and family and promote women’s labour market participation, especially those of lower income levels. However, the policies that are perceived as women-friendly can also have unfavourable consequences for women themselves. According to institutional theories (Varieties of Capitalism) women in Nordic labour markets face more difficulties in their career progression when compared to their female counterparts in less regulated labour markets and less generous welfare states. Glass ceilings and glass doors would persist in Nordic countries due to family leaves and segregated labour markets. Further, generous family policy framework is supposed to have classed effects, hindering especially the career progress of highly educated women in higher skilled occupations. This controversial phenomenon has been identified as the “welfare state paradox” (Mandel & Semyonov 2006), paradox which has gained both support and criticism in comparative studies. According to critics, the earlier results supporting the welfare state paradox have not been evaluated closely enough and much of the data used to support welfare state paradox is rather old, from the 1990s.

The aim of this paper is to look reconsider the hypothesis on women’s higher disadvantage in occupational achievements in Nordic countries. First, this paper provides a critical literature review to most recent research evaluating the persistence of welfare state paradox argument, taking into account the gender class nexus. Second, using European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS 2015) the paper analyses the gender gap in Nordic work life from comparative perspective: are women in Nordic countries more disadvantaged in terms of career achievements, supervisory and managerial positions, and quality of jobs? Preliminary findings are points towards diminishing but surprisingly wide and persistent gender gap in Nordic work life.

**RC25-474.4**

MUTHUSAMY, PARAMASIVAM* (Universiti Putra Malaysia)

Factors of Code Switching Among Bilingual English Students in the University Classroom in Malaysia

This study aims to identify and evaluate the factors that affect code switching in the university classroom in Malaysia. The participants of the study comprised twenty bilingual international students studying in a language college in Malaysia. The data were gathered by means of semi-structured interview with the students and classroom observation. The findings from the study revealed that the primary factor of code switching in international classroom is incompetence in the second language. Other noted factors were: to maintain privacy; to make it easier to speak in their own language than to speak in English; to avoid misunderstanding; being understood with written words in English. However, code switching can be a useful strategy in classroom interaction if the aim is to make meaning clear and to transfer the knowledge to students in an efficient way. This study can have some implications for language learners, teachers and curriculum developers.

**RC45-758.3**

MUTO, MASAYOSHI* (Shibaura Institute of Technology)

A Game Theoretical Analysis on Linkage between Groups Relation and Individuals Relation

Although Georg Simmel emphasized the three layers of society that are individual, organization, and society, there are few socio-mathematical or rational-choice models assuming the three layers in the previous research. Then I build up such a model using the game theory and social dilemma theory, aiming to explicate the complicated linkage between inter-group interaction and inter-individuals interaction. Assume that the society in this model is composed of two groups named A, B that may be nations, communities, organizations, and so on. Assume that each group is composed of many individuals as members who play a kind of an N-person chicken game similar to social dilemma. Assume that the individuals rationally choose their action (Cooperate or Defect), whereas the Groups have no choice. The action of group A member influences not only the same group (A) members but also the other group (B) members through the cooperation rate of the group A. Assuming the groups to be nations, the cooperation rate of the nation may mean military power. High cooperation rate of nation A may let down the nation B members’ payoffs through the war between nation A and B. Cooperation may be not only good for self-group but also bad for other-group. The ambivalent nature of cooperation will be very familiar to us in our daily life but it has almost not been modeled. From above assumptions I show what happens in this model society.

**RC14-JS-16.6**

MUZZATTI, STEPHEN* (Ryerson University)

SMITH, EMMA (Ryerson University)

“Sleeping with the Fishes”: A Canadian Spectacle of Ethnicity and Crime in Dramatic Television

Embedded within the crime-enthused narratives of modern and traditional television lies a cavernous public obsession with the Italian mob boss. Displaying a fierce family loyalty, built on values of honour, prestige and retribution this fictionalized figure is repeatedly revered as the grand patriarch, entrepreneurial genius and nucleus of a well-oiled criminal organisation. The pervasive ambiguities and idleness of liquid modernity generate a milieu wherein the audiences’ insatiable appetite for transgressive familiarity is perpetually fuelled by mafia-centered storylines. The viewer is encouraged to temporarily disengage from their unremitting, habitual fears and enlist in the ranks of these celebrated outlaws. Joining the extensive American productions of gangster representations, such as The Godfather film trilogy (1972-1990) and The Sopranos television drama (1999-2007), the new Canadian mini-series, Bad Blood (2017), works to depict the life and death of the real-life Montreal mob boss Vito Rizzuto (1946-2013).

Though highly stylised, dramatised and infused with fictional elements, this series highlights the illegitimate enterprises and corruption that constitute the quagmire of Canada’s intersecting worlds of business, politics, crime and law enforcement. The massifying myths of organised crime, this paper attempts to question constructs of ethnicity, spectacle and allurements infused in the six-episodes of the Bad Blood production. Referencing the recent trend in re-capturing the infamous stories of aberrant figures, such as The People v. O. J. Simpson: American Crime Story (2016) and Law and Order True Crime: The Menendez Murders (2017), we contend a process of audience participation is underway within the docu-reality crime genre. The inclusion of celebrity, within all of these representations, only serves to re-exoticise the stereotypical images of glamorous lawbreakers. We are forever sleeping with the (televised) fishes!

**RC32-585.4**

MUZZIN, LINDA* (Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto)

Gendered Aboriginal-Immigrant-White Relations in the Canadian North: College Faculty Perspectives

Literature on the Canadian North, where several land claim agreements have been settled in the past few decades, is typically written from a patriarchal neoliberal economic development perspective that valorises Aboriginal peoples who have made “progress” in successful industrial ventures as well as encouraging new Canadians to move to and work in the North. In sharp contrast, a study of public colleges that included interior British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Labrador, it was discovered that several colleges have made it their goal to enshrine Indigenous knowledges (IK) in their curricula. What does it mean to grow up female and Aboriginal in such societies? Questions of gender and inter-ethnic relations examined by Cynthia Joseph in her study of Malaysia, are explored here from the perspective of faculty in Canadian colleges where the surrounding population is predominantly Aboriginal. There is a contradiction between the work and lives of those who teach literacy, early childhood education, nursing and self-determination from Aboriginal perspectives as compared to those who teach technology, trades, and business, oriented towards exploitation of local resources. Personal stories that involve celebration of Elder involvement in Canadian military service, White authorities attempting to remove children from Aboriginal families, and the challenges of engaging Aboriginal youth in literacy and IK education intrude on stories of Aboriginal communities caring for new immigrant families who have migrated to the north and who are eagerly involved in participating in Aboriginal activities. There has been a strong feminist standpoint in postcolonial studies of development historically, and this paper follows in this tradition, emphasizing the contradictions evident from the multiple perspectives present as compared to racist multiculturalist approach of colleges in southern parts of Canada.

**RC25-478.4**

MWANGI, PHYLLIS* (Kenyatta University)

NTIGHA, PURITY (KENYATTA UNIVERSITY)

Talking about Disability: Gains and Challenges in an African Context

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
In Kenya, as in many other parts of the world, disability in the traditional society was generally associated with factors such as curses, witchcraft, and punishment from the gods. Among the Masai of Kenya, for example, children and adults living with disabilities were viewed as a bad omen to the society and labelled olaibe enkai, meaning “one hated by God”. Thus, people living with disability were subjected to ridicule, rejection, ostracization, torture and even death in extreme cases. It is not surprising, therefore, that the terms used to refer to the various forms of disability were, and in many cases still are, less than flattering. However, among people with or without disability, there is no unanimity on what constitutes offensive terms in disability terminology. There is also variability among cultures and geographical regions. This paper sought to find out how the Agiku, a Bantu speaking community in Kenya, conceptualize and encode disability through language. Data in the form of expressions that refer to various forms of handicaps was collected through vernacular radio and television stations. Moreover, respondents were interviewed on their views about the said terms. The findings showed that nearly all the terms used to refer to disability are negative. Morphological evidence indicated that in most cases such terms have pejorative markers. It also emerged that opinion was divided on whether these terms are offensive or not. There were those who felt that one is simply calling a spade a spade in a context where the language hardly provides the cushion of euphemisms. Conversely, others felt that it is better to use descriptors that are more palatable. This is the direction the media has taken, probably due the rigorous campaigns by the National Council for Persons with Disability. The paper recommends that that is the way to go.

RC13-JS-71.2

MYLLYS, RIIKKA* (University of Helsinki)

Handicraft Making, Community, and Livability from the Women’s Perspective

In this paper I will explore how handicraft making, spirituality and participation in charity are affecting to the experienced well-being of women making handicrafts. I will also discuss the role of the group in the matter and its affects to the social livability. Based on earlier research handicraft making have strong impacts on not only individual well-being but also the whole community. Also religion and spirituality, community, as well as charity and doing good for others are seen as factors of well-being. In this paper I will look at all of these together. The paper is qualitative and based on the yearlong observation period of four handicraft-making groups as well as the interviews of sixteen crafting women from these groups. Groups included both religious/non-religious and charity/non-charity groups. I found that women give a variety of meanings, including well-being related to the handicraft making. It was also given spiritual meanings, both religious and non-religious. Getting friends and being part of the community was an important part of handicraft making and doing for charity was meaningful for some of the women. In this paper I am asking what kind of aspects of well-being and livability are relating to the handicraft making. In what extent is handicraft making and experienced well-being related to the livability of the whole community? How both spirituality and charity are linking to the social livability when it comes to the handicraft making? And finally, what is the role of participating in the group and belonging to the community in the livability of the society and how the nature of the group influences it?
RC09-182.7
NABBALI, ESSYA* (Independent scholar)
Structural Adjustment As Metaphor and Lens: Considering the Recent Passage of the Mental Health Act in Ghana, or, an Emerging Space for “Mad” Studies Globally

“We are at a point in our work when we can no longer ignore the empires and the imperial context in our studies.” —Edward Said, Culture and Imperialism (London: Vintage, 1994)

On 1 December 2012, Ghana passed a Mental Health Act (Act 846) to replace legislation from 1972 that had never been implemented. It came, after eight years of advocacy and technical support of the World Health Organization (WHO), with hope of transforming the mental healthcare system as it existed at the time of colonial rule.

Heralded as a major milestone in justice work, Act 846 promises to decentralize mental healthcare from the three psychiatric institutions, concentrated in urban centres along the southern coast, per colonialist investment patterns. Furthermore, it seeks to allow the provisions for private psychiatric facilities and to negate the oversight of alternative forms of therapy to a governing body for whom the Chief Executive Officer is the Chief Psychiatrist. In other words, Act 846 advances the medicalization of madness or the idea of “mental illness” as biologically rather than socially overdetermined, finding “solutions” in psychiatry (and a multi-billion dollar psychopharmaceutical-industrial complex).

This paper considers the sociohistorical locating of Ghana and the trajectory being heavily influenced by international relations, such as the WHO. But a closely related, and perhaps more pressing debate to the place of sovereign power in a global context is the space and very circulation of counter-politics. The past 50 years in Canada has witnessed a burgeoning field of critical “Mad” studies to challenge the (biopolitics of psychiatry. How might we contribute to concerns of the increasing rise of psychiatry (e.g. Mills 2014; Titchkosky & Aubrecht 2015) and business of madness (Burstow 2015) without reproducing the violence of interference, adjustment, and therefore, empire?

RC15-292.3
NABBALI, ESSYA* (Independent scholar)
The Tale of Two Acts: Disability v. Mental Health Policy (and Activism) in Ghana

On 1 December 2012, the Mental Health Act (Act 846) would be passed in Ghana and heralded as a “major milestone” in justice work. It came on the heels of the Persons with Disability Act (Act 715) and establishment of disability as a political category some six years earlier on 23 June 2006. Whereas the Persons with Disability Act fell to the Ministry of Gender, Children, & Social Protection, seeking rights and entitlements for disabled persons (especially around accessibility, employment, and education), the Mental Health Act was championed by the Ministry of Health and Chief Psychiatrist, perhaps above all.

Previous scholarship brings into stark relief the divide between critical mental health, or what has increasingly been called “mad,” activism and the wider disability movement. In particular, philosophies of the mind and its health tend to prompt concerns of consciousness, sentience, and rationality, brimming with fears of unpredictability and dangerousness. Such assumptions have carried serious consequences for personhood, legal capacity, and “risk” management, under auspices of health and care.

Working alongside such a body of studies, this paper foregrounds the discourses (and hopes) that have circled the Mental Health Act and confronts the boundary conflicts between the many disability advocates who joined calls in its wake.

RC14-J5-69.4
NADERI, SARA* (University of Victoria)

Since the 1979 Revolution, the Islamic concepts of women rights and identity in Iran have been defined in sharp contrast with western feminist ideas of gender equality and equal rights. Supported by the Islamic government’s rules and media, this new “Iranian Muslim Women’s identity” emerged as one of the most important symbols of the new, collective Iranian national and religious identity. This image of “Iranian women’s Islamic identity” as the landmark of the new political discourse has dominated western media and promoted as one of the main sign of resistance or adherence of Iranian society to the hegemonic Islamic state discourse.

In this paper, I aim at studying the influence of the binary image of Islamic against western values on women situation in Iran. I am going to historically trace changes of the portrayal of Iranian women’s rights in western media since 1979 up to now. Simultaneously, I will probe the changes in Islamic state’s policies and their influence on Iranian women’s rights debates at the same period. In this respect, I will go through the public speeches of religious and political elites and their influential policies regarding women to see how these policies have changed over the time and if these changes were influenced by western media’s image of Iranian women or not. Thus, in this paper, I will investigate the changes in the representation of Iranian women situations on western media on the one hand, and the influence of this Western portrayal of Iranian women on the internal debates of women’s rights in Iran, on the other hand. In brief, I am going to see how the real situation of women in Iran has been influenced by the media image of that reality.
Leisure Time: Meaningful or Addiction: A Case of WhatsApp

From the mid-19th century onwards, the availability of leisure time generally continued to increase. Whether watching television at home or taking a holiday for tourism, leisure-time activities have been increasingly influenced by technology. As a consequence, a “hobby” has become more and more connected with both the economical conditions for the possibility of leisure and with the actual leisure-time activities themselves. As the world gets faster and faster, the digital technology is trying to make things easy, faster and learning skill easier in a single day. WhatsApp has been one of the most active mobile messengers in the last few years. WhatsApp application is utilized by almost everyone using smartphone. Its free facility (along data service) to exchange text, photos, videos, forward jokes, and other information has resulted in excessive use.

Most of us are constantly engrossed in the virtual world, be it a Facebook, Twitter or WhatsApp or anything else. This paper analyses the pattern of use of WhatsApp among University students. The internet plays a huge role in all aspects of our lives today: work, leisure gaming or staying in touch with our friends and relatives. While all of us are dependent on technology, many of us are addicts who pretend not to care or believe. We are spending more and more time to our virtual lives, which results in addiction.

Imagining Vidarbha: Analysis of Discourse on Social Networking Sites of Vidarbha As a Region

Vidarbha is a region in the Eastern part of the Indian state of Maharashtra which comprises of Nagpur and Amravati Division. The region includes 11 districts of the state. This region is home to 31% of area and 21% of population of Maharashtra (Census 2011). From many years people of Vidarbha had been demanding for a separate state. This is conspicuous among other things on the Social networking sites. Significantly the region also has seen a major inflow of capital and infrastructural transformation. This paper will analyze the discourses circulating on the social networking sites in relation with socio-political developments since January 2014.

This paper is located in the era when the demand for newer and smaller states is gaining ground with mixed successes. This paper will identify the role of the sites in producing the stakes for those professing both the region and leadership of the issue. Using a framework established by Ambjot Rai’s idea of digitality as well as Gopal Guru’s idea of photosynthesis and the location of social movement and ideology within the new grounds of digital spaces, I look at the paper from a discursive point of view.

Data for this paper is drawn from a purposive selection of pages and accounts which profess a clear bias for the region and its issues. The sample is vetted also on the basis of its popularity and the trends it exhibited since their creation during the chosen period. A second sample with the discussion of the issue of Vidarbha on accounts and pages not overly siding with the issue will be used to contrast the first sample to highlight the socio-cultural contestations, discourses and resistances. The paper would also entail the usage of social networking sites as an alternative space for mobilisation and organisation of the movement.

Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness: Attempting to Provide More Candid and Regular Reporting about Countries’ Interpersonal Violence Level on Global Perspective

Violence brings lots of misery to people’s lives all around the world. Unfortunately, difficulties to quantify the magnitude of violence worldwide and therefore to undertake global-level analysis of its implications, have occurred. According to Diprose (2007) absence of reliable and comparable country-level data collected at regular basis can be considered as a key problem. Attempting to provide more candid and regular reporting about countries’ interpersonal violence level on global perspective, a new social indicator—Societal index of Interpersonal Destructiveness (SIID)—is constructed by Nahkur et al. (published in Social Indicators Research in 2017) based on nationally representative subjective data of various sources (Integrated Database of World Values Survey and European Value Survey, WHO Online Mortality Database, WHO Global Health Data, and World Bank Open Data World Income Inequality Database), and national statistics of 89 societies around the world covering 25-year period from 1989 to 2014. Due to the problems with data availability and quality, indirect measurement approach is adopted in SIID—measuring the level of interpersonal destructiveness by factors that predispose or may be the result of destructiveness in interpersonal conflicts or relationships. Moreover, SIID offers new conceptual tool—interpersonal destructiveness of a society—to measure the level of interpersonal violence, aiming to grasp wider range of destructive strategies that individuals use in their interpersonal conflicts.

The paper reports SIID’s scores for 89 societies and 9 society groups for the period 2005 to 2014, and compares them with the results of other violence-related indicators. Compared to WHO (Garcia-Moreno et al. 2013) estimated prevalence of violence against women in intimate relationships, partly similar results emerged. The differences are discussed in more detail. Also, it is analyzed which factors are mainly determining the level of interpersonal destructiveness in different society groups.

Rapid Social Change and Long Term Trends in Societies’ and Regions’ Level of Interpersonal Destructiveness

During past 30 years many societies and regions around the world have undergone rapid social change. Some of them have experienced political transformation to democracy, others economic transformation to a market system, and some of them have simultaneously experienced both. Rapid social change can affect quality of life in these societies. In this paper, the focus is on different societies’ and regions’ long-term trends in their level of interpersonal destructiveness, representing a negative side of societies’ quality of life. Using Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness (SIID), which is based on nationally representative subjective data of various sources (e.g. Integrated Database of World Values Survey and European Value Survey), and national statistics of 44 societies and 7 regions around the world covering 25-year period from 1989 to 2014, the following questions are asked: (1) Inside each region have societies’ level of interpersonal destructiveness changed similarly, on the average?; (2) Inside each society how have the societies’ level of interpersonal destructiveness changed?; (3) in which regions in what period was the societies’ interpersonal destructiveness in the highest level?  

Analysis demonstrate that inside each region the level of societies’ interpersonal destructiveness have changed similarly, on the average. Societies inside their regions spread out as expected: the societies’ level of interpersonal destructiveness have decreased throughout former Soviet Union (except Caucasia), Catholic Eastern Europe, and MENA. Orthodox Balkan and Caucasia regions while being stable low in Protestant Europe, Catholic Western Europe and Anglophone regions. Moreover, the societies’ level of interpersonal destructiveness were highest in former Soviet Union (except Caucasia), Catholic Eastern Europe, and MENA, Orthodox Balkan and Caucasia regions in between 1989 to 1999 when rapid social change were experienced. These results indicate that rapid social changes affect societies’ quality of life in a negative way.
Expanding Notions of Economic and Subjective Well-Being: A Case Study on Older and Non-Older Australians

While Australian studies have begun exploring the relationship between disposable income and global life satisfaction or happiness assessments, there is a lack of longitudinal and cross-sectional data. To address this gap, we apply a transactional perspective that includes the economic well-being and subjective well-being of elderly women. This paper addresses this gap by developing and comparing two alternative individual-based well-being frameworks. The first develops a more comprehensive measure of economic resources in line with the economic theory of consumption and social scale. The second framework extends that approach, developing an income stream view that adds the non-disposable income with income streams to form non-disposable resources. Non-disposable income is defined as income from gifts, annuities, and other non-home wealth, and home wealth, as providing the full range of potential consumption possibilities that affect an individual's economic well-being. The second develops a domain-specific life-satisfaction well-being indicator framework based on psychological references to individual subjective well-being. The results are based on person-level data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey. Empirical analysis involves comparing individual economic well-being to subjective well-being for older Australians (aged 65 years and over) and non-older Australians (aged 15 to 64 years), and also across the two age groups. In the context of an ageing population, these two cohorts face specific challenges. The high-level challenges include the ability of government to mitigate declining labour force participation rates with increasing health, aged-care and pension-related fiscal pressures. Micro-level challenges include maintaining social cohesion across and within generations and the quality of life of individuals across the life-course. The four-way comparative analysis will provide insight into the nature of economic advantage and disadvantage within and across age cohorts, taking account of the role of wealth (particularly home wealth) and the provision of public benefits, to an individual's cognitive evaluation across their life.

Towards a Transactional View of Creativity in the Social Sciences, Education, and Everyday Life

In this presentation, I will articulate a transactional and relational approach to creativity and highlight some of the social justice implications of this approach in the context of both education and broader society. Both within the broader field of research about creativity as well as within popular culture, creativity is generally conceptualized in self-actualizing or inter-actualizing terms (Dewey & Bentley, 1960). This perspective continues to view creativity as primarily residing within or between particular individuals relying upon and deploy vocabularies and metaphysics that understand creativity primarily as an inborn gift. Within this field of study, a well-developed trans-actualizing approach is still lacking. The purpose of this paper is to work towards addressing that gap. In this paper, I will articulate a transactional and relational view of creativity that, rooted in a pragmatist concept of situated action (Colapietro, 2009; Joas, 1996), displaces creativity from within the individual situating it instead within the collective and cooperative communicative processes of everyday activity.

To achieve this, I will review the literature on creativity with a particular attention to how self-actualizing and inter-actualizing view-features point into some of the major approaches. Following this, building on Dewey and Bentley's description of the transactional perspective, I will articulate a view of situated creativity that makes it possible to understand creativity as a property of collective activity while doing away with the essentialist overtones of prevalent viewpoints. I will conclude by arguing that by doing away with the compulsion to categorize and identify “creative types” this transactional perspective promises a more humane and inclusive approach to creativity in both education and society at large.

Informal Care for Elderly Women: Challenges and Possibilities

Population ageing is increasing rapidly in developing nations like India. Profound changes in family structure have also influenced the nature of care and provisions for care to the elderly, especially women elderly. The issue becomes more challenging in the light of emerging geriatric problems and care. The paper analyses the problem from the perspective of elderly women and provide the picture of informal care system on the basis of primary data collected from Kerala. 300 respondents were interviewed and analysis was done by SPSS. Family development theory and gender identity theory were used. Using descriptive design the study identified that the life of elderly women were under the strong fear of dependency and they were more concerned about their worthiness to live within the family in old age. Willingness rather than ability decided the nature and quality of care provided. Day to day activities and resource allocation, discussions and prioritisation reflected 'emotional vacuum'.

Film Festivals and Film Awards in China: History, Configuration, and the Transnational Field of Legitimation

Film festivals are one of the most important mechanisms through which the fields of film production and consumption are structured and related to each other. This paper examines the government-sponsored, “official” Chinese film festivals including the Shanghai International Film Festival, Chonghun Film Festival, and Beijing International Film Festival, as well as government-approved film awards such as the Golden Rooster Awards, Huabiao Awards, and Hundred Flowers Awards. 1) How and when did the festivals and awards come into existence? 2) What is the configuration (i.e., numbers and types) of the official film festivals and awards in China? 3) What are the organizational and institutional bases of the film festivals and awards (who sponsors, who organizes, who gives money, etc.), as well as different criteria of legitimation (e.g., Hundred Flowers Awards for popularity, Golden Rooster Awards for professional legitimation (film critics, filmmakers, film historians, etc.), and Huabiao Awards for political legitimation by the government)? 4) How are the Chinese film festivals connected to international film festivals abroad with what sort of consequences? Contra the widely shared image of official Chinese film festivals as sites of narrowly national political correctness, I show the dynamism and multiplicity of logics—at times even contradictory—within the world of official Chinese film festivals and awards. Moreover, official festivals—Shanghai and Beijing International Film Festivals in particular—have recently established agreements on exchanges of personnel and film works with international film festivals in Asia (e.g., Tokyo International Film Festival) and beyond (e.g., Venice International Film Festival; Hawaii International Film Festival). In sum, this paper examines the history, configuration, and legitimation of official Chinese film festivals—important sites that structure domestic markets for Chinese cinema—which are increasingly shaped by the broader, transnational fields of film festivals beyond China.
heterosexual married households still dominate across Europe, cohabitations and births outside of marriage are on the rise as well as one-parent families, blended families, same-sex parent families, and migrant families. Family diversity is introducing a further pluralisation of parenting, gender, motherhood and fatherhood models and representations of childhood. However, this change has not always been accompanied by an adaptation of public policies and practices towards the recognition of diverse patterns of parenthood and childhood.

This paper is focused on family diversity and especially on parent-child relationship in same-sex parent families and migrant families. By giving voice to both individual families and to these families, and public institutions, such as early care and educational services, pre-primary and primary schools (ISCED 0-1) and social services, at the forefront of everyday interaction with ‘new families’, we aim at investigating what barriers parents and children concretely face in building and living their families and how especially local institutions respond to these needs.

In particular, the project tries to address the following research questions:

- Which barriers do children belonging to new family forms encounter when dealing with the public institutions above mentioned?

- In what ways educators, teachers, school administrators and social workers define normative models of “childhood” and the “good” family, and how do these frames shape their practices in a context of welfare state austerity?

The paper is based on qualitative interviews with key informants in social and educational services, migrant and homosexual parents and children with same-sex parents.

The research has been conducted in Italy, an interesting case for having experienced local ‘best practices’ in this policy area, yet still in need to better respond to the ‘new’ families.

RC19-353.1
NALDINI, MANUELA* (University of Turin)
HAMILTON, MYRA (University of New South Wales)
ADAMSON, ELIZABETH (Social Policy Research Center, University of New South Wales)

The Social Investment Paradigm and Migrant Families: The Australian and Italian Case Compared

The social investment paradigm has received widespread attention as an approach to ‘prepare’ individuals, families and societies to respond to new social risks they are likely to encounter throughout the life course, particularly those associated with post-industrialisation and globalisation. Early childhood education and care (ECEC) and policies that support women to participate in employment have been a central focus of the social investment paradigm.

But while post-industrialisation and globalisation are closely linked to increases in migration, migrant families are largely absent from social investment policies. From a social investment perspective, access to ECEC and work/care reconciliation policies are crucial for migrant children and families. Yet there is a gap in the social investment literature when it comes to access to ECEC and work/care reconciliation policies by migrant families.

This paper compares social investment policies for migrant families in two countries: Australia and Italy. These two countries have markedly different migration, employment and care regimes, with both similarities and differences in the organisation of ECEC and policies to promote work/care reconciliation.

Against this backdrop, this paper asks: To what extent are migrant families included or excluded from ECEC and work/care reconciliation policies in the two countries?

Drawing on a comprehensive analysis of eligibility for and access to ECEC and work/care policies by migrant families in Australia and Italy, this paper critically examines the capacity of the social investment approach to respond to new life course risks associated with migration and mobility. It draws attention to the way in which the emergence of the social investment paradigm to address ‘new social risks’ does not take account of the importance of migration and mobility in the contemporary life course.

RC32-593.1
NAM, YOUNGUEUN* (Purdue University)

Creating the Talk: Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Movements in Kenya after the Anti-FGM Act

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a widely practised form of gender-based violence in 28 countries across Africa, with considerable variation in prevalence by country. For example, in Kenya the percentage of women undergoing FGM has evinced a steady, albeit slow, decline, whereas in some countries in West Africa, more than 90% of women remain subjected to this harmful cultural practice (UNICEF).

Kenya provides a fruitful context for examining the success of the local anti-FGM movement and could provide a template for other transnational women’s movements. The intersectional collaboration of both local and international movements in Kenya led to enactment of the “Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act” in 2011. The Kenyan government was also the first to establish a semi-autonomous agency, “The Anti-FGM Board,” to advocate against FGM while empowering women.

Despite these positive changes, FGM is centered in rural locations in Kenya, rendering enforcement of the anti-FGM Act challenging. FGM is largely perpetuated by “community leaders” traditional, non-bureaucratic decision-making bodies composed of elderly male authority figures. Moreover, because people in rural areas are largely unaware of the anti-FGM Act, law enforcers working against FGM commonly encounter resistance.

The research explores two questions: How do national level policy and activism react to the local anti-FGM movement and national law intervening in the anti-FGM movement? The project analyzes data from 20 in-depth interviews conducted with members of the Kuria, Kalenjin, and Maasai tribes in Kenya in 2017. These interviews with eight FGM survivors, ten runaways, and two FGM practitioners, explore women’s reactions to the local anti-FGM movement and national policy.

Findings indicate that women are exposed to contradictory messages. Uncircumcised women encounter slut-shaming from community elders, whereas circumcised women encounter guilt-shaming from activists. The study suggests that anti-FGM discourse must attend to local contexts to be successful.

RC48-JS-25.5
NAM, YOUNGUEUN* (Purdue University)

Where Do Women Stand in Social Movements?: Anti-Female Genital Cutting Movement in Kenya after the FGM Prohibition Act

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a widely practised form of gender-based violence in 28 countries across Africa, with considerable variation in prevalence by country. Kenya provides a fruitful context for examining the success of the local anti-FGM movement and could provide a template for other transnational women’s movements. The intersectional collaboration of both local and international movements in Kenya led to enactment of the “Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act” in 2011. The Kenyan government was also the first to establish a semi-autonomous agency, “The Anti-FGM Board,” to advocate against FGM while empowering women.

However, the challenge remains with local mobilization. Local women are exposed to contradictory messages. Uncircumcised women encounter “slut-shaming” from community elders, whereas circumcised women encounter “guilt-shaming” from activists. In progressing anti-FGM movement, it tends to generate negative messages on FGM excluding the survivors’ presence. The young girls who experienced FGM become the victims of FGM profiling, especially in school environment. Although most of girls experience FGM in primary schools, due to their early marriage, and drop-out rates, they become minority in secondary schools, becoming the “outcast.” On the other hand, local female activists, who were “outcasts” because of not experiencing FGM in primary school, become the majority in secondary school. Peer pressure functions in multifaceted level on both FGM survivors and runaways.

The research analyzes data from 20 in-depth interviews conducted with members of the Kuria, Kalenjin, and Maasai tribes in Kenya in 2017. These interviews with eight FGM survivors, ten runaways, and two FGM practitioners, explore women’s reactions to the local anti-FGM movement and national policy. How can we incorporate FGM survivors in the anti-FGM discourse? I investigate feminist leadership influencing movements, and incorporating subjects oriented discourse for producing effective strategies of anti-FGM movement.

RC30-538.1
NAMUPALA, NDESHI* (University of Namibia)

Young People in Informal Employment - It's a Job, but No Work, No Income

Namibia’s socioeconomic context is characterised by high unemployment, especially amongst youth. Young people are first to enter unstable and informal employment in order to join the active labor force. Incomes in spaces that are increasingly becoming spaces through which living and livelihoods are earned. What in apartheid times once used to be spatial segregation induced by racial discrimination is now replicated by socioeconomic mechanisms. Post-apartheid reformed policies/laws aimed at creating opportunities for social mobility and economic advancement for Namibians seem to have benefited very few people and often connected to those in power. Young people voiced their disappointments at the deepening social inequalities in the country. This resulted in the emergence of youths’ sociopolitical movements such as Affirmative Repositioning, often seen as precursor for potential social conflict. Yet, informality of housing and living is a daily reality for many people in Namibia. In as much as precariousness and uncertainties increasingly define informal life-worlds, sustenance of livelihoods of the vulnerable people in society is realised through informality in its different manifestations. This paper focuses on youth experiences in the labor market and the changing meaning of work. It centres on the income generating activities within the informal sector, through which youth’s attempts to cope with being unable to find formal employment. It argues that work has undergone change, producing new varied spatial and temporal forms that both undermine and

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
increase young people’s autonomy and freedom. It concludes by arguing that informality is not a negative social process. It is the unguled way society allows it to happen that produces inequitable results. As such informality individualizes the workforce, making the representation of labor rights difficult. Marginalisation and exclusion of those in informal employment is no longer tenable and the pervasive importance of informal activities should be recognized as essential in shaping the boundaries and meaning of work.

RC22-404.1
NARDELLA, CARLO* (University of Milano)
Performing Religion in Public between Italy and Sri Lanka

The paper examines the presence of religion in the public square by analyzing the Catholic Church’s attempt to establish and maintain a new complex of religious practices addressed to the Sri Lankan migrant community in Italy. This attempt has led to the birth of a pilgrimage to St. Anthony’s basilica in Padova, Italy which every year attracts to thousands of Sri Lankan migrants and has become one of the world’s most crowded gatherings of Sri Lankans outside their homeland. The analysis focuses on the structure of the pilgrimage and the related public rituals, by showing how this religious celebration is made possible by a new production of meaning—in which the symbol of Saint Anthony plays a central role—and a renewed construction of the consensus around it.

RC22-405.13
NARDELLA, CARLO* (University of Milano)
Religion, Gendered Bodies and Social Roles: An Empirical Study

The paper presents the results of an empirical research, carried out through participatory observation, on a religious process, known as Santacruzan, celebrated by the Filipino Catholic community. The procession, which evokes the story of the discovery of Christ’s cross (Santa Cruz), has a huge following in the Philippines and in many other Filipino migrants’ countries of destination. Wherever it is celebrated, the Santacruzan implies the processional transfer of a statue of the Virgin Mary between two churches of the same town, along with statues of saints and Biblical characters, mostly women, as well as Christian virtues embodied by Filipino young girls accompanied by boys of the same age. The analysis of the ethnographic material gathered over several years during the course of the Santacruzan celebrated in Padua, Italy—where a large Filipino community lives—identifies the structure and dynamics of the religious representation and then focuses on the individuals who incorporate such representation and the system of social relations that ties them together. The primary role of the women in organizing and managing the celebration, the special recognition attributed to the girls who take part in the procession, the ritual performances of these girls in showy dresses next to boys who demonstrate their masculinity by showing off their virility are some of the factors that contribute to shift the ritual from a religious domain to a secular domain where the intersection of gender, ethnicity and class plays a key role in legitimizing and reproducing identities and social roles among the members of the Filipino community.

RC31-JS-65.5
NARE, LENÀ* (University of Helsinki)
Lives on Hold – Intimate Relations and Care in the Lives of Asylum Seekers in Finland

This paper draws on the notions of intimate migration (Boehm 2012) and transnational care (Baldassar et al. 2007) to analyse the ways in which intimate relations motivate and direct refugee (im)mobility and asylum seekers’ (im)possibility of providing transnational care for their families in the context of increasingly restrictive border and migration regimes. Existing research on refugee migration has focused on refugees and asylum seekers as recipients of (health) care and overlooked the role of asylum seekers and refugees as providers of transnational care. This paper is based on ethnographic research with Iraqi and Afghan refugees and their families conducted in Finland in the spring of 2017. The data include participant observation and interviews (N=30) with female and male asylum seekers who arrived in Finland in the autumn of 2015 and who still in the spring of 2017 were waiting for the final decision on their asylum application. The research participants were stuck in immobility because they were waiting for judgment on their asylum application or the administrative court’s decision on their appeal. The study emphasizes the crucial importance of intimate and family relations in motivating asylum mobility and structuring daily lives of asylum seekers in Finland. It also documents the human suffering and helplessness caused by an asylum regime that prevents refugees from providing transnational care for their families.

References:

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Drawing upon the concept of “regimes of valuation”, the study demonstrates that researchers in the humanities relate to different, and often contradictory, orders of worth when carrying out their everyday work. This heterogeneity indicates that disciplinary differences and academic age are important factors in order to understand how performance metrics affect valuation practices and epistemic decision-making in the humanities. Nevertheless, when making strategic investments in their future academic selves, humanities researchers tend to relate more narrowly to one dominant regime of valuing research; a regime in which performance indicators constitute a powerful discourse of what a successful academic subject is. This career-driven mind-set, being most evident among PhD students and postdocs, impels humanities researchers to internalize rules of the indicator game. However, this does not occur in a non-conflictual way, creating tensions between epistemic decision-making and academic identity-formation. Regarding this, the machinery of performance metrics exists as an instrument of governing a field of reflexive research, as they constitute themselves as a competitive and successful academic subject.

**RC44-747.1**

**NASTOVSKI, KATHERINE* (McMaster University)**

**Bringing Race in: Transnational Whiteness and Philosophies of Social Partnership**

Transnational solidarity and coordination is a principal challenge and opportunity for workers' organizations in an era of globalized circuits of production and care. As key civil society organizations, the prospects of building transnational labour alliances are not only central for the future of workers' organizations themselves but also for broader struggles for social justice globally. However, the role of workers' organizations in struggles against global inequalities have been and continue to be fraught with contradictions. Examples include explicit labour imperialism on the part of some unions in the Global North, but also what Rebecca Johns' (1998) calls accommodationist solidarities, practices meant to be solidaristic that end up reinforcing competition for jobs and investments. Exploring the ongoing relevance of these practices has been limited by tendencies to view these contradictions as sole products of the Cold War and therefore of no import for thinking about transnational labour relations today. I argue that assessments of organizational possibilities for international labour coordination and solidarity must tackle these contradictions. Drawing on my doctoral research on labour transnationalism in Canada from the mid-1940s to the end of the Cold War, I argue that besides anti-communism, the international practices of the Canadian Congress of Labour and later Canadian Labour Congress were grounded in a philosophy of social partnership characterized by ideas of race and nation arising from the specificities of Canadian class formation. Focusing on the case of the Caribbean and support for the Colombo Plan, my research suggests that transnational whiteness had a significant impact on the way union actors developing these practices understood their role in global politics. Consideration of the ongoing significance of ideas of race in shaping transnational labour solidarities is especially timely given the rise of right-wing populist movements.

**RC40-706.4**

**NASWEM, ADOLPHUS* (Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi)**

**EJEMBI, EGRI (Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi)**

**Herdsmen Aggression on Settled Farmers As a Threat to Agricultural Renaissance in Nigeria: Sifting the Conflicting Narratives**

Pastoral Fulani herdsmen account for the bulk of beef production in Nigeria. In the past, these herdsmen followed defined north-south routes as they moved their livestock in sync with the changes in the seasons. Clashes often occurred with sedentary crop farmers in the contest for resources in the communities along the routes which were officially gazetted. These were not exclusive, and relationships between the herdsmen and crop farmers were generally cordial. Recently however these herdsmen have become so violent that their unprovoked attacks on unsuspecting farming communities all over Nigeria has earned them the position of the fourth deadliest terror group in the world. Their activities have sacked several farming communities from their ancestral farmlands, and added significantly to the pool of internally displaced persons. This has adversely affected the agricultural renaissance that is expected as a result of the renewed emphasis on agriculture occasioned by falling oil prices. Analyses of the problem dwell on the historical legacy and the desire for production of truth. Theoretical and cross-disciplinary research and practice will offer a relevant research agenda for our time. This agenda will identify the contemporary interplay between the desire for truthful and authentic representations of reality, which historically pushed for the development of the Camera Obscura, and the constant doubt, embedded in the tradition of critical thinking, which has always been the desire for and production of truth. The theoretical and cross-disciplinary research and practice will offer a relevant research agenda for our time. This agenda will identify the contemporary interplay between the desire for truthful and authentic representations of reality, which historically pushed for the development of the Camera Obscura, and the constant doubt, embedded in the tradition of critical thinking, which has always been the desire for and production of truth.

**RC57-932.2**

**NATHANSOHN, REGEV* (University of Haifa)**

**Visual Research in the Post-Post-Ism Age: Genealogical Considerations**

What could the genealogy of visual research contribute to contemporary debates on crises of representation, on post-truth and on other post-postisms? By identifying several positions in the history of visual research (from visual anthropology, to visual sociology and visual culture), this paper will offer a relevant research agenda for our time. This agenda will identify the contemporary interplay between the desire for truthful and authentic representations of reality, which historically pushed for the development of the Camera Obscura, and the constant doubt, embedded in the tradition of critical thinking, which has always been the desire for and production of truth. The theoretical and cross-disciplinary research and practice will depart from discussing the photographs taken by August Sander and analyzed by John Berger, to those taken and analyzed by Claude Lévi-Strauss, Gregory Bateson & Margaret Mead, to new interpretations and re-appropriations of the photos of Native Americans taken by Edward Curtis, and to research on image-and-meaning-making in the digital age. Such
expansion would be a fertile ground for elaborating on contemporary debates, ranging from participatory research to visually-based algorithms (such as face recognition), and on their political ramifications. I will then outline a number of epistemological and ethical considerations for contemporary visual research in the social sciences, with particular emphasis on research related to social justice issues. Returning to the basic truths of image-and-meaning-making in the post-truth age would be able to remove part of the post-post-isms smoke screen and strengthen the contribution of visual researchers in current public and academic debates, in critical and challenging ways.

RC21-391.3

NAVARRETE, DAVID* (University of Guanajuato)

Numerous historic city centres in Latin America have been gentrified as the result of tourist activities. This is the case of several heritage Mexican cities that transformed their uses and spaces according to the consumption needs of visitors. This research explores this trend in two of its most complete manifestations: Lifestyle migration and luxury hotels as a tool in the transformation of the heritage of the city. Analysis of the cases of Guanajuato and San Miguel de Allende (west central Mexico) reviews the main architectural and urban transformations derived from the gentrification of heritage tourist cities. The new tourist uses modify heritage and traditional typologies, giving rise to a façade-based architecture and exacerbate social exclusion and fragmentation processes in historic centres. Luxury tourism emerges as a contradictory transforming factor as it may threaten the natural, heritage and social resources that sustain this activity. In this context, the State, the market and a weak citizenship are deciding factors.

RC03-72.8

NAVARRO, CLEMENTE J.* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide) MUNÓZ, LUCIA* (Pablo de Olavide University)
Can Place-Based Initiatives Remove City Inequalities?

The promotion of place-based initiatives is a common strategy used by public authorities to remove city inequalities. According to the multidimensional character of ‘neighbourhood deprivation’, some of these initiatives promote integral interventions in deprived neighborhoods order to: first, increase their quality of life, and second, increase socio-spatial cohesion as a reduction of urban inequalities among city neighborhoods. From 1990’s European Union has promoted this kind of initiatives under the Cohesion Policy (as the well-known URBAN programme). Applying a quasi-experimental approach, this paper will analyze the impact of these urban-based interventions promoted by the European Union in Spanish cities using as dependent variable a composite index of socio-economic status. Have these initiatives increased neighborhood welfare?, have these initiatives increased socio-spatial cohesion in cities?

RC10-199.2

NAVARRO, PEDRO* (Universidad de Zaragoza)
Citizen Lobbying As a Self-Management Movement: An Analysis of Spanish Policymaking System

The growing demand for transparency asked by the civil society has been living parallel to discontent and distrust of institutional policies, causing the appearance of new management phenomena of influence and legitimate pressure. This paper will analyze the labor conditions between full-time employed graduates and we found no significant differences between programs, though we confirm the difficulties that young high school graduates face in the labor market: low salaries, informality, instability, among others. These reflect a probable skill mismatch that affects both academic and vocational programs which need to be addressed through educational and labour policies.

RC02-53.17

NAVARRO SOLANO, MARÍA DEL CARMEN* (Pablo de Olavide University)
The Gender Sensitivity of Spanish Regional Parliaments: Reality or Fiction?

The representation of women in parliaments across Europe has increased in recent years. This is shown by the increase of the share of women MPs in national parliaments (EU-28) which stands at 28.4% of women representatives. However, despite this progress, some studies highlight the difficulty to get an equitable representation in parliaments due to the rigidity of political institutions. The rapid process of feminization of all regional chambers has taken place in Spain; its relatively balanced composition of gender seems a fact nowadays. By contrast, less is known about if this increase in women presence within regional parliaments has also been accompanied by institutional changes in parliaments; specifically in terms of WMPs segregation at parliamentary committees. Therefore, we try to answer the following question: Does the increase of women’s political representation relate to institutional changes in line with the notion of...
'sensitive gendered parliaments'? Moreover, we want to explore whether this potential institutional changes have favored the power positions of WMPs within regional parliaments along time. Finally, we also discuss if there are changes in women representation, segregation and access to power positions within parliaments before and after the crisis period in Spain.

In order to answer to the previous questions, we use public data provided by Spanish regional parliaments and extracted from the regional assemblies' websites.

Humanizing Childbirth: An Emerging Protest Movement

A man and a woman come together to bring a new life into this world, through the body of the woman in a process, called childbirth. This, in most part of the world, is celebrated as a happy occasion. Among the communities such as Kútas of South Africa, Yorubas of Western Nigeria, and Hindus in India, a married couple, especially the wife, acquires new dignity after giving birth to a child. Nevertheless, a sizable chunk of women today deal with pain, abuse, insults, disrespect and even death during the process of child birth. At times it becomes a nightmare for the birthing women when they face abuses in the hands of healthcare personnel who are supposed to care for them. This paper starts by discussing different forms abusive practices mated out to pregnant women in different parts of the world. It then goes on to briefly illustrate the genesis and historical development of the phenomenon. As a result of widespread abusive practices, a number of protest movements have been emerging throughout the world. After shading some lights on those emerging protest to humanize childbirth, the paper ends with contextualizing the phenomenon to Indian scenario and suggesting a roadmap that may lead to adopting humanizing practices during childbirth in Indian institutions.

Humanizing Childbirth: An Emerging Protest Movement

RC02-54.4
NAYAK, AKHAYA KUMAR* (Indian Institute of Management Indore)
NATH, SHIVANI (Indian Institute of Management Indore)

Humanizing Childbirth: An Emerging Protest Movement

Contested Citizenship, Local Identities and the Power of Othering in Post-Apartheid South Africa

The struggle against and subsequent demise of colonialism and apartheid was embedded with expectations of equal citizenship and freedom in the new South African democratic dispensation. However, this has been constrained by the expansion of neoliberalism characterised by privatisation of land and other basic services. This has severely undermined citizens’ access to basic rights and other services and has propelled various forms of protests globally, challenging social inequalities while also trying to envision a different world order. The subject of citizenship has attracted significant scholarship globally. However, the imagination and conceptualisation of citizenship and/or citizenship rights has always been conceptualised in relation to the state. Presumably, it possesses the ultimate power to grant or deny citizenship rights. While the state remains an important player in determining citizenship, a state centred analysis of citizenship underplays the power of inter and/or intra community relations in the construction of meanings of citizenship. In this paper, I draw from an ethnographic study that triangulates archival work, eighteen months of participant observation, interviews and life histories of residents of Duncan Village township in East London to understand and theorise how the concept of citizenship has developed, contested, negotiated, and given meaning over time. I pay close attention to the construction and deployment of identities of inzalewine (born-and-bred), abantu bokufaka (foreigners (foreigners)), and abantu bokufaka ngxokwembe (foreigners). We report findings of our study on the perceptions of Asian and Latino Canadian immigrant youth focussing on their experiences of cultural identity and integration in Canada. Methods: Through a qualitative community-based approach, data is being collected through in-depth interviews and focus groups with Asian and Latino Canadian youth between the ages of 18–24, who live in the Greater Toronto Area. Coding and analysis is code-driven and guided by a grounded theory analytic approach. Findings: We apply a socioecological approach to help account for the multiple influences on youth’s cultural identities, which we recognize as a complex and fluid phenomenon. Preliminary findings point toward the intersectionality of identity experiences: 1) for some youth gendered migrant identity plays a more salient role, 2) while for others racialized religious minority status impacts lived experiences, 3) and yet for others a sense of exclusion from mainstream narratives of multiculturalism shapes their perceptions of equity and belonging. Discussion: Multiple narratives on cultural identity have emerged, some of which highlight gender inequality, intertwined with racial discrimination for immigrant and minority youth. In all cases youth find spaces of resistance as they juggle their gendered, minority, and youth identity within mainstream multicultural narratives, while respecting their migrant histories.

Contested Citizenship, Local Identities and the Power of Othering in Post-Apartheid South Africa

RC42-JS-54.1
NDHLOVU, HLENGIWE PATRICIA* (University of the Witwatersrand)

Contested Citizenship, Local Identities and the Power of Othering in Post-Apartheid South Africa

The most important target of education system reforming is to make education practical and operational. Education should be the basis for the future employment. Currently, there are two different views on the relationship between the education system and the needs of the economy. The first option is that the professional orientation of the education system should be increased. The basis of this position is the satisfaction of the economy needs and the labor market through the education system. The second point of view calls into question the relationship between the high level of educational standards and economic indicators. The supply does not always generate demand. There is no vacancies guarantee to the large number of highly qualified specialists. According to the sociological researches, the identification of the relationship between the level of education and the level of economic achievements becomes very problematic.

Additional Education Is the Connecting Link between the Student and His Future Work

RC04-102.3
NAZAROVA, ELENA* (The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration)

Additional Education Is the Connecting Link between the Student and His Future Work

For today's Russia, the discrepancy and non-identity of the education system and the labor market are the normal things. This phenomenon forms an additional mechanism that fills the gap between the labor market and the professional education market, that is called the "additional education".

Graduates of modern Russian universities with knowledge and skills are not ready and do not know how to position themselves in the labor market. The main reason for this is the insufficiency of the communicative skills and inadequate understanding of their own market value. Thus, "the additional education" is a segment connected with the elimination of under-received practical knowledge in the university. This type of education can include a variety of didactic techniques, trainings and lectures.

A new educational segment can become a connecting link between the university and production.
of contested citizenship grounded on community contestations over distribution of state resources. This contestation informs how and where state resources are distributed in Duncan Village.

**RC48-817.5**

**NDLOVU, HLENGWE PATRICIA** (University of the Witwatersrand)  
**Fractured Citizenship and Contestations of Belonging in Post-Apartheid South Africa**

In many post-colonial societies, the inherited nature of the colonial practices seems to undermine the primary requirement of citizenship characterized by certain rights. Many populations have been promised liberties, but following neoliberal expansion in the global South, actual experiences of these rights have been very limited, affecting mostly the marginal groups. This has propelled many struggles across the world to challenge social inequalities. In South Africa, the adoption of some of the neoliberal principles in economic policies has undermined the promises of democracy. This has affected the previously disadvantaged groups as they continue to protest over limited resources. This subject has attracted a number of scholarships both locally and internationally. However, most of them focus on understanding marginalisation of communities by the state whilst underplaying the struggles and contestations over scarce resources among and within members of the same community. This paper examines, through an ethnographic study, how community members deploy identities such as inza nelwane (the born and bred),abantu bokufika (new commers), and amangigamba (foreigners) to include or exclude fellow members from access to state's limited resources. Drawing from the experience of Duncan Village in the Eastern Cape Province, the paper argues that this form of a fractured citizenship emanating from contestations of identities and belonging undermines the efforts and possibility of collective action in mobilisation for basic services in Duncan Village. The only time when residents of Duncan Village come together is when they are protesting a common good, i.e. electricity. This therefore becomes central in understanding how the state is reconfigured and how citizenship is fractured as marginalised residents take to the streets in protest to challenge their exclusion.

**RC42-405.19**

**NDLOVU, LOVEMORE** (Women’s University in Africa)  
**Pentecostal Responses to Gender and Social Inequality – the Case of Celebration Church in Zimbabwe**

In this study, the author examines how religion responds to gender and social inequality. Research on gender and African Pentecostalism has focused on the shifting roles of women and how women negotiate gender in an African context. In order to contribute to this debate, a study was conducted to investigate how Pentecostalism deals with the situation of women and gender inequality in Zimbabwe. This paper argues that Pentecostalism advances the notion of equality between man and woman. It acts as a ‘trade union’ of egalitarianism within the context of the church. The study found out that the Celebration church in Zimbabwe embraces social equality, democracy and egalitarianism as it advances the notion of equality between man and woman. It acts as a ‘trade union’ of women emancipation and advancement as it breaks the traditional patriarchal-based systems that are evident in African society. Women thus see Pentecostalism as one avenue towards upward social mobility.

**RC39-684.1**

**NELAN, MARY** (University of North Texas)  
**WACHTENDORF, TRICIA** (University of Delaware)  
**PENTA, SAMANTHA** (University at Albany, State University of New York)  
**When Good Intentions Go Bad: A Social Construction Approach to Alignment in Disaster Donations**

In the aftermath of disasters, materiel convergence (the influx of materiel goods donations) can cause extreme negative impacts; it has been described as a "second disaster". Non-priority goods and donations that are in excess of the need can impact transportation into the area and create storage concerns both for the distribution centers and for the survivors. This paper features data collected after Hurricane Sandy in 2013 and two tornadoes outside of Oklahoma City in May 2013. Interviews were conducted with individuals involved in the donation supply to understand how they socially construct the need for disaster donations, and how the needs of donors aligned with the needs of survivors. The findings show that individuals involved in the donation supply chain differently assign value to the donors' interests and the interests of survivors. Participants understood that the alignment of these interests was important to the successful functioning of the supply chain, however the findings reveal that while survivors' needs are highlighted as a reason to donate, the majority of goods and donations are over the needs of survivors. The preference to meet the needs of donors over the needs of survivors can directly contribute to the excess of donations that enter disaster affected areas.

**RC41-263.6**

**NEL, CHARLOTTE** (Goethe University Frankfurt a/M)  
**Rendezvous Via Skype? Investigating Virtually Mediated Long-Distance Relationships in Modern Times Using Skype As an Example**

Taking the communication medium of skype as an example, this presentation investigates the structuring and modelling of long-distance relationships under the conditions of a contradicting, reflexive and liquid modernity (a.o. Bauman, Giddens, Berman). For this, the constituting "virtual space" is sketched due to a sociological public communication and systems theory (Luhmann), taking into account the social reality-oriented references within the medium in order to analyse the constituting structure within "synthetic situations" (Knorr-Cetina). This includes the dimension of time and space in modeling the virtual, building on Goffmans "situation".

Understanding Skype as constituted social space (Simmel), certain structural conditions, can be defined that shape the love communication between two actors in a distinct way. In order to investigate the structural characteristics as well as the specific designing requirements of Skype, and the role the medium takes in the stabilization and commodification of love, the presentation will draw upon findings from five qualitative interviews. Through a phenomenological approach the medium Skype and the through it negotiated love-experiences by the actors will be reconstructed, demonstrating that the practice of skyping functions as a stabilizing ritual (Turner/Illouz), which requires and constitutes specific "requirements of elasticity" in order to establish proximity over distance.

Before this background, Illouz theory of increasing commodication and rationalization of love relations (especially through the internet) can be (re-)discussed. Thus, this presentation not only contributes to a sociological conceptualization of virtual media, but also to a sociology of space, culture, love and social inequality (including gender).

**RC41-717.1**

**NELSON, GLORIA LUZ** (Department of Social Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines Los Banos)  
**RODRIGUEZ, MARIA VICTORIA** (Department of Social Sciences, CAS, University of the Philippines Los Banos )  
**The Incidence of Teenage Pregnancy of Female Youth in a Disaster-Prone Areas in the Philippines**

The super typhoon Haiyan that hit the Philippines in 2013 rendered 3.5 million families homeless. These displaced families experienced stage by stage process of resettlement, from emergency shelters, then to transitional shelters and finally to permanent resettlement. Because of living in makeshift shelters with shared
utilities and the lack of reproductive health care in these shelters, the well being of female teenage youth particularly, the risk of pregnancy is a concern. A survey of 742 female youth, 12 to 21 years old from Eastern Visayas, Philippines found that incidence of pregnancy in 2013 is 18% in severely hit areas and 14% in moderately hit areas. The incidence of pregnancy by severity of typhoon experienced depends on the number of moves and number of days that the youth have stayed in these various shelters. Those who have changed emergency shelters only once, had stayed in relocation sites between 91 and 180 days, stayed less than 330 days in transitional shelters, had been staying for less than 120 days in donated permanent housing, and those who had been living in their own house, from 666 to 730 days were found to be simultaneously related to the incidence of pregnancy and severity of typhoon. But regardless of their experiences of moving from one shelter to the next and their length of stay in these various shelters, the youth with risk behavior characteristics such as alcohol use, exposure to pornography, suicide attempts and premarital sexual experience remain to be significantly related to incidence of pregnancy.

RC11-225.4
NELSON, NISHA* (Loyola College of Social Sciences)
I Am Alone and I Am Here! Ageing in an Old Age Home in Kerala, India

Aim

The present study is an attempt to understand how older people live and carry on with their day today existence in an old age home. After years of living as an integral part of the family the old person now faces a painful separation. Added to this situation is the lack of an individual to whom the individual will be like. Is it a place to live or a place to die? Does old age home become a place of recuperation into the society, or does it deny the individual, through its restrictions, the constant sense of being in the margins? These are the main research questions that will be addressed in this paper.

Data and Methods

The research was an ethnographic study conducted among the elderly women residing in an old age home in Kerala, India.

Results

The life experience of these aged women delineates a sense of ennui, a stasis of loneliness, maladies and death wish. In addition to the personal disenchantment of the residents, the politics of scrutiny, restriction and authority play upon the space of the old age homes, a site juxtaposing security and denial. One needs to ponder upon the contradictory sense of belongingness and that of being an outcast in the consciousness of the individual.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that old age home living is not a simple proposition and the perspectives and experiences of those living in the new ‘Home’ for elders are varied and much more complex.

RC06-126.5
NELSON, ROSIE* (University of Bristol)
The Embodiment of Queerness: Interpretations, Interactions, and Experiences of Gender Amongst Bisexuals

The Embodiment of Queerness: Interpretations, Interactions, and Experiences of Gender Amongst Bisexuals

Bisexuality is an under-researched sexual identity. Often considered as part of the broader LGBTQ+ spectrum, bisexuality has not received much individual attention within sexualities scholarship. This is despite evidence that bisexuals experience unique forms of discrimination, such as biphobia, bi-invisibility, and monosexism. The lack of specific attention to bisexuality has meant that bisexual experiences are often not represented in sexualities scholarship, or that bisexual specific issues are under-reported.

Where bisexuality is studied, bisexuality is simultaneously applauded as transcendent binary thinking, and criticized for reinforcing gender binaries. Sexuality theorists such as Marjorie Garber have claimed bisexuality as the most progressive sexual social identity due to its openness to potential differently gendered partners. Other sexualities theorists such as Steven Angelides have suggested that bisexuality is a sexual identity complicit in the maintenance and construction of sexual social identities.

These conflicting theoretical backgrounds do not give a clear answer as to how bisexuals interpret, interact with, and experience gender. Do bisexuals embody their queerness in a unique way as they navigate heterosexual and homosexual spaces? Or do they see themselves as hybrid forms of discrimination? The causes of addicting people especially teenagers to this game which can be led into the path of their death. Answer to these questions is the main aspect of the "Blue Whale", we invited international experts on the fields of economy, sociology, psychology, medical, and also IT engineering to respond their questionnaire about the aspects of the game in 2 categories: which aspect of the phenomena attract users with emphasis of girl teenagers to the game, and also in future how we can prevent the similar sophisticated difficulties.

In a nutshell, we tried to find the process of trapping teenagers in the circle of this challenge through sending open-ended questions to 30 experts in aforementioned areas consists of 5 experts in each of 6 contexts. For futurology of phenomenon we asked them at the first phase to analyze the phenomena and elaborate their views on the reasons and effects of pervading the game. An outline of responses was sent to the experts in the second phase asking them to clarify their points of view for a true concluding. Eventually, our general finding was the issue of drought of special ties with the society mentally and objective in the modern era which moves filled through new ties on the virtual world. Such ties can be defined as some special subjective and real capitals one may found through their connections to the both virtual and real world.

Public Opinion and Migration Processes in Europe

The latest flow of immigrants and refugees is compared by the scientific community to the Migration Period. But is this really so? These processes have contributed to the uprise of serious social risks next to a humanitarian disaster on near-border and cross-border territories in particular. The ruling elites of some EU member states appeared to be not ready for the ongoing processes. In Europe, founded on the values of global equality and non-discrimination, they began to put up the “Berlin wall” again, thereby introducing on the agenda the issue of the stagnation or regression of European integration processes. How do public attitudes in Europe change regarding these issues? Is there any elite consensus on the threshold issues of European solidarity? According to Zaller’s concept about public attitudes, in case of elite disagreement the society must also divide in the way that the segment supporting one of the parties is the more committed to it as he is more informed about the issue. Since the pivotal question is how European citizens use the information from mass media in the formation of their own social and political preferences on the issue of migration policy in the EU countries. How do these preferences influence their ideas about integration and solidarity within the EU states? How is the European opinion being created? How are the information flows being formed: the ones which create a highly-selective and stereotyped image? Is that way the method of political populism? Our report is going to give answers to these questions.

The Theory of Neo-Kantianism As Base of Modern Qualitative Research

The report is about the Russian sociological school of Neo-Kantianism which appeared in Russia at the turn of the 19th - 20th centuries. The ideas of neo-Kantianism are consonant to the development of a modern situation in Russian sociological science. Research in this country proved that quantitative research methods of social processes cannot cope with the given scientific and social task and explain the reasons of resulting changes. In this concern, the use of qualitative methodology as the strategy of researching social processes perfectly meets the requirements laid down by the scientific community to the social science. It is noteworthy that sociology, in order to recover from recession and solve the problems of self-determination, must strive for the maintenance of its subject matter, the structure of scientific knowledge and a method which should be the method of qualitative researches aimed at the investigation of goals of human activities and their correlation to the social hierarchy of values. The Neo-Kantian strategy of qualitative research include: 1.
Understanding sociology as a science of the spirit which is based on generalizing knowledge. Considering the quality first and not the quantity, a sociologist should be able to analyze in detail the individual, isolated facts which form the essence of social processes. Classification and typology of the key methods of qualitative sociological research. 2. The methodology of qualitative social research should be based on an idea of teleology as the basis of conscious human actions. 3. Attribution to value as the main method of the verification of the research results, as well as a collective scientific work as a means of avoiding subjectivity.

**RC02-56.6**

**NEMOTO, KUMIKO** (Kyoto University of Foreign Studies)

**Risk-Taking Acts and Local Racialized Masculinities in a Japanese Auto-Parts Company in the United States**

The auto industry has recently garnered attention because of some large recall scandals. Yet we know little about the workplace contexts in which these and other defective products have been produced and concealed in auto-supplier plants, or about how and why seemingly unethical practices were tolerated and sometimes legitimized. Also, regardless of increasing global competition and economic pressures in the auto industry, little research has been done to examine the organizational contexts in which the pressure to increase profits leads to managers and production workers engaging in risk-taking to achieve their goals. Based on the ethnographic observation at a Japanese auto-parts plant, this paper examines how workers and managers engage in profit- and productivity-driven acts and seeks to understand why some of these harmful customs are legitimized. It focuses on three groups of men—Japanese managers, American managers, and American production workers—in a financially struggling Japanese auto-parts company. The paper, looking at how profit-raising pressures legitimize masculine enactment, discusses the following findings: (1) that the local managers manipulate accounts and budgets, and non-managerial workers engage in fraternal validation; (2) that the local managers assert racial and gendered authority through their use of intimidation; and (3) that production teams protest and hide defective products. The firm's authoritarian management, lack of consideration for substantial management reform, and sole emphasis on profits seem to have made the managers' and workers' employment of deceitful leadership almost inevitable. The conclusion discusses some of the implications of these findings for global management and our understanding of local masculinities.

**RC38-678.4**

**NEMOTO, MASAYA** (Ritsumeikan University)

**Balancing Two Cultures: Lives of Atomic Bomb Survivors in the US**

This paper examines the relationship between migration, belonging, and changes in “we” and “it” through the case of atomic bomb survivors living in the US. In 1945 atomic bombs dropped by the US destroyed the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. The survivors have suffered from severe physical trauma, including burns, radiation exposure, and illness. In this paper, I will explore the biographies of atomic bomb survivors living in the US to consider their sense of belonging. First, I will briefly explain the background of atomic survivors living in the US as well as the effects of atomic bomb. Second, I will describe survivors’ life stories while answering questions such as why they migrated from Japan to the US after the war, and the ways in which they have lived in that country against which they “fought” in the past. Lastly, by drawing on the survivors’ life-stories and narratives, I will examine how they have changed their sense of belonging such as being a Japanese, an American, and/or a survivor from the atomic bombing by the US.

**RC25-J5-45.6**

**NERCISSIANS, EMILIA** (Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tehran)

**Linguistic Vitality Among the Turks and Armenians in Tehran**

**Linguistic Vitality among the Turks and Armenians in Tehran**

_in abstract:_ In this research, the demographic structure of Tehran is investigated according to Foltz's demographic theory. Tehran as the capital city of Iran has its own distinct, prestigious, dominant and standard language variety. Tehran, due to its particular situation, attracts local immigrants who speak in different languages and dialects. Each individual tries to pick up and internalize this dominant variety of language according to his/her will or situation. Taking into account the fact that languages do not have the characteristics of superiority or inferiority by themselves, and if the language is placed in the pyramid of hierarchy and enjoys the dominancy, it is because of cultural, economic, political and even psychological factors. The use of either local or dominant varieties of languages in different settings as well as the factors that contribute to the stability and instability of multi-lingualism precisely among Armenians and Turks is the main goal of this research. This research is consists of four parts: Part I: Ethnicity, language, bilingualism, diglossia and language vitality Part II: A brief survey on the historical background and demographic situation of two ethnic groups Part III: Research method, analysis and Interpretation of Information Part IV: Conclusion

**Keywords:** Tehran, Armenians, Turks, Bilingualism, Diglossia, Immigration

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**TG06-996.4**

**NESPOR, JAN** (Ohio State University)

**HANEDA, MARI** (Pennsylvania State University)

**Occupational Erasure and the Work of Invisible Teaching**

The contractualization of citizenship in the US is reshaping social membership structures and producing new institutional categories of people. (Somers, 2008: 2; Walzer, 1983: 31; Hacking, 2007; Newman & Clarke, 2009). In schools, the “student” has been splintered into variants such as “gifted,” “learning disabled,” and our focus here, the immigrant or transnational “English Learner” (EL). Instead of ‘citizen’ or ‘student’ as an encompassing category attached to rights shared by all, the state attaches such fractured institutional identities to category-specific rights. More significantly for our purposes, contractualization generates new categories of workers—in the case of ELs, the English-as-a-Second Language or ESL teacher.

In this paper we examine how the work of ESL teachers is being assembled in one of the new immigration sites of the American Midwest, where the EL population has grown dramatically over the past 20 years from a tiny base. The project is based on an institutional ethnography (Smith, 1987; 2005; DeVault & McCoy, 2005) -- interviews with 38 elementary-school ESL teachers and 5 ESL administrators in five contiguous but socio-economically contrasting school districts in a Midwestern US metropolitan area. Our theoretical aim is to show how the processes that articulate the teachers’ work with extralocal relations of control make that work visible at a distance but simultaneously place it under erasure at home through structurings of classroom time and space, and mobility regimes that depoliticize the work from specific school locations -- in some cases rendering the work “invisible” (DeVault, 2014; Star & Strauss, 1998). To do this we integrate IE with concepts from political geography, in particular ideas of scale and mobility.

**RC28-505.1**

**NETZ, NICOLAI** (DZHW)

**GRÜTTNER, MICHAEL** (DZHW)

**Does International Student Mobility Increase Social Inequality?**

Students from a high social origin are more likely to study abroad than students from a low social origin. At the same time, studying abroad positively influences students’ intercultural competence, personality development, and labour market prospects. Therefore, social stratification research tends to assume that international student mobility (ISM) fosters the reproduction of social inequality. This argumentation presupposes that students from different social origins profit from ISM at least to similar extents. However, this assumption has hardly been tested empirically.

Theoretically, two types of heterogeneous returns to ISM are plausible: Students from a high social origin could acquire more skills abroad, e.g. because they complete more valuable stays, or be able to better valorise the acquired cultural and symbolic capital in the labour market (cumulative advantage). Alternatively, their marginal utility of staying abroad could be lower because they already acquired solid transversal skills before their studies (compensatory levelling). While the first scenario should increase social inequality, the second one should actually reduce it.

We address the outlined research gap by examining graduates’ labour income. We analyse longitudinal data from 2005 DZHW Graduate Panel, which follows graduates from German higher education institutions up until ten years after graduation. We perform a propensity score matching to reduce observable selection bias and calculate latent growth curves of labour income to examine the role of ISM for the potential development of inequality between social origin groups.

Our results suggest that, in terms of income gains, students from a high social origin profit more from ISM than students from a low social origin. The latter only start to profit in their medium-term career. Considering that students from a high social origin are also more likely to study abroad (36% versus 25% in our sample), our results imply that ISM fosters the reproduction of social inequality.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
In the German system of vocational education and training (VET), apprentices receive both a general school-based education as well as an on-the-job training at their training firm. More than 50% of high school graduates enter such a program after school. Being such an important part of the German education system its efficiency in guiding young persons towards obtaining a vocational degree is a key target for political action.

However, what applicant and company meet they have insufficient knowledge about each other. With little or no work experience or understanding of the task contents of the training occupation not only the applicant but also the company incur a risk of poor match quality. In poor matches firms forego gains from productivity and workers from earnings over their life cycle. Knowledge on match quality is only learned over time when working together. When the confidence in match quality falls below an individual threshold, matches are terminated. About a fifth of all contracts end before successful program completion, however occupational choice can hardly be compared with job shopping of labor market entrants as most apprentices in fact stay in the same firm.

I propose a theoretical model following the job-matching approach, which predicts the key determinants for premature contract termination. Focusing on the learning mechanism and the risk sharing nature of VET programs, I can illustrate how wage shocks for skilled employees and financial motivation affect the termination decision more than the recent literature accounts for. I already validated this theoretic result empirically using aggregate data from official statistics. For causal inference, in the next step I will evaluate this model against individual level spell data.

NEUBERT, DIETER* (University of Bayreuth)

Beyond Class? Why We Need an Elaborated Framework to Analyze Social Structure.

The current debate on middle class in Africa is a kind of turning point. For decades social inequality and questions of social structure focused on poverty. With the interest in middle class, the debate widens again. However, the current debate has serious shortcomings. The debate uses a class concept that does not consider that many middle class members combine different sources of income such as salary, small and medium enterprise, and agriculture. Classical social groups like “workers” “petit bourgeoisie” or “farmers” do not capture the reality; have urban and rural homes. Class concepts assume a certain stability of class affiliation. Nevertheless, a large part of the “Middle class” lives in uncertainty with up- and downward mobility. The socio-economic position is not simply defined by qualification or wealth but depends on but also on access to socio-political networks based on religion, ethnicity or patronage and on the access to formal social security and informal security networks. Research on gender shows that there is socio-economic inequality inside families. The improved options for consumption show especially in the middle-income stratum very different life-styles, attitudes and political convictions. This contradicts the assumption of a general class-consciousness.

NEUERT, CORNELIA* (GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)
HÖHNE, JAN* (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)
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YAN, TING (Westat)

A Replication of the Experiment on Separating Scale Points from Non-Substantive Responses of Tourangeau, Couper, and Conrad 2004

Web surveys are commonly based on self-administered modes using written language to convey information. This kind of language is usually accompanied by visual cues. Research has shown the visual placement of response options can affect how respondents answer questions because they sometimes use interpretive heuristics. One such heuristic is called the “middle means typical” heuristic. It implies that the middle option serves as an anchor since it is seen as the most typical one. We replicate the experiment on “separating scale points from non-substantive responses” by Tourangeau et al. (2004) and extend it by using eye-tracking methodology. Specifically, we investigate respondents’ response behavior when the conceptual midpoint of a response scale falls on one side of the visual midpoint – i.e., the conceptual midpoint is unequal to the visual one. By recording respondents’ eye movements, we are able to observe how they process the questions and options to draw conclusions about their processing. We conducted a lab experiment with three groups: in the first group (n=45) the non-substantive options were presented as additional radio buttons. In the second group (n=46) the non-substantive options were separated by a space. In the third group (n=41) the non-substantive options were separated by a line. Altogether, we expect a higher fixation count and time on the first half of the response scale and on the conceptual midpoint in the conditions with separation because it is assumable that there is no shift in respondents’ perception of the response scale due to the consistent midpoints. In these conditions, we also expect a higher fixation count and time on the non-substantive options and more gaze-switches between substantive and non-substantive options. Finally, we expect a higher amount of non-substantive responses in the conditions with separation and a mean shift toward the visual midpoint in the condition without separation.

NEUHAUSER, JOHANNA* (Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS))

The Permanent Crisis of Migrant Labor - Gender Differences in the Crisis Perception of Latin American Labor Migrants in Spain

It is widely assumed that the working and living conditions of migrants from non-EU countries in Europe are particularly affected by economic fluctuations. Migrant workers who are primarily integrated into the lowest and hardest-hit segments of the labor market are often the first to lose their jobs. In this paper, the impact of the economic crisis on labor migration is investigated from the perspective of Latin American labor migrants in Spain. Thereby, I draw on the qualitative analysis of group discussions and individual interviews with labor migrants in the working areas in which a large proportion of migrants are employed in Spain, which is the construction sector, paid domestic labor, and the hospitality sector. These sectors are not only differently hit by the economic crisis, but also largely segregated by gender. This paper on the public media discourses blame migrant pupils and their parents for not willing to integrate into society. Their negative educational
devices as acting protagonists. On the basis of latest film theory and selected film excerpts from Disconnected (2012), Men, Women & Children (2014), and Nerve (2016), I want to demonstrate the similarities of such genre movies regarding their approaches to questions of loneliness and investigate their comments on current societal trends.

RC37-656.5
NEWIAK, DENIS* (Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus-Senftenberg)
Forming Communities through Filmic Seriality: Approaches to Loneliness in Popular TV Series

Serial entertainment formats—especially those provided through new distribution channels like “Netflix” and “Amazon Video”—have gained more and more popularity in the last decade, but why? The expansion of series like Stranger Things, Game of Thrones, and 13 Reasons Why coincides with the development of increasingly complex media technologies: Since the beginning of the 21st century, new mass media systems like ‘social networks’ and intelligent virtual assistants provide extensive virtual communicative communities, but at the same time, they generate a sense of being abandoned in front of the media surfaces, the feeling of a ‘nihilistic solitude’ which Nietzsche predicted for our postmodern ‘demoralized’ era when he declared “God’s Death” 130 years ago.

This torture of loneliness seems to be the main topic of popular TV series: Formats like The Office and Scrubs as well as Hannibal and Bates Motel generate their entertainment value by transforming their painful solitudes to fictional communities through complex and yearlong lasting dramaturgies. Especially “sit-coms” like Two and a Half Men, Mike & Molly, and The Big Bang Theory live on their discourse on a ‘global village’ of growing virtual communities, producing new concepts of loneliness through narration and enactment. The focus of those apparently endless dramaturgies lies in the characters’ individual strategies of coping with their inability to form viable (pair) communities. Equally, successful serial movie franchises like James Bond, Twilight, and Spider Man must be seen in this perspective.

Based on latest film theory and selected examples from contemporary television, I want to demonstrate how the situation of separated TV reception generates a substitutional conversation with an imaginary telemedial community, producing a common reference and sign system of life in a highly diversified society—both on the screen and in front of it. However, television does not neutrally mirror social trends of individualization, but is indeed actively involved in this general societal development of increasing isolation.

RC04-100.1
NEWSON, JANICE* (York University)
POLSTER, CLAIRE* (University of Regina)
Toward Restoring a Holistic Conception of Academic Work: A Strategic Response to Precarity

In recent years, the poor working conditions and inadequate salaries and benefits of academics who hold part-time and limited-term contracts have become a flashpoint for progressive scholars, campus activists, and union leaders in mobilizing support for labour justice for these workers. Many of these mobilizations have aimed to rectify the precarious employment situation of these workers by creating new kinds of fulltime, teaching-only academic positions with improved pay and benefits, job security, and opportunities for career development.

This paper argues that this response to the plight of part-time and limited-term workers assumes a too narrow conception of precarity and in so doing, may not only exacerbate the precarity of these workers but also contribute to forms of precarity being increasingly experienced by most academic workers, including those holding continuing and tenured positions. It expands the notion of precarity by shifting focus from academic workers to academic work itself, and proposes, as an alternative, political interventions based on a more holistic conception of scholarship that reunites research, teaching, and public service in ways that better serve academics, students, and the public interest generally.

While not denying that institutionalizing teaching-only academic positions may provide short-term improvements for some academic workers who currently hold part-time and limited-term positions, the paper questions whether this strategy addresses the increasing precarity of academic work itself, and proposes, as an alternative, political interventions based on a more holistic conception of scholarship that reunites research, teaching, and public service in ways that better serve academics, students, and the public interest generally.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The theories of hegemony by Gramsci, Laclau and Mouffe are more focused on the economic outcomes of cultural hegemonies, as well as Smith and Hall that are, respectively, more focused on gender and racial aspects of cultural hegemony and discourses. But an analytical focus on the intersection between different inequality systems and the intersectional aspect of counter-hegemonic outcomes seems to be neglected. While hegemony and counter-hegemony are necessary to theorizing how people can challenge power and inequality systems, they fail to specifically discuss all the international and intersectional effects of social movements against hegemonic systems of inequalities. Drawing on theories of hegemony and discourse in media and networks of power and social movements, I explore how the discourses, including texts, language, and images, in the US and Canada’s mass media, have been affected or challenged/changed through women’s activities in Iran, and how the social movement participants can be actively integrated into networks of power to challenge intersectional inequalities such as hegemony and discourses of race, class, gender or ethnicity-based inequalities in the media. My qualitative research study uses qualitative content analysis of four most circulated national newspapers as well as critical discourse analysis to explore the changes in Iranian women’s representations in the media in the US and Canada. The data shows that participation of women in social movements attracts the attention of the mass media and challenges their misrepresentation. Resistance against one inequality system inside a country can challenge other inequality systems in local, national and also international level. This research provides a new vision of the intersectional counter-hegemonic process of social movements, how various inequality systems can be challenged untiedly and internationally in different countries and shed light on intersectional effects of cultural movements and the creation of intersectional counter-hegemonies against intersectional inequality systems.

Iranian Women’s Activities in Social Movements, and Their Representations in Canadian and US Mass Media

Images of Iranian women in the West, as women of a Muslim and Middle Eastern country, are not accurate and do not show the reality of these women’s lives. However, women’s participation in social movements against power structures has the capacity to change women’s oppressive representations in the media that are as a result of such social phenomena as the official of women, color, as well as critical discourses on ethnicity, as with Muslim women, through attracting media attention. Drawing on theories of hegemony and discourse in media and networks of power and social movements, I explore how the discourses, including texts, language, and images, in the US and Canada’s mass media, have been affected or challenged/changed through women’s activities in Iran, and how the social movement participants can be actively integrated into networks of power to challenge different aspects of inequality such as hegemony and discourses of race, class, gender or ethnicity-based inequalities in the media. My qualitative research study used qualitative content analysis of newspapers as well as critical discourse analysis to explore the changes in Iranian women’s representations in the media in the US and Canada. The data shows that inaccurate images shown in the media in the West are not a priority for women inside of Iran, but their (Iranian women) activities in social movements are more likely to gain the attention of the media and those images can be changed and made more realistic. Participation of women in social movements can have the attention and challenge their (women) misrepresentation on the mass media. This research shed light on new aspects of social movements’ outcomes as global and intersectional effects of social movements, and the creation of intersectional counter-hegemonies against intersectional inequality systems.

A Sociology of Food Consumption Patterns in South Africa and Cameroon.

A sociology of food consumption patterns in South Africa and Cameroon. Sheza Mank, Mafikeng Campus, North West University, South Africa manka_ngoh@yahoo.com

Previously African countries lived on consuming indigenous food, which were grown naturally and thus void of chemicals. Such foods strengthen the body and make the individual healthier. In recent times, however, there has been a global transformation, whereby many people shift to the consumption of more affluent food patterns (of processed and fast, packaged foods). These foods are not very healthy as they can lead to health related diseases such as obesity, diabetes, cancer, high blood pressure. The aim of this paper is to examine the reasons and effects of the shift in consumption in two African countries, that is, South Africa and Cameroon. The study seeks to understand the effects of the change, and to compare past to present modern food consumption patterns. A qualitative research approach is used, with in-depth interviews, with a sample of 30 participants stratified into different age groups. These include the youth, middle aged people and the elderly. This kind of sample has been chosen in order to understand the reasons for the shift in consumption patterns from the past into the present. The paper also seeks to make some suggestions on what needs to be done to reduce or avoid the shift in consumption patterns. One finding is that the shift in consumption patterns is due to many factors, including modernization, globalization, lifestyle changes and accessibility to food varieties. The effects of such exposure can be linked due to negative health, as outlined above. One recommendation is that a shift towards indigenous diets is necessary, and that there has to be a reduction in the consumption of genetically modified foods.
North of Vietnam and has many culture characteristics that are close to East Asian culture; and 2) Can Tho, a major city of South West of Vietnam, that characterizes for the Mekong Delta culture and has many culture characteristics that are close to Southeast Asian culture. Data are drawn from Ha Noi Family Survey in 2010-2011 with 1,219 respondents and Can Tho Family Survey in 2017 with 1,205 respondents. Both surveys are funded by the Kyoto University (Japan) and used the same questions about family values and practices as in Comparative Asian Family Survey (CAFS) and East Asian Social Survey (EASS), so their analysis results could be compared among Asian societies. Major issues analyzed in the paper are: attitude to divorce, attitude to marriage, living together after marriage or separately, making decision in the family, and attitude to child value. These characteristics will be analyzed for several independent variables such as education, age, marriage status, urban/rural. As can be hypothesized, data analysis shows that, even though Ha Noi and Can Tho residents live very far from each other, they still share many major family values on marriage and parents-children relationship, that expresses a traditional culture reservation at a certain level of Viet people in the process of migration to the South in the last few hundred years. At the same time, as a result of culture integration, family values of Can Tho people has fallen in line with Southeast Asian values in some respects that has made the development of Vietnamese family diversified.

RC11-227.1
NI LEIME, AINE* (National University of Ireland Galway)
DUVURY, NATA* (National University of Ireland, Galway)
Experiences and Pension Expectations of Older Women Workers in Ireland and the US – a Lifecourse Analysis

This paper focuses on the experiences, health and pension outcomes and retirement plans of older women workers in Ireland and the US. This is an issue of current societal importance in the context of both government's introduction of policies designed to extend working life. The latter policies are typically presented as benign and as offering the best solution to the pension demands created by demographic ageing. While it is acknowledged that women typically have poorer incomes and pensions than men, there remains a need to explore how women in different occupations may have very different outcomes in the years approaching retirement (Ginn, 2004, Ginn and Macintyre, 2013). The fact that this paper adopts a feminist political economy of ageing approach to policy analysis allows interrogating how work, lifestyle, late work, and those in low-paid, physically-demanding work and those in high-paid sedentary work. It appears that union membership and better conditions experienced by public sector workers offers some protection, while those in precarious employment are vulnerable to poor health and low pension outcomes. The implications for policy and for future research are discussed in the context of Extended Working Life policies.

RC09-180.1
NIAZI, TARIQUE* (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire)
Neoliberal Development and Social Marginalization: The Struggle of Subnational Communities in Metropolitan Pakistan

Uneven development is a hallmark of neoliberal capitalist modernity that has cleaved national spaces into the rural-urban divide across the globe. This divide has generated urban-rural divides that have grown larger, in part due to barriers to obtaining standard employment (Bahar and Liu 2015) or due to barriers to extending public security policies. This paper deploys this theory both in conventional and classical terms (i.e., political economy) and in the contemporary ecological-social context. How capital creates uneven development and underdeveloped peripheries at the expense of human ecology is the central concern of this project.
RC4-5S-58.4

NICHOLS, SUE* (University of South Australia)

Telling and Showing: The Un-Constraining of Children's Bodies to Enable Communication of Meaning

The early years of schooling have seen the intensification of standardised testing accompanied by a return to, or reaffirmation of, teacher-directed transmission pedagogy. While the constraining of children's bodies and voices is not new in early education, current pressures are reinforcing the importance of what many teachers call the "five Ls": legs crossed, hands in laps, lips locked and listening. The project reported here investigated children's word knowledge promoted by a concern about limited vocabulary being taught in early schooling. The focus in this paper will be on the impact of permitting children to use their bodies when asked to provide definitions of moderately challenging words. A total of 65 children from schools characterised by moderate to high levels of social disadvantage and cultural diversity, participated in individual interviews which elicited their word knowledge. Children were explicitly invited to "tell or show" what words mean, with researchers explaining that "you can use your hands or act out the word". This approach is underpinned by a semiotic concept of literacy which views communication as encompassing the full range of semiotic resources including spoken and written language, visual images, sounds, gestures, and the use of objects, often deployed in combination rather than separately. In this presentation, I will report the extent, and the ways in which, children responded to the invitation to deploy their bodies semiotically. I will consider how bringing children into spaces other than the classroom contributed to a shift in norms of engagement. I will highlight how children whose literacy and language abilities were considered below average were enabled, through this un-constraining of their bodies, to communicate meanings of words that they were not yet able to read or write. Affectionately, children's enthusiasm to communicate word knowledge using embodiment in combination with oral language, was strongly evident.

RC27-503.2

NICOLAU NETTO, MICHEL* (State University of Campinas - UNICAMP)

Brazilian State and the Symbolic Economy of Sport Mega-Events

Sport Mega-events (SMEs) have become a platform to enhance the status of emerging countries in the global stage. So it was in Brazil as the country hosted the two most recent SMEs: FIFA World Cup and the Olympic Games. Both were understood by the State as part of a strategy to promote a modern image of the country globally. However, the MediaSpace of a SME is of a special sort. Most of FIFA, IOC and their partners' profits come from two sources: broadcasting and marketing rights. It means that they base their profits on a symbolic economy, producing symbolic forms with economic value. This is a consequence of the process of globalization of the SMEs as one in which they have the authority over the symbolic forms. In order to make this economy work, the sport institutions must guarantee indifference for contemporary (subjective) sociability, ethics and politics to be possible.

RC40-707.6

NIEDERLE, PAULO* (FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL)

WILKINSON, JOHN (Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro)

MASCARENHAS, GILBERTO CERQUEIRA (Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro)

Navigating between Modernization and Patrimonialization: The Institutionalization of Geographical Indications in Brazil

Similarly to most developing countries, Brazil started to internalize Geographical Indications (GI) as a mandatory condition following on the signing of the TRIPS Agreement. Nevertheless, the way this mechanism was incorporated by the Brazilian Law on Intellectual Property (LPI n.9.279/1996) suggests that local actors have not only introduced innovations not covered by the international agreement, but also defined a very flexible model. This is one reason why the country has advanced relatively fast in recognizing a variety of regions and products. Until August 2017, Brazil has registered 45 Indications of Provenance and 10 Denominations of Origin for national products. These registers cover a wide variety of goods, from traditional agri-food products such as wine, cheese and coffee, to non-agricultural artisanal goods, and even services. This paper analyses GI institutionalization focusing on how the organizations directly involved in this process interpret the Brazilian model. Research was conducted over the last four years within the scope of a multi-institutional project sponsored by the Brazilian Council of Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq). It involved interviews with policy makers, researchers and stakeholders, as well as case studies in different regions and sectors. The results reveal conflicting understandings not only about the regulatory framework currently in force, but also on the employment of this mechanism. On one extreme, GIs are seen as normative constraints used to promote technological modernization. On the other, they are conceived as an effort to patentize/privatize traditional practices of the region's people. In most cases, objects, processes and projects at stake are navigating between these two extremes. At the same time as this has been considered a positive effect of the ‘soft’ institutional Brazilian model, it has increased apprehension about the risk of the ‘de-characterization’ of this mechanism, even before it becomes recognized by Brazilian consumers, another critical point for GI development in this country.

RC16-300.4

NIELSEN, GREG* (Concordia)

Simmel's (in)Difference: Live Entering into the Act

This paper argues the most enduring legacy of Simmel's philosophical sociology is seen in how he theorized modernity and heuristically explores both the general as well as the specific case of a live entering into an act of a unique life history (subjective culture) that it uses but that it can never fully objectify or exhaust. The more specific question I raise is how to theorize the blasé attitude toward an ethics and politics people take on in the example of the street (objective culture) but also understand as a place where thresholds of (subjective) sociability are derived from difference. To this end, the paper is a work in progress that presents a reading of Simmel's sociology and philosophy via his observation of the blasé attitude adopted in modernity as a response to the over stimulations of city life. I position the blasé attitude (The Metropolis essay) in his formal sociology and Philosophy of Money, first he positions the blasphé attitude adopted in modernity as a response to the over stimulations of city life. I position the blasé attitude (The Metropolis essay) in his formal sociology and Philosophy of Money, first he positions the blasphé attitude adopted in modernity as a response to the over stimulations of city life.

RC16-320.1

NIELSEN, GREG* (Concordia)

Truth and Democracy: Journalism, Politics, Social Science

Journalism (real and fake) and the fate of democracy (its truths and post-truths) has become a hot topic around the world. A veritable political and media storm has social critics and pundits perplexed as to how to explain many of today's events. The storm has spread out from the unexpected results of the American presidential elections along with the return of right wing populism, islamophobia, white supremacy, and the subsequent series of attacks on immigrants, DACA, LGBTI, and many other vulnerable communities. It comes with a return of white supremacy, and the subsequent series of attacks on immigrants, DACA, LGBTI, and many other vulnerable communities.
many instances the fabulous denial of social facts journalists, politicians and social scientists are expected to trust in order to produce democracy. This paper seeks to update Bourdieu's insights into the intersecting fields of journalism, politics, and social science in this new context. In many ways, for example, the political and media storm around the world has occurred because the strengths in these fields have given way to their weaknesses. Many believe the political field is weakened to the point of absurdity (endless spin) and that journalism's professional culture (as gatekeeper) of values of accuracy, reliability, autonomy, and truth are simply a cover for the interests of the most well-off. The social science 'thinkers' have not been able to dam the storm surge either perhaps because of their own ongoing division relative over the relations between knowledge, truth and power. Are these the failures of multiple fields? Systems? Or the crisis in one planetary mode of production?

RC11-221.2

NIEMI, TUUKKA* (University of Helsinki)
KOMP, KATHRIN (University of Helsinki)

Which Future Scenarios Can Affect Retirement Timing and the Outcome of Pension Reforms? a Finnish Case Study

Researchers and policymakers widely agree that ageing populations necessitate pension reforms, if pension schemes are to remain financially sustainable. As a result, governments across Europe, including Finland, have begun to introduce reforms that delay the average timing of retirement, meaning the age at which people start receiving pension benefits. To reach this aim, policy makers need to consider the factors that will affect retirement timing, which will depend on a range of possible future developments, i.e. scenarios. This study identified such scenarios for the next 20 years in the context of Finland. This was done using the Delphi method; a panel of 15 experts were first interviewed individually and then surveyed, providing the possibility of re-assessment of their views after feedback. The experts consisted of researchers and representatives of think tanks, pension-related organizations, trade unions and pensioners' associations. While continuing health improvements and policies of the state retirement age being increased and early retirement options being made fewer were generally thought to inevitably raise the effective retirement age, some scenarios were considered as significant in determining the degree of this trend. The most commonly identified scenarios concerned changes in working conditions and the labor market. Some scenarios less prevalent in the interview were often re-examined. For example, health care and caregiving, were also highly acknowledged in the survey round. Differences in retirement timing between socioeconomic groups were predicted to widen. The clearest disagreement among the experts concerned the significance of political changes, as well as the role that pension funds are likely to play.

RC11-222.5

NIEROBISZ, ANNETTE* (Carleton College)
SAWCHUK, DANA (Wilfrid Laurier University)

The Silver Linings of Joblessness: Aging Workers Finding Meaning in the Unemployment Experience

This paper investigates how a select group of workers – those age 50 and older who lost their job between 2007 and 2014 – find meaning in the unemployment experience. The study is situated against the backdrop of an unprecedented confluence of socio-economic conditions: a severe economic recession, followed by a long term jobless recovery; a collapsing housing market; a continued weakening of institutional protections for workers; and a growing aging population. The data informing this study are drawn from 62 in-depth interviews with White, middle- and upper-middle class workers residing within Minnesota’s greater Twin City region, Minneapolis/St. Paul. While interviewees share stories of increasing medical needs that must be neglected, shrinking retirement accounts, ageism in the labor market, mobility, what is surprising is the number of interviewees who nonetheless emphasize the so-called “silver linings” of their job loss. In the stories interviewees share, job loss is often reframed in a variety of positive ways including: an opportunity for personal growth, the development of new career directions, and an emphasis on improved health. Our paper adds to the literature on not only 2007 and 2014 – find meaning in the unemployment experience and also addresses the theoretical and applied implications of our findings.

RC02-53.2

NIGGEMEIER, JAN* (Freie Universität Berlin)

Community Unions As Strategic Field Challengers in the Japanese Labour Movement

Organised labour in Japan is characterised by a dominance of corporatist enterprise unions. Despite a growing casualisation and precariousness of work as well as signs of a legitimacy crisis due to a decreasing unionisation rate, most mainstream trade unions remain hesitant to expand their scope of representation beyond their core constituency of regularly-employed workers. In comparison, locally-based or social group-constituted community unions strategically target these niches in focusing on the organisation of the growing group of irregularly-employed, as the most vulnerable workforce. Often inspired by examples from abroad and with a strong rooting in civil society, these grassroots-level organisations of labour activism develop innovative and much more flexible forms of workers’ representation. This research paper elucidates transformations within the broader Japanese labour movement along examples of diverse forms of community unionism. It aims to find out, how decision-making about organisational structures, approached agendas as well as applied tactics by the unionists impacts field strategies. The role of community unions as challengers vis-à-vis mainstream trade unions as incumbents within the organisational field of the Japanese labour movement is analysed through the application of the theoretical model of Strategic Action Fields by Fligstein and McAdam (2012), which intersects between social movement- and organisation-theory. This research paper argues that despite their peripheral position and limited dimension, community unions serve as influential field entrepreneurs.

In interaction with other field actors, they point out inimitable alternatives to the established corporatist trade union system and thus can induce field transformation of Japanese labour. This paper’s analysis is based on in-field research conducted in Japan, including interviews with organisers and members of trade unions and several different community union organisations as well as participant observation within group activism.

WG01-937.4

NIKAJ, IRENA* (University of Korça, Albania)

Challenges of the Socio-Cultural Development of Korçaa’s District Under the Territorial Reform of 2015

Our topic aims to treat social and cultural challenges of Albania, especially of Korça’s region within the administrative and territorial reform of the 2015. Over the ten or eleven years following the decentralisation reforms undertaken in 2000, the country has undergone a number of demographic, social and economic changes. The demographic map of Albania has changed as a result of people’s internal migration and emigration abroad.

One of the main challenges for the current local government in Albania is to fulfill the growing expectations of citizens for better services and governance, social and cultural development of people’s life. Decentralisation and urbanization have resulted in higher pressure on local government units for funding public services and facilitating economic development.

Overall the country’s achievements over the past two decades in terms of both economic growth and political reform have been impressive. However, the benefits of economic development have not been evenly distributed and the pattern of the Gini index since 1997 seems to demonstrate an inherent trend towards inequality within Albania’s growth patterns. The country’s Gini coefficient is the third highest in the region which would seem to indicate a need to recalibrate the national development strategy towards a more equitable model.

In order to examine these social and cultural consequences and need to re-construct central/local interventions we have conducted analyses, interviews and questionnaires with Korça’s people that show what has really changed in the lives of people and how they perceive these changes.

RC23-425.13

NIKIFOROVA, OLGA* (Saint-Petersburg State University)
LEBEDINTSEVA, LIUBOV (Saint Petersburg State University)
DERIUGIN, PAVEL (Saint Petersburg State University)
KAPUSTKINA, ELENA (Saint Petersburg State University)
TARANDO, ELENA (Saint Petersburg State University)

The Role of Universities in Modern Economic Development of the Russian Region

The present paper is dedicated to the analysis of the collaborative activities among Universities, research institutes, business structures and the State, what is becoming a new trend in modern economic development of the Russian region. For example, the small innovative legal entity related with universities for exchanging of experience, transferring information, transmission of initiative innovative projects to each other. In applied sociological research on the basis expert poll we generalized structuralized and analyzed technoparks and innovative-technological centers. The authors of this manuscript found out that the majority of the surveyed organizations created the peculiar production clusters round themselves, what becomes a new trend in economics. The main problems of the organizations of innovative infrastructure were revealed by authors. Personnel, financial, logistical, institutional ones were named and analyzed. The authors of the paper can argue that the government has to play a crucial role in building strategic research relationships between universities, research institutes and industry.
Contemporary technological and social modernization, on the one hand, and various pre-market and archaic forms of social and economic interaction (reciprocal exchanges of gifts, exchange of help, ‘blat’, nepotism, the use of kinship ties, etc.), on the other hand, are still widely present in modern rural communities in Russia. The social life of rural communities is organized as a “multi-layered pie”: simultaneously, different models of social interaction and different “epochs” of the past coexist. Among the more archaic patterns we can indicate the relations of reciprocal intra-family and inter-family mutual assistance and reminiscent tribal kinship. Rural people, who find themselves in difficult situations and need help, receive it from their relatives (at no charge) or from their neighbors (on a free and partially paid basis). Such assistance is, as a rule, of a non-monetary nature (assistance with work, provision of services, and voluntary donation of food). However, even in such “archaic” forms of social physical survival, the use of the newest means of communication - cellular communication, the Internet, fast electronic banking transfers become more important. The spread of the newest means of communication in rural areas in Russia has brought into being changes in the relations of reciprocity. For example, more often than not neighbors and non-relatives, but previously unfamiliar people who learned via, say, Facebook or other social networks about the problems and needs of rural families - provide assistance (transfer money, send clothes, food, come and provide assistance). Thus, the development of global capitalism and modern infocommunications in the countryside in Russia, does not always displace pre-market economic relations. New technical and financial resources are organically integrated into the basic reciprocal/archaic economic relations.

**RC48-J5-57.2**
NIKOLAS, ANA-MARIA* (Ruhr University Bochum)

* Measuring Cooperation through Events. a Social Network Analysis of Cooperation between Social Movement and Trade Union Organizations in the Anti-Austerity Protests.

Austerity politics in Europe is said to have facilitated a new wave of cooperation between social movement organizations and trade unions. Yet while joint mobilization of uncommon social actors leads to better resource access, it is still unclear how such dynamics allow organizations to cooperate, are rather big and resource rich movement and union organizations more likely to cooperate? Are rather big and resource rich movement and union organizations more likely to cooperate under which conditions is cooperation more likely to emerge? Taking the example of cooperation between social movement organizations and trade unions. Yet while joint mobilization of uncommon social actors leads to better resource access, it is still unclear how such dynamics allow organizations to cooperate, are rather big and resource rich movement and union organizations more likely to cooperate? Are rather big and resource rich movement and union organizations more likely to cooperate?

**RC34-613.11**
NILAN, PAM* (University of Newcastle)

What's in a Name? 'Muslim' Youth Gangs in Australia

In Australia, so-called ‘Muslim’ youth gangs are said to pose a risk to the public. Yet the term ‘Muslim’ might not signify anything of consequence. This paper examines some ‘Muslim’ gangs to see if the label means anything. The first example is the outlaw motorcycle gang – Soldiers of Islam, which was alleged to be the worst-type of terrorism citizens on the Gold Coast in Queensland. It was disbanded in 2013. The second example is the outlaw motorcycle gang in Sydney that purposefully chose the name Muslim Brotherhood Movement to create a strong position in the underworld of crime. It was disbanded in 2011. The final example is the Apex street gang in Melbourne, which was disbanded in 2016. Even though labelled a ‘Muslim’ gang by the media, Apex was not much more than a loose affiliation of young men from diverse backgrounds, including Sudanese youth. In all three cases, rapid police intervention followed a public outcry driven by media reporting. Although the three ‘gangs’ were different in form and purpose, their short-lived notoriety tells us something. When the adjective ‘Muslim’ is used to describe a gang, this intensifies moral panic among the citizenry. The application ‘Muslim gang’ synthesizes a public fear of ethnic youth criminality with the perceived threat of Islamist terrorism. Yet the ‘Muslim’ reputation of a gang gains tremendous kudos, even if short-lived. We may consider this phenomenon using an interpretive framework drawn from the work of Pierre Bourdieu.
The latter term was coined by a leading ASD medical expert in his 2011 book for the general public. He describes DU as a predisposition and DD as a full-blown disease. Therefore, DU can be related to the concept of risk.

DU might also be intended to mitigate stigma, as he notes that this term is necessary to avoid the negative connotations of the term ‘shougu’ (i.e., ‘disability’). DU is a widely accepted term and can be found in the titles of some books and academic articles, as well as in many homepages.

Furthermore, a new phenomenon is being observed. The term ‘dekoboko’ and a similar term ‘outotsu’ (i.e., ‘unbalance’) are being used in lay discourses to describe many types of minorities, including those with DD/DU and mental illness and members of the LGBT community.

The phenomena described here might help enhance our understanding of the social function of an official diagnosis, problems related to that diagnosis (e.g., stigma), and the tension between official and unofficial diagnostic terms.

### RC24-464.1

NISHIKIDO, MAKOTO* (Hosei University)
MARUYAMA, YASUSHI (Nagoya University)

**Energy Transition and the Development of Community Power Movements in Japan**

#### Introduction

The purpose of this presentation is to clarify the dynamics of local energy autonomy in Japan and to discuss the conditions for community power movement to manage a renewable energy business independently. Since nuclear disaster in Fukushima in 2011, the policy promoting renewable energy was introduced. Then big companies rushed into the business and have dominated the market for building and maintaining renewable energy plants. Moreover, these projects give little benefit to local areas, certain amount renewable energy projects are criticized by local residents and nature conservation groups. On the contrary, more local people looked for ways to create energy autonomy. We grasp the dynamics of energy autonomy in local area, and consider more equitable and environmentally sustainable energy systems.

#### Data and Method

We research some “community power movements” to grasp the current situation of energy autonomy in local area. Community power movement was defined as a social movement or social business that creates renewable energy which benefits local people or local areas. We have joined the community power movements’ demonstrations and conducted in-depth interviews.

#### Results and Conclusion

We can find out that it’s important for community power movements that intermediary social business which supports energy autonomy in local area. For example, community power movements organized the renewable energy company and the company has started training a local company which had not previously been involved in the renewable energy business. This means that community power movements can independently build and manage renewable energy plants without involvement of big companies.

More importantly, community power movements could bring local people not only monetary incentives, but also other ‘derivative’ merits. Such derivative merits as the network of human resources, and cultural exchange between the urban area and the local area have a potential to revitalize local communities.

### RC35-636.4

NISKA, MIIRA* (University of Helsinki)

**Relational Perspective on Employability and Career Management Skills**

The number of unemployed jobseekers with academic degrees is increasing in many parts of Europe. European Education Ministries have, thus, highlighted the need to foster graduates’ employability. Individual employability refers to ability to find a job, remain employed and progress one’s career. Previous research has placed career management skills in the core of individual employability. Career management skills include self-knowledge, knowledge of available job opportunities, career decision-making skills and transitions skills, like ability to write job applications. Given the societal importance of graduates’ employability, previous studies have been surprisingly homogeneous; employability and career management skills have been mainly studied from substantialist perspective. In this research I adopt a relational perspective; employability and career management skills do not consist of pre-given entities but of dynamic relations. Theoretically the research combines Goffman’s dramaturgical sociology and discursive social psychology. From this perspective, graduates’ must be willing and able to adopt a position of a working life agent with career management skills and credibility present it to others. But are students willing and able to adopt such positions? Do they have rhetorical resources for skillful self-presentations? The data analysed in the research includes interviews with Masters students of the University of Helsinki.
RC22-405.10
NISSILA, PAULA* (University of Tampere)
Creating Religious Space: Young People at a Revival Summer Event

This paper asks how religiosity is constructed in celebratory settings through examining youths’ experiences of rituals and activities. The relation between the institutional practices and the individual needs and desires is central to the post secular, liquid religion. The religious affiliation and public participation have continued declining in Europe. This applies also to the protestant Nordic countries where the state church has traditionally been strong. Yet in Finland, the activities of the traditional revivalist movements within the state church, especially the hundred years old open-air summer gatherings, attract masses. These gatherings compete in attendance rates with many secular events in the best holiday season.

This paper explores this traditional, and yet strong, collectivity with special attention drawn to the form, context, and young people. The appeal to the young generation for the religious identity. The appeal of the event rests on the peer participation creates a religious space of solidarity, autonomy, and seeking for everyday life's social structures. Concerning the belonging, the liberal communal movement, has also intertwined with national identity. Sociohistorically, the movement has also intertwined with national identity.

This paper highlights how this community with its rituals constructs a religious space for the youths. It shows how the peer group acts as the most influential in formulating the religious identity. The appeal of the event rests on the peer solidarity created through social activities in the festival context separated from everyday life's social structures. Concerning the belonging, the liberal communal movement of the identity is especially valued setting the orthodoxy on a minor role. The spiritual substance of the movement appears embedded in rituals and the participation creates a religious space of solidarity, autonomy, and seeking for this youth.

RC15-282.3
NIUMAI, AJAILIU* (Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy, University of Hyderabad, Telangana, India)
Women's Sexual Health and Gender Hierarchies: An Empirical Study of Menstruation in Hyderabad Slums

The issue of women's sexual health especially menstruation is a new pertinent academic discourse. It needs to be examined from an interdisciplinary perspective. This paper is an empirical study conducted in Rasoolpur slum and Sultan Sahi slum areas in Hyderabad, Telangana, South India. The concept of 'purity' and 'pollution' using Emile Durkheim's jargon lead to difference in the way girls and women undergo menstruation Theorically, Freud (1962) asserts that menstrual taboos are prevalent in different forms such as controlling women, castration anxiety, and the like which is apt to understand Indian women. The aim of this study is to explore the challenges which women face in their everyday lives that limit their access to feminine hygiene products. To identify the factors associated with unhygienic disposal of sanitary napkins and it's related health hazards. It also attempts to study the level of freedom of choice that women enjoy with regard to their sexual health. Purposive sampling, interview and case study methods were employed. Research revealed that 23% of school going girls in India 'drop out' permanently when they begin to menstruate owing to lack of feminine hygiene, particularly sanitation facilities in schools. The girls who drop out of school lack skills for life and tend to search for their livelihood as bonded laborers, housemaids, nannies, sale girls and also become victims of child marriage and trafficking. Due to lack of proper sexual health care, women and girls lose their chance of education, economic empowerment and are unable to negotiate for freedom in patriarchal society.

RC22-407.5
NIXON, ALAN* (Western Sydney University)
The Case of Atheist Asylum Seekers and the Category of ‘Religion’

In the last 10 years there has been an increasing focus on the plight of non-religious and atheist peoples being persecuted in various countries. Some of this focus has come from cases brought to the attention of atheist organisations such as Atheist Alliance International, International Humanist and Ethical Union and local atheist groups. Cases are being reported by atheists in countries where their views are not acceptable and can end in imprisonment or death. For example, occurrences have been reported in Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Morocco and Indonesia. Due to many of these countries being Muslim majority, there is also a strong connection to what has become known as the ‘ex-Muslim’ atheist movement. There have been general concerns over the status of non-religious and atheist refugees due to the wording of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. The UN has recently (2016) confirmed the inclusion of non-religious and atheist refugees under the “religion” criteria and some countries, such as the UK and Canada have accepted refugees based on atheism as a religion. However, atheism as a religious category is not clearly accepted by all countries of asylum, with the US particularly being seen as an ambiguous case. This paper will look at the need for atheist asylum, atheist asylum cases, the structural difficulties for seekers and the organisations involved in the cases.

RC40-707.5
NIZAM, DERYA* (Izmir University of Economics)
Designing Geographical Indications- Local Taste, Local Borders and Local Community

This study analyzes the potential for GIs to create, capture and distribute rents in ways that promote a reflexive localism that empowers rural producers and communities through alternative schemes that reduce their dependence on the agro-industry. In the literature, there seem to be only a few case studies that focus on different expectations and concerns raised by different chain actors in the design process of a particular GI project. Understanding the consensus and conflicts that emerge during the design and implementation of a particular GI design is important to analyze the potential for GI labeling movements in the current global era. This study contributes the GI literature by presenting a comparative case study that shows how different approaches to GIs, and various nuances in implementing GI policies at the national and international levels, can shape the scope of GI protection in the long-run. Case studies of GIs from Turkey are presented, using commodity chain analysis. There are two significant implications of this study: first, it presents an understanding of whether GIs challenge or reproduce conventional standards, depending on how the local actors designed them; and second, it offers an analysis of the conditions through which GI protection may potentially protect local products, traditional techniques and small producers in general.

RC10-208.3
NIZIOLEK, KATARZYNA* (University of Białystok)
Theatrical Practice As a Means of Citizen Participation in Social Research

Participation and social effectiveness seem to be the catchphrases of the day when it comes to art, and social research as well. On one hand, participatory action research has already become a well-established practice in the world of qualitative methods in sociology. On the other, the so-called “social turn” has made cultural researchers closer to sociological methodologies and methods of not only interpreting art, but also constructing artworks. These changes are opening new doors for both sociologists and artists interested in working together and exploring the “in-between” areas of art, science and social involvement. One such niche is being occupied by participatory theatre - a wide array of diverse and largely innovative practices that create conduct contexts not only for interdisciplinary collaborations, but also for citizen participation. Hence, in my presentation, using the participatory theatrical projects that I have co-created or actively observed myself as examples, I intend to provide an empirically grounded methodological insight as far as some of these collaborative methodologies of direct audience/public engagement. Each of these can be referred to as a different role of the participant that one performs in the process: a protagonist (or content provider), a user (directed or animated by the artist in a theatrically constructed situation), a co-creator of the theatrical piece (enjoying a degree of agency and autonomy), a player (in an interactive game-like event), or a subject of induced self-reflection. The analysis is completed with some notes on the possible research and social uses that such practices - via embodiment, empathy, imagination, and understanding, to mention but a few defining qualities - may effectively serve.

RC15-291.4
NJOAGUANI, OLUWATOBİ* (Covenant University)
FOLARIN, SHERIFF (Covenant University)
Regional Health Governance in the Ebola Outbreak: The Need for African Solutions to African Problems

The need for context specific health policies and interventions in health systems in Africa cannot be overemphasized. Amongst many recommendations, the roles that regional organizations can play in health governance and policy implementation are important to this paper. Regional formations are already playing a significant role in shaping the formation of new socio-political intra-regional agendas. They also have the potential to engage as global actors through extra-regional diplomacy and bloc activism in support of those agendas. They can also act as bridge organizations between global initiatives for health cooperation and national health policy implementation. Regional organizations have great utility, owing to their familiarity with the region's specific political and cultural context. In terms of representation, they can provide leadership in translating global goals into regional context-specific priorities, a forum for the exchange of views and negotiation of legal instruments. The roles that regions can play are...
obviously enormous. The goal therefore is to understand how regional institutions in Africa, especially in West Africa, are taking advantage of their immense potentials to affect global policies and governance for health. Also, in light of the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, the paper seeks to assess the roles played by the African Union (AU), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and its health organization, the West Africa Health Organisation (WAHO) in response to the epidemic. The paper recommends that regional organizations in Africa can play central roles in health governance, by steering global governance for health priorities in Africa, thereby reducing the burden of diseases.

RC06-141.7
NOBE, YOKO* (University of Kochi)
Can Child Welfare Coexist with Diverse Families? Case of Children in Need of Social Care in Japan

This study explores factors preventing children's access to family care by focusing on social care systems (institutional care, foster care, and adoption) in contemporary Japan.

Since diverse families have become more widespread, the modern family model as the standard one has been criticized for being narrow and repressive. However, the Japanese social care system as substitute care regards the modern family as the best model in which children should be raised. Therefore, social care systems not only contradict diverse families but also paradoxically prevent children access to family care in Japan. This study portrays how social care systems conflict with diverse families and cause the underdevelopment of family care systems (foster care and adoption) in Japan.

This issue was investigated by analyzing laws (civil law and social welfare law), policies, white papers, statistics, and previous research, including research which I conducted.

The findings of this research are as follows: First, the priorities of various stakeholders of social care systems (birth families, social workers, foster parents, adoptive parents, children’s homes, local child protection centers, and Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare) differ and conflict. Second, only modern families or quasi-modern families can become adoptive and foster parents (single persons and same sex couples cannot become adoptive parents, and it is difficult for them to be foster parents in Japan). Third, only a few children without complex backgrounds and disabilities can enter adoptive and foster care. This study concludes by criticizing contemporary Japanese social care systems that stigmatize and rank children in social care systems.

RC53-874.4
NOBELS, BÉRENGERÉ* (University of Louvain)

Since the 1960s, the definition of the family has changed greatly. From the nuclear family, the immobile, to the sedentary, associated with a single place of residence and a larger nuclear family, today a wider and more mobile family associated with different places of residence (Widmer and al., 2008). As part of my doctoral thesis, I am particularly interested in these multilocational families and more specifically in the way in which the children from separated parents, living in equal shared custody agreements, maintain their family relations from one house to the other (Scher and al., 2015). Considering children as social actors (Gullow and al., 2015; James and Prout, 1997), I aim at understanding how they define and construct their ‘home’ in this context of circular mobility.

My field of research is conducted in Belgium (Brussels and its periphery), among children aged 10 to 13 years. I mobilize with them different visual and participatory tools (photography, drawing) and others coming from social geography (socio-spatial network game, commented path).

Participating in this session would be an opportunity for me to share some preliminary results about a central dimension of my research project: how these children, for whom their different living spaces are fragmented and multiplied, establish potentially links between them, what represent here, there and the in-between for them, how an "archipelagoisation" of these different living spaces is created (Duchêne-Lacroix, 2010). I will highlight different strategies, tactics and daily practices that children would develop to deal with these absences and presences and to establish links as well as discontinuities inside these spaces (Scher and al., 2015; Winther, 2015).

RC57-929.4
NOBREGA, RODOLFO* (Universidade de Brasília)
Big Data in Brazilian Politics

The study aims to understand the digital environment in Brazil, the behavior of social networks in the main political events of the country and how they will possibly impact the presidential election of 2018. For this, we compare the availability of data in the digital environment of the United States with the availability of information in Brazil. The aim was to verify if Brazilian politicians play a similar role in digital environment as Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton regarding digital communication strategies, where both used big data demographic and behavioral data to outline their communication strategies and public relations. In addition, the research contemplates patterns of Brazilian behaviors on the Internet and how these may be useful in the 2018 election. To do this, we will cover some case studies such as the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff and how the digital environment played a role in this. Our hypothesis is that the lack of data to outline their communication strategies and public relations. In addition, the research contemplates patterns of Brazilian behaviors on the Internet and how these may be useful in the 2018 election. To do this, we will cover some case studies such as the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff and how the digital environment played a role in this. Our hypothesis is that the lack of Internet access and lack of connectivity between segments - credit card companies and social networks, for example - hampers predictions such as those made by companies like Cambridge Analytica. For the hypothesis, we take into account the different strategies of the Brazilian population with the United States, allowing forms of measurement that are possible only for the Brazilian reality. The preliminary results highlight the very characteristic political groupings in the networks. The former center-left government was heavily criticized by the center, the right and the extreme left. In addition, we can see the growth of far-right political parties, both in the Brazilian presidential race and in the formulation of new news portals. These portals have significant influence on the Brazilian population and possibly will impact the 2018 election.
Research on recruitment activities of JSDF adds a concrete example in the framework because of its unique cultural origin. After the defeat of WWII and de-militarized, JSDF was born as ‘National Police Reserve’ at first. Thereafter, despite its huge budget, much consideration has been paid to not pose a threat to Japan and Asian citizens, by using unique nomenclature and interpretation for its re-sources and its naming of ‘Self Defense’. Many contradictions can be seen around it, but it also results JSDF gains high degree of freedom in using semantics on contemporary culture.

JSDF’s recruitment activities sometimes impairs its basic value such as toughness and masculinity(Fruhstück, 2000). Furthermore, JSDF often adopts ‘cute’ icons recently for the purpose to get applicants.

Moskow’s framework is challenged by whether it is postmodern military or not.

RC04-88.2

NOGUEIRA, MARLICE* (Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto - UFOP)
WINDLE, JOEL (Fluminense Federal University)

The Strategies of Parent-Teachers in Provincial Brazil: Mobilisation for Academic Success and Personal Fulfilment in the Context of Socially Segregated Schooling

The aim of the current study is to understand the impact of parents’ belonging to the teaching profession on their offspring’s schooling, through analysis of the educational practices of families in which at least one parent is a teacher. A survey was completed by 114 teachers of the final grades of Middle School working in public and private schools in a city in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, who were parents of children aged between seven and fourteen years old. A subsample of 40 families was selected for semi-structured interviews, summing up 80 interviewed subjects (40 parents and 40 children). Classic and recent studies that analyze the family-school relationship served as theoretical references for this study (Pierre Bourdieu, Agnès Van-Zanten). The results show that the parents who are teachers are more intensely mobilized to support their children’s education, but that such mobilization does not happen homogeneously among the different families, related to the precarious class status of the teaching profession in Brazil. The social origins, the objective living standards, the networks of professional activity, the teaching experiences and the different configurations of family dynamics affect the educational practices of such parents. Detailed analysis of the data revealed the configuration of three types of families: “school success oriented families”, “personal fulfilment oriented families”, and “families whose school success depends more heavily on advantages of the profession”. The analysis of the education practices of these families led to the conclusion that they contribute to produce in their children dispositions for school success, responding to a context of sharp divides in school resources and social and racial composition and their own uncertain class status. Further, this educational activity is the fruit of the possession of certain “bonuses” obtained from the teaching experience and the hybrid condition of parent and teacher.

RC53-883.5

NOGUEIRA, MARLICE* (Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto - UFOP)
WINDLE, JOEL (Fluminense Federal University)


Según datos estadísticos del Instituto de Estadísticas y Censos de la Argentina, el trabajo infantil en Bahía Blanca es sólo del 1.11 % para el periodo 2004 al 2016, sobre un promedio de 25.000 niños. La población bajo la línea de pobreza alcanzó, en promedio, un 19% para el mismo periodo, sobre un total de 400.000 habitantes. Estudios cualitativos realizados en tres barrios carenciados de la ciudad, arrojan cifras mucho mas disímiles, mostrando que en poblaciones de 1500, 450 y de 833 niños, el promedio de niños que trabajaban respectivamente fue de 63 %, 47 % y de 52%, con mayor representación del trabajo doméstico. Esta situación demuestra, por un lado la disparidad de apreciaciones que se pueden generar según el tipo de metodologías utilizadas. La aproximación cualitativa posibilitó la descripción de los diversos trabajos infantiles diseminados en la ciudad. A partir de estos datos el Municipio de Bahía Blanca elaboró un programa de política pública orientado a la erradicación del fenómeno por tipo de trabajo infantil, diferenciando acciones a fin de generar mayor efectividad en su meta. Esta presentación refiere tal proceso.

RC04-88.2

NOGUEIRA, MARLICE* (Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto - UFOP)
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RC01-29.4

NOGAMI, GEN* (University of Tsukuba)

Cultural Aspects of Postmodern Military in the Case of Japan Self Defense Forces

This presentation investigates military ‘postmodernism’, focusing on Japan Self Defense Forces (JSDF), particularly its strategy of public relations for recruitment. It is well known ‘Postmodern Military’ framework (Moskos, 2000) enables international analysis of the strategies of armed forces comparing the age of ‘New Wars’ and new tasks such as disaster relief and humanitarian assistance.

However, these studies seem to exclude JSDF, with fifth largest budget in the world. I focus on JSDF and provide a cultural approach to the postmodern military framework.

Of course, the framework had already been examined from cultural aspects such as Hajar (2014). He pointed out its tremendous complexity, fragmentation and flexibility armed forces face today. However, those examinations need to become more ‘cultural’ one, in other words more interpretative one, at the days when armed forces use the popular culture aggressively, offering their equipment and human resource to movie production for example.

For that, I think self-presentation and cognitive manipulation in recruitment is an indispensable theme for comparative research today when mass drafting had passed.
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**RC40-703.4**

NOIA, ELEONORA* (Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan)
MOLLI, SAMUEL* (Catholic University Milan)

*Patrons of Rural Innovation in Italy: A Comparison between Two Regional Networks Part of the Wwoof Association*

In the last years, the increasingly attention to food, its production and its consumption, was accompanied by a growing interest on the agricultural side, especially within the youth field. Literature talks about “new farmers”, or “back-to-the-landers”, to define those people who choose to live in country-side, even without an agricultural background. This choice is linked to sustainable reasons, opposed to intensive production methods or chemical methods, but is also related to identity, political and ethical issues. The entrance of young people with an elevate cultural capital, high skills in knowledge, the capability to create new networks, also using new technologies, creates opportunities and innovative strategies in order to answer the economic, social and environmental change.

Indeed, we propose a deepening of the WWOOF association - World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms - that from the 70s internationally promotes the organic agriculture through the work-hospitality exchange. In particular, through mixed methods (network analysis and qualitative interviews) we propose a comparative study between two different local areas where the agro-network has developed: the first in Piemonte, North Italy, characterized by the closeness to big urban areas and city markets, in which WWOOF has a long history. The second network is in Basilicata, South Italy, region in which the association increased its members in the last few years, and where there aren’t big urban areas. This comparative methodological choice provides significant added value, because scholars have exclusively focused on case studies. Furthermore, a comparison provides important insights to understand composition of different networks, diversity on ethical-political values and their link with official markets. This research wants to show how these factors influence the patterns of local innovations in the Italian context, where the great differences described above determine different solutions and strategies.

**RC19-356.4**

NOLLERT, MICHAEL* (University of Fribourg)

*Welfare Marketization, Tax Reform, and Redistribution: Cross-National Findings*

Welfare states in the highly developed world of welfare capitalism still limit economic inequality. For Western Europe, many studies suggest that inequality of primary income (salary, return on capital) is reduced by public social transfers and progressive taxation. However, neoliberals argue that private organizations supply cheaper and better services than the welfare state while OECD-statistics show that private social expenditure (mandatory and voluntary) has gained importance. Further, neoliberals claim that taxes are too high for workers and companies. As a result, in many countries, taxes on top income and on top wealth have decreased.

In comparative social policy research, there is a controversy regarding whether these trends affect the extent of redistribution. Multivariate analyses suggest that redistribution is indeed lower than direct income taxes and social security contributions. In contrast, indirect taxation and progressivity of taxes don’t matter. Finally, a redistribution regime typology is presented that discerns, among others, between a small cluster of countries with high public social expenditures, high income and high security contributions and high redistribution (Belgium, Denmark) and a cluster with very low levels on each dimension (Chile, Mexico, South Korea).

**RC48-804.4**

NOMIYA, DAISHIRO* (Chuo University)

*“We Need to be Remembered”: Hiroshima's Story-Telling Movement in Post-War Japan*

In its transformation from the site of total destruction to the site of global peace, the city of Hiroshima has ridden on one particular movement: movement to preserve story-telling of those directly exposed to the mass destruction by the drop of the atom bomb. This paper, by tracing its historical trajectories, attempts to identify the conditions and factors necessary for the development of a collective story-telling movement in Hiroshima.

**RC34-626.1**

NOONAN, MEAVE* (RMIT University)

*Young People, Gender, Race and the Aesthetisation of Enterprise in a De-Industrialising City*

This paper will explore the ways in which particular, aesthetised understandings of youth, gender and race are mobilised in representations of young people’s ‘enterprise’ in the de-industrialising city of Geelong, Australia. In these kinds of globalised, de-industrialised, precarious labour markets young people’s employability skills, innovation and enterprise are understood as providing the ‘solution’ to the problem of youth unemployment. The paper draws on a project that is examining how is it that, at the start of the 21st century, we have come to understand the problem of youth unemployment largely in terms of employability skills, innovation and enterprise?

As part of a broader concern to explore the ways in which ideas of young people’s enterprise are represented in different contexts, this paper will present a critical content and discourse analysis of a selection of stories in GT Magazine – a weekly, large circulation magazine in Geelong. The analysis illustrates a number of key themes and concerns of enterprise in the 21st century, including: the way in which the self is imagined as an enterprise, and must carry the responsibilities for his or her differing abilities to be ‘enterprising’ (Kelly 2006, 2013); the enhanced role that the aesthetics of cultural and creative enterprise are said to play in the economic and spatial reconfiguration of ‘Rust Belt’ cities and regions (Florida 2002, 2005); and the significance of the gendered and aesthetic dimensions of enterprise in the making of the confident, adaptable ‘Can-Do Girl’, a figure that Harris (2004) suggests is most capable of turning the opportunities in globalised, precarious labour markets to her advantage.

The analysis raises significant questions about the ‘aesthetic’ dimensions of the figure of the ‘enterprising young person’, and the ways in which this figure produces and reproduces gendered and racialised understandings of young people, work and ‘enterprise’.

**RC52-861.2**

NOR-AREVYAN, OXANA* (Southern Federal University)
MOSIENKO, OLGA (Southern Federal University)

*Integration into the Profession of a Doctor and Barriers to the Formation of a Professional Identity*

The professional identity of physicians is often explored in the context of the theory and practice of everyday life. From this position, the professional identity of doctors is analyzed as a complex and dynamically developing construct, independent from the social practices of the doctor, sustainable professional interactions, everyday communication and interaction in the work environment. In the context of everyday practice, the identity of physicians is seen as a life strategy (Eisenberg E., Niemi P., Rynünen K., Winslade J.).

The most recent foreign research in this field is the formation of the professional identity of physicians through the process of integration into the profession and the influence of family social ties (Amies E., Baernstein A., Chang T., Mann K., Oelschlager A., Vondracek F., Wenrich M.).

Russian scientists are actively engaged in researching risk factors and level of tension in the professional work of doctors during their entry into office, as well as factors that influence the development of their professional self-awareness in the process of university training (Aleksieva L.F., Bohan T.G., Moreva S.A., Rumyantseva T.V., Fitmova A.A., Shabalovskaya M.V., etc.). The results of Russian studies reflect the transformational tendencies of the professional identity of a physician with the predominance of negative perceptions of his professional identity (Vody- akha A.A., Mayakovskaya N.V., Mosienko O.S., Nor-Areyan O.A., Prisazhnuk D.I., Sukhova E.N., etc.).

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The study of deviative tendencies in the profession of a doctor, conditioned by unmet expectations and the effect of status inconsistency on quitting and internal job changing (Creed W. E. D., Saporta I.), and leading to the emergence of a crisis of professional identity, is becoming urgent.

**RC38-JS-3.4**

NORKUS, MARIA* (Technische Universität Berlin)

Precarious Employment and Inequality in the Context of the German University System

The German university system, as part of the public sector, has been subject to comprehensive reform efforts for years, changing not only the structures of scientific research and teaching but also the working conditions of the university staff. Part-time and temporary employment is increasing and permanent contracts are becoming very rare for scientific staff. But also the non-scientific staff has to handle insecure forms of employment. This trend can also be described as an increasing precariousisation. The way in which different social groups are affected by precarious working conditions is a field of research that has been developed over the past few years. Our study shows that when defining precarious working conditions, others may be genuinely disadvantaged.

This study is based on biographical-narrative interviews with different groups of university staff members. By choosing a biographical approach, it can be shown how the different axes of inequality affect people's life courses and how this is connected to precariousisation. With regard to the theory of intersectionality, the qualitative design allows to explore which dimensions of inequality are crucial, in which way they are interwoven, and how they shape individual biographies. Furthermore, by adopting the framework of intersectionality, this study also contributes to the theory of precariousisation.

**RC20-377.4**

NORKUS, ZENONAS* (Institute of Sociology and Social Work, Faculty of Philosophy, Vilnius University)

Capitalist Restoration or Dismantling of State Capitalism? Post-Communist Transformation from the Viewpoint of the Comparative Historical Sociology of Restorations

Scheming the restoration of capitalism (along with the dismemberment of the USSR) was the top indictment and crime punished by the death sentence in the show trials against trotskystiks and members of right Opposition of the Bolshevick/Communist party in 1936-38, known as „Moscow trials”. In fact, none among the defendants planned or even contemplated this (mis)deed. However, the restoration of capitalism is what Gorbachev, Yeltsin and other late communist reformers really achieved. Was it the Stalinist political economic system really non-capitalist? The paper discusses implications of different models of the political economic system which emerged in the wake of the „October revolution” for the analysis of post-communist transformation and suggesting an outline of the general theory of modern social restorations, applying it to post-communist transformations as specific cases. While comparative research on revolutions is well-established research field, there is still no sociological theory of restorations. This asymmetry reflects a dominant assumption of both modern societies and social sciences that (radical) social innovations are intrinsically positive. In fact, many of them fail or end as disasters or historical deadlocks. Classical cases of modern restorations are the Stuart restoration in England 1660 and the Bourbon restoration in France 1815. However, not only monarchies or dynasties can be restored, but also democratic rights and dimensions of inequality and to this the axes of inequality intersect: while certain groups can cope with precarious working conditions, others may be genuinely disadvantaged.

This study is based on biographical-narrative interviews with different groups of university staff members. By choosing a biographical approach, it can be shown how the different axes of inequality affect people's life courses and how this is connected to precariousisation. With regard to the theory of intersectionality, the qualitative design allows to explore which dimensions of inequality are crucial, in which way they are interwoven, and how they shape individual biographies. Furthermore, by adopting the framework of intersectionality, this study also contributes to the theory of precariousisation.

**RC30-JS-36.1**

NORONHA, ERNESTO (Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad)
DCRUCZ, PREMILLA* (Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad)

Emotional Abuse on Olms: Evidence from Indian Freelancers

OLMs offer new means of livelihood (Chan & Wang, 2014), creating earning opportunities for increasing numbers of workers across the world (Lehdonvirta & Ernkvist 2011). India is ranked second after the United States of America/US among freelancer nations (Elance, 2013), with Indian freelancers topping the list in terms of volume of work completed (Menon, 2015). Our study shows that Indian freelancers on Upwork report various forms of emotional abuse including aversive racism on OLMs. Mistrustment from fellow freelancers occurs on project teams, during the bidding process or via general interaction fora, being attributed to insecurity linked to the competitiveness of surviving and excelling and to racial bias. Mistrustment from clients which stems from concerns/miscommunication over task completion, issues about freelancer integrity and racial bias could also be linked to a sense of superiority derived from their pseudo-employer status which brings in the element of hierarchy. While Upwork offers platform-based remedies mechanisms to tackle bullying and discrimination, from the site is available, instances were low media richness associated with the abusive communication on the site constrained availing of this option, were reported. The unregulated context of OLMs whereby they operate beyond any form of democratic oversight by way of legislation or collectivization (Bergvall-Kåreborn & Howcroft, 2014) deprives bullied freelancers of the opportunity to seek extra-platform interventions. Moreover, freelancers' personal initiatives (eg, directly talking to the perpetrator) to deal with the abusive situation were reined in by the critical role of reputation and relatedness which are the cornerstones on which the Upwork community is built. Furthermore, incidents were reported to the police to disrupt union meetings during the strike, restricted access to the workplace, stopped the payment of subsistence allowance, issued death threats to organisers and filed cases against union activists. Since then, employers have signed separate settlements with different categories of workers and have replaced the more militant Rajasthani workers with those from Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (various Indian states). The union too has decided to support workers' local struggles in different clusters, activating the Bonded Labour Act and Indian Penal Code against employers trying to restrain workers from leaving the enterprises. As decentralised bargaining is confronted with local mobilisation, this paper will look at how cluster-level strategies are working to overcome the failures of the 2010 strike.

**RC22-407.8**

NOURBAKHSH, YOUNES* (University of Tehran)

Patterns and Experiences of Modernity and Their Issues in Iran and Turkey

Modernity refers to those theories of life and social structure which began from 17th century onward in Europe and it gradually spread globally. Such theories assume incept modernity with the advent of modern societies and recognize Western Europe as the birthplace of modernity. With comprehensive and driving thoughts, modernity has left numerous consequences on society, culture and politics both in the West and Islamic states. These countries did not confront modernity equally and it can be said that they are experiencing different patterns of modernity. Iran and Turkey are two nations sharing similar ffits of experiences in terms of being introduced to modernity and the way it has been rooted and in them notwithstanding that the results and consequences of modernity have not been of similar nature there Modernization in both countries moved in a parallel paradigm albeit its commencement happened earlier in Turkey before Ata Turk by the implementation of Atatürk. Modernization in both countries is similar in nature rather than Iran mainly owing to its neighboring borders with Europe although its joining with Europe left direct effects on its destiny. Indeed, Turkey has been Iran's path to Western civilization and modernity. As a result, waves of modernity entered Iran from Turkey with a little delay. Even though modernity and modernism were superficial in terms of technology and politics and official administration, Modernism and modernity brought forth trends of opposition among which one can refer to Islamism which denounces modernism for its opposition toward historical, religious background and traditions. According to different positions they adopt against modernism, Islamists fall into several categories.
RC23-432.3

NOELLO, NOEMI* (Università di Milano-Bicocca)

Merton’s Institutional Imperatives Today: The Case of Mixed-Methods Community in the Social Sciences.

Robert K. Merton’s work on the normative structure of science [1] is undoubtedly a widely recognized essential contribution in the sociology of science. In particular, ethos of science is expressed by Merton through the definition of four institutional imperatives: 1) universalism, 2) communism, 3) disinterestedness and 4) organized skepticism.

This contribution focuses on the scientific field – and the related scientific community – of mixed-methods in social inquiry. Combining different methods is nothing new in the academic world, however, in the last years the practice of merging qualitative and quantitative methods for data collection and analysis is increasingly inscribed within the label “mixed-methods”. The paper will draw on an ongoing doctoral research, which applies a methodological research synthesis of published articles that declare the use of a mixed approach.

The objective here is to explore the application of the Mertonian imperatives in the contemporary pinpointed field of mixed-methods in social inquiry, understanding whether the original conception of the author is attended or not. In this second case, a reflection upon circumstances that are related to the lack of awareness of methodologies in question will be delineated. Whist imperatives are inevitably interconnected and it is difficult to distinguish among the single norms in science, the four points will be discussed one by one. Universalism in the mixed-methods community is questioned by the adoption of diverse approaches to integration; communism (as common ownership of goods) is challenged by the property rights employed by academic publishers; disinterestedness may be under attack whenever statements are not empirically proven; finally, organized skepticism open up to some epistemological issues for what concerns the academic community of focus.


RC44-748.13

NOWAK, JÖRG* (City University of Hong Kong)

Decentering the Workplace As Space of Mobilisation and Decentering Trade Unions As Organisations: New Methodological and Historical Perspectives on Working Class Action

Much of industrial relations and labour studies have focused on trade unions as organisations of workers. Although early theorists of strikes and working class action had a much broader view, the perspectives in the field got increasingly narrow during the course of the 1960s and 1970s. Empirical developments in a small period of time became a role model for social sciences, and a certain type of corporatist form of working class organisation in the Global North has been reproduced and reified in academic scholarship. In the past few years, several works on, community unionism and agency-centred approaches in labour geography increasingly challenge the dominant perspective, Linkages between community issues and workplace issues, and the relevance of the local or regional community as a vibrant factor for workplace struggles are underlined more often in recent academic work.

Following this trend, I call for a decentering of trade unions as the focus of research on workers’ organisation. We only do get the full picture of working class action if other types and forms of workers organisations are recognised, and if the multiple interactions of workplace mobilisation and different forms of community organisation are explored.

RC02-58.3

NOWAK, JÖRG* (City University of Hong Kong)

The Return of the National Imperialist State

The ultimate political consequence of the great financial crisis is the retreat into and renewal of the national imperialist state, centred around an authoritarian-nationalist project. Nevertheless, this ‘return of the state’ that was never absent is deeply embedded into the neoliberal form of today’s global capitalism. It pretends to cater to working class interests of its citizens to some bigger extent; but this remains largely a symbolic gesture. This fake interpellation of the national proletariat – not much unlike classical fascism – is accompanied by a profound political weakness and instability of these regimes. While this tendency itself seems to be a global phenomenon, it is at the same time fraught with the challenge to establish an economic nationalism in the framework of a globally interconnected capitalism, thus placing an enormous contradiction in the heart of this very tendency. Not only are they haunted by their promises of welfare and employment, but also within the area of social sciences. Hence, the conducted framework analyses are in which different state agencies pursue radically different strategies. The splits within state elites and state apparatuses are profound and radical.

Thus, the national imperialist projects are fraught with the paradox that re-nationalization is no viable option on the economic plane, but part of the elites feel they need national rhetoric in order to tie the middle classes to the existing economic order. The move to engage in large infrastructure projects seems to represent a rather desperate attempt to relieve some of the political and economic deadlocks than a viable long-term project of accumulation and political rule. It remains to be seen if socialdemocratic or more radical left movements are able to offer another way out of those impasses. But it is obvious that political tensions and economic bottlenecks are rather increasing.

RC25-467.4

NOY, CHAIM* (Ashkelon Academic College)

Museum-Audience Interactions: A Threefold Comparative Study of Identities and Entitlements

Museum-Audience Interactions: A Threefold Comparative Study of Identities and Entitlements

This presentation, based on a book project, undertakes a comparative study of audiences’ discourse (comments) in three history museums: The National Museum of American Jewish History (Philadelphia, PA), the Florida Holocaust Museum (St. Pete), and the Ammunition Hill National Museum (Jerusalem, Israel). The presentation brings together a theoretical focus on language and power, as specifically articulated by research in Critical Discourse Studies and Linguistic Anthropology, and the richness of naturally occurring discourse, produced by ‘lay’ visitors to museums (during and as part of their museum visit ritual). In this way, the project looks at power and language across sites as well as media.

The presentation commences with background information on the institution of the museum, and on the far-reaching changes it is currently undergoing – which considerably embody a shift from collections and knowledge to audiences and experience (Macdonald, 2006). I then proceed to discuss the different onsite media which these institutions offer their visitors/audiences, and through which the latter produce public contributions to the museums’ display; what audiences write becomes instantaneously part of the public display.

The paper will draw on the audience-museum interactions specifically in terms of how the former and the latter establish entitlements (communicative entitlements) for participation in the public sphere, and relatedly, how audiences’ identities are publically constituted (Morten, 2010; Shuman, 2005). Pursued via institutional media, these interactions are conceptualized as producing institutional identities through communicative entitlements involved in accessing the (institutionally afforded) public sphere. The study thus also illuminates struggles over knowledge and legitimacy.

References


RC24-450.19

NOZAWA, ATSUSHI* (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science)

Bridging Environmental Sociologies in Japan and the United States Via Environmental Justice: Minamata Disease in Comparative Perspective

Environmental justice (EJ) is clearly a fundamental perspective of environmental sociology in the United States. Similarly, an EJ perspective can be applied to central themes in Japanese environmental sociology, which has long had a strong emphasis on “victimology” stemming from early work on Minamata Disease—one of the worst technological disasters in Japan’s history. This presentation will link environmental sociologies in both countries by applying an environmental justice framework to the Minamata disaster.

Minamata Disease refers to methyl mercury poisoning caused by eating fish and shellfish polluted by wastewater from a large chemical factory in South Japan, poisoning that creates devastating health problems for victims and stigmatizes them. It is estimated that approximately 2,000 people have been officially certified as the victims, and over 60,000 people are registered as uncertified victims. 2016 marks the 60th anniversary of the discovery of the disease, and it negative health and social consequences are still evolving. This presentation will examine the Minamata disaster from the viewpoint an environmental justice framework, making comparisons between Japanese analyses framed in terms of “victimology” with U.S. EJ perspectives.

The injustice has continued from the original contamination to the recognition and then social treatment of the victims. Differences dimensions of injustice are apparent at different stages of the long Minamata controversy: Analyzing these aspects of injustice will be carried out by using documents, existing sociological analyses, and results from interview surveys, as well as insights from EJ work in the U.S.

The presentation will conclude with a comparison of environmental justice frameworks in Japan and the U.S. to show the similarities and some differences due to national settings. The goal will be to contribute to the development of a common EJ perspective for use in environmental sociology in comparative context.
NOZKA, MARCJANNA* (Jagiellonian University)

The Phenomenon of Inclusion and Exclusion in Public Spaces through the Prism of Mental Representations of Space By Persons with Various Sensory Deficits and Preferences

In the framework of the presentation I will discuss the assumptions of the project: Analysis of the phenomenon of inclusion and exclusion in public spaces through the prism of social practices and mental representations of space by persons with various sensory deficits and preferences: A comparative sociological study. This project aims to develop current knowledge about the causes and mechanisms by which people are socially included or excluded in public spaces. Impairment, disability, handicap of the senses constitute variables which distinguish people from one another, as do dominant sensory modalities. All of these variables are treated in the project as socially vital characteristics, creating not only barriers, but also possibilities which are affected by real experiences – being in a space, ways of mapping space, spatial mobility, a sense of socio-spatial inclusion and/or exclusion. Among the objectives of this research project is identification of alternative ways by which material space is interpreted.

On this stage of research, I would like to present my method [eg. sketched maps; sensory walks documented in photos and video] and ways of collecting data as well as methods of verification of collected material. Furthermore, in the framework of the presentation I will discuss the working concepts of the sensorially mixed society and sensorially varied mobility. Linked to this will be the identification, followed by the comparative analysis of the contents of mental maps produced by the research subjects. It is hypothesized that the contents of mental maps display the same characteristics: unique perceptions and utilization of space; factors which hamper the navigation and usage of public spaces; and factors which facilitate negotiation of these spaces. Examining precisely the ways that space is comprehended, I am seeking out limitations and potentialities as well as the causes and symptoms of social inclusion and exclusion.

NTHIGA, PURITY* (KENYATTA UNIVERSITY)
KIGURU, GATTITU (Kenyatta University)

Language and the Fight Against GBV: The Voices of Students from a Kenyan University

Central to the fight against gender based violence (GBV) is an understanding of the meaning of and the various forms of GBV. Additionally, the fight can be enhanced through an understanding of how language use promotes GBV and on the flip side how the same language can be used as a tool to fight against GBV. Research has shown that GBV is prevalent in schools and in universities and therefore the need to raise awareness on how to fight it in these settings. We therefore sought to find out how well students from a selected university in Kenya understood GBV and the role of language in the promotion of as well as fight against GBV. Through FDGs and individual interviews the study aimed to: establish the students’ understanding of the meaning of GBV, determine their knowledge of different forms of GBV and their occurrence in campus, collect and describe specific words and phrases, and examine how language promotes GBV and lastly gather the students’ ideas on how language can be used in the fight against GBV. This paper reports the voices of the students and makes recommendations on how to harness the power of language in the fight against GBV in universities.

NTOIMO, FAVOUR* (Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria)
EGBEYEMI, ENIOLA (Federal University Oye-Ekiti)

Familial and Personal Predictors of Mental Well-Being of in-School Female Adolescents in Ado-Ekiti Nigeria

Nigeria has one of the largest population of adolescent girls in the world and most of them are exposed to adverse outcomes arising from economic deprivation and entrenched gender inequalities and social norms that disadvantage women compared to men. The country has a national policy on the health and development of adolescents and young people, but little or no research, advocacy or programmes are in place to promote the mental well being of adolescents. Using scales for measuring self-reported mental well being and physical health adapted from previous studies, we investigated the personal and other family characteristics (β= -6.88 p<0.001). The result indicates that one another, as do dominant sensory modalities. All of these variables are treated in the project as socially vital characteristics, creating not only barriers, but also possibilities which are affected by real experiences – being in a space, ways of mapping space, spatial mobility, a sense of socio-spatial inclusion and/or exclusion. Among the objectives of this research project is identification of alternative ways by which material space is interpreted.

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NTOIMO, FAVOUR* (Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria)
EGBEYEMI, ENIOLA (Federal University Oye-Ekiti)

Single Parenthood and Mental Well-Being of in-School Female Adolescents in Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria

Most of the health problems adolescents suffer from are associated with poverty and inequality inherent in their family type. For instance, single-parent family may affect an adolescent’s mental health adversely because a single mother/father might not be entirely capable of catering for the needs of the adolescent with regard to proper nutrition, educational needs and social integration. Using a scale for measuring self-reported mental wellbeing, adapted from previous studies, we investigated the association between single parenthood and the mental wellbeing of in-school female adolescents aged 10-19 years in Ado-Ekiti, Southwest Nigeria. The data were randomly selected from four secondary schools. Using a formula for deriving a small sample when population is known, a sample size of 383 was derived from a population of 1656 female students. With 10% added to adjust for non-response, a total of 421 students were involved in the study. Categorizing the mental well being as very good, 11.3% reported poor mental well being, 51.7% moderate good and 37.0% good. Younger adolescents ages 10-14 were more likely to report poor mental well being than their older counterparts aged 15-19 years old. Multiple regression models revealed the following significant predictors of mental wellbeing among the respondents: working to earn a living (β= -8.04 p<0.001), good physical health (β=7.9 p<0.001), polygynous (β= -6.28 p<0.10) and single parent (β= -6.74 p<0.01). The results underscore the need for more studies with wider coverage and programs to promote adolescent mental health, particularly targeted at the vulnerable categories identified in this study.

RC41-713.2

NTOIMO, FAVOUR* (Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria)
EGBEYEMI, ENIOLA (Federal University Oye-Ekiti)

Single Parenthood and Mental Well-Being of in-School Female Adolescents in Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria

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This paper examines the way transferable concepts and data points can render qualitative samples comparable across boundaries, including of nations. It does so through a study of the relationship between policy, professionalization and situated interaction in an ethnographic study of six purposively sampled emergency departments (EDs) in Australia, the Netherlands and the US. Ethnography, and, in particular, the social action theories than underpin it, has been criticized for being too locally specific, and “astructural” on account of its intense interest in local action and interaction. The study aimed to examine the extent to which, or how, conceptually comparable concepts and data points could render inferences comparable across boundaries. The study draws on the equivalent of 24 months of deep and immersed observation in the EDs of large, well-known metropolitan teaching hospitals in the above three countries. Through thematic analysis of transcripts and policy documents, we found comparable associations between the dimensions of macro, meso and micro social life. In the US, where the primary care system was relatively weak and EM a well-established and respected sub-discipline, EDs had the power to admit patients to the hospital and determine the terms of such transfer. Emergency personnel in the Netherlands, with a relatively strong, publically-supported primary health care system, and only informal EM training, struggled for legitimacy and influence in interactions with in-patient clinicians. Australia occupied the middle ground between these positions on all dimensions. The ability to account for macro-level differences inherent and observable in the micro of everyday interaction depended on conceptual comparison of criteria in the integration of theory and data. The paper advances the conceptual and methodological tools for learning lessons across national systems. Furthermore, the application of “conceptually comparable” criteria for data collection and analysis raises new possibilities and questions about the “reliability” and “validity” of qualitative research.

**RC20-379.3**

NUGUS, PETER* (McGill University)

*From the Macro to the Micro and Back Again: Advancing Comparative Ethnography through Conceptually Comparable Samples*

This paper examines the way transferable concepts and data points can render qualitative samples comparable across national boundaries. It does so through a study of the organizational work in six purposively sampled emergency departments (EDs) in Australia, the Netherlands and the US. Ethnography, and, in particular, the social action theories than underpin it, has been criticized for being too locally specific on account of its intense interest in local action and interaction. The study aimed to examine the extent to which, or how, conceptually comparable concepts and data points could render inferences comparable across boundaries. The study draws on the equivalent of 24 months of deep and immersed observation in the EDs of large, well-known metropolitan teaching hospitals in the above three countries. Through thematic analysis of transcripts and policy documents, we found comparable associations between the dimensions of macro, meso and micro social life. In the US, where the primary care system was relatively weak and EM a well-established and respected sub-discipline, EDs had the power to admit patients to the hospital and dictate the terms of patient transfer. Emergency personnel in the Netherlands, with a relatively strong, publically-supported primary health care system, and only informal EM training, struggled for legitimacy and influence in interactions with in-patient clinicians. Australia occupied the middle ground between these positions on all dimensions. Far from being unstructured, this study maximized the macro features inherent and observable in the micro of everyday interaction. The ability to account for macro-level differences in interactional data depended on conceptual comparison of criteria in the integration of theory and data. The paper advances the conceptual and methodological tools for learning lessons across national systems. Furthermore, the application of “conceptually comparable” criteria for data collection and analysis raises new possibilities and questions about the “reliability” and “validity” of qualitative research.

**RC02-61.3**

NULMEIER, FRANK* (University of Bremen)

*The Decline of a Welfare Market. State-Subsidized Private Pensions in Germany*

Since the mid-1990s, the transformation towards a three-pillar system has been the most important development in pension policies. In Germany, the political establishment of a three-pillar model was closely linked to the introduction of a state-subsidized private pension scheme in 1981, which was named “Riester pension”, and a new welfare market for Riester pensions (2). It is therefore essential to explain why the political actors adhere to the Riester legislation (3). A specific causal mechanism, the self-enforcing power of policy discourses, stands in the center of the presented explanatory approach. Policy discourse is defined as the entirety of all public statements on a specific policy including evaluations of the policy as a whole, of individual reforms or specific policy instruments and levels of provision. The paper includes the analysis of ten policy discourses on Riester pensions from 2002 to 2016. The initially promoted success story transformed in the establishment of a ‘low return frame’ and afterwards in a failure frame. The failure frame became more and more intensive and deployed the stress. It tries to create political and economical effects, it develops self-enforcing power to decrease the public image of Riester pension products and to undermine further attempts to privatization.

**RC15-293.2**

NUMERATO, DINO* (Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague)

**MACKOVÁ, ALENA** (Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague)

**STĚTKA, VÁCLAV** (Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague)

**VOCHOČOVÁ, LENKA** (Department of Media Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague)

The Vaccination Debate in the Post-Truth Era: Examining Social Media As Sites of Multi-Layered Reflexivity

On 8 January 2016, the Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg posted on his Facebook profile a picture of his two-month-old daughter, accompanied by a comment: “Doctor’s visit -- time for vaccines!” In only few days, the post attracted more than 83,000 comments. The debate that followed the statement provides a unique insight into the public debate about vaccination, and medical knowledge more broadly, in the so-called post-truth era. Furthermore, the analysis empirically informs the theoretical debate about citizens’ reflexivity in relation to health care. The following theoretical and empirical questions are addressed: To what extent do social media stimulate reflexivity and empowerment of citizens in relation to health care? What topics and arguments were articulated in relation to vaccination? What sources of “knowledge” about vaccination legitimized their standpoints? How were the cleavages between proponents and opponents of vaccination deepened and mitigated? A combination of quantitative content analysis and qualitative discourse analysis is used. The contribution of the paper is threefold. First, the paper examines the dynamics between proponents and opponents of vaccination. Second, the analysis is situated within the context of previous debates on vaccination. While we argue that the key themes and arguments mirror the previous debates (e.g. Blume 2006, Hobson-Best, 2007; Kata 2011), we also highlight that the vaccination debate has its own history which has had post-truth attributes since ever and that this history is considered by participants in the debate. Third, this paper extends the notion of patients’ reflexivity, previously elaborated in the discussion of the role of Internet and informed patient (e.g. Lupton 1996, Adams 2010). We introduce the notion of multi-layered “ ›reflexivity‹ that in the post-truth context, reflexivity is not expressed only in relation to the topic of vaccination but also in relation to the post-truth conditions, within which this discussion takes place.

**RC13-252.5**

NUNES JUNIOR, PAULO CESAR* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE ITAJUBÁ)

PEREIRA, ANA PAULA (CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE VOLTA REDONDA)

Spaces and Places - Comparing the Music Festivals in Lisbon, Portugal to Those in São Paulo, Brazil

This paper reports interim findings of the project the Cultural Festivals in Lisbon, Portugal by comparing the scenario of Cultural Festivals in São Paulo, Brazil. This is the first study to make such comparisons. The aim of the project is to understand how the musical landscape of São Paulo has developed in urban areas plays an important role not just to support the traditional structure of music festivals such as, the sequence of events and the linear program that the public normally expect to take place. In stead of that, we intend to show how the music works as a particular experience that trigger both: the design and the public normally expect to take place. In stead of that, we intend to show how the music works as a particular experience that trigger both: the design and the public normally expect to take place. In stead of that, we intend to show how the music works as a particular experience that trigger both: the design and the public normally expect to take place. In stead of that, we intend to show how the music works as a particular experience that trigger both: the design and the public normally expect to take place. In stead of that, we intend to show how the music works as a particular experience that trigger both: the design and the public normally expect to take place.
process that illustrate how music can be defined through the emotional bonds part of people culture.

RC12-243.5

NUÑEZ, IZABEL* (Universidade Federal Fluminense)
MONTEIRO, PALOMA* (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

Brazilian Jury Trial - a Trial Analysis from Two Perspectives

This paper intends to describe a trial from two perspectives: the audience's and the legal agents'. It comes from our fieldwork, at Brazilian Trial by Jury, where we attended a trial that deals with an abortion case. From the audience, one of us could see how the trial took place from that perspective and the other could observe it beside the prosecutor. It is important because Brazilian Court Is organized in a way that separates - physically and structurally - people who are there only to watch it, from those who are working or participating on the trial, as the judge, defender, prosecutor, defender and jurors. So we intend to describe both perspectives through the description of this case we attended together by chance, while we were doing fieldwork on different research. Through this description we intend to think about space arrangements and how power and symbols work on space.

RC12-246.1

NUNNELLEY, SOPHIE* (University of Toronto)

Legal Capacity and the Search for an Equality-Respecting Decision-Making Law

Most of us take for granted that we will be permitted to make decisions that govern our personal lives. Decisions in matters large and small are expressions of autonomy. Yet, decision-making rights – regarding medical, financial, and many other matters – are subject to a caveat: We must have legal capacity, a socio-legal construct that varies across time and place. Today's capacity and decision-making law, in particular, is at a crossroads. Domestically and internationally, policymakers are actively engaging difficult questions about how to render decision-making during periods of vulnerability from, for example, cognitive, mental or intellectual disability, more consistent with autonomy and equality, while also providing necessary safeguards. Much of the current debate centers on two groups of alternatives. One, a conventional approach to decision-making law, pairs a cognitive functional approach to legal capacity with a "substitute decision-making" system under which persons deemed incapable have another appointed to decide for them. Critics argue that this model wrongly disenfranchises individuals and fails to reflect the social model of disability. The other is "supported decision-making" which, in its strong version, sees legal capacity as universal and law's role as providing the supports required for the exercise of that capacity. Critics of this approach say making people legally responsible for decisions they might not have understood amounts to abandonment. Against this background, this paper considers a third model, "joint decision-making", which locates decisions within a collective. Joint-decision-making has received far less academic attention, yet it is currently starting to be embraced. Through this paper, we attempt to illustrate how music can be defined through the emotional bonds part of people culture.

RC12-247.2

NUSS, SHIRLEY* (Nuss & Associates)

Demands for Justice in a Rural Community

With focus on the demands for justice in a rural community with a population of ten thousand, this discussion features multiple demands made of public officials with responsibility for legal protection of the rights of citizens to their property and security. It highlights the failure of elected officials, local attorneys and law enforcement to respond to the articulated demands of an elderly woman for justice in an environment increasingly dominated by large landowners describing themselves as the landed gentry. Documenting the demands for justice between 2013 and 2017 exposes a corrupt system for denying justice to anyone with the courage to demand it in an environment where most citizens are afraid to do so. Beginning with a bulldozing operation without warning, followed by abuse and threats from law enforcement and legal maneuvers designed by attorneys to force sale of family property to expand the land holdings of the landed gentry. These are influenced and supported by false reports from law enforcement which provide the legal foundation for elimination of anyone who resists the objectives of the landed gentry. It discusses responses to this bulldozing operation and never-ending compliant process required for exposing the corruption network embracing a web of state and community leaders, repressive local state officials, and abuses. The ‘watchdogs’ at the local, county and state levels simply dismiss demands for justice, whereby complaints are either ignored or responses so abusive with the intention of intimidating heightened demands for a democratic process support-
Participatory visual research is a collaborative process which is anchored on a feminist framework to promote collaboration between the researchers and participants, and give participants more control of the research process and emancipation due to the collective processes engaged by participants who have similar lived experience. Participants’ conceptualization of a common problem, creation of symbolic representations through visual images, and public displays of the visual images to a wider public to initiate a community conversation are the key principles of participatory visual research. Participatory research helps to bring to the centre the voices of marginalized participants such as excluded school-leavers and women in order to uphold the principle of their situations and that of others within their communities. However, public display of images created by participants in general, and those created by minors in particular can create ethical dilemmas that require both participant and researcher reflexivity. How can participants and researchers strike a balance on what images to display and with whom, and how to make sure that the interest of all parties are considered in the process? This is the major focus of this paper which explores the interaction between the state and the subaltern in contemporary South Africa.

This paper addresses a central question on the nature of contemporary politics in South Africa. It examines whether the various incidences of popular resistance within South Africa provide fertile grounds for an argument that considers the events in South Africa as emblemising a ‘protest society’. I juxtapose such incidences of protest and resistance to others occurring elsewhere to argue that although the resistance in South Africa resembles those of other localities, it has its own distinctive peculiarities. The paper therefore aims at discussing the activities or resistance of the South African subaltern in comparative terms and also highlight how the South Africa case fits into the larger scheme of global political resistance. Central to this discussion will be the need to examine how popular (subaltern) resistance in South Africa is both informed by local and global currents. Essentially, the paper attempts to provide insights on why do South Africans protest and their subjective interpretations on what it means to protest. Finally, through this paper, I attempt to provide answers to why there has been a steady increase in the number of protests since 2009 and what does this increase mean in qualitative terms.

**RC48-805.1**

NYAWASHA, TAWANDA SYDESKY* (University of Limpopo)

**Popular Politics in the Age of Uncertainty: Is South Africa Fast Becoming a ‘Protest Society’?**

This paper addresses a central question on the nature of contemporary politics in South Africa. It examines whether the various incidences of popular resistance within South Africa provide fertile grounds for an argument that considers the events in South Africa as emblemising a ‘protest society’. I juxtapose such incidences of protest and resistance to others occurring elsewhere to argue that although the resistance in South Africa resembles those of other localities, it has its own distinctive peculiarities. The paper therefore aims at discussing the activities or resistance of the South African subaltern in comparative terms and also highlight how the South Africa case fits into the larger scheme of global political resistance. Central to this discussion will be the need to examine how popular (subaltern) resistance in South Africa is both informed by local and global currents. Essentially, the paper attempts to provide insights on why do South Africans protest and their subjective interpretations on what it means to protest. Finally, through this paper, I attempt to provide answers to why there has been a steady increase in the number of protests since 2009 and what does this increase mean in qualitative terms.

**RC48-JS-42.4**

NYAWASHA, TAWANDA SYDESKY* (University of Limpopo)

**Violent Cultures, Acting Citizens and the Passive State: Contesting Political Morality in South Africa**

In this paper, I discuss how the use of violence has become a mechanism for mostly poor citizens in contemporary South Africa to contest the moral functioning of government and state institutions. More essentially, the paper locates the place of violence within the broader state-society relationship. The paper argues that the interaction between the state and ordinary citizens in South Africa reveals the everyday appropriation of violence by either party to foster an ‘effective’ social and political contract. By taking cues from the everyday social struggles of the poor that manifest themselves through social protest, this paper argues that the use of violence in social struggles is largely an outcome of a weakening moral order on the part of political authority. Where there is evidence for this claim is purely qualitative and ethnographic. I engage with this evidence in this paper to reflect on the agency of the figure of a ‘violent citizen’. In this reflection, I show how this agency is shaped mostly by everyday moral concerns related to the normative/democratic practice of government and party politics especially at the local level.

**RC04-99.3**

NYGARD, OLAVAL* (Linköping University)

**Educational Reform and Labor Market Outcomes for Swedish Early School Leavers with Migrant Background**

This study explores the effects on tertiary education and labor market outcomes of the Swedish 1994 educational reform. The educational reform drastically increased the frequency of early school leaving among Swedish youth. However, it also strengthened the meritocratic aspect of the educational system, making academic performance in compulsory school a stronger predictor of school leaving. Female students and students with migrant background are often found to exhibit stronger academic preferences. According to the dominant discourse, reducing early school leaving will produce beneficial outcomes at both individual and aggregate level. However, if structural factors outweigh the increase in productivity, such aggregate level effects might be absent. From this point of departure, three questions were asked: (1) Did the 1994 educational reform have long-term effects on the propensity for tertiary education? (2) What impact did the reform have on labor market outcomes for early school leavers? (3) Did the 1994 Swedish educational reform impact students differently, depending on their gender or immigrant/non-immigrant background? Data for the study was drawn from the longitudinal databases of Statistics Sweden. The labor market and educational outcomes for 970,422 students graduating from compulsory school in 1991 through 2000 were followed over fifteen years. Results show that women and students with migrant background were less negatively affected by the reform with regards to education, and that non-leavers became more likely to pursue higher education. However, the increased educational polarization between school-leavers and non-leavers did not produce increasingly polarized labor market outcomes. This questions the idea that reducing early school leaving is a panacea for social ills, instead suggesting that general changes in educational levels might make other factors, including gender and ethnicity, more important in producing labor market outcomes.
O’BRIEN, JOHN EUSTICE* (Portland State University (ret.))
MARTIN-O’BRIEN, JOSIANE (ESCP-Europe)

The Problem of Universalism As Collective Representation for Societal Organization: A System-Culturalist Analysis

Dating from Plato vs Aristotle about particulars and universals, the figure of universalism energetically resurfaced during the Italian Enlightenment. Displacing theology and hereditary aristocracy as structuring principle, after penetrating the symbolic space of social organization, the figure fueled the Revolutionary Age, opening the way for parliamentary democracy. From that foothold, universalism was diffused as justification for a special mode of Western future: Political Organization was to be free and representative; state organization was to be social-welfare accountable; and the legitimate world view was to be based on the lingering aura of Humanism, allowing freedom of thought, expression and belief, assuring the West would be forever safe from ideological usurpation. Alas, something went wrong.

Sociology developed in that 19th-century transitional space and has struggled to deal with it ever since. Although Durkheim’s collective-representation is a useful descriptive tool for modeling this war of socio-cultural worlds, it is difficult not to agree that Marx got it right. The technical side of 19th-century development fueled opportunity, and by that a rapacious appetite for capital for evermore of it itself. The Humanist Universalist Ethos slid off the screen, replaced by a pragmatic ideology of efficiency and effectiveness.

Despite the crisis of alienation it is fostering at home, expressing a heavy dose of false-consciousness, Westerners are racing to impose this self-serving mode on the world. The resulting destabilization, and the new non-commercialism, is discussed in this case material is discussed about the consequences of attempting to export a Western Version of Managerialism into the Industrial Structure of India, via MBA-like training of engineer-managers. With the Indian Symbolic Space occupied by a powerful strain of generic spirituality, penetration by a managerialist ideology meets resistance. An original General Systems Model is used to exemplify these historical-cultural developments, based on which possible paths of redressment are proposed.

RC44-739.2
O’BRIEN, ROBERT* (McMaster University)

Energy Democracy and the Struggle over Climate Change Infrastructure

This paper examines the intersection of the movement advocating energy democracy and the corporate struggle over climate change infrastructure. The energy democracy social movement is primarily union led and focuses on democratizing the production and provision of energy through public ownership and public control. The struggle over climate change infrastructure is taking place across a range of economic activities and features a competition between sunrise and sunset industries to influence state regulation of large scale infrastructure in fields such as the electricity grid, public transportation and automobile use. This paper will map the terrain of the two conflicts with the goal of seeing where the energy democracy and infrastructure regulation struggles overlap or diverge. The contest takes place across scalar levels from local municipalities to international institutions and part of the paper will examine the connection between these levels. It will also investigate the degree to which everyday struggles over the regulation of energy impacts the larger climate change infrastructure struggle and the possibilities for a just transition to a better future.

RC44-752.1
O’NEILL, COLLEEN* (Utah State University)

Civil Rights or Sovereignty Rights? Understanding the Historical Conflict between Native Americans and Organized Labor

Unions have played important roles in Indigenous struggles in Latin America and in campaigns that fueled civil rights movements in the United States, including efforts to organize agricultural, hospitality, and health care workers. But, Native Americans have had less of a connection with organized labor. Indeed, in the current climate, labor and tribes seemed to be locked in an adversarial relationship. Tribal leaders see unions as a threat to their sovereignty. Unions, such as Unite/HERE and the United Food and Commercial Workers, clearly see their rights to organize as part of a larger civil rights struggle.

Since 2004, federal district courts have sided with unions, asserting federal authority over tribal governments, and confirming the National Labor Relations Board’s authority to regulate labor issues in tribally owned and operated enterprises. Congress is now considering legislation that will overturn those decisions and exempt tribal governments from the National Labor Relations Act. Given the current make up of Congress and Trump’s presidency, the Tribal Labor Sovereignty Act seems likely to become law.

Comparing the labor campaigns and the associated historic legal battles that prompted that legislation in San Manuel, Chicaskas, and Mashantucket Pequot reservations, this paper examines the paradigmatic impasse that continues to fuel the conflict. Examining struggles between tribal governments and unions (that largely represent workers of color) reveals how distinct historical experience produced divergent types of political strategies and notions of citizenship.

RC44-752.2
O’REILLY, MATTHEW* (United Steelworkers)

Job Quality or Equality? Labour Union Engagement with Inuit Workers in Northern Mines

Proponents of resource development often cite wage employment as a key benefit that Indigenous communities receive from resource development. This is based on the assumption that there is a sufficient supply of desirable employment and that job quality is high. Accordingly, provisions in Impact Benefit Agreements often focus on hiring and promotion and neglect job quality even when the latter arguably affects the desirability of mining employment. At the same time, labour unions, pivotal to improving work conditions, wages and benefits in mining, have been losing ground as global firms expand their use of subcontractors and shift to smaller, more skilled and mobile workforces. In this paper we investigate the complexity of the shifting industrial relations in Northern Canada, drawing on case studies of two mines with Impact Benefit Agreements in Nunavik: Raglan mine owned by Glencore, and Nunakivik Nickel mine owned by Canadian Royalties.

Drawing on document analysis and interviews with representatives from mining companies, unions and Inuit governments and organizations, this paper highlights how the complex relations among unions, companies and Inuit governments, as mediated by Impact Benefit Agreements, influence employment and job quality for Inuit workers. We propose that greater alliances between unions and Inuit governments are critical to Indigenous employment initiatives.

RC34-613.4
O’SOUPE, COREY* (Advocate for Children and Youth Saskatchewan)
BRODA, LISA* (Advocate for Children and Youth)
BRAUN, CONNIE* (Advocate for Children and Youth Saskatchewan)
MACOMBER, MARCI* (Advocate for Children and Youth Saskatchewan)

Understanding Youth Suicide from the Voice of Youth in Northern Saskatchewan

There is very little research asking youth in Canada about suicide in spite of the rates of suicide for Indigenous youth in Saskatchewan being extremely high over the past five years. This gap in research highlights the need to understand youth suicide from the experiences and voice of youth. The Advocate for Children...
and Youth office in Saskatchewan conducted a qualitative study in northern Saskatchewan to obtain youth voice on suicide. The purpose of this study was to answer the following questions: To understand youth experiences with suicide; to obtain youth voice in this area and to understand it from their view; and, to gain a youth centered understanding on their needs to address it. This study incorporated a qualitative methodological, culturally sensitive framework to data collection and analysis. Findings emphasize the importance of learning from the experiences of youth and contribute to a contextual understanding of the issue in their words.

**RC04-81.28**

**O’SULLIVAN, SARA* (University College Dublin)**
**CLANCY, PATRICK (School of Sociology University College Dublin)**

**Exploring Trends in Gender Parity in Higher Education Enrolments 1970-2015**

This paper explores trends in gender parity in higher education enrolments in OECD countries. One key feature of contemporary higher education systems is rising participation rates, fuelled to a large extent by a growth in female participation. While at a global level in 1970 the female rate was 60 percent that of males, by 2002 parity had been achieved. By 2013 there were more women than men in higher education (Clancy and Marginson, 2017: Table 2.4), albeit that the number of male entrants has not fallen. Recent evidence points to a new trend of a decline in the size of the female majority (Leathwood and Read 2009: 31; Clancy and Marginson 2017), a trend that, to date, has not attracted much attention from higher education scholars.

The Gender Parity index is one useful measure for capturing female participation and allows for trends to be captured and comparisons to be made between different national contexts. We divide OECD countries into three categories based on their score on the Gender Parity Index (GPI) in 1985: (1) Early Parity countries <1 (2) Later Parity countries 0.8-0.99 (3) Delayed Parity countries 0.8. We examine the extent to which system level features such as gross enrolment rate, distribution of enrollments by field of study and sex segregation by field of study are linked to scores on the GPI. We also explore whether features of the gendered labour market such as female labour force participation and pay inequalities explain differences in GPI scores. We critically evaluate the relationship between gender parity in higher education enrolments and issues of gender justice. Attention is paid to how variations in gender role attitudes and welfare regime help explain both GPI trends, and differences within and across early, later and delayed parity countries.

**RC25-476.6**

**OAK, ARLENE* (University of Alberta)**

**Critique, (Unconscious) Bias, and Saving Face: Gendered Talk and Performance in Higher Education**

In the sociology of design, a field that investigates the objects and processes of design (from buildings and consumer products to fashion and visual communications), it has become widely accepted to analyze the conversations that occur within professional and pedagogic contexts. Such scholarship often uses methods associated with the micro-sociological approach of Conversation Analysis (CA), to produce studies that investigate the social interaction that occurs in meetings between designers and clients or between professors and students in design education. This paper draws upon such methodological perspectives to investigate University-level product-design education and in particular the social situation of the ‘critique’, wherein students publically present their work for discussion by their instructors and fellow students. Through an examination of transcripts we show how a critique that involves a professor and a group of students induces a gender bias wherein the male instructor only invites male students to verbally assess the design work of other students. However, when the transcripts are also accompanied by frame-by-frame images of the setting, it is apparent that, while the male students are overtly being asked to talk, the female students somewhat covertly resist speaking through non-verbal behaviours such as gesture, posture, and gaze direction. Through an analysis that considers the verbal and non-verbal aspects of this interaction, alongside the instructor’s face-saving requirement to impose upon students to speak (in order to perform the class), we demonstrate how unconscious gendered talk in pedagogic settings may emerge within the complexities of relatively straightforward moments of social interaction. This paper has implications for considering how gendered practices in higher education (particular in programs that include assessment through the performance of relatively informal conversation) can occur and continue through following tacit norms of social behaviour.

**RC13-251.4**

**OAKES, HARRISON* (University of Waterloo)**
**COUSINEAU, LUC (University of Waterloo)**
**JOHNSON, COREY (University of Waterloo)**

**Appnography: Queering Digital Ethnography for an App-Based World**

More than 3 million users log in to Grindr daily (Grindr, n.d.) and more than 10 billion user matches have been made on Tinder (Tinder Inc., 2017). Though relatively new to the technological scene, geo-social networking applications (GSNAs) like Grindr and Tinder have quickly become a locus in the social lives of their users. Despite their prevalence, however, relatively little work has examined their implications for users and social cultures (especially beyond sexual minority men). This dearth of research on GSNAs use belies the many rich opportunities for novel theorizing and insights into human behavior that we believe GSNAs offer. To address this lack of research, we draw on queer theory to inform our articulation of appnography, a new digital ethnography that eschews a digital/real divide and is a robust and appropriate way to undertake the study of GSNAs.

Borrowing from Pink and colleagues (2016), theories on the multiplicity of subjectivities (Pavlidis & Fullagar, 2013) and the queering of digital spaces (Keeling, 2014; Lupton, 2015), we argue that an appnography of GSNAs must: (a) incorporate the many ways users intersect and interface with the digital; (b) be transparent and reflexive about the how and why of the appnographic project, and the communication with and involvement of participants; and (c) acknowledge the non-centrality of the digital spaces or media objects within the appnographic study, recalling the intersections of individual, social, technological, personal, and public that interpolate the user. We explore these elements of appnography from a queer theoretical perspective as we seek to understand (a) the overlay of digital and virtual spaces, (b) informational and digital/real divide of digital/real realities of digital spaces and digital/real interactions; and (c) the digital space and place of GSNAs interactions. This exploration will create a set of guidelines others can utilize when planning and conducting appnographies of GSNAs.
chances. The advantaged people enjoy an inordinate share of income, wealth and other valued resources while others struggle. Valued resources and desired outcomes are distributed unevenly in such a way that people have unequal amounts or access to the basic necessities of life. Hence, to achieve relative equality, it entails the removal of various barriers to human capabilities, freedom to acquire quality education, access to quality health care and livelihood.

Keywords: Inequality, Perspective, Psychological, Social

OBOBAIFO, IYOBOSA* (UNIVERSITY OF BENIN)
DAWODU, OLUWATOSIN (University of Benin, Benin City)
The Multi-Dimensions of Religion on Contraceptive Use in Nigeria

The correlation between religious beliefs and use of contraception vary from one country to another depending on how homogenous a country is. This paper seeks to understand the varying dimensions of religion on contraceptive use in Nigeria through individual beliefs, community practices and state or country of origin. The belief system of people in any given society determines the level of contraceptive use and its effects on fertility rate. Religiosity continues to play a non-trivial role in reproductive outcomes; more religious people usually have higher fertility and lower contraceptive use. In today’s sub-Saharan African settings, this burgeoning religious diversity and a correspondingly large role that religion plays in everyday life create conditions for a strong influence of religion on demographic and specifically reproductive behavior and outcomes. Fertility rates are higher in Africa than in any other major region of the world; consequently controversy surrounds the likelihood of these rates declining in the near future. Based on literatures reviewed, it can be concluded therefore that there is sufficient evidence that religious beliefs and practices have an influence on contraceptive use in Nigeria. Christians are more likely to use contraceptives than their Muslim counterparts. The study also shows that other factors that influence use of contraception include education and occupation of women, number of living children and age of residence. Efforts to increase contraceptive usage in Nigeria should target religious leaders and put more emphasis on raising the status of women and promoting region specific programmes.

Keywords: Contraceptives, Fertility, Religious practices, Nigeria

OONO, OKA* (Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan)
Neglected Aspects of Triangulation in Nigerian Social and Behavioural Research

This paper examines five central aspects of triangulation and observes that only one of these has received adequate attention and development in Nigerian social and behavioural research. These aspects of triangulation are, in order, data collection, analysis, presentation, explanation and reporting. I have represented them in the acronym Data CAPER to describe the logical and chronological sequence in which the generation and use of empirical data moves. As processes, they complement the conventional structural focus on triangulating individual persons, processes and their attributed aesthetic characteristics, a process that sometimes operates within the construction industry.

Keywords: Inequality, Perspective, Psychological, Social

ROBSON, OKA* (Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan)
Neglected Aspects of Triangulation in Nigerian Social and Behavioural Research

This paper examines five central aspects of triangulation and observes that only one of these has received adequate attention and development in Nigerian social and behavioural research. These aspects of triangulation are, in order, data collection, analysis, presentation, explanation and reporting. I have represented them in the acronym Data CAPER to describe the logical and chronological sequence in which the generation and use of empirical data moves. As processes, they complement the conventional structural focus on triangulating individual persons, processes and their attributed aesthetic characteristics, a process that sometimes operates within the construction industry.

Keywords: Inequality, Perspective, Psychological, Social

OCNOTRE, SYLVIE* (Ministère de la culture et de la communication)
CICCHELLI, VINCENZO* (Gemass Paris Sorbonne/CNRS)
The Cosmopolitan Amateur: Understanding the World through TV Series and Movies

This presentation describes the logic of the reception and appropriation of cultural products by proposing a new figure of the consumer in the era of globalization: the cosmopolitan amateur. We shall focus on how individuals develop an aesthetic relationship to the world based on the myriad interactions with the fictional Otherness through consumption and imaginaries, stemmed from the combination of foreign TV series and movies in France. This new figure of consumption is deeply linked to the rise of the capitalist dimension of emotion (Illouz, 2006), the addictive capitalism (Armselle, 2013) and of “creative capitalism” (Lipovetsky and Jean Serroy, 2013). Focusing on reception allows to go beyond what producers and programmers of global cultural industries had intended (Lessig 2008).

We present the narratives of French young cosmopolitan amateurs (N=80, 18-29 y.o.), who use foreign TV series and movies to hone their relationship to the world, acquiring cognitive and emotional skills, albeit not always coherently, in an iterative and reversible fashion. We shall focus our attention on how these various forms of reception help young people to decipher the world, to orient themselves in a global world seen as a cultural mosaic, to reconsider their local/national belongings. We highlight three mechanisms: feeling, reasoning and negotiating the world, which derive from the process of mise en genre that entails the categorization of cultural products according to their national origins and their attributed aesthetic characteristics, a process that sometimes operates based on clichés and stereotypes. Cosmopolitan amateurs do not boil down to a coherent structure, but rather compose, with bits of knowledge, a kind of textual poaching (De Certeau, 1990, Jenkins, 2002) that challenges linear, cumulative and organized patterns of learning and understanding.

ODHAV, BANITA* (University of Pretoria)
Continuing Success of Females Towards Management Levels in Project Management in the Construction Industry

Over the past decade the construction industry and further the project management sector has been predominantly male oriented. This gender disproportionate has decreased over time globally but remains stagnant in South Africa. The way we work, how we define and express ourselves reflects the formal and informal rules and regulations of the industry. The continued increase in the numbers of women entering and progressing in management levels in the construction industry signifies that change is needed. Change within the industry is needed to give women the opportunity to reach their full potential and to ensure that they are represented in the management levels in the construction industry.
The first part describes and analyzes its rugby, a recently corporatized finance system emerging almost overnight out of a 100-year old amateur and voluntary system. In this changeover, problems arise, of contradictions and fissures, along-side the development of rugby as a highly specialized field but with franchise power, particularly in the top rugby clubs. Thus one top club, monopolistic as it is, recently faced bankruptcy, even as an iconic club. The drive to gain black fans may be due to such bankruptcy. In sum, the role of rugby franchises in this scenario is analyzed, and what are the possibilities and problems of professional rugby in the new political dispensation.

The second part focuses on South African soccer, to outline an emerging unionism in professional football. Player unionization has been relatively neglected by industrial sociologists. Professional player unionization in South Africa began in 1997, with the formation of the South African Football Players Union (SAPFU). Prior to this, professional football players have always been at the mercy of their employers, that is, club owners who would take unilateral decisions on matters pertaining to players’ contracts and the like. This section seeks to focus on particular issues that relate to players’ rights and their playing conditions, of aspects relating to contracts and development, and to the kinds of avenues that are open (or are being opened up) and if these are being fully exploited by some players in the Professional Soccer League (PSL).

Educational largely reflects that aspect of culture that seeks freedom as well as facilitates survival, wealth creation and retention. Within northern Nigeria, western education (Boko) is conceived to have served in imparting wealth creation and earning ability to children of the sarakis and alkalis (aristocratic class), excluding children of the talakawas and mallamis (commoners). In this way, children of the aristocratic class receive a kind of instruction in certain ‘schools’ that enable them climb the social and economic ladder over and above their peers who have a different kind of education in ‘almajiri’ schools that diminishes their social capital and bequeath an estate of ‘learned helplessness’ (insufficiently preparing students to gain skills that help them change their ‘circumstances’ of modern life). Adopting an anthropologic research design consisting of archival investigations, interviews, oral tradition and life histories in Katsina State, the paper examines the social processes of social inequalities within northern Nigeria. The paper concludes that many improvements can still be made to influence social, economic and political processes within northern Nigeria to serve the interest of the majority of the people when almajirai school administrators incorporate critical-life-skills acquisition and self-esteem building subjects that deliver basic skills in reading, calculating, thinking and communicating into the almajiri school system.
vations; it looks at drivers and barriers, like innovation managers, investors, set-backs, adaptation, infrastructure. We operationalise this model, its periods and variables and apply it to the process of social innovation, to gain insight in the dynamics of these rather new practices of (social) innovation and in the character of collaboration between actors.

References

RC14-270.5
OGASAWARA, MIDORI* (Queen's University)
Identification As Power, Body As Risk but Resource: The Colonial ID Systems Applied to the Neoliberal World

Surveillance systems today are massive and individualistic, identifying the population as individuals, accumulating data on an individual basis across spheres, and tracking individual movements physically and virtually. Identification (ID) is central to today's formation of power politically and economically. Among ID technologies, biometrics is seen and spread as the ultimate identifier of the 'truth'. The body is targeted as the final evidence of self and the original source of data in both markets and security systems. Although the ID technologies found the best opportunity to proliferate in the ongoing war on terror since 2001, the modern origin to govern individual bodies can be traced back to some basic institutions: the nation-state, bureaucracy, capitalism and colonialism (Weber 1946, Marx 1976, Foucault 1977, Lyon 2009). Among them, biometrics shows strong connection to colonial governance, as fingerprinting was invented in British India and applied to South Africa (Cole 2001, Breckenridge 2014). In Northeast Asia, Japan issued fingerprinted ID cards to identify the Chinese population when occupying Manchuria, northeast China, in the 1920s–1945. The Manchurian ID systems performed dual tasks: preempting potential rebellion among the local Chinese and using them as cheap labour power for the empire. These bodies were treated as risks, as source of resistance, but profitable resources, by the colonizers. Colonial ID systems classified racialized bodies for both exclusion and inclusion. The dual characteristics are theoretically framed by biopower (Foucault 1978), the state of exception (Agamben 1998), and norectropolitics (Mbembe 2003). The same purposes are still alive with technological enhancement in the postcolonial, neoliberal world, for preemptive surveillance and proactive profit making. Japan's Manchurian ID systems reveal the political economic origin of ID systems that manage to force and cajole oppositions to work in unison and to make them serve the same reality in concert (Bauman and Lyon 2013).

RC02-JS-53.8
OGAYA, CHIHO* (Ferris University)
Migration and Care between the Philippines and Japan for the Past 40 Years: Analysis through the Lens of Intersectionality

This paper will give an overview of the interrelated nature of care and migration between the Philippines and Japan for the past 40 years, and will explore how national policies of care and migration in these two countries have created gender and class-specified migration. This paper will also argue the "familiar" consequences of this flow of Filipino women to Japan: the existence of Japanese Filipino Childcare (JFC) and the relationship to the Japanese state.

Since the 1970s, Filipino women migrated in different ways to Japan, which has been refusing to accept so-called "unskilled labor" from foreign countries. First, women entered Japan as "entertainers" and worked as hostesses at night clubs for Japanese male customers. Many of those women got married to Japanese men and brought their own families in Japan afterwards. They offered care work as "wife" within the Japanese family. Nowadays, more and more Filipino women engage in different types of "care" for elderly people in Japan as a profession. Simultaneously, JFC, as "born out of place" offspring of migrant Filipino mothers and Japanese fathers, began to come to Japan as migrant workers in the care sector. The existence of JFC mirrors the intersectional discrimination in Japanese society; they were born as a consequence of the inequality based on gender and ethnicity between the Philippines and Japan, then they were ignored by the Japanese state, and now they have begun to be exploited as "unskilled labor". This also reflects the nature of the Immigration Control Policy of the Japanese government which has been clinging to its restrictive principle, in a complex way.

This paper will provide an overview of the evolution of migration between the Philippines and Japan to explore how the feminization of migration and "care" in Japanese society have been interrelated across state, market and family dimensions.

RC01-50.3
OGBUEHI, VICTORIA* (Nigeria Security & Civil Defence Corps)
Corruption & the Escalating Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria's Northeast

Till date, defenceless Nigerians have continued to die under attack by Boko-Haram insurgents despite promises by the present Buhari's regime to end insurgency in its first year in office. Are these terrorists more tactful than Nigerian Army that is renowned for being exceptional in peace keeping mission within the African continent?

The arms deal scandal involving the immediate past NSA Sambo Dasuki and other charges of corruption by Let-Gen. Minimah and Chief of Defence Staff Alex Bade speaks volumes of the height and depth of corruption in Nigeria especially within the Military that is charged with the task of ensuring that peace is restored to the most populous African nation after Boko-Haram's invasion of its territory. There no doubt that these highly placed officers and other Nigerian elites used the fight against insurgency to enrich themselves at the expense of the country. For Vice President Osibanjo, $15 billion was lost in an arms deal that was marred by fraud. For Katherin Dixon of Transparency International - "corrupt deals have profited from the conflict in the northeast and driven Nigeria to crisis."

What is the place of corrupt practices in the failure to win the war against Boko-Haram? Corruption has a multiplier effect and has been the reason Boko-Haram insurgency has continued to escalate in a disappointing manner. This paper which is solution based seeks to give an insight into some of the corrupt practices perpetuated by those charged to fight insurgency in Nigeria and how deliberate effort at ending institutionalized corruption, making the welfare of soldiers a priority and qualitative training programs will contribute in no small measure in ending the armed conflict ravaging N/E and by extension, other neighbouring Africa nations in the past 9 years.

RC15-JS-17.2
OGOE, SALLY* (University of Manitoba)
Victimization & Stigmatization of Newcomers: Approaches in Handling Female Genital Mutilation in Canada

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is an important human rights and health issue in both Canada and Africa. The Canadian government has made efforts towards eradicating this practice by making it a criminal offense, a solution popularly used in Africa as well. Despite the efforts made by governments, law enforcement, along with international human rights organizations, female genital mutilation persists among African immigrants living in Canada and is still practiced by some in Africa. Canada has become the home of refugees and immigrants from African countries (Gutbi 1995). According to the 2011 Census, there were over 766,000 people of various African origins in Canada, mainly in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta (Statistics Canada 2013). Even though a large majority of female genital mutilation is of African origin, it has become an issue of concern in Canada according to Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada (SOGC) (Kielburger & Kielburger 2013, FORWARD 2002-2014). Some Africans who have undergone the practice or who come from communities where it is accepted, still subject their daughters to the procedure despite their intention to live in Canada long term. This paper presentation aims to address the question: Has the Canadian attitude towards female genital mutilation been effective in addressing the challenges and experiences of African immigrants and their families in Canada?

RC49-822.5
OGUNDARIO, JANET* (Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria)
OLADEJI, BIBILOLA (Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Clinical Sciences, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria)
ADEGOKE, OLUFUNKE O. (University of Ibadan)
Social Relationships and the Mental Illness Experiences of Pregnant Nomadic Fulani Women in Southwestern Nigeria

Residential pattern of the nomadic Fulani and conflicts between them and their host communities in Ibarapa Central Local Government Area of Southwestern Nigeria has been widely reported. However, there is dearth of empirical data on how their residential pattern and conflict serve as drivers of mental illness among Fulani pregnant women. Hence, this study assesses the perceived sign of mental illness behavior, factors influencing the behaviour and the influence of social relationships which reduced or complicate the behavior of the pregnant women.

Biopsychosocial model of mental illness was adopted by this study. Non-participation in observation and 20 in-depth interviews were conducted with pregnant women purposively selected through snowballing technique from five Fulani settlements. Data collected was transcribed and content analysed thematically.
Mental illness experiences among the pregnant women were on the negative extreme similar to signs of being sober, withdrawn and moody. Factors influencing these behaviors include financial challenges, cultural and language barriers inhibiting free interaction with people of other ethnic group and lack of access to public health services. Strained relationships between the Fulani and their host communities partly due to incessant conflicts further exacerbate their negative reactions to others relationship. On the other hand, segregated residential pattern of the Fulani strengthened their ethnic bound and enhanced social networks that pitch them against perceived outsiders. Their negative attitude hinders effective maternal and child health care services provision to the them.

The Fulani's lack of harmonious relationships with their host communities endangered exhibition of anti-social behavior which sometimes get to the negative extreme.

RC32-594.4
OGUNGBADE, GLORIA* (Covenant University)
DURUJI, MOSES (Covenant University, Ota Ogun State)
OCHE, OGABA (Nigerian Institute of International Affairs)

Hate Speech and Oil Politicking in the Niger Delta

The discovery of crude oil in Nigeria is one that has further buttressed the paradox of the ‘resource curse hypothesis’- which implies a negative association between natural resource-abundance and economic growth, that is, a situation where a particularly rich in natural resources but ironically lacks the economic and social development that should be synonymous with such area. This discovery is said to bring untold hardships to the people of the region where it is discovered more than blessing. Competition for oil wealth has fueled violence between ethnic groups, the government and International Oil Corporations (IOCs) operating in the region resulting in the militarization of nearly the entire region by ethnic militia groups, Nigerian Military and police forces. This militarization is said to have led to protests and agitations against the government and IOCs and by extension other ethnic groups also giving rise to several layers of voices of discontentment which has been described as hate speeches. This paper interrogates the appropriateness of the labeling of public addresses by ethnic group as hate speeches and the politics involved in oil exploration in the Niger Delta.

RC31-572.4
OGUNGBADE, GLORIA* (Covenant University)
OCHE, OGABA (Nigerian Institute of International Affairs)
DURUJI, MOSES (Covenant University, Ota Ogun State)

Oil Spillage and Internal Displacement in the Niger Delta

The Niger Delta is a region endowed with natural resources and is a location of massive oil deposits which have been extracted for years by the government of Nigeria in collaboration with International Oil Corporations (IOCs). The exploration of crude oil and its transportation is said to present social problems, leading to environmental degradation, the violation of human rights and internal displacement of the locals as their farm lands, water ways and houses are affected by oil spillage. Internal displacement resulting from the exploration and drilling activities of the IOCs operating in the Niger Delta has become an issue of topical concern because of the human tragedy, insecurity and conflict associated with it. The theme that dominates discussions on internal displacement at global and national levels is oil spillage-induced displacements leading to conflicts and massive migration to the urban areas. The objective of this paper is to bring into focus, the linkages and challenges between oil spillage during crude oil exploration and transportation; and internal displacements in the Niger Delta. The framework of analysis sees displacement as a definite social condition that diminishes individuals and group capacity to pursue interests that may or may not involve relocation. The study concludes that oil spillages have diminished the productivity of Oil Producing Communities, resulting to occupational and income losses that set in both voluntary and involuntary migration.

RC19-369.9
OGUNJIMI, SUNDAY* (Federal University Oye-Ekiti; Nigeria)
AJALA, ABIODUN (Landmark University, Omu-Aran, Kwara State)
ALABI, DORCAS (Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State)

Physically Challenge People's Accessibility to Productive Resources: Dream or Reality: A Case Study of Southwestern Nigeria.

Inequality in distribution of productive resources has adverse effect of sustainable livelihood for Physically Challenge People (PCP). This study assess Physically Challenge People's access to productive resources such as ownership of land, livestock or other agricultural resources; management of agricultural resources; use of financial services and other inputs for agriculture; access to education, knowledge and skills related to agriculture; and participation in agricultural labour activities, social service and health. Specifically, the study examine PCP assess to productive, constraints to PCP access productive resources and propose effective strategy to address the constraints. One hundred and five respondents that belong to physically challenged associations were interviewed through the use of structured interview schedule. Data analyses were carried out using frequency counts, percentages, mean, standard deviation and correlation. Results of the study shows that more males were found in this category compared to females, and they were of productive age. Majority was illiterate and relevant pieces of information were sourced from relatives and friends. All the PCP claimed that the productive resources such as education and information, training, appropriate technology and social welfare were not provided and those one provided were inadequate. Positive and significant correlation exists between PCP access to productive resources and socio-economic characteristics such as education and income source of information at p ≤ 0.05. In conclusion, there is the need to create enabling environment through provision of adequate productive resources in order to make life meaningful for PCP.

RC21-390.2
OGÜZ, MELİS* (Beykent University)

Perception of Safety within Paratransit Systems: The Case of Minibus in Istanbul

Fears and concerns about personal safety are important factors in the travel preferences of passengers. The preference of certain travel routes or stops for specific time intervals is a crucial indicator for transportation planning. As a matter of fact, according to the results of the survey on fear of crime conducted by Tandogan and ilhan in 2016, 56.7% of the participants stated that they were afraid of metro stops and public transports especially during the late evening and when traveling alone. Taking measures to ensure that passenger safety concerns are eliminated or reduced, it is expected that the daily temporal distribution of the demand for public transport will be balanced and quantitatively increased. Reducing the number of passengers using private cars on certain routes and during specific time intervals due to security concerns, increasing the freedom of travel preference for non-car commuters as far as preferring passengers should be among the policy goals of every democratic city.

The informal system sometimes fills the gaps that are left by the formal system. It even becomes a part of the formal system, in circumstances when the formal cannot keep up with the emerging demands and/or is not prepared for the changes in the social and urban structures. As informality provides a solution for the lacking services, it may be tolerated for a short term or overlooked broadly. The aim of this study is to comprehend the features of the informal public transportation system, particularly the minibus system in Istanbul, which has a great share in the public transportation of this metropolis. It is crucial how such a paratransit system becomes part of the formal transportation network and why it is demanded highly by urban residents despite all of its un-reliabilities and weaknesses in terms of safety and security.

RC09-192.2
OH, INGYU* (Kansai Gaidai)

Globalization and Income Inequality in South Korea: The Sweeping Land Reform and Inequality during Rapid Globalization

Along with Japan and Taiwan, South Korea prides itself on the low GINI coefficient it has maintained during rapid economic development due to the sweeping land reform. In addition to the standard bias of its increasing income inequality during the process that tried to balance the widening urban and rural income gap, the sweeping land reform allowed landowning farmers to invest large sums of private funds in education for their children. However, behind the veil of the low GINI coefficient in South Korea was the burgeoning class differentiation of people according to their hierarchical positions, gender, and occupational classifications due to the rapid urbanization that commenced from the early 1970s. The ensued globalization since the 1990s further reinforced income inequality between urban and rural residents on the one hand and between affluent and backward regions on the other, including the usual class polarization in urban areas. Status distinctions through global educational credentials also emerged for the first time through the globalization of educational opportunities. Nonetheless, the overall GINI coefficient for South Korea is substantially lower than other emerging markets, while it is close to the OECD average without any comparable OECD redistribution policies. This study investigates the enduring impact of the sweeping land reform and the rural bias in South Korea on its widening inequality due to urbanization and globalization. This study argues that the land reform and rural bias are not easily found in Western societies, as they together produce unexpected consequences of persuading people to invest more in education through the equalizing and equalizing effects, i.e., differentiating competition among educational attainers in the job market (i.e., differentiating effects). The paper then discusses suggestions for future improvements.
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**RC27-499.4**

OHHASHI, MITSUNORI* (Kurume University)

*A Comparison of the Japanese Sports Blogosphere and Newspapers*

The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of online and traditional media sports coverage by comparing the content of blog posts to newspapers. Previous internet-based studies have demonstrated research significance, however, the research has not examined the convergence of the “virtual” and “real” user experience (Millington and Wilson, 2010). Additionally, Meraz (2009) pointed out that further study is needed to analyze “traditional-media-to-citizen mobility influence.” Drawing from the content analysis of daily newspaper and sports blog coverage of a Japanese high school baseball tournament, this study focuses on the virtual sports context. The online coverage of a Japanese high school baseball tournament was identified in sports fan blogs. The blogs, *Sportsnavi plus*, were published on *Sportsnavi.com*, a sports fan website which includes information on various sports event results and news with issues of the newspapers *Asahi* and *Yomiuri*. The analysis showed that most blog posts referenced information from the newspapers as primary sources. The bloggers added very few of their own opinions and were rarely offensive or critical. Most comments to replies were agreeable in nature. These findings indicate that bloggers for Japanese sports do not feel free to post their own opinions and might limit opinions to individual messages. Although other research shows that some bloggers insert their own opinions in the blogosphere, the results of this study indicate that bloggers may not post their own opinions or critiques for fear of alienating readers. Previous studies have shown a strong influence of blogs in a political context, but the results of this study suggest that sports blogs have little effect on public opinion. The analysis suggests that bloggers can find more valuable content to post at sports fields and stadiums, therefore future research should focus on the “authentic voice” for sports websites.

**RC05-108.5**

OHTSUKI, SHIGEMI* (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

*Factors Shaping Inter-Ethnic Interactions in Suburban Tokyo: The Perspectives of Japanese and Migrant Residents*

Global mobility is on the rise and Japan is no exception. Due to its shrinking and aging population, Japanese society, characterized by a high degree of ethnic homogeneity, is faced with a massive shift toward accepting immigration. In particular, in contrast to the way in which the central government has been reluctantly moving forward with immigration for economic reasons, local governments and local communities have increasingly focused on the role of immigrants as community members. Thus, the promotion of interaction between Japanese and immigrant residents has become a significant challenge for community-level multicultural policy. This study examines the factors shaping inter-ethnic interactions from the perspectives of both Japanese and migrant residents. The uniqueness of this study lies in its conducting a quantitative survey of both majority and minority group members living in the same region. The survey was conducted in 2015 with Japanese (N=6000) and foreign national (N=892) residents of Hamura City in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area. The proportion of foreign nationals in Hamura City is approximately two percent, which is higher than that in Japan as a whole. In addition, Hamura City is known as an area of visible immigration, given its concentration of foreign residents, including more than 100 sports articles. Blog posts were analyzed and compared with issues of the newspapers *Yomiuri*. The analysis showed that most blog posts referenced information from the newspapers as primary sources. The bloggers added very few of their own opinions and were rarely offensive or critical. Most comments to replies were agreeable in nature. These findings indicate that bloggers for Japanese sports do not feel free to post their own opinions and might limit opinions to individual messages. Although other research shows that some bloggers insert their own opinions in the blogosphere, the results of this study indicate that bloggers may not post their own opinions or critiques for fear of alienating readers. Previous studies have shown a strong influence of blogs in a political context, but the results of this study suggest that sports blogs have little effect on public opinion. The analysis suggests that bloggers can find more valuable content to post at sports fields and stadiums, therefore future research should focus on the “authentic voice” for sports websites.

**RC28-519.3**

OISHI, AKIKO* (Chiba University)

*Seeing the Unseen: High-School Students Who Work Part-Time*

With Japan’s public spending on education being the lowest and its child poverty rate among the highest among the OECD countries, a number of high-school students face economic hardships. It is a well-known phenomenon that a substantial proportion of high-school students work part-time after school although their working conditions and family background have seldom been investigated in the previous research. However, the issue is important because part-time work may have detrimental effects on students’ educational development by depriving them of time to study. There is also growing concern about student workers’ rights because a recent survey from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare reveals that more than 30% of high-school students who work part-time have experienced illegal employment practices (such as non-payment and forced overtime, harassment, etc.).

Using a unique survey of 2560 high-school students and their parents in Tokyo Metropolitan Area conducted in 2016, this study explores factors affecting students’ decision to work by paying special attention to gender differences and socio-economic status of the family. Preliminary results are as follows: 1) female students are approximately 1.5 times more likely to work, and work longer hours than their male counterparts, 2) the poorer the student’s household is, the higher the school student’s probability to work, 3) among students from poor families, male students are more likely to work to supplement their family income although their probability to work is lower than their female counterparts. Further investigation on gender differences will follow.

**RC32-591.4**

OISHI, NANA* (Asian Institute, the University of Melbourne)

*Transnational Care Migration of Women from the North: Au Pairs in Australia*

This paper examines the transnational migration of female domestic workers and caregivers from industrialized countries to Australia. In recent years, a growing number of young women from Europe (especially the UK, France, Germany) and Japan are now working in Australia as *au pairs* to take care of children and household chores for local families. Due to the lack of regulatory frameworks in care and domestic sectors, many of these women have fallen into exploitative working conditions. Their invisibility and isolation in private homes as well as the exploitative nature of short-term contract compound their vulnerability. While many migrant women from the South have access to pre-departure orientations in their countries of origin and other state and non-state assistance in destination countries, migrant women from the North receive little information or help in Australia. This study delineates the factors behind these young women’s decision to migrate overseas and understand the decision-making process of mothers as they are more likely to work nonstandard hours than their married counterparts despite their being the sole earner and carer of the family (Li et al. 2014; Oishi 2017). Notwithstanding the growing concern over the prevalence of long working hours, there have been few studies that explicitly focus on mothers’ non-standard work schedules and the relaxing employment regulations. This labor market trend has raised concerns about its potential impact on mothers’ subjective well-being and life satisfaction because those who work nonstandard hours often find it more difficult to reconcile work and family responsibilities than those mothers who work only daytime. The issue is more important for single mothers as they are more likely to work nonstandard hours than their married counterparts despite their being the sole earner and carer of the family (Li et al. 2014; Oishi 2017). Notwithstanding the growing concern over the prevalence of long working hours, there have been few studies that explicitly focus on mothers’ non-standard work schedules and the relaxing employment regulations. This labor market trend has raised concerns about its potential impact on mothers’ subjective well-being and life satisfaction because those who work nonstandard hours often find it more difficult to reconcile work and family responsibilities than those mothers who work only daytime. The issue is more important for single mothers as they are more likely to work nonstandard hours than their married counterparts despite their being the sole earner and carer of the family (Li et al. 2014; Oishi 2017). Notwithstanding the growing concern over the prevalence of long working hours, there have been few studies that explicitly focus on mothers’ non-standard work schedules and the relaxing employment regulations. This labor market trend has raised concerns about its potential impact on mothers’ subjective well-being and life satisfaction because those who work nonstandard hours often find it more difficult to reconcile work and family responsibilities than those mothers who work only daytime. The issue is more important for single mothers as they are more likely to work nonstandard hours than their married counterparts despite their being the sole earner and carer of the family (Li et al. 2014; Oishi 2017). Notwithstanding the growing concern over the prevalence of long working hours, there have been few studies that explicitly focus on mothers’ non-standard work schedules and the relaxing employment regulations.
that these women play in social reproduction in Australia, this paper argues for regulating the care sectors, re-assessing the working holiday visa scheme and introducing protective measures for all young women and men from exploitative employment practices in Australia and beyond.

RC11-228.4
OJALA, HANNA* (University of Tampere, Faculty of Social Sciences)
Pietila, Ilkka (University of Tampere, Faculty of Social Sciences)

Grandfathers As ‘family Savers’: Class and the Nordic Welfare State

Earlier studies on grandparenthood have noticed that in the context of the Nordic welfare state grandparents often act as back-up resource or ‘family savers’ in child care when they are ready to step in when needed, but usually not on a regular basis. In the Nordic childcare model, grandparents enable normal family routines particularly in emergency situations, such as sickness, that the public childcare and school system do not cater for. Based on interviews with 17 middle and working class Finnish 50+ grandfathers, we explore gendered and class-based features of the Nordic ‘family saver model’ from the perspective of grandfathers.

The Nordic countries are characterised by mothers’ high labour market participation rates. Therefore our interviewees explained their active grandfather role in terms of pressures set by working life: the caring and assistance they provided was thus not only directed towards grandchildren but also towards their own adult children. The class-based grandparenting practices appeared to be systematic in our sample. Among working-class men these practices revolved around raising grandchildren in collaboration with the middle generation. For middle-class men, the grandparenting practices were based on their purpose to promote their own children’s careers by taking care of grandchildren.

Our study shows that the Nordic welfare state is not flexible enough to meet the needs of many middle-class families whose work demands are set by global enterprises. Day care services cover only normal office hours, and therefore middle generations working in global businesses need help from grandparents. The notion from Anglo-American research, which points to grandparents’ important role in rendering possible low-waged women’s paid work, does not fully apply to Nordic welfare states. Rather it could be claimed that it is the welfare state which facilitates Finnish working-class women’s paid work through heavily subsidised childcare whereas grandparents’ support is most needed for middle-class families.

RC06-142.6
OJIMA, FUMIAKI* (Doshisha University)

The Employment of Wives and Income Inequality in Japan

The objective of this paper is to examine the kind of impact a wife’s employment has upon income inequality among households, focusing upon employee households. Along with changes in household composition (the spread of the nuclear family and increasing numbers of single-parent households), a wife’s employment pattern and her income impact upon the changes in income disparity among households in the same age bracket.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Law was enacted in 1986 and revised in 1999. Its introduction is one of many factors that changed women’s labor force participation. The employment rate of women has risen since bottoming out in the mid-1980s. Working as employees, including married women, have been increasing. Scrutiny of workers’ households in the Labour Force Survey show that ‘dual-income households’ have come to account for half of all households since the beginning of the 1990s, and from the 1990s onwards, ‘dual-income households’ have outstripped ‘full-time-housewife households’. Nowadays, ‘dual-income households’ accounts 60% of workers’ households. These social circumstances imply the enlargement of wives’ role to income inequality between households.

Using the Employment Status Survey data, the official statistics in Japan, from the seven waves of 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007 and 2012, we analyze two aspects of wives’ contribution to household income. First, we reveal the change of wives’ employment ratio based on husbands’ income ranks. We expect that a difference between ranks has decreased during three decades. Second, we analyze the contribution of wives’ income to income inequality between households based on the decomposition of the Gini coefficient of the couple’s combined income into that of husbands’ and that of wives’. Based on these analyses, we characterize the change of wives’ role in income inequality in Japan.

RC31-554.6
OKADA, TRICIA* (Tamagawa University / Waseda University)

Mobile Bodies: The Gender Performance and Migration Experience of Filippino Trans Women Entertainers in Japan

The growing visibility of Filipino trans women in media, politics, and activism happened after decades of struggles. One of their unique stories is how their work experience in Japan has mattered in this visibility. Although there has been scholarly works on Filipino entertainers in Japan that usually pertain to women, there is absence of extensive literature on Filipino trans women. This study aims to contribute to understanding an understudied group of entertainers in Japan—the Filipino trans women or the transpinay, a portmanteau of “transsexual” and “Pinay” (Filipino woman). It recognizes how the flows of migration to and from Japan have affected their lives. This research explores how they engage in gender performance before their migration, post-migration, and when they extend their stay in Japan or become return migrants.

Using a qualitative approach to my research, I gathered data through participant observations, semi-structured interviews, and focus group discussions in Tokyo and Manila. I interviewed and two questions related to their personal background, gender identity, visa and job application process, migration and work experience in Japan, romantic relationships, and personal beliefs. In the course of their narratives, a collection of perceptions regarding gender identity, performance, and mobility arose. The analytical lens focuses on how they as performers, migrants, and crossers, or life partner(s) negotiate gender and race both in their private and public lives. Mapping the journey of these transpinay entertainers in the 80s, 90s, and 2000s, I argue that their experiences in Japan as transpinay migrants have affirmed their gender identity and strengthened or weakened their sense of belonging to the Philippines where transgender visibility and activism has drastically changed over the years.

RC25-474.1
OKANO, ICHIRO* (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)
UNO, RYOKO (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)

Foreign Language As the Medium: How Japanese People See English Language and How This Relates to Globalization

In the age of globalization, English has become an indispensable common language across the world. This has led many people to worry about cultural, or linguistic, imperialism. Do we have to speak English just like native English speakers? Or is Google translation enough for global conversation? A common language of the world should acknowledge and embrace every local culture, thought and language, but how can we do this? To answer these questions, it is necessary to regard foreign languages not just as transparent means of communication, but as “media,” which have their own depth and influence communication and the people involved. Many media, such as written language, money, telephone and the internet, once existed outside our life and then gradually permeated into our social model, where they shape us and become an independent person suitable for globalization. English language education has been a controversial issue for decades, but oppositional codes (Stuart Hall) against such message are not clearly seen in Japan. One possibility would be that people keep distance from English and separate their mind from the message. The sense of distance may play an important role in the negotiation process of encoding/decoding of the message English language delivers.
consumption of information, we can secure creative informational commons, while giving creators enough incentives. This implies a system of multiple flows of communication in which capitalist market constitutes only one of such flows.

**RC16-314.4**

**OKAWACHI, SHIN*** (Kobe University)

*From Individual Sub-Politics to Cosmopolitics: A Case Study of an Anti-Nuclear Artist in Japan*

This presentation aims at examining the building of cosmopolitics. B. Latour and I. Stengers interpreted the core of cosmopolitics as "common worlds". When Latour described the concept of "Gaia", he considered ways to tackle the "disconnect" between man and the phenomena and individuals. In the vein, cosmopolitics must assemble plural and diverse individual politics. The present research argues that this could be achieved using U. Beck's concept of "sub-politics", especially in an individual form. To examine collectives of individual sub-politics, this presentation focuses on "281_AntiNuke", an anti-nuclear artist in Japan. 281_AntiNuke is active as graffiti artist in Shibuya and on SNS. He started his activity after 3.11 (Aftermath of the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami and Fukushima Daichi nuclear disaster). The message he wants to convey through his activity to Japanese citizens living in Japan is that the Fukushima Daichi nuclear disaster never ends and how dreadful the Japanese government with its nuclear policy is. This presentation interprets his activity as a form of individual sub-politics stemming from technoeccological risks. Interestingly, his activity has not only received attention within Japan, but also outside. This was made possible not only through the (global) extensibility of SNS, but also through the high translationability of his artworks serving as a medium that transcends cultural borders such as a language. This process, which involves a gap between the artist's original intention and the actual result, could be understood as "cosmopolitization". This presentation illustrates the relationship among the artist, the sites of his activities, his artworks, and the interpreters of his artworks using "visual turn" theory, which could be understood as a form of actor network theory that emphasizes visuality. In conclusion, this presentation suggests that visuality has the potential to bridge diverse sub-politics, which jointly compose cosmopolitics.

**RC29-537.2**

**OKESHLA, FOLASHADE***(Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria-Kaduna State, Nigeria)

*An X-Ray of Violent Conflicts between Farmers and Herdsmen in Nigeria*

**ABSTRACT**

The persistence of farmer-herdsmen conflicts portends grave socioeconomic consequences. Some of the factors fueling the conflicts include environmental degradation, population growth, regional instability that has altered migration patterns, limited access to arable land, unreliable water sources that have increased natural resource pressures, blocked grazing routes and destruction of farmland by Fulani cattle. Increasing availability of modern weapons has increased the intensity and violence of these disputes. These have accounted for violent clashes that have claimed thousands of lives. The response of government increased the intensity and violence of these disputes. These have accounted for violent clashes that have claimed thousands of lives. The response of government increased the intensity and violence of these disputes. These have accounted for these diseases. This presentation examines the relationship among the artist, the sites of his activities, his artworks, and the interpreters of his artworks using "visual turn" theory, which could be understood as a form of actor network theory that emphasizes visuality. In conclusion, this presentation suggests that visuality has the potential to bridge diverse sub-politics, which jointly compose cosmopolitics.

**RC32-586.2**

**OKOGBO, AWOLOYE***(Ambrose Ali University, Ekpoma, Edo State, Nigeria, West Africa.)

**EQUAVOEN, ESOSA AGATHA***(The University of Nottingham)


In Nigeria, there are laws restricting abortion and to that extent the procurement of abortion is deemed to be illegal. Unfortunately, available evidence has shown that abortion is being carried out by women on regular basis despite the enabling laws against it. Aiming from this development, this study examined abortion laws in Nigeria and the factors that influence the procurement of abortion among women. Some hypotheses were tested and the study discovered that the enabling laws do not in any way restrict or deter the women from carrying out abortion in Nigeria. Data were collected using a pre-tested questionnaire and similarly, Chi-square statistics was used to analyze this study. 393 respondents participated in this study. 171(44%) respondents agreed the global phenomenon of the abortion laws in Nigeria. 84% of this population would opt for an abortion if confronted with an unwanted pregnancy while 16% said they will be prevented by the presence of the law. 192(49%) respondents are unaware of the existence of abortion laws; while 90% of the population will ignore the law if they have to deal with an unwanted pregnancy. Only 10% said they will be prevented by their knowledge of these laws. This paper therefore recommends the legalisation of abortion laws in Nigeria. This is being suggested against the backdrop of the many complications that have arisen with clandestine abortions when women had to resort to quackery in the event of unwanted pregnancy.

**RC28-514.21**

**OKUBO, SHOKI***(Osaka University)

*Decomposition of Inequality Among Time-Constant Variables By Counterfactual Mediation Modeling: Evidence from the Gender Wage Gap in Japan*

The decomposition of inequality among time-constant variables (e.g., gender) into explained and unexplained components has been a major research agenda in social inequality studies. Explained components of the gender wage gap in the decomposition method correspond to the indirect wage effect of gender that operates through these mediators. Meanwhile, unexplained components correspond to the direct wage effect of gender on wage that operates through unobserved mediators (e.g., discrimination).

This paper links conventional decomposition methods such as DiNardo-Fortin-Lemieux (DFL) based on propensity-score weighting and counterfactual mediation modeling together by introducing sequential ignorability assumption (Imai et al. (2020)). The reason for linking these two methods is that conventional decomposition methods typically control for post-birth variables that lie on the causal pathway from gender or race (which are basically randomly assigned at birth) to wage but neglect the potential endogeneity that may arise from this approach. Moreover, we never directly test the assumptions that lie in conventional decomposition methods and mediation modeling. Based on the newer literature on counterfactual mediation modeling, this paper therefore shows more attractive identifying assumptions and the sensitivity of the results to different sets of assumptions.

This paper also aims to bring time-constant variables back to the center of causal analysis in social inequality studies. The analysis focuses on the decomposition of the gender wage gap in Japan. Empirical results showed that explained components with four mediators (education, occupation, employment status, and position) account for around 50% of the gender wage gap in hourly wage.

**RC15-296.1**

**OKUDA, SHOKO***(Kindai University)

*The Medicalisation of Social Problems Relating to an Increase in Absent Workers with Depression in Japan*

The number of people who are absent from work with a diagnosis of depression is on the rise, and this has become a social problem due to economic losses incurred by companies and society. The aim of this study was to address our research question of whether social factors, separate from medical factors such as the increasing number of illnesses, are influencing the medicalisation of individual and social problems. These social factors include the psychological state of workers who wish to absent when experiencing stress in strict working environments, responses from patients' doctors and industrial physicians, corporate in-house systems and state policies relating to mental health, and pressure to use prescription medication. The roles of markets (e.g. companies) and the state (e.g. health policy) were investigated based on semi-structured interviews with 50 male and female workers who had been absent from work due to depression, re-diagnosis of cases by six psychiatrists for case development, international comparisons, and media analyses.

The results revealed the following aspects: (1) patients wish to receive a diagnosis of depression in order to avoid stressful workplaces; (2) patients consult doctors on the belief that they have depression after seeing disease awareness campaigns, advertised as part of sales strategies, by pharmaceutical companies; (3) doctors diagnose depression in order to prescribe medication even though the patient's symptoms do not correspond to diagnostic criteria, such as those in DSM-5; (4) industrial physicians place too much importance on the diagnoses and treatment policies of patients' doctors; (5) socially, companies which have established in-house systems and comply with state policies have higher numbers of absent workers who have been diagnosed with depression.

**RC22-412.2**

**OKUYAMA, MICHIAKI***(Nanzan University)

*Religious Nationalism in Japanese Politics in the 2010s*

Japanese politics has experienced major changes involving coalition governments and governmental changes since the 1990s. This domestic transition has been affected by the international political transformations that have taken place since the end of the Cold War, including the strengthening of China's economic and military power, and the military adventurism of North Korea. In

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
addition to these severe circumstances in East Asia, the aging and depopulation of Japan presents somber prospects for Japan’s future.

After one year of the Abe administration in 2006-2007, the second Abe Shinzo administration (2012 onwards), almost continuously supported by a conservative patriotism among the public, has strengthened its inclination toward Shinto nationalism. This is illustrated by Abe’s commitment to Shinto-related ceremonies conducted in major Shinto shrines such as at Ise and Yaskun. Abe’s appropriation of Shinto traditions culminated in the hosting of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 that included a visit to Ise Shrine by the G7 leaders without any consider-ation of the Constitutional separation between religion and the state. The current emperor now in position for almost thirty years, delivered a special message in August 2016 reminding the nation of his old age and of the difficulty he faces in continuing to carry out his duties as the emperor. This message has been received as his wish to abdicate. The abdication or death of an emperor, and the environment of the next, will open a denouement of rituals and cer-emonies, and the present situation is stimulating a general interest in the Shinto rituals of the imperial household.

The current relationship between religion and politics in Japan presents an issue of national identity that entangles Shinto, the imperial system, and conserva-tive politics. This paper will delve into this focal issue from the perspectives of contemporary history, sociology of religion, and regional politics.

RC22-405.7

OKYEREFO, MICHAEL* (University of Ghana)
FIAVEH, DANIEL (University of Cape Coast, Ghana)

Prayer, Spatial and Health-Seeking Beliefs in Ghana

Few studies have examined the relationship between religiosity and health seeking belief outcomes in Ghana. Yet, religion functions to influence individual and groups’ perceived outcomes and by extension behaviour. Using in-depth interviews conducted with 32 members and 2 group discussions of informal prayer groups in Accra, Ghana, the study explores interviewees’ perceptions of illnesses and the significance of the forest as a place of gathering in order to understand the pathways of care-seeking beliefs. There are several reasons why prayer group members in this study resort to the forest, such as finding a serene sacred space in a crowded city to confront the vicissitudes of life. Disease, for the prayer group members, has spiritual and physical origins, making them seek both biomedical and spiritual care. Interviewees were convinced that hospitals can help with physical diseases, but spiritual diseases require spiritual solutions, such as prayer. According to interviewees, one’s predicaments of ailments can change, by means of prayer, from a positive virus to a negative one, for example. There was a salient differentiation between treatment and healing. The interviewees shared in the general belief that doctors can treat certain conditions, but only God heals. While there is the need for public health practitioners to engage spiritual/ religious leaders and adherents in behavioral change communication strategies to alter beliefs and cultural practices in the field of health care in Ghana, works aiming to support women and men’s health also need to pay attention to their religious beliefs.

RC15-JS-29.8

OKYEREFO, MICHAEL* (University of Ghana)
FIAVEH, DANIEL (University of Cape Coast, Ghana)

Religion and Mental Health Intervention in Ghana

Using an exploratory qualitative study through observation, in-depth interviews and focused group discussions (FGD) in Christian prayer camps, Islamic and traditional healing centers in Ghana, the study contributes to the discourse, from a cultural point of view, on religion and health-seeking beliefs and practices by studying centres of intervention belonging to the three main religious traditions afore-mentioned. The specific objectives of the study are to find out the types of treatment offered men and women with mental health challenges and the religious underpinnings of such interventions in order to help determine how state and professional health intervention could be influenced, drawing on religious principles. A total number of six (6) religious centres will be observed in this study. Specifically, we will study the Edumfa prayer camp in the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District of the Central Region and the Mount Horeb Prayer Centre at Mamfe-Akupem in the Akwapim North District of Eastern region, a private Islamic healing centre in Greater Accra, and traditional healing centres in Kintampo in the Brong Ahafo region and Bongo in the Upper East region. The findings of the study and resulting benchmarks will serve as a springboard to interrogate current practices and policy regarding mental health intervention in Ghana. Knowledge, thus, generated from such a wide ranging study would present outcomes that could contribute to formulating policy benchmarks regarding mental health intervention in Sub-Saharan Africa.

OLACIRREGUI RODRIGUEZ, PAZ* (Universidad de Zaragoza)
Prevenir La Violencia De Género: Muchas Voces, ¿Un Discurso?

La Ley Orgánica 1/2004, de Medidas de Protección Integral contra la Violencia de Género (LOMVIPNG) supuso en España el reconocimiento formal de la violencia de género como un asunto de Estado por tratarse de una vulneración de los derechos humanos. Entender esta violencia como el resultado del desequilibrio histórico de poder entre hombres y mujeres y de la constante discriminación que estas sufren exigía una respuesta integral y una apuesta clara en materia de prevención. El reconocimiento de los crímenes y la violencia machista contra las mujeres ha permitido desarrollar nuevas fórmulas jurídicas, sociales y tecnológicas para dotar a las víctimas de mayores derechos, aun así, los incesantes casos de violencia de género manifiestan que el camino recorrido hasta ahora no es lo suficientemente efectivo como para disminuir el número de víctimas. Tanto las exigencias de la Unión Europea como el reclamo de la propia sociedad civil evidencian la necesidad de incidir con mayor compromiso en dos campos pendientes, la prevención y la evaluación. Una frase repetida por las mujeres supervivientes impulsa la investigación: “Si hubiese sabido lo que esperaba, no hubiese denunciado”. No hay un fallo en la respuesta institucional que subsume a estas mujeres en un proceso de “doble victimización”. Con el objetivo claro de aportar algunas ideas críticas respecto a la teoría y a la praxis de lo que se denomina prevención secundaria de la violencia de género, surge este trabajo que indaga, a partir de los discursos analizados, en cómo los operadores de los principales ámbitos implicados: social, policial y judicial, definen y comprenden conceptos claves como violencia o administración/ gestión del riesgo y cómo implementan y valoran las estrategias de prevención destacando los principales “puntos de choque y de encuentro” entre ellos.

OLAKIVI, ANTERO* (University of Helsinki)
Discourses of Professional and Enterprising Agency: Overlaps and Conflicts

The cultural ideal of enterprising agency is gaining new grounds in modern societies. Although enterprising agency can mean many things, in general, enterprising agents are conceived as creative, innovative, proactive, reflexive, self-governing and target-oriented agents who can develop themselves, solve problems in their societal environments and, finally, make things happen. In an increasingly strong sense, the cultural ideal of enterprising agency seems to align with the cultural ideal of modern, individual agency. In contemporary societies, actors in various settings—from schools to welfare provision and business organizations—are expected to act in enterprising ways. Professional actors make no exception. On the one hand, the ideals of enterprising agency sit well with convention- al ideals of professional agency. Professional discourses, as well, highlight professional actors’ self-governing, reflexivity and ability to intervene, find enterprising ideals ethically appealing. On the other hand, enterprising ideals also highlight flexibility, including actors’ ability to overcome societal and cultural structures and boundaries. Such boundaries can also include traditional divisions of labor and established fields of knowledge and expertise, convention- ally conceived as pivotal to professional collectives. This paper has two aims. First, it examines the general overlaps and conflicts in professional and enterprising discourses, along with their socio-political and organizational consequences. Second, it examines the overlaps and conflicts in professional and enterprising discourses, and their consequences, in a particular empirical case: in social care work organization in Finland.

OLAKIVI, ANTERO* (University of Helsinki)
The Relational Construction of Interest Alignments: A Perspective to Organizational Change

Language and discourse play a central role in societal and organizational change. Language is a medium for justifying and criticizing societal phenomena, including forms of production and divisions of labor in societies and organizations. A central feature of modern, liberal forms of government is the alignment of interests between different actors. These forms of government, including work government, avoid impressions of open force or acting against anyone. Instead, they invite all actors to cultivate their own agency and serve their own interests, but mainly in alignment with more distant, organizational, governmental and electoral objectives. Sociological tradition offers different avenues for studying interest alignments – and interest conflicts – in work organizations. Traditional, substantialist sociolo- gy conventionally examines how different material, economic and socio-political entities, things and forces affect organizational life, including actors’ abilities to act and serve their interests. From the perspective of relational sociology, in contrast,
interest alignment is an ongoing and dynamic process in which the interests of
different actors receive meaning and significance in relation to each other and
their environment. In this paper, I draw on relational and, in particular, drama-
turgical sociology to examine such processes of interest alignment, and misalign-
ment, in social care work organizations in Finland, among care work managers
and migrant care workers. The paper demonstrates how the empirical analysis of
interest alignments offers a productive framework for the study of organizational
change.

**RC32-JS-37.5**
OLANREWAJI, FAITH* (Covenant University Ota)
AJAYI, LADY* (Covenant University)
ONWULI, OLIVE* (Covenant University)

**Narratives of Widowhood: Conversations with Widows in Southeastern Nigeria**

This article contributes to ethnological discourses of the contexts and personal
experiences of the role of culture on widowhood rites. Over the years, academic
discourse have not always captured the personal narratives of widows. It is most
often lost in statistics, convention and media reports of humanitarian responses.
However, this article presents a documentation of the unedited narratives of
widows, their personalised experiences in southeastern Nigeria as it relates to
widowhood rite procedure they have been subjected to. Not only does it explore
their personal, experiences, it also investigates the extent to which violence
against women still continues due to certain factors; one of which is culture as
identified in this article. It is interesting to view how culture has normalised
violence against women through widowhood rites which usually include practices
like shaving of the hair on the head and the pubic region, days of co-habiting with
the deceased, confinement in thatched houses and seizing of properties, among
others. Therefore, this article examined the extent to which culture has influenced
gender-based human rights violation particularly amongst the widows in Oshimili-
North Local Government Area, Delta State. The theories of cultural relativism
and universalism were employed in this article to understand the dynamism
of culture. It was discovered that, there was a degree of willingness among
the women to go on with these practices despite acknowledging the negative effects
that accompanies the process. There is the dire need to champion the cause of
getting women to understand their rights and come out of the shadows culture
has built around them. It is time women begin to see themselves not as recipients
but as participants of culture.

**RC15-292.4**
OLAWANDE, TOMIKE* (Covenant University)
JEGEDE, AYODELE SAMUEL (University of Ibadan)
EDEWOR, PATRICK (Covenant University)
FASASI, LUKMAN TUNDE (University of Ibadan)
IRUONAGBE, CHARLES (Covenant University)
OLAWANDE, OLASUNKAMNI SAMUEL (Covenant University)

**Violence, Injustice and Discrimination in the Management of People Living with Mental Illness in Nigeria**

Mental illness presents lots of challenges especially in developing nations,
Nigeria inclusive. People living with mental illness (PLWMI) are more at risk of
self-harm, suicide and homicide. The rights of PLWMI to healthcare facilities
have received little or no attention. More resources have been provided to other
areas of health concern. There have been harmful traditional practices in the
management of PLWMI. This study examined treatment and the management
of PLWMI in Ogun State, Nigeria, and its implication on their full recovery.
The study concluded that violence, injustice and discrimination in resource allocation in management of PLWMI existed. The government should increase the allocation of funds to mental healthcare and to
protect PLWMI from violence inflicted on them during treatment.

**RC31-570.1**
OLENIKOVA, OLGA* (University of Sydney)

**Migration for Achievement: The Life Strategies of IT Professional Migrants in Australia**

Based on 25 interviews with highly skilled immigrants in Australia, this paper
examines the migration of IT professionals from Ukraine to Australia in the
post-Soviet period between 2004 and 2013. The focus is on the popular
among the interviewed IT migrants the dynamic, risk-taking and future-oriented
‘achievement life strategy’ that is structurally and individually framed and enacted
it with the help of migration. The migration experience of the IT professionals is
examined across Ukraine and Australia in three ways. First, the paper sets out
the migration policy context for migration and the formation of the achievement
life strategy: (1) the emergence of the IT industry in Ukraine during the early
2000s and the growth of offshoring (out sourcing) in Ukraine after 2003, in
combination with (2) shifts in Australian migration policy triggered by the growth
of the innovation economy, a demand for highly-skilled migrants and decreases
in the Australia’s assessment level for Ukraine. Second, it examines migration
decision-making and the individual motivations, values, aims and agencies that
the Ukrainians formed in their country of origin. Third, the paper explores how
achievement life strategies are recreated after migration by looking into the
migrants’ adaptation, occupational outcomes, language and national identity,
future plans and aspirations. The narratives of the highly skilled IT migrants form
a collective story of well-integrated members of Australian society, active agents
of social and economic life who demonstrate effective usage of new opportuni-
ties that emerge in the recipient environment. Given their capacity to successfully
maintain their social and economic status after migration, along with their positive
contributions to Australian society in terms of social cohesion, innovation and
economic production, this group can be considered a “brain-gain” for Australia.

**RC54-893.5**
OLESCHUK, MERIN* (University of Toronto)

**Feeding Families: Class Inequalities in the Embodied Experience of Home Cooking**

Family feeding situates embodied experiences of taste, emotion and
physicality at the intersection of paid work, intensive parenting, and normative
healthy eating and beauty ideologies. Within North American neoliberal health ideology
(i.e. healthism (Crawford 1980; 2006)), home cooking is a lifestyle practice that
parents deploy to “achieve health”, both for themselves and their children, and
its enactment signifies individual characteristics deemed important for healthy
social citizenship such as control, attention and care (for both bodies and families)
(Bowen, Elliot and Brenton 2014). Yet research indicates that class inequalities
shape food work such that it is differentially experienced across classed groups
(Brenton 2017; Daniel 2016; Naccarato and LeBesco 2012). While cooking can
be enjoyable, it can also encompass time pressures, moral trade-offs, and the
burden of pleasing others. These pressures are especially strong for low-income
parents who face financial constraints limiting their capacity to successfully
achieve their capacity to successfully maintain their social and economic status after migration, along with their positive
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**RC2-409.16**
OLIVA, PATRICIO* (Universidad del Desarrollo)

**Social Networks and the Institutional Reinterpretation of Chilean Pentecostalism**

Pentecostalism is a religious movement, charismatic, highly active and militant.
In South America and in Chile it has penetrated strongly in popular sectors of
the population. Intrinsically, it generates control over the social structure
of the administration of religious knowledge, the discourse and actions of its
members through the management of dogma, time and space (axis mundi) in
its faithful. Currently, technological development has involved the generation of
new scenarios where the formal religious institution is omitted, modifying
the traditional religious scenario by the creation of new networks. The introduction
of new networks has reconfigured a new typology of virtual pentecostalism.

Through the methodological framework of virtual ethnography, we analyze
the semantic structuring (through analytical protocols and axial crosses) present

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in religious communities discourses expressed in forums, blog, social networks. Basic codes are identified, structured through theory and discourse. It describes the modifications of the fundamental dogmatic constructs, role generation and religious restructuring in a digital space and its implication in the construction of daily life.

The analysis of results evidences the existence of believers who attend religious ceremonies, but who participate actively in social networks building knowledge parallel to institutional. The use of networks incorporates neologisms into religious discourse, redefining the concept of divinity, authorities, church among others, suppressing or reinterpreting complex theological constructions of Pentecostal dogma. The reinterpretation is democratized and built in the form of wikis in forums and networks in an evolutionary, complex and radicular way.

The behavior in the network is based on institutional criticism, conceptual reinterpretation, dogmatic modification and religious socialization. In the process, spontaneous Pentecostal virtual communities are configured and constantly reconstructed. It is not enough to constitute a cyber religion, but if it establishes an anomic network religious and virtual.

RC49-828.3
OLIVAS HERNANDEZ, OLGA* (University of California, San Diego)
JENKINS, JANIS H. (University of California, San Diego)
Adolescent Mental Health in a Mexican Border City: Experience, Cultural Meaning, and Social Context

This paper is based on an ethnographic study of adolescent mental health in a high school (ages 14-17) in Tijuana, B.C., Mexico. A focal area of the study is the investigation of how the sociocultural context shapes adolescents’ experience of anxiety and depression and how adolescents develop strategies to manage these experiences. The aims also include examination of cultural perceptions of emotional wellbeing and help-seeking from multiple perspectives, including teachers and parents. For the past two years, we have conducted focus groups and semi-structured interviews, including individual students (N=35 students). The interviews included assessments of depression (PHQ-9 modified for teens) and anxiety (GAD-7). The results of the study highlight the relevance of an interdisciplinary approach of Social Science research to understand the subjective experience, cultural meaning, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts of contemporary life for adolescents in the border region of Mexico and the United States. Daily life situations faced by those adolescents, such as family interactions, peer relations, and neighborhood characteristics in terms of security and violence, are key elements that we discuss in relation to adolescent mental health.

RC50-842.3
OLIVEIRA, ANA CAROLINA* (Universidade Federal Fluminense)
Notes about the City of Rio De Janeiro:Scrolling Maps and Musical Scores

This research intends to analyze and also compare the discourses produced by touristic cartography and samba music about the city of Rio de Janeiro since the beginning of the 20th century. 7 different maps of the city, printed between 1914 and 2016, were selected to pinpoint differences, from a chronological perspective, in the aforementioned discourses. In parallel, I analyze contemporary samba songs in the light of the previously mentioned works. Such an analysis provides us the means to contrast the discourses produced, both in samba lyrics and cartography, with the urban transformations the city has undergone.

The theoretical framework chosen for this paper surpasses the discussions on samba music, cartography, tourism, territory, quotidian and heritage. Cartography, in this case, is used not only as a source of information but also as an analytical tool. The result of such an approach are eight maps that spatialize and animate the city has undergone.

I discuss the lack of representation of the inhabitants quotidian in the touristic maps. In addition, I point out, from a chronological standpoint, how the changes occurred in Rio de Janeiro are directly related to the shift of places of interest in the city and to the history of samba music.

RC14-271.5
OLIVEIRA, NUNO* (ISCTE Lisbon University Institute)
Collective Boundaries and Ethnoracial Repertoires in Contemporary Brazil

The paper argues that there is a shift in core conceptions of identity and belonging in Brazil's national identity narrative. Analysing affirmative action in favour of black people in contemporary Brazil, we discuss three differentiated repertoires with implications for the construction of collective boundaries of an ethnoracial nature, which the author calls dilution, negotiation and salience. These frameworks make it possible to organise the perception of ethnic and racial diversity. The importance of narratives of national identity in the ways these frameworks are structured is highlighted. The article also posits the need to consider the role of the state and its agents in the establishment of the legitimate codifications of belonging.

RC21-384.4
OLIVEIRA, NUNO* (ISCTE Lisbon University Institute)
Migration and Diversity in the Entrepreneurial City: Setting the Scene for the New Urban Imaginaries.

Drawing from field work in Lisbon, Porto and Buenos Aires, the paper examines how processes of regeneration of the inner-city have been consistently linked to cultural diversity mobilization. Ethnographic and qualitative research was carried out in specific urban spaces where culture-led regeneration is underway. The selection of such spaces was premised on the idea of avoiding the usual suspects in urban studies such as the big capitals of the northern hemisphere. We argue that migration cultural traits are brought into such processes through cultural mediatory mechanisms that are specific to entrepreneurial cities models. We integrate in our analysis a wide range of actors involved in urban governance, from municipal authorities, through immigrant organizations, to diversity seekers and intellectuals in order to provide a complete interpretation of such mechanisms. Findings show that cities pursue similar strategies of coping with migrant-driven cultural diversity implying three main dimensions: aestheticization, place marketing and “ethnic showcasing”. We conclude by raising some conceptual and policy related questions about new regimes of visibility and forms of social organization of difference specific to the entrepreneurial city.

RC34-614.7
OLIVÉRIA, RÊNAN THEODORO DE* (Universidade de Sao Paulo (USP))
VEIGA, DEBORA PICCIRILLO BARBOSA DA (Centre for the Study of Violence - University of Sao Paulo (NEV-USP))
GOMES, ALINE (Center for the Study of Violence)
Adolescents and Legal World: A Brazilian Longitudinal Study

One of the main challenges to democracy stability is the ability and willingness of individuals to obey the laws and cooperate with public authorities. Adolescence is a crucial moment for people to form their attitudes and behaviors toward laws and to internalize social norms and orientations toward different legal authorities. This process, called “legal socialization”, includes individual understandings on how rules and laws are applied, the institutions and authorities responsible for it, and the appropriate procedures and social values that sustain it (Cohn and White, 1990; Fagan and Tyler, 2005; Trinkner and Cohn, 2014; Jeleniewski, 2014).

In Brazil, although there are considerable studies on juvenile delinquency, there is not investigations about the process through which adolescents learn about laws and authorities, and the aspects that create their decisions to comply or violate rules. Considering this scenario, a longitudinal research has been developed to understand legal socialization process with 800 adolescents born in 2005 in the largest Brazilian city, São Paulo.

This presentation explores data from the two waves (2015 and 2017) of São Paulo Legal Socialization Study (SPLSS). The main questions from this survey investigate the interactions between adolescents and authorities (parents, teachers and police officers) and explore the impact of these experiences in the development of legal attitudes. The judgments about the decision-makers’ procedures and fairness, and the way they are personally treated by them – the “procedural justice” – impact on how people will react to law enforcement and on people’s willingness to accept and comply with legal authorities (Tyler, 2004; Bottoms and Tankebe, 2012).

The longitudinal research permits to analyze the changes in the perceptions of the adolescents about the authorities and to observe how this process affects the legitimacy over time.

RC21-397.1
OLIVER, CHRISTOPHER* (Tulane University)
Building Toxic Neighborhoods and Creating Environmental Injustices: Public Development Projects on Former Municipal Waste Sites in New Orleans

Following Katrina, New Orleans city officials embraced a neoliberal reimaging of state commitments to urban redevelopment, housing, and education, though their respective local government institutions charged with financing and regulatory oversight – the Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO) and the Riverfront Development Authority (RGDA). Both state officials had already begun moving to embrace neoliberal policies for some years prior. Hurricane Katrina provided a new avenue for moving further away from public responsibility for

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financing projects and shifting to newly developed "public-private partnerships" as part of a post-Katrina broader strategy of economic redevelopment. In this paper, I illustrate these processes by examining two New Orleans public housing developments and schools involving mainly working class communities of color. Both neighborhood developments involve a shift from public funding to public-private financing resulting in development on previously identified toxic sites - locations Lerner calls "sacrifice zones." I argue that local government officials sought out this new financing as a strategy to avoid some of the policy and regulatory constraints that would have been placed upon them through any reliance on federal funding. This creative new form of state neoliberalism served to exacerbate existing inequities by not just degrading the quality of public education and public housing but also by continuing to "sacrifice" these working class communities of color to the accumulative excesses of past industrial development in the service of future capital investment and accumulation. To do this I will examine two public housing projects and two public schools situated upon the two largest municipal waste sites in Orleans Parish: Agricultural Street and Silver City landfills.

RC32-578.1
OLIVER, ESTHER* (University of Barcelona)
MERODIO, GIOMAR (University of Barcelona)
CAMPDEPADROS, ROGER (Universtitat de Girona)

Civil Society Taking the Lead in Combating and Preventing Sex Trafficking of Women

Historically, women's and civil rights movements had a major influence on raising awareness about sex trafficking and on the development of international anti-trafficking policies. Contributing also, to the conceptualization of sex trafficking as a type of violence against women, as well as a complex social oppressor linked to racial inequalities, poverty, gender issues, among other social disadvantages (Addams, 1912; Leppänen, 2007; Giner, Ruiz, Serrano & Vallís, 2015). Since the 2000s, global policies concentrate their efforts on the prosecution and protection of victims in coordination with key partners such as NGOs (United Nations, 2016). However, there is little scientific knowledge about the informal participation of civil society and citizens against sex trafficking. Some studies highlight the relevance of bystander initiatives to address sexual exploitation (Wilson, Critelli, & Rittner, 2015). For instance, in Atlanta (USA), a coalition of women's organization & neighbors, successfully mobilized their community to develop a long term strategy to stop sex trafficking (Boxill & Richardson, 2007).

Under the research project END-TRAFFICKING, Changes and social innovations for preventing and reducing trafficking for sexual exploitation, led by Dr. Lidia Puigvert (2015-2017, Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness): (1) we analyzed the evolution of 65 international & European anti-sex trafficking policies, examining the role granted to civil society in these policies; (2) we explored international civil society initiatives that are having political and social impact on the prevention and overcoming of sex trafficking; (3) And, between 2016 and 2017 we conducted 10 in-depth interviews in the USA and Spain with representatives of social organizations that are implementing anti-sex trafficking policies. We achieved to identify 5 international bottom up transformative and solidarity-based initiatives that contribute to fighting sex trafficking, showing that its overcoming demands the commitment and global action of all citizens and sectors of society.

RC05-112.3
OLIVERI, FEDERICO* (University of Pisa)

Racialization and Counter-Racialization in Times of Crisis: Taking Migrant Struggles in Italy As a Critical Standpoint on Race

Migrant struggles in contemporary Italy offer a critical standpoint for understanding the uses of race in times of crisis. This paper analyses racialization first as a structural feature of neoliberalism in Italian society, and then as a crisis management strategy in the transition to late neoliberalism. Against this background, migrant struggles - for freedom of movement and the right to life, for equality at work, for the right to housing - will be interpreted as examples of counter-racialization. Through the development of counter-discourses on the crisis and austerity, in terms of causes, responsibilities and alternatives policies, and through practices of solidarity those struggles deconstruct the dominant frame of ‘ethnic competition for scarce resources’ and try to reunite ‘those below’ against ‘those above’ across national and other racializing lines.

RC01-35.6
OLIVETTA, ERALDO* (School of Management and Economics. Turin University. Italy)

Gender Differences in Military Families: Towards a Redefinition of Roles?

Title: Gender differences in military families: towards a redefinition of roles?
Key words: military families, family relationships, gender differences

There are numerous studies on the changes of gender roles within families. Have these happened in military families, in which one or both partners are the military? If so, to what extent and how similar is it to what is happening in civilian families? Furthermore, how are gender roles defined in military families? Has the man-military role undergone the same transformations as the corresponding father/husband role in families in general or do major distinctions based on gender continue to exist? Lastly, what and how have roles and gender identity changed in young military families compared to those of past decades?

A qualitative research, with in-depth interviews, will try to answer these questions by studying a reference population consisting of two groups of families: those in which the military partner is now elderly, on leave or close to leave; and those of younger military families, married or with partners, with or without children.

The research, which aims to integrate the framework of international studies on the subject, has revealed clear differences in the distribution of gender roles in the more mature families compared to those composed of younger partners, the disappearance of the traditional male role, assimilation by the latter of actions traditionally assigned to the other role (take caring of children and helping with housework, etc.). This shows that, even in this traditional institution, role transformation processes are taking place which more or less mirror the changes that have happened and are underway in civilian families and their society.
OMIDORA, OLUWASEGUN* (COVENANT UNIVERSITY)
OGUNPITAN, STEPHEN (Lagos State University, Nigeria)
AWONUGA, CHRISTOPHER (Covenant University)
UBA, EMMANUEL (Covenant University)

Reversed Migration and the Trauma of Dislocation and Injustice to the Child

REVERSED MIGRATION AND THE TRAUMA OF DISLOCATION AND INJUSTICE TO THE CHILD

Whereas the subject of migration has occupied a prime position in global discourse; it is seen as a one dimensional flow from often time economically deprived location to economically advantaged clime; from a war ravaged society to a supposedly peaceful one and also from a religious ‘upended’ place to a more tolerant place. This dimensional flow which has remained as it is from time has been the focus of migrant and diasporic discourses and writings. However, another dimension also equally important has to do with those involved in ‘reversed migration’, which also comes with some forms of compulsion that tend to dislocate, disorientate, traumatize and negate the choices of the victims from seeking the respect of his/her preferences. The victims of this dimension of migration as shown by the third generation Nigerian novelists are children and minors who are often helpless.

This study engaging literary sociology examines Sade Adeniran’s Imagine This and When We Speak of Nothing by Olumide Popoola to x-ray the dehumanization and disenfranchisement involved in forceful or sometimes subtle uproot of minors from their land of birth without any thought about transplantation, replanting and acclimatization. The dispatch and forceful relocation therefore gives birth to a sense of dislocation and trauma. Even though reversed migration is presented as a sort of homecoming – a return by the adults or parent figures, this is without consideration for the minor whose sense of home and nativity become complicated. This study seeks to answer the following questions: What are the rights of the dislocated child that must be respected? What preparation is made to help in seeking redress when the minor matures and feels the dislocation has negative impact on his/her quality of life?

OMOTE, SADAO* (São Paulo State University)

Itinerary of a Migrant Identity

I was born 3 months after the end of Second World War, in 1945. My parents migrated from Japan to Brazil intending to enrich and return to Japan after some years of hard work in that unknown land. So my siblings and I received Japanese education at home. When began to attend elementary school, I got in touch with the Brazilian world. During the childhood I suffered bullying. I spent whole period of adolescence with a lot of quests about my identity. When I was 16 years old, went to São Paulo city, moving from a country to a metropolis, about 650 km far from my home. Then I felt indeed my Japanese education into collision with Brazilian demands. Attempting to become Brazilian, I stopped to speak Japanese and I stood back from Japanese community. With the progressive economic recovery of Japan, the Japanese and their descendants became well accepted. My entrance to University was another moment to strengthen the identity conflict, since my past experience of being country worker until 16 years old became motives of many colleagues’ curiosity. Thus, the identity conflict had accentuated. I am professor at a public University for last 40 years. In my area of study, the Special Education, I am considered an important researcher in my country. My approach highlights the importance of surrounding social environment of disabled people to understand their capability and performance. I believe that the option for disabled people was something fortuitous. My interest is in relation to the minority groups in general. In that context I analyze the issues related to Special Education. I believe that my occupational course is a consequence of my life history. I believe that the study in that area helped me to understand my life trajectory and to deal better with my identity.

ONDA, MORIO* (Hyitsu Keizai University)

Micro Finance in Traditional Mutual Help Networks in East Asia: A Comparison of Rotating Savings and Credit Associations in Japan, South Korea, China, and Taiwan

This paper presents micro finance as a traditional system of mutual help networks in East Asia. These are called “rotating savings and credit associations” (ROSCAS), and can be also seen in other areas. Micro finance means that invested money is gathered and managed by members. The paper discusses the results of an interview survey and fact-finding fieldwork study in South Korea, China, and Taiwan. It has been called tanaomoshi or mujin in Japan. ROSCAS in East Asia have different names in each country and area: South Korean kye, Chinese gokai, and Thaiawan hyokai can be compared with the already well-studied Japanese case. Mutual help actions are divided into three categories. One is reciprocity in helping to plant rice and re-roof houses by exchanging labor. The second is redistribution. In exchange for the right to get goods from a common store, local people have the obligation to maintain a common pool of resources. Finally, unidirectional help refers to support in funeral and wedding ceremonies requiring no monetary exchange. The content of redistribution is labor, goods, and money. ROSCAS are the redistributional action of money. In the case of having insufficient funds, local people would often give rice or other goods in return of money. Micro finance encompasses gathering money for buying cows and digging wells among local people. The purpose of the paper presentation is to show that ROSCAS are important in not only economically but also socially in terms of friendship and bonds. The economy is embedded in social relations and institutions. While ROSCAS have almost disappeared from modern life and some are interest-oriented, they contributed to sustainable communities and can still be identified in East Asia. The paper concludes that modern societies might do well to reconsider ROSCAS such as mutual help networks in search of ways of reconstructing communities.

ONER, ILKNUR* (FIRAT UNIVERSITY, DEPT.OF SOCIOLOGY,ELAZIG)

Complex Relationship of Digitalization and Societal Innovation in Disaster DATA

Recent methodological discussions are mainly on institutionalized data mechanisms and the necessity of seeking new ways of data deriving and usage in the research centers: complexity and ethical issues of digitalization of data, usage of social media as it was in RC33 Regional Conference in Taipei, September 2017. When it is the case for disaster researches it is not away from these discussions. Digitalization of data through institutions such as FEMA, EM-DAT, AFAD and others, differing disaster types, regularity-unregularity of natural events for each country, climatical changes requires increase in awareness of available informations and new strategies to classify puplicity of data. However, they may bring sometimes better conditions for smart living or sometimes they can be threats in loss in privacy, unethicality, cyber-violence, control by algorithms. This paper will be elaborating discussions under the light of fieldwork experiences and study results accumulated through years. Examples will be given from Turkey, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Europe and America. Moreover it will be revealing complexity in interchangibility, interplay of constructive, deconstructive, reconstructive forces of digitalization and societal innovations by considering macro, meso and micro levels.

The paper will be consist of four sections; introduction, methodology, findings and conclusion.

ONO, MITSUKO* (Rikkyo Institute for Global Urban Studies, Rikkyo University)

Ethnic Communities and Their Contact Channels in Japan: A Case of the Islamic Area in Inner City Tokyo.

This study focuses on the Islamic Area in Okubo district of Shinjuku Ward which is located in inner city Tokyo. And, I will try to clarify the features of the current inner city of Tokyo through the people and the ethnic facilities which are forming multicultural space in this area and their contact channels using these people or ethnic facilities.

The sociological study focusing on the “City” especially, the “inner city” started in the early 1920 and was developed in Chicago University. Sociology in Japan which focuses on the study of the “inner city” had started later in the1980: In the late 1980 of Japan, foreign workers had increased rapidly because of a lack of labor caused by the bubble economy in Japan. In such a social context, the study that focuses on the “inner city” had begun and has clarified mainly features of the urban way of life related to ethnicity. Shinjuku Ward which is inner city of Tokyo has the highest number of foreign residents in Tokyo. The foreign population in Shinjuku has increased rapidly after 1985 and the growth is continuing slowly until the present. But in the period between 2011 and 2013, the population decreased because of the Great East Japan Earthquake. But regardless, Shinjuku Ward continues to have the largest number of foreign residents. According to the Shinjuku Ward, the number of foreign population in September 2017 is 41,915 and the percentage of the total population is 12%.

The current inner city Tokyo, analyzed through the Islamic area in Okubo district in Shinjuku Ward, has many circuits of migrant transnational practices and is a multicultural space that migrant transnational practices which used to invisible to the host society has come up to a head.
The indigenous peoples ancestral lands should be recognized and remain not least because the land for them basis in their life activity. Without land, indigenous peoples are doomed to disappear or, at best, lose their distinctive culture.

Traditional natural resources exploitation should remain for the indigenous peoples of the North the material basis of their traditional culture and way of living preservation. Indigenous peoples’ integration in modern society should be based on their special legal status and should be implemented primarily on the basis of not dominant but traditional society values, thus creating conditions for their ethnic identity preservation.

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- RC32-594.3
  - ONWUMAH, ANTHONY* (Covenant University, Nigeria)
  - Language Style of Hate Speech and its Implication for Gender and Cultural Transmission

Hate speeches, involve all expressions, intended to offend, and discourage love and peaceful co-existence. It could be out of the desire to aggravate an already bad relationship. Hate speeches which could be interpersonal, or communal are usually borne out of the desire to spite, protest against real or perceived marginalization including political and socio-cultural intolerance. Expressions differ, it could be polite, courteous, aggressive, assertive or rude and provocative.

The study aims to examine the language style of hate speeches and the degree to which they heighten situations in the context of gender and cultural transmission. It seeks to answer questions as how do men and women articulate hate speeches and what are their implications for peaceful co-existence, love, unity and development. It is instructive to note that language style and hate speeches have implications for cultural transmission. For instance, people and particularly children born in a hostile environment, replete with hate speeches conveyed in offensive languages are prone to imbibing wrong cultural values and passing same to upcoming generations. The study, which is quantitative and qualitative, posits that if development is to occur at all levels of our society, hate speeches must give way to creative, courteous, polite and assertive expressions.

The study finds that hate speeches have multiplier effect, as one hate speech will engender a counter hate speech. Hate speech breeds fear, mistrust and uncertainty. It should be discouraged as much as possible.

- RC31-557.8
  - ONYIGE, CHIOMA DAISY* (University of Port Harcourt)
  - The Criminalization of Human Trafficked Female Victims from Africa

Human trafficking is modern day slavery. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), it is estimated that around 21 million people around the world are in slavery. Contrary to common misconceptions that slavery affects everyone, some groups of people are much more susceptible to slavery than others. People who suffer discrimination and prejudice due to their gender, ethnicity, race or caste are also likely to be subjugated to exploitation. Modern day slavery is likely to occur in countries where corruption is the norm and the rule of law is weak. There is no doubt that the root cause of modern day slavery is poverty and inequality of power, however globalisation has intensified the problem. The increase of migration from Africa to Europe has resulted in prostitution businesses breeding rapidly. Consequently, at the destination countries, women and children who are sexually exploited and abused as victims of human trafficking are often treated as criminals. Most international actors are more interested in stemming illegal immigration, and therefore consider trafficking cases as an illegal migration issues. The law and order approach to victims of trafficking from Africa is usually criminalized. They blame the victim and the victim’s gender and race. The combined effects of racism and gender discrimination on migrant women, especially black women have legitimised the criminalisation of trafficked victims. This paper contends that a comprehensive and integrated approach to understanding the various forms of discrimination that African migrant women face should be studied to ensure that the human right of female African migrant is not abused.

- RC05-116.2
  - ONZIMBA LENYUNGO, ZHANNA* (RUÐN University)
  - Traditional Way of Living for Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North As the Basis for the Ethnos Preservation

Indigenous peoples of the North are peoples who live in the territories of their ancestors traditional settlement and preserve their traditional way of living, husbandry and crafts. The traditional way of living for the indigenous peoples of the North is based on traditional land use — a historically established way for life support, based on their ancestral historical experience in natural resources exploitation.

Recently, the problems of indigenous peoples of the North have been related to the realization of the indigenous low-numbered peoples’ basic right to own and use their land. Its acquisition is often antagonized, which is not only due to ignorance of these peoples’ specifics, but also their lands rich in natural resources. The special importance of the land issue is currently connected with the modern Russia realities: privatization, land leasing and private property rights. Without proper safeguards, indigenous peoples are being squeezed out of the occupied territories and their ability to use natural resources has been reduced. Many organizations demand the recognition of the rights to their lands and resources, but these rights are declarative and they do not provide for a legal possibility of granting lands to indigenous peoples for gratis use in places of their traditional habitation.

**RC50-833.3**
- OOI, CAN-SENG* (University of Tasmania)
- SHELLEY, BECKY (University of Tasmania)

**Leveling the Playing Field? Building Cultural Capital through Learning Destinations**

Cultural capital refers to cultural competences, either in the embodied sense of valued lifestyles or in the institutionalised sense of educational credentials. Bourdieu’s concept of cultural capital has enabled researchers to view cultural capital as a resource – one that provides scarce rewards and under certain conditions may be transmitted from one generation to the next. Children from lower socio-economic backgrounds may not exhibit the embodied sense cultural capital that supplements or enhances achievement in the formal education system.

This project arises from an ongoing Children’s University Tasmania, and it attempts to use tourism places as resources to build cultural capital in the local community. While it is a project to support children in local communities, it employs a tourism framework to enhance learning. These are done through improving access to extra-curricular ‘Learning Activities’ to children aged 7 to 14, and engage the wider community as ‘Learning Destinations’ in the process. When a child becomes a member of the Children’s University Tasmania they are given a ‘Passport to Learning’ in which they record their participation in activities at ‘Learning Destinations’. The activities may include visits to galleries, museums, dance schools, music, sports clubs and heritage sites. After completing 30 hours of validated learning, their achievement is celebrated at a formal graduation ceremony, a significant cultural experience itself. The Children’s University builds a bridge for parents and guardians to visit places that they do not normally go in order to expose children to diverse cultural experiences.

This project arises from an ongoing Children’s University Tasmania’s aim to promote social mobility by providing high quality learning out-of-school hours learning activities to children. But we now begin to question the research knowledge we are producing: Are we sanctioning particular types of “level playing fields”?

- RC03-80.4
  - OOSTERLYNCK, STIJN* (University of Antwerp)
  - SWERTS, THOMAS (University of Antwerp)
  - SCHUERMANS, NICK (Free University of Brussels)

**Communities of Solidarity in Superdiversity: Recognizing Interdependencies in Place As a Source of Solidarity**

The increasing ethnic and cultural diversity in Western societies challenges established national communities of solidarity, which are rooted in a presumed shared history and a set of national norms and values that are transferred from one generation to the next. As migration and globalisation erodes national boundaries and disrupts the perceived historical continuity on which nation-states and their institutional solidarity arrangements are predicated, we call for a shift of our analytical focus to specific places and joint projects as vehicles for building superdiverse communities of solidarity. This analytical shift entails the mobilization of interdependencies in place as source of solidarity, contrary to the focus on shared values and norms as the privileged source of solidarity in many public diversity policies.

We develop a transversal analysis of 20 case studies of the conditions under which superdiverse communities of solidarity in places such as factories, schools, sports fields, cultural projects and superdiverse neighborhoods develop. Our analysis highlights how superdiverse communities of solidarity can be constituted through ‘joint projects’ in which a diverse group of citizens recognizes their interdependencies and takes joint responsible for the places they share.

Our analysis contributes to existing scholarship on communities of solidarity in a superdiverse context in at least three ways. First, we show how the recognition of interdependencies in place is a powerful, but much ignored driver for the constitution of communities of solidarity in hyperdiverse places. Second, we observe how interdependencies are rarely sufficient as a source of solidarity for communities, but are articulated in many different ways with one or more of the other three aforementioned sources of solidarity. Thirdly, we argue that the value of a contribution to a community of solidarity (in case of interdependence), should not be pre-defined, but negotiated with everyone present, if solidarity is to be nurtured in superdiverse places.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Artificial Intelligence (AI) application methodologies and research agendas have suffered dramatic setbacks as well as considerable successes since their origins prior to WWII. This presentation explores the recent discourse that links AI to various kinds of dystopian, disaster, and apocalyptic scenarios (including mass unemployment, robot takeovers, and human enslavement and dependence) engendering fears that that can be opportunistically influence public policy. Both developed and developing nations are reportedly facing challenges involving AI, with various forms of workforce displacement being projected in economic studies. Dystopian futures have indeed been outlined in science fiction narratives of past decades; however, many recent portraits of the future are being proposed by entrepreneurs and scientists (including Elon Musk and Stephen Hawking) who often buttress their projections with specific technological details, timetables, and even full-blown research agendas. The presentation maps the themes of AI disaster projections and links them to overall societal anxieties about the development of AI (including issues of privacy and security concerns). It also discusses modes through which AI disaster themes are reaching the public, with various social media venues and thinktank efforts along with more traditional books and television outlets conveying information about potential threats to humanity. The AI hype and backlash factors are also explored in this presentation, with historical background on how “AI winters” emerged when many well-funded AI advances did not provide adequate return on investment and failures appeared to outpace successes.


The research is focused on an analysis of contemporary St. Petersburg urban practices related to children's computer gaming. We analyze the strategies used by parents in their actions in relation towards children computer gaming. We also aim at uncovering the background assumptions about the world we live in, children, parents, childhood and parenthood, which are implied in these strategies. We used semi-structured interviews with parents whose children play computer games, as well as with parents whose children do not engage in computer gaming. Interviews were conducted in 2016-17 in St. Petersburg. The parents with different social characteristics (gender, types of completed education, employment, income, religion, number and age of children, etc.) were included in this research. As analytical framework of this research, we applied ideal-type construction of models of parenting resulted from intersection of two types of socialization. One of them is the opposition between owning of childhood as a period of immaturity and as a distinct part of human life. Another is the differences in parental styles of interaction depending on the level of freedom allowed to a child when it comes to decision-making. Some conclusions of the research are follow: St. Petersburg parents studied show a growing tendency towards viewing childhood as a period in which a child should become an adult as fast as possible. There is a connection between parents' gaming experience and overall positive attitude towards child's gaming. At the same time, parents' frequent use of computer at work does not entail a positive attitude towards videogames and children's frontiers of gaming. The parental legitimization of their practices is in many ways inherited from and reproduces the Soviet attitudes towards parenting and children. However, it goes hand in hand with a (neo)liberal rhetoric in relation to the use of computer.
Santamaria Velasco (2011), menciona que: en el nivel más alto de la educación, que llamamos Superior, se forman individuos capaces de mantener una actividad de cambio y transformación permanente en beneficio de la humanidad y, concluye que quienes son responsables de esta tarea no sólo deben ser profesionales y buenos, sino que su formación debe completarse con conocimientos propios de la ciencia. La Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos tutela garantías y derechos específicos que se refieren a la igualdad de oportunidades entre hombres y mujeres y al establecimiento de condiciones para el desarrollo y desenvolvimiento de los individuos, las familias, las comunidades y los pueblos indígenas, por otro lado en el año 2009, se publicó la NOM-046- SSA2-2005, sobre Violación familiar, sexual y contra las mujeres. Criterios para la Prevención y Atención, que establece los criterios a observar en la detección, prevención, atención médica y la orientación en materia de violencia familiar y sexual que se propone a las y los usuarios de los servicios de salud, y en particular a quienes se encuentren involucrados en situaciones de violencia familiar o sexual.

ORTON, ANDREW* (Durham University)
Forming Social Movements in Nonviolent Christian Social Action on Poverty: Engaging with Power and Justice through Relationships across Diversity and Scale

This presentation will draw on research with those involved in forms of nonviolent Christian social action on poverty and debt to explore how their work links with that of others working on these issues. In particular, it will explore how participation in this work can lead to the development of wider social movements which involve:
(i) wider relationships with others who share concerns about these issues, in the form of various networks across local and wider scales.
(ii) developing understandings of what forms of action are needed, and how these might work together, to tackle these issues in holistic ways that take account of different dimensions of power within them.

This analysis draws together insights from the findings of two different research projects:
(i) One which explored Christian responses to debt in the North East of England and London through 35 participatory local discussions (involving around 580 people in total) and a national conference (involving 90 people) with those interested and/or taking action on this issue; and
(ii) One which explored transnational ecumenical Christian networks of social action, primarily through interviews with key activists within these networks operating in one or more of the Brazilian, Argentinian and UK contexts.

Examples which explore key questions of how such action relates to the work of those within wider communities and civil society, as well as policy actors, and their different conceptions of justice, will be considered in the process.

OSEZUA, OGHOADENA* (Obafemi Awolowo University)
AROGUNDADE, EMMA (Human Science Research Council)
SWARTZ, SHARLENE (Human Sciences Research Council; University of Cape Town)
A Qualitative Analysis of Contemporary Youths’ Response to Diverse Issues of Social Justice in Nigeria

The study sets out to document the perception of selected youths about the possibility of achieving social justice in Nigeria against the backdrop of ethnic and religious divides synonymous with the present Nigerian State. Specifically, the study interrogated the beliefs of popularly acclaimed future leaders’ perception about the Nigerian state, identified their perceived positonality, privileges or disadvantages, and their reflections about diverse issues of social justice. The study engaged an exploratory research design. A total of 20 university students were purposively selected in one of two tertiary institutions in the South Western part of the country. The selection was based on the following: ethnicity, religious affiliation, class and gender. Primary data were generated through the use of semi-structured interviews guides with a vignette component and written assignments by the participants. A phenomenological approach was used in analyzing the data. Findings reflected predominant sentiments held by three major ethnic groups in Nigeria. While the participants from the Northern parts of the country believed that they were highly privileged judging from their ability to consistently hold on to political powers, the Igbo youths averred that they are the least privileged and the most victimized group judging from their ability to consistently hold on to political powers, the participants from the Northern parts of the country believed that they were highly privileged.

OSMIN, HANAA* (Bournemouth University)
BROWN, LORRAINE* (Bournemouth University)
Muslim Female Travellers in the West

This study presents data from a research project on the experiences of Muslim female tourists in the UK. It forms part of an ongoing exploration of the intersection between tourism, Islam and gender. Previous research in this exploration looked at the experiences of western female tourists in Egypt, the researchers decided to reverse the focus. A narrative research approach was implemented to interview 20 participants from a variety of Muslim countries. Participants were invited to participate in semi-structured interviews to discuss their experiences of travel in the UK.
Consider how their tourism experiences were influenced by their gender and their cultural background. They were also encouraged to talk about their up-bringing in a Muslim culture and how that shaped the way they see the world. Participants were also reflecting on their gender roles in their conservative societies and the impact of their travels on their lives. Initial findings revealed that gender and religion shaped and influenced the experiences of the female tourists while travelling in the UK. Whilst the experiences were mostly positive, judgment of the destination and the host were in many cases influenced by the participants’ religious views and up-bringing.

**RC31-554.14**

Oso, Laura* (Universidade da Coruña)  
Lope de Lera, Diego (Universidade da Coruña)

“New Emigration” from Spain after the Economic Crisis: A Tale of Continuity with the Crossover of Migratory Cycles

The aim of the paper is to analyse emigration from Spain, following the 2008 economic crisis. It analyses the ‘new emigration’ in relation to previous migratory cycles and specifically: a) Spanish emigration to Europe during the 1960s-1970s; b) immigration to Spain from the 1980s onwards. We posit that rather than a ‘new’ phenomenon, the mobilities that emerged from Spain following the crisis must be seen from the perspective of the reactivation of transnational fields that have been built up between Spain and a number of European and Latin American countries over the course of the intense history of mobilities within the framework of various migratory cycles. The methodology includes the analysis of the principal statistical sources available in Spain to measure emigration flows (Migration Statistics and the Resident Variation Survey-Spanish National Institute of Statistics, INE). The intention is to shed light on the nature of mobility and migratory cycles, identifying the typology of these ‘new emigrants’. This will reveal the link between ‘native emigrant’ migratory flows and the Spanish migration cycles of the 1960s and 1970s. Our study also considers the way in which the new mobilities are related to the return of the actors of immigration cycle to their countries of origin. It also analyses re-emigration from the perspective of the complex links and their articulation with various transnational fields.

Finally, based on the fieldwork conducted with 25 Spaniards that emigrated to Paris following the economic crisis in 2008, the article highlights the connections between this new form of emigration with the traditional Spanish emigration to France that occurred during the 1960s and 1970s. It reveals the reactivation of a number of labour niches that were traditional sources of employment for Spanish emigrants.

**RC55-903.13**

Oso, Laura* (Universidade da Coruña)  
Suárez-Grimalt, Laura (University of Barcelona)

Indicadores Cualitativos Para El Estudio De La Migración Latinoamericana y Las Trayectorias De Movilidad Social En El Espacio Transnacional

Desde la literatura sobre migraciones internacionales, los trabajos sobre movilidad social han sido abordados desde un enfoque cuantitativo, centrándose en estudiar las trayectorias laborales y ocupacionales de las segundas generaciones migrantes en los países de acogida. No obstante, los migrantes pueden desarrollar una trayectoria de descenso o estancamiento en el contexto receptor, en el marco de una estrategia colectiva que permita a la familia ascender socialmente en el país de origen.

Frente a la limitación de fuentes de datos estadísticos existentes en este campo, este trabajo pretende contribuir al estudio del nexo migración-movilidad social adoptando una perspectiva cualitativa que considere cómo los migrantes se mueven en varios espacios sociales para diseñar sus estrategias de ascenso social (contexto socio-cultural). Y, al mismo tiempo, estudiamos estas trayectorias en el marco de estrategias familiares transnacionales. Para ello partimos del uso del método biográfico y del desarrollo de una etnografía multituada y un trabajo de campo longitudinal (69 entrevistas biográficas con migrantes latinoamericanos en España y su familia en el país de origen, en varios cortes temporales).

El objeto de la investigación se centra avanzar en el diseño de un sistema de indicadores de naturaleza cualitativa, que permita estudiar las trayectorias de movilidad geográfica y de movilidad social en el espacio transnacional. Pretendemos desarrollar una herramienta analítica para identificar las transformaciones en los itinerarios de movilidad social que los diferentes miembros de los hogares transnacionales experimentan a lo largo del tiempo y en los diferentes espacios sociales. Y que posibilite estudiar las percepciones y las experiencias subjetivas que subyacen a sus estrategias de ascenso social en relación con los proyectos migratorios. Buscamos igualmente trascender el plano individual, subrayando la importancia de incorporar en el análisis a los miembros de la familia que permanecen en el país de origen como agentes de movilidad social.

**RC05-105.4**

Osnor, Fernan* (University of Bristol)

The Unplanned Effects of Racialised Counter-Radicalisation Policy in the UK

The transition from the War on Terror to counter-radicalisation policies in Western countries most likely to host a home-grown terrorist attack has ushered in a top-down racialised society. The main transition consisted of a shift in the focus of security logic from an external threat to an internal one. Counter-terrorism reaction to external threats was displayed through military intervention in the Middle East and the establishment of state of exception security schemes to limit international organizations from plotting further attacks against Western interests. Counter-terrorism reaction to internal threats later extended exceptional law enforcement towards a preventive logic to detect and interrupt home-grown terrorism. How efficient have these policies been securing the lives of civilians? Furthermore, what are the unintended side effects of policies that underline religious and racial divides? Security seems to fall one step behind terrorist logic as lone-wolf domestic attacks in Europe increase, most of which require close to zero strategic preparation, training or sophisticated tools, inspired (not directed) by terrorist networks. Meanwhile, the reconfiguration of law under the logic of prevention has three inevitable consequences: 1) providing citizens unequal access to the law through the racialization of preventive policing, 2) forcing the use of policies that favour specific practices and interpretations of Islam (Peter in Eckert 2008; Sadiq & Raisa 2015), and 3) perpetuating the growing presence of racism and ‘us’ versus ‘them’ rhetoric in society. This paper will analyse recent data published in the UK by the Social Mobility Commission (2017) which shows that Muslim youths face increasing discrimination and racism that considerably limits their socio-economic development. It will compare this with the socially alienating effects of the counter-radicalisation programmes Prevent, to discuss to what extent there is a linear effect between counter-radicalisation policies, racialized security and Muslim social mobility in the UK.

**RC01-42.5**

Osterberg, Johan* (Swedish Defense University)  
Johansson, Eva* (Swedish Defence University)

Implementing a New Basic Military Training

A new concept for the basic military training in Sweden was implemented in 2016. The reasons for this was that the Swedish armed forces had problems in recruiting sufficient amount of soldiers and officers. In 2016, the SAF struggled to recruit 2.300 individuals, and the requirement was 4.000. In 2021, the amount of soldiers recruited/year aims at being 8.000. The SAF have had a long period of downsizing, and depending on events in the Scandinavian region and the increased threat of terror, the SAF now needs to increase their organization.

The new basic military training implies that the former 3 month basic training, plus 3 month probationary employment, was replaced by a 9 or 11 month long training before getting an employment within the SAF.

A project was launched in order to evaluate the effects of the new system, and officers training recruits in the new system, were the target group for the evaluation. Interviews with officers were conducted at the beginning and in the middle of the military education training. Results show that there were fears about not being able to provide the recruits with requested equipment, and the lack of officers at the home unit was a source for misgivings. Interviews midway through the training showed that in general, the officer corps were satisfied with the way they have trained the recruits, but there was also big dropouts, up to 50 % in some units.

After just one year with the new basic military training system, Sweden re-instated conscription, gender neutral and still relying on voluntariness. The new basic military training will still be operative during conscription, and results from this first year is further discussed.

**RC29-531.5**

Ostridge, Lindsay* (University of Ottawa)  
O’Connor, Christopher (University of Ontario Institute of Technology)


Responding to sexual violence at post-secondary schools continue to pose challenges to police, campus security, and post-secondary officials. Recently, the province of Ontario, Canada, mandated that all post-secondary institutions in Ontario adopt some form of sexual violence policy for their campuses. Yet, little is known about how this mandate has been implemented by post-secondary schools. Drawing on in-depth interviews with post-secondary school officials and
police officers, this paper explores the perspectives of individuals responsible for responding to sexual violence on campus. More specifically, we examine the best practices regarding responses to sexual violence on campus while paying particular attention to how post-secondary institutions and police services collaborate. Utilizing a critical feministic framework, we critically assess these responses to argue that this current structure is problematic.

**RC54-895.4**

OSTRONOFF, LEONARDO* (USP)

**Surveillance, Control and Technology: A Study of the Supermarket Sector in São Paulo**

The subject of this research is the possibility of formation of a control culture in contemporary society and its consequences in daily work. The purpose of this research was the control and surveillance systems in hypermarkets. We investigated the video surveillance systems, which includes employees, but also customers, the watchmen and all those who are within the stores. This video surveillance is a system which control bodies and behaviors in several spaces of our actual society. Observing local stores of the three largest supermarket groups in São Paulo: Carrefour, Multivarejo (Pão-de-Açúcar) and Wal- Mart, the question we tried to answer was how surveillance is organized in workspaces through control bodies. The criterion for selection was sales, number of stores and employees. In recent years these three major retail companies increased their investments in security and surveillance technologies. A lucrative market around the security systems was developed, emerging specialized companies that brought innovations in technology for retail. Some important companies in the technology industry are monitoring the Arius and Tyco Fire & Integrated Security, both working in Brazil. Through direct observation of surveillance systems was also possible to investigate the punishment systems created in stores. Thus, both the monitoring and the punishment were contemplated. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with customers, employees and executives of the stores management and logistics levels. The management manuals and working procedures of the three major companies selected were also be research sources. The work control by technologies of surveillance is a way to management people through their bodies. However, it is important to note the difference it in comparison with the traditional space: this study is not limited to ways employed to increase productivity, but it relates to how control is exercised in the store space on people bodies in all its expressions.

**RC23-427.5**

OSTRONOFF, LEONARDO* (USP)

**Surveillance, Control and Technology: A Study of the Supermarket Sector in São Paulo**

The subject of this research is the possibility of formation of a control culture in contemporary society and its consequences in daily work. The purpose of this research was the control and surveillance systems in hypermarkets. We investigated the video surveillance systems, which includes employees, but also customers, the watchmen and all those who are within the stores. This video surveillance is a system which control bodies and behaviors in several spaces of our actual society. Observing local stores of the three largest supermarket groups in São Paulo: Carrefour, Multivarejo (Pão-de-Açúcar) and Wal- Mart, the question we tried to answer was how surveillance is organized in workspaces through control bodies. The criterion for selection was sales, number of stores and employees. In recent years these three major retail companies increased their investments in security and surveillance technologies. A lucrative market around the security systems was developed, emerging specialized companies that brought innovations in technology for retail. Some important companies in the technology industry are monitoring the Arius and Tyco Fire & Integrated Security, both working in Brazil. Through direct observation of surveillance systems was also possible to investigate the punishment systems created in stores. Thus, both the monitoring and the punishment were contemplated. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with customers, employees and executives of the stores management and logistics levels. The management manuals and working procedures of the three major companies selected were also be research sources. The work control by technologies of surveillance is a way to management people through their bodies. However, it is important to note the difference it in comparison with the traditional space: this study is not limited to ways employed to increase productivity, but it relates to how control is exercised in the store space on people bodies in all its expressions.

**RC40-708.7**

OSUMI, AZUSA* (Ritsumeikan University)

SAUTER, DENIS (CIRAD, UMR Innovations)

**What Is Democratic Management for Localized Food Systems ? Lessons from a Case in France**

For the last decades, Geographical Indications (GIs) have been expanding worldwide, with an expectation to contribute to the solution of various socio-economic problems in agri-food systems. In particular, it is anticipated that the democratic form of a Gi organization, relying on a significant degree of bottom-up rules and collective decision-making, can stimulate a more sustainable development of the local agri-food system. Furthermore, it is also possible that through participating in activities under GIs, people strengthen their capacity to realize the democratic development of a society.

This paper starts by reviewing literature to clarify which are the conditions of “democratic” management of GIs and why the activities in a food system have to be managed democratically. Gi systems rely on multi-scale levels of governance: micro, meso, national and international. We look at a case in France (the “Lucques du Languedoc” table olives labelled under Protected Denomination of Origin) and scrutinize this example in light of democratic management. We focus first on the Gi scheme, on the structural functions that ensure democratic management; and then outside, on the interactions with excluded actors and the recruitment of new members. We show that the Gi governance at “meso” level, i.e. the inter-Professional body, plays important roles in terms of coordination, in capacity strengthening services, and in representing the producers’ and the products’ interests at higher regulation levels. The discussion establishes a comparison with other countries that have more recently introduced Gi protection under different political contexts (Vietnam Brazil and Japan). Lessons are drawn from the comparison with this case in France. We conclude that because of their recentness and dimensions and versatile mechanisms, GIs can either empower local groups or be inserted in large corporate strategies.

**RC12-234.4**

OSYPCHUK, ANNA* (National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy)

**Democracy, Constitutional Supremacy and Legitimacy: The Case of Ukraine**

While recent events in Ukraine attracted some scholarly attention and a number of publications were produced, in a field of Sociology few of them focus on the Constitutional Supremacy and Legitimacy, Human Rights and Judicial Reform. Thus, there is still a wide gap concerning a comprehensive sociological analysis of relevant issues, particularly with regard to the Constitutional (and Judicial) reform that is taking place since 2014 and changes it supposes to bring to the operation of Constitutional Court, appointments of its members, and to the overall Judicial Independence. Such analysis is not only valuable for comparing and understanding social and political process and changes in Ukraine, but for the wider discourse on democracy, constitutions and (social) transformation.

Another important aspect that I also discuss is the fact that the demands and/ or appeals to the Constitution, Constitutional Rights and Supremacy, and principles of Division of Powers were one of the main themes of all significant civil protests (revolutions) in Ukraine – most particularly Student protests of 1990 (Revolution on Granite), Orange Revolution of 2004, and Maidan / Revolution of Dignity (2013-2014). I argue drawing on empirical data that underlining values and intentions which pulled people toward participation in Ukrainian revolutions are closely connected to the particular understanding of human rights and freedoms and to the vision of ideal rule of law, however removed it might have been from their actual everyday reality.

Thus I argue the need for a comprehensive sociological analysis of an ongoing Judicial reform in Ukraine and changes it will bring to the Constitutional Court and process and further to the political system and governance. Recent media discourse on the Constitutional reform in Ukraine and changes it supposes to bring to the operation of Constitutional Court, appointments of its members, and to the overall Judicial Independence is not only valuable for comparing and understanding social and political process and changes in Ukraine, but for the wider discourse on democracy, constitutions and (social) transformation.

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ed members’ healing process through providing economic, social, mental and spiritual support in everyday life. However such informal care practices also had limitations. One clear limitation was that communities were incapable of dealing with severe mental illness and took patients to traditional medicine (‘prayer’) or Western medicine (‘testing’). Meanwhile, in Japan, somatic pain is significant suffering among patients but it was left behind the triage system of Western modern medicine in emergency. Survivors thus sake traditional medicine to mitigate their pain.

**Discussions:** Local survivors make sense of their suffering and pain and seek treatment based on blended theories of Western and ethno-medicine. Further research to explore boundaries of different healthcare systems is needed to develop healthcare services and policy that fit local needs.

**RC34-621.3**

**OTAYA, SATOSHI** *(the University of Tokyo)*

**Medicalization and Youth Support**

This study investigates how the medical concepts of developmental disorder and mental disorder are understood in the context of support for young people in Japan. In Japan, particularly since 2000s, the societal participation of young people living in a state of “hikikomori” (social withdrawal) was recognized as a problem, and a variety of measures were taken to address it. “Hikikomori” refers to a state in which a person neither goes to work nor school, has almost no interaction with people outside of his or her family, and is cut off from social relationships. However, certain facts have become clear in the process of institutionalizing support targeted toward such young people: among “hikikomori” youth, there are young people who are suspected to have more developmental disorders or mental disorders than anticipated, and youth support organizations not originally intended to support people with disorders are taking on this function, providing de facto support to young people suspected to have developmental disorders or mental disorder. Society has increasingly been paying more attention to developmental disorders, in recent years, and supporting young people has also become an important issue.

Under such circumstances, youth support organizations need to encourage young people with suspected disorders to be aware of and understand their own traits and symptoms and connect young people with the appropriate organizations and systems. Young people need to accept that they have disorders and work toward finding employment. This study conducted fieldwork in a certain youth support organization, analyzing what methods and ethics support personnel use to avoid stigmatizing the label of “disorder” and what kinds of resources are important issue.

**RC38-669.6**

**OTTO, NATALIA** *(University of Toronto)*

**Aggressive Wife, Caring Mother: Representations of Gender and Violence in the Biographical Narrative of an Incarcerated Girl in Brazil**

This paper analyzes the biographical narrative of Helena, a 17-year-old girl who, at the time of the research, was incarcerated at a Juvenile Detention Center due to the homicide of a girl from her neighborhood, who allegedly had an affair with her husband. I interviewed Helena in 2015 at the Center for Social and Educational Services for Teenage Women in Porto Alegre, Brazil. In my analysis, I focus on how gender norms’ representations of gender and physical violence (both suffered and committed) intersect in her narrative. I investigate the connections she establishes between violent practices and the positions she occupies as a young woman in her social space. I aim at understanding under which conditions the practice of physical violence is regarded as coherent with her representations of femininity, and under which conditions it is not. I identify three elements that are central to her narrative: i. the construction of an aggressive and invulnerable personality and, hence, the refusal of victimization; ii. the justification of the use of violence to preserve the stability of heterosexual relationships; iii. the preservation of motherhood as a possibility of redemption. Her aggressive personality is narratively coherent with many aspects of her femininity, but incoherent with her role as a mother. To her, aggressiveness is acceptable in a context of “survival of the fittest”. Such “survival” strategies, however, were not employed for self-preservation, but to defend her social role as a wife. Notwithstanding, by doing so, she jeopardized another feminine role she expects to play: that of the mother.

Thus, the same violence that defies some aspects of her femininity is mobilized to reinforce another facet of it. This reveals the ambiguous and nuanced patterns of gender socialization within contexts of family and urban violence.

**RC32-577.5**

**OTTO, NATALIA** *(University of Toronto)*

**Professionals, Rivals and Survivors: Intersections of Gender and Violence in the Narratives of Brazilian Girls Who Committed Violent Offences**

This paper analyzes 8 biographical narratives of female juvenile offenders incarcerated for violent offenses (homicide, attempted homicide, robbery and kidnapping) at the Center for Social and Educational Services for Teenage Women, in Porto Alegre, Brazil. I aim at understanding how these girls’ representations of gender and physical violence (both suffered and committed) intersect in their narratives. Thus, I investigate the connections they establish between their violent practices and the positions they occupy as young women in their social space. I focus on how gender practices that seem contrary to *emphasized femininity* (such as the practice of violence) are regulated and
negotiated in these girls' social context. I ask under which conditions the practice of physical violence is regarded as coherent with the girls' femininity, and under which conditions it is not. I have found that the girls perceive their violent acts as coherent to their femininity in some contexts. Thus, some violent practices do not put them in conflict with their femininity and are not perceived as a form of resistance to their understanding, legitimate and intelligible reasons and social positions to commit violence and maintain their status as women are: (i) as “professionals”, when they are in charge of the drug trade; (ii) as “singles” or spouses, when they commit violence against other girls who threaten their heterosexual relationships; and (iii) as “survivors”, when they feel they have no choice other than to commit violence to protect themselves or others. I argue that these girls do not deny emphasized femininity, but rather that the conditions under which this femininity is socially accepted and reproduced are transformed and negotiated in these girls' social context to accommodate violent practices.

RC01-37.2
OUELLET, ERIC* (Royal Military College of Canada)

Case Study on Canada’s Decision-Making Process to Renew with UN Peacekeeping Missions

In October 2015 the Canadian government confirmed its intention to renew with UN peacekeeping missions, and in August 2016 pledged up to 600 troops and 150 police officers for a mission to be determined later on. As of September 2017, the actual mission has not been announced yet. Scholarly literature on decision-making about the use of force tends to rely significantly on rational decision-making assumptions. This goes against findings in institutional theory showing the importance of non-rational dynamics, which has been used recently to study military-related decision-making. Considering recent developments in institutional analysis, providing greater roles to individual actors, a case study on Canada’s decision-making process to renew with UN peacekeeping missions represents an interesting opportunity to advance both the application of institutional analysis to military-related decision-making, and make a case for better recognizing the centrality of non-rational factors. This research focuses on cognitive and normative level justifications and perceptions throughout the decision-making process by the various involved actors and identifies their underlying mental schemata, norms and values as distinct institutional logics. These logics are then analyzed to assess their degree of alignment to one another, and whether they interacted in ways that were layered, conflicting, converging, or parallel.

This research will rely on documentary analysis of material available in the public domain, and as much as possible on releasable internal documentation on the topic. This will be augmented by semi-structured interviews with as many key actors as possible. A snowball technique will be used to find participants. The interviews will be used to identify institutional logics that might have been missed, or incorrectly interpreted through the documentary analysis. The empirical work is expected to be completed in early 2018.

RC15-288.4
OWINO, GEORGE EVANS* (Kenya University)

Health As Performance and Performance As Health: A Phenomenology of Life with HIV in Kenya

Being infected with HIV has long been associated with incapacitation and inability to fulfill social obligations. Before the widespread availability of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), many people diagnosed HIV positive and those infected but not yet diagnosed were often bedridden and thus were incapable of fulfilling their social obligations. However, this scenario changed with the advent of HAART. The study, whose findings are the basis of this article, sought to provide an analytical account of how people living with HIV (PLHIV) but who are on ART have regained their health and capacity to fulfill their social obligations and how this transformed their perceptions of what it meant to be healthy. Data for this qualitative study was collected through in-depth interviews with 49 PLHIV in western Kenya. The data was audio recorded, transcribed into text and thematically analyzed based on the study objectives. The study shows that diagnosis and subsequent enrolment on HAART had a positive impact on majority of the PLHIV. They recovered their body statures and regained health and well-being. Most, who were hitherto bedridden, were able to rise from their beds and managed to resume their daily activities. The paper approaches the career development and labor trajectories from 1990 during Post-Dictatorship Chile (1990-2017).

The paper presents some results collected in an ongoing research about left-wing militancy transformation in post-dictatorship Chile. Firstly, through a micro sociological approach based on comparative case studies and an analysis of biographical itineraries, the research reviews various social and political processes of militant identities transformation. Three biographical levels are considered: in a first level, the work describes the forms of political participation; in a second level, the study presents the political organizations that mediated the rise and, the disengagement or changes of political parties during the 1990s. In a second level, the paper approaches the career development and labor trajectories from 1990 to 2017. Finally, the research deepens into familiar and emotional histories of the interviewees. The paper shows how these three dimensions of the militant life are keys to understand the social mechanisms that explain the transformations of political identities of left-wing militants.

Secondly, based on those empirical evidences, the paper comment main analytical challenges posed by life stories methodological approaches: (a) the justification and advantage of its use and (b) the limits of interpreting evidence following the contributions of the sociology of militancy. The cases analysis allow the review of two new theoretical frameworks: political generations and the sociology of the individual. I argue that both approaches can better explain the transformations of the political identities of left-wing militants during Chilean post-dictatorship.
the language of youth involved in cybercrime. Youth involved in cybercrime were mostly identified with pseudonyms such as Package Boys, Apako Master and Mighty. They often have physiological traits like hardened fingertips and end of palms and they dress excessively, adorned with jewelry. Recruitments into cybercrime were purely voluntary, but the initiation ceremony is a 6-stage process that includes Adaptation, Familiarisation, Integration, Independence, Collaboration and Identification. Youth involved in cybercrime evolved distinct traits and were sustained by the sophistication of both the Internet and cybercrime in Lagos State, Nigeria.

RC15-282.10

OYEWOLE, DAMILOLA* (Nottingham Trent University)

Cultural Drivers of Health-Seeking Behaviours Among Black Sub-Saharan Africans Living with Type 2 Diabetes: Ethnographic Perspectives

People of Black sub-Saharan African (BsSA) origin in the UK have increased susceptibility of being diagnosed with type 2 diabetes compared to the general White population. Self-management is central in halting the progression of diabetes-related complications. However, little is known about the cultural factors influencing self-management behaviours among this population. This ethnographic study explores this disjunction, which results from the gap between the biomedical model of treatment and people’s subjective practice of healing. It is vital to understand how people living with type 2 diabetes among the BsSA communities care for people with type 2 diabetes needs to incorporate an understanding of broader socio-cultural perspectives of disease management. Analysis of data was informed by the PEN-3 public health cultural model which moves beyond individualistic and bio-medical explanations of diabetes. This theory posits a multifaceted causal model in which cultural beliefs and identity operate in recognised illness experience, outcome expectations, and perceived facilitators in self-management behaviours and well-being. The study findings present the interface between these behaviours and health-seeking practices. Cultural beliefs significantly influence individuals’ health-seeking behaviours, which consequently can have considerable implications on how they interpret treatments, self-manage their condition and engage with medical regimens. African health-seeking behaviours and choices of treatment are embedded in their cultural background and beliefs, often creating disengagement with formal healthcare services. When such situational drivers lead to treatment from both conventional and unconventional care systems, which further reflect the impact of socio-cultural factors.

This study presents the narratives from 22 BsSA living with type 2 diabetes and 10 healthcare providers. The findings suggest that the experiences, perceptions and treatment goals vary among the BsSA communities. People seek treatment from both conventional and unconventional care systems, which directly contributes to the effectiveness of other biomedical treatments and management measures. The study sheds light on the cultural strengths and synergic roles of people’s narratives in their healing process in achieving optimal health outcomes. Developing engagement tools that are firmly grounded in individual perspectives, experience and identity could facilitate the development of culturally appropriate interventions to modify beliefs and support management behaviours among these communities.

RC24-450.21

OZAKI, RITSUKO* (Policy Studies Institute, University of Westminster)

STEWARD, FRED (Policy Studies Institute, University of Westminster)

Integrated Mobility System in the City: Urban Infrastructure Innovation Towards a Low-Carbon Society

Cities are a space that contains key systems for our lives, such as housing, transport and local energy networks. As national governments set targets to aim to reduce carbon emissions, some cities are expected to play a major role in transitions to low-carbon society. Focusing on transport, this paper examines the case of an integrated mobility system in a Japanese city to understand how new urban infrastructures link to sustainable lifestyles. Our empirical study is situated in Kashiwa City, Chiba Prefecture. The city is located 31 km east of Tokyo and has a population of 414,000. It is known as an ICT (Information and Communication Technology) hub and 42 per cent of the population commutes to Tokyo. In light of climate change and global warming, and also aging society, Kashiwa aims to become a city where people can live without excessively depending on cars and can cycle and walk safely by improving local transport infrastructures such as public, community and shared buses, and associated facilities. This city-led integrated mobility strategy brings a diverse mode of transport together through ICT and provides people with necessary support for their daily lives. In this paper, we first investigate how the city facilitates such an integrated system and how actors in the local mobility system such as railway companies and technology providers envisage the local transition to a low-carbon city that are universal and inclusive. We then explore how users perceive and experience this new system and identify policy implications.

RC05-124.4

OZBILGE, NEVCHIAN* (McMaster University)

Power Struggles in the Construction of a Modern Nationalist State: Locusts, Kurds and the Turkish Republic

Inspired by the theoretical studies focusing on the modern nationalist state’s characteristic to reshape both social and natural worlds, this paper sheds light on the increasing swarms of locusts and Kurdish revolts seen in Turkey during the decade following the establishment of the Turkish Republic. The newly established nationalist state had to deal with the Kurdish revolt in the eastern province of Ağrı around the same period as the swarms of locusts. By means of an exploration of the documents from the Prime Ministry Republican Archives, Parliamentary Minutes, laws, and the press reflecting nationalist discourse, I argue that both natural and social resistance was crushed by the modern nationalist Republic by means by the use of state power. Inspired broadly by such critical fields of study as social history, Subaltern Studies, post-colonial criticism and environmental studies, this paper attempts a discourse analysis of the above-mentioned primary sources in light of the relevant secondary literature and in the political, historical and social context of early Republican Turkey. This paper extends the modern Republican representation of and struggle with locusts to its homogeneous nation-building project in which the Kurds are represented as beast-humans. This paper criticizes the official ideological discourse adopted by the modern nationalist state picturing the Kurdish population as primitive and savage drawing an analogy with beasts found a wide coverage in the press in that period. Imagined as beast-humans, the Kurds’ revolt was also suppressed by the same military power deployed to suppress the swarms of locusts.

RC23-427.4

OZDAG, CENK* (Middle East Technical University)

AI Labor Market: A Nightmare or a Chimera?

Technological enhancement can be rendered as a game of hazard for the working class. As a consumer, technological enhancement whets one’s appetite, and yet, as a laborer, one can react as a luddist by the fear of unemployment. This fear of unemployment is not a mere illusion, especially for an unskilled labor. And it can be expected for an unskilled labor and for social groups, who are destined for supplying labor for unskilled jobs, to be against technological enhancement. But there is also a recently emerging form of the fear of unemployment because of the achievements of AI technology for skilled jobs. Till now, technological changes can cause a job displacement, but it cannot create new forms of jobs and new occupations. However, as a result of information revolution and the exponential progress in AI technologies, the latter does not seem to be a warrant for the relief of skilled human laborers. At the other end of the trade-off analysis, there lies the expectancy for AI technologies to create new job opportunities, and it has created new forms of jobs and new occupations. However, as a result of information revolution and the exponential progress in AI technologies, the latter does not seem to be a warrant for the relief of skilled human laborers. But there is also a recently emerging form of the fear of unemployment because of the achievements of AI technology for skilled jobs. Till now, technological changes can cause a job displacement, but it cannot create new forms of jobs and new occupations. However, as a result of information revolution and the exponential progress in AI technologies, the latter does not seem to be a warrant for the relief of skilled human laborers. At the other end of the trade-off analysis, there lies the expectancy for AI technologies to create new forms of jobs and new occupations. However, as a result of information revolution and the exponential progress in AI technologies, the latter does not seem to be a warrant for the relief of skilled human laborers. But there is also a recently emerging form of the fear of unemployment because of the achievements of AI technology for skilled jobs. Till now, technological changes can cause a job displacement, but it cannot create new forms of jobs and new occupations. However, as a result of information revolution and the exponential progress in AI technologies, the latter does not seem to be a warrant for the relief of skilled human laborers.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
money and consent, have no impact on any potential AI laborer, at least for now we do not have sufficient grounds to think otherwise. Furthermore, as a result of the increase in the unemployment of human laborers, the consumer population would diminish immensely, which would reduce the sales of goods. As a result, the enhancement of AI technology can be rendered as a threat both for capitalism and for the wealth of working class.

**RC25-479.5**

**OZDAG, CENK** (Middle East Technical University)

**Free Speech on Hateful Thoughts: Building Barriers Vs. Setting an Open Discussion**

Free and just society seems to be a widely accepted motto of our age. Yet, in certain cases being free and being just seem to be in conflict. The conflict between the concept of freedom of speech and the concept of hate speech provides a prominent exemplar.

In this paper, I compare various conceptions of hate speech and critically evaluate the assumptions behind these conceptions, and considering the goals of the use of this concept, I question the condition of freedom of speech in a public medium where hate speech is restricted.

In response to my standpoint, one can provide certain restrictions the notion of hate speech. And yet, under this restriction, this notion would continue to be in conflict with freedom of speech. Furthermore, it would undermine the grounds for a just society and reinforce the barrier between opposing or at least differing social groups.

In order to build a just society, following Mill, I propose to face with hate among individuals and groups and with discriminatory thoughts and understandings, rather than forbidding individuals to express these sentiments and thoughts. Otherwise, the walls among individuals and groups will continue to be built by those who oppose to publicly discussing prejudices and real discriminations pervading our quotidian lives. In proposing this open discussion, I appeal real life examples, taken from Turkey, focusing on hate speech cases addressed towards different religious groups or taken to be addressing religion as a whole.

**RC31-573.2**

**OZDAMAR AKARCAY, GULBIN** (ESKISEHIR OSMANGAZI UNIVERSITY)

**Cross Cultural Marriages in Toronto: An Ethnographic Study**

This study focuses on immigrants living in Toronto migrated from Turkey and particularly married cross-culturally (mix-married). This paper is part of a postdoc research held in 2016-17. Turkish immigrants living in Canada work as skilled professionals (white-collar employees), qualified staff (blue collar employees) and workers. However, these three categories are not sufficient to represent all the immigrants, among whom there are refugees, investors as well as the women who are in Canada for the education of their children. Cross-cultural marriages are very common among Turkish immigrants. Especially, young immigrants tend to get married to the immigrants from other countries. But in some Alevi-Sunni and Kurdish-Turkish marriages, the families’ objection might be a problem in the marriage even after many years. In this study, immigrants define themselves regarding their ethnic and religious identity (for instance Turkish, Kurdish, Muslim, Christian, Sunni, Alevi, and Canadian). Cross-cultural marriages are categorized as following diverse groups: Turkish-Kurdish, Sunni-Alevi, Canadian-Immigrant, and Immigrant-Immigrant. 12 families are interviewed; representing three from each category. In-depth interviews, photo elicitation technique and family albums (photographs) are used in data gathering. Each family photograph displays the traces of public or/and private domains, daily life and possibly presents certain details such as family life, class structure, belonging, political attitude, intellectual attitude and future expectations. It is adopted self-reflexive approach in this research. The snowball sampling employed to determine the participants is also self-reflexive. The researcher reached the participants through the key informants with whom the researcher met by virtue of her own experience. Although participants were determined according to the research categories, it was only possible with the researcher’s cultural adaptation and her network of relations in this context. In this paper, family relationships and interaction, acculturation processes, religion and socialization as a family in community and cultural identity are analyzed within these families.

**RC23-425.17**

**ÖZDEMIR, FERIHA** (University of Siegen)

**SAID, CHRISTOPHE** (University Siegen, Department of Innovation and Competence Management, Faculty III)

**Development of Service Innovation – a Transition to Electromobility in Urban But Rural Structured Regions in Germany.**

Urban mobility solutions changed and new mobility in case of electromobility is intended with a huge potential of sustainable innovation. According to Sheller and Urri (2006), the dominant role of automobile path-dependency results in a development deadlock. Development towards new mobility is a transformation of values and a social change by introducing new social and economic structure that change mobility habits, practices and values and are strongly socially influenced. Urban mobility solutions are changing.

Development is considered as the expanding of possibilities and capabilities (Sen 2003). Younger generations currently undergo a transformation towards a sharing and collaborative economy that includes a mobility change to share automobiles.

This paper presents a research project with the goal to promote the framework of innovation for e-vehicle usage in an urban area with a high automobile-dependency. We work with the contextual-relational approach by integrating all actors in this process. This is a networked innovation cooperation with regional companies and the city council. Changing the mobility culture takes time and is unlikely. But it becomes possible by recreating the contextual framework of mobility.

The major results of our field study focus on two factors: the mental approach to mobility options and the infrastructural conditions. User acceptance of electromobility is indicated to play a key role in terms of new mobility. The probability of rational justified changes is lower than raising the emotional perception by using and testing electromobility that has positive effects on its social acceptance. Users share positive contagious emotions that we know from crowd research. We call it the “coolness resp. flow factor” of electromobility. Future mobility isn’t about less mobility, but rather a different way of being mobile and using different types of mobility solutions.

**RC24-450.22**

**ÖZDEMIR, FERIHA** (University of Siegen)

**SAID, CHRISTOPHE** (University Siegen, Department of Innovation and Competence Management, Faculty III)

**Future Mobility in Case of Electro-Mobility in a German Regiopolis**

The future of mobility, especially electromobility in the mobility culture of the industrialized countries, is a major challenge. Electromobility is intended with a huge potential of sustainable innovation and will emerge in urban areas. Urban mobility solutions are changing and become multi-modal sharing systems which combine different mobile alternatives. Nevertheless, changing the mobility culture means changing mobility habits, practices and values and alloying fear of new things.

Younger generations currently undergo a transformation towards a multi-modal sharing system and collaborative economy. Both are regarded as interventions against the automobile path-dependency (Urri 2006). The transition into electromobility is a chance for urban regions to change the industrial societies towards more environmentally-friendly mobility form (German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology 2016). This research project works with the contextual-relational approach that integrates all actors in this changing process. The goal is to design and promote a framework of electromobility in an urban area in Germany with a high automobile-dependency. This happens by a networked innovation cooperation with regional companies and the city council. The transformation of the mobility culture towards new mobility solutions happens in four separate but collaborative service development processes.

One of our main results show that the emotional perception by testing and user experiences of electromobility has great impacts on our goal which raises the “coolness” resp. “flow” factor of electromobility. This positive effect leads to its social acceptability. Due to the emotional perception, we are currently testing a Canadian e-Bike-Sharing-System (electrobikes) in a two-month field test. The interviews confirm the flow factor and the social acceptability in case of e-bikes and stimulates interest for further electro-mobility. Experiencing electromobility by using alloys the user’s fears of them.

Future mobility isn’t about less mobility, but rather a different way of being mobile and using different types of mobility solutions.

**RC08-176.1**

**ÖZEKI, AYAKO** (Wakayama University)

**The Concept of Personality in Durkheim——Generality, Commonness, Abstractness, and Universality**

Emil Durkheim, the founder of sociology, supposed the “society” as a domain of investigation and proposed the methodology of “sociology” which is applicable to the society. In this way, he declared the independence of sociology. This presentation is an attempt to reexamine his sphere of study and his analytical method by his concept of “personality.”

First, about the domain of “society”, as is generally known, Durkheim declared to regard it as a “thing” external to the individual. For that purpose, he made the subject of his research not an existential “person” who has vivid individuality but anonym “personality.” Furthermore, he introduced an expression of “impersonal personality” seemingly contradictory.

Secondly, about sociological methodology, Durkheim emphasizes the scientificness of sociology. For him, “scientific” method means to extract the common character from each concrete things and to abstract the other elements. The
point that this presentation will give attention is "to be general, is it the synonym of to be universal?" Durkheim considers that social "science" must observe, examine, and analyze the general human person, rather than individual person. However, such generality acquired by extracting empirical scientifically the element common to man, is it the universal explication of the essence of humanity? Does commonness guarantee universality? Does abstractness guarantee truthfulness?

In this presentation I will question again the appropriateness both of the Durkheimian idea of personality and the scientific methodology to elucidate it.

**RC20-376.1**

**OZTOPRAK, MERAL* (Yeditepe University)**

**A Critical View to the Idea of Rising of Conservatism in the University Graduates in Turkey**

Even though it's getting weaker, there is still a common idea in Turkish politics that well-educated people support the left-wing political parties and contrary, under-educated people support the right-wing/conservative parties. In Turkey Values Atlas (by Prof. Yılmaz Esmer, 2012) the comparison of 1990 and 2011 data also indicates that conservatism has risen dramatically in university graduates.

It may partially –or at the end – true but, the situation is more complicated than this. It is necessary to know the political background in the meaning of populist and ideological policies. Hence, we can go to some paradoxes of liberal democracy.

So, main research questions here:

1. How are higher education and politics intertwined between 1990 and today?
2. What are the social and political effects.

**RC38-675.7**

**OZYEGIN, GUL* (College of William and Mary)**

**Breaching Internal Confidentiality in Biographical Research**

The violation of internal confidentiality is a pervasive and troubling ethical and epistemological problem. Confidentiality is a key ethical principle in the American Sociological Association Code of Ethics. However, it fails to address the potential harm from internal confidentiality. How do we expand the principle of confidentiality to avoid risks to insiders from other insiders? How do researchers protect privacy without harming integrity of research and writing? I highlight theoretical and practical aspects of internal confidentiality in relation to my biographical research on different generations of Turks in Germany. I seek to engender discussion of particular strengths and weaknesses of potential institutional and individual solutions at different stages of doing biographical research: conceptualization, consent, interview, analysis and writing.

**RC32-588.2**

**OZKALELI, UMUT* (ADA University)**

**Agency and Intersectional Identities of Syrian Refugee Women: Refugee, Women, Widow and Religious**

By using interviews of twelve Syrian female refugees who became widows during the civil war in Syria, this paper examines how the intersectionality of widowed Syrian women refugees' gender and class identities along with their religio-poltic standing shape their expectations for their current life in Turkey. The paper scrutinizes the complexity of refugee identities, their multiple experiences and perceptions about the conflict and ordeals of being a refugee. The analysis suggests that being situated as widows in a foreign country along with their religious, gender and class identities affect their everyday agency while it reshapes their understanding of Syrian politics in the future. Findings also help to understand transborder re-making of the social interactions; that is, how, physically displaced yet emotionally embedded Syrian refugees in Turkey, who are at the intersections of gender and religion, are now facing the challenges of reproducing the social structure, caused by the tensions between the home and the host.

**RC37-657.5**

**OZTİMUR, NESE* (KEN Consultancy&Research)**

**Hegemony of Visuality: Fashion and City Branding, the Case of Istanbul**

In today's global capitalist world, city branding is one of the significant methods for the cities to appeal global interest and to claim global city identity. In this context, engaging with fashion turned into a kind of marketing and branding strategy for cities to attract global capital. Fashion is a vital sector for global capitalism. It persuades consumption by creating and imposing images of self-representation, and also production relations in fashion sector are in accordance with global capitalism's dynamics.

Istanbul is one of the significant global city in where fashion sector expanded remarkably over the last decade in accordance with the integration of the city to global capitalist market. Istanbul branded as a fashion city with the appearing of different activities, organizations, publications. Branding of Istanbul as a fashion city has specific aspects that are in collaboration with both global and local dynamics.

This paper is going to analyze these conflictual and overlapping aspects by focusing on fashion sector's relations with global capitalism. How does living in an urban space that is dominated by fashion activities, fashion selling malls, fashion tv programs, fashion related jobs affect dweller's everyday relationship with the urban space and their way of self-representation? How can the organization of the urban space as a fashion capital be debated by using 'right to the city' arguments? David Harvey asserted by referring to Henri Lefebvre that "right to the city is far more than the individual liberty to access urban resources, but it is a right to change ourselves by changing the city". How does fashion city image affect dwellers' "right to the city" experiences? How does new identity of Istanbul, being a fashion capital, affect the answer of 'what kind of city we want'? This paper is going to inquire this questions by focusing on Istanbul.
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RC01-42.1

PAANANEN, SOILI* (National Defence University)


The paper analyses military leaders’ perceptions of their military education and training for their missions. The main research questions are: (1) What are the military leaders’ perceptions and understandings regarding of their experiences of military education and training for their crisis management missions; (2) how do they evaluate the suitability of this preparation for their adaptive expertise? The study focused on officers with concrete command experiences in an asymmetric environment at a platoon, company or battalion level. The interviews (N=247) were conducted in 8 countries – Bulgaria (N=60), Cameroon (N=33), Denmark (N=26), Finland (N=25), Lithuania (N=4), Italy (N=43), Philippines (N=29), Spain (N=27) – by a native researcher using an identical interview protocol in every country.

The study's theoretical underpinning is linked to the concept of adaptive expertise. Hatan & Inagaki (1986) initially conceptualized routine and adaptive expertise. Routine experts are highly efficient in a specific domain due to habitual usage of knowledge and extensive experience (Petrowski, Anderson & Welch 2016). They are fluent in applying known schemas or procedures to familiar problems or situations in a stable environment but lack flexibility and adaptability to new problems. Adaptive expertise is built on these skills, but the difference between routine experts and adaptive experts is that the latter can adapt their previous knowledge to novel situations and become quickly accustomed to change (Hatano & Inagaki 1986).

Adaptive expertise is particularly linked to knowledge transfer and the development of expertise. This requires interaction and different forms of cooperation between education, (pre)training and work environment. The results allow us to suggest the kind of training and preparation that is necessary to meet and transcend the challenges in crisis management environments. They will also enable us to determine whether a new kind of definition of leadership is needed.

RC15-JS-64.2

PACEY, FIONA* (The University of Sydney)
SHORT, STEPHANIE (The University of Sydney)

Shifting Ground? Government Influence in Health Professional Governance in Australia

National reform of health workforce governance was implemented in Australia in 2010 in response to a series of public safety and socio-political concerns, risks and scandals. At the core of the changes was the creation of an operational agency – the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency, working alongside fourteen profession-specific National Boards. The objectives of the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme for the health professions extended beyond the traditional and expected scope of protection of the public to encompass wider concerns of workforce mobility and workforce responsiveness to the health needs. This paper reports on document analysis and key informant interviews conducted in order to analyse evolution of the national scheme. We have characterised the influence of governments in the new scheme as a hydra-headed monster. A hydra concurrently occupies a unitary and multiple identities, which is a helpful analogy for a collection of federal and state governments with individual interests who also hold standing as a single Ministerial Council. This new national scheme is consistent with a model of quasi-independence. The paper also canvases critiques of the scheme, and concludes with a consideration of the influence of government before after this most significant national reform in health professional governance.

RC24-459.2

PAHK, SANG-HYOUN* (University of Hawaii at Manoa)

Fantasy and Outrage at the Farmers Market

This paper examines farmers markets as a particularly resonant space of ethical consumption. Media panic about vendors selling nonlocal produce at state certified farmers markets in California prompted the passage in 2014 of a bill that enabled extensive surveillance of farms and increased penalties for violations – including, remarkably, the possibility of jail time. Proponents of farmers markets and local food celebrated the bill without acknowledging the obvious contradiction. The question here: what kind of cultural logic endorses “know your farmer” and “police the farmers” at the same time? Based on media analysis and participant observation at farmers markets, I examine how ethical consuming subjects are constituted in discourse and material practice. Popular ethical consumption discourse (e.g. “vote with your dollar”) tells us we are responsible for the effects of our purchases, but those effects are often difficult to untangle. Unlike supermarkets, farmers markets presumably allow us to “know” farmers and their practices, and thus happily take responsibility. Farmers markets are simultaneously places where we can consume sociocultural goods in a right way. Such consumption, we are told, produces desirable effects for the environment, our health, and the “community.” But efforts to enable (from the perspective of market managers) or inhabit (from the perspective of consumers) this ideal mode of consumption inevitably fail, producing a range of affect-laden responses. These include the celebration of a bill that appears to contradict the whole point of farmers markets. These also include efforts to exclude consumers who show up at farmers markets for the “wrong” reasons or consume in the “wrong” way. All of these responses tend to exacerbate existing inequalities along classed, but the particular cultural logic at work renders those effects difficult to see – even (perhaps especially) for the most well-meaning consumers.
In other words, "to be military" can have different meanings according the membership to on or another one part of armed forces. To study impacts of social, institutional and technological changes, it is necessary to consider this diversity.

The case of airmen in French armed forces is interesting because its allow to underline a different way to "be military", and how some evolutions tell about their military identity. Air Force can be considered as "Industrial Model" (High ratio combat/support units, well-educated people, over-representation of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, etc.). Airmen are considered sometimes in funny way as "not-practising military" (related to "practising catholics"). Some airmen are considering themselves as far away from the military job. But since 15 years, organizational reforms (jointness), increase of interior and overseas missions and technological innovations transform thier all-day life. In this case, airmen identity seems change in two different directions: reflections about military specialization asmovement by combat units and merging of support units. This paper will try to enlight these transformations in the French Air Force.

The rise of the right-wing populist protest movement Pegida (Patriotic Europeans Against the Islamization of the West) in Dresden since late 2014 signals a major shift in the post-unification German political landscape. Its rise, visibility and enduring presence indicate that the country can no longer be considered immune to expressions of unabashed nationalism, as made clear by the recent electoral breakthrough of the Eurocseptic and anti-immigrant party AfD. The unexpected character of Pegida's rise lies in its appeal to 'ordinary citizens'. The movement attracts a broad spectrum of people, including those from the middle class who don't necessarily identify with right-wing politics and emphatically distance themselves from neo-Nazis. What, then, explains Pegida's resonance?

In my presentation I ask how the theoretical underpinnings of relationality and processuality can be translated into the creation of the researcher subject and what kind of the challenges they pose for ethnographic praxis.

Modern societies are often characterized as leisure societies. Leisure is time to relax, relaxation from work and working atmosphere. India is a fast growing country but the difference between the economic groups is still quite wide. India has a variety of economic groups from top to bottom income level. Leisure industry is connected to both, top and bottom of the economic order, imparting leisure services to the top order and providing economic opportunities to the down order of economic groups. These leisure providing agencies give services to those having money and while doing so give economic opportunities to economically backward localities. Present study is an empirical study of leisure resorts situated in hill state of Uttarakhand, India. This is a descriptive as well as an analytical study in which role of leisure agencies or resorts in providing economic opportunities to the hill people is analyzed. In absence of these economic opportunities they are forced to migrate to other areas. Objectives of this study are: (1) To describe the leisure activities provided by these resorts. (2) To study the role of resorts in the development of local regional people. (3) To study the revenue generated for tourism industry by these resorts.

The resorts are providing a variety of good leisure/ recreational activities to people having busy working schedule. Some resorts are also organizing adven- ture activities. Popularity of some resorts is so good that celebrities from distant places come here continuously for their vacations. These resorts give job opportunities to local people. They also use locally grown vegetables and flowers and give opportunities for organic farming, horticulture, and floriculture. A practice of home stay is also there in which locals give a homely atmosphere to the tourists and this help them economically and also boost up the revenue for tourism industry.
PALMER, DAVID* (Hong Kong University)
Spheres of Solidarity, Moral Codes and Civil Society in China

Two dimensions of Civil Sphere Theory are broadly overlooked in the literature on civil society in China: moral codes and spheres of solidarity. Alexander conceptualizes the civil sphere as beginning with the performance of moral codes incorporated in individuals’ common-sense while the market seems to colonise every dimension of human action (Harvey 2005). Under these conditions, education has been one of the main targets of neoliberal policies. This means that the state withdraws from the favour of the market while students become consumers of a private tertiary education. In the case of higher education, terms as marketisation, privatisation and commodification have been increasingly gaining attention. Although the situation varies from country to country, there is growing corporate culture (Giroux 2002) penetrating the area. At the same time, the composition of higher education has dramatically changed during the last few decades. Indeed, the population is increasingly entering this level of education (Marginson 2016), a phenomenon that has been called the massification and the universalisation of higher education (Trow 2007). The system, therefore, seems to leave its elitist character to integrate a broad range of social classes, which may be understood as the demand among students of increased parental support. It is in this context where the question about the reproduction of social classes and social inequalities through higher education becomes relevant. Focusing on the case of Chile – an experimental case in terms of neoliberal policies (Harvey 2005; Bellei and Vanni 2015) – and in light of the theoretical framework of Pierre Bourdieu (1979; 1990; 1996), the paper analyses the relationship between the growing privatisation of tertiary education in the country and social reproduction. As a conclusion, this work contends that privatisation has acted as a mechanism that has reinforced the segmentation of the student population and the reproduction of social inequalities in society.
Nowadays it is not necessary to mention digitalization's tremendous role in many areas of society. However, the digitalization process is not limited to the role of the internet alone. Laboratories as such are also becoming more technically advanced. For example, medical scientists simulate virtual scenes, in which animated characters (so-called avatars) interact with hearing impaired test subjects. Observations between avatars and test subjects are recorded on video and the movement patterns of the test subjects are measured by head and eye trackers. This form of digitalization, which can be termed algorithmization, raises further sociological questions, for instance, to which extent social behavior can be measured and quantified.

This contribution deals with different forms of digitalization regarding medical care of persons with hearing impairment. Furthermore, the contribution illustrates what and how the use of hearing aids structures the social relationships of hearing impaired persons. When persons with hearing impairment use hearing aids, it is assumed that their relationship to others and to themselves changes. The use of hearing aids is understood as technization both of care for others as well as care for oneself. Persons aided with hearing aids should be able to communicate as if they were no longer in need of care and at the same time have to be concerned if their relationship to the environment remains undisturbed due to use of hearing aids.

In order to investigate the underlying social mechanisms, an ethnographic field research was conducted for several months. The observation took place in an advanced audiological laboratory with virtual audio-visual environments. So far, not only medical researchers and test subjects were interviewed, but also observation of hearing impaired persons. When persons with hearing impairment use hearing aids, it is assumed that their relationship to others and to themselves changes. The use of hearing aids is understood as technization both of care for others as well as care for oneself. Persons aided with hearing aids should be able to communicate as if they were no longer in need of care and at the same time have to be concerned if their relationship to the environment remains undisturbed due to use of hearing aids.

This paper aims to quantitatively “thickly describe” the interplay of work and family trajectories for Chinese people over 45 years old. Using China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) life course survey in 2014, by retrospectively tracing the family status and working status for the respondents from 16 years old to 45 years old, this study applies to the two most common sequence analysis methods (Multichannel Sequence Analysis (MCSA) and Global Interdependent Multidimensional Sequence Analysis (GIMSA)), and clusters the patterns of the working status and family status into five categories. We find that: the dichotomy urban and rural working statuses and the divergent number of kids after marriage are the criteria of clustering in each dimension of working and family status; patterns of working and family interplay for elder Chinese residents during their 16 to 45 years old are significantly influenced by the gender, birth of cohort, part-time job, migration, living arrangement, occupational level, and respondents' own educational level. Compared to the research (Asienbrey and Fasang 2017) on the interplay of working and family status in Germany and the United States, we believe that the patterns in China are profoundly unique due to the influence of certain “socialism” and “post-socialism” policies. Heterogeneities of the working-family sequences among cohorts reveal the impact of the policies directly.

Attempts at Indigenizing Sociology: Achievements and Impediments

Modern social sciences, including sociology, developed in Western Europe and later in North America, and from there it disseminated to the rest of the world. This process created a hierarchical world social science system with its center and periphery that is worldwide unequal division of scientific labor called for the development of independent/ indigenous sociology/ sociologies relevant to the conditions of ‘southern’ regions and nations. The discourse of indigenization of sociology started in the late 1970s. Since then this discourse/ movement has spread throughout the world, particularly in the developing ‘south’. Many papers and booklets have been made in order to indigenize sociology and create autonomous sociologies in the developing countries. After more than three decades of such efforts, it is worthwhile to study and evaluate achievements, impediments and prospects of this scientific process. In this paper, after discussing various levels of indigenization of sociology, including the subject of investigation, conceptualization, theoretical framing, methodological data analysis and interpretation, we consider the epistemological, social and political background of the indigenization discourse and the process of its development and spread throughout the non-western/ peripheral countries. Believing in the necessity of indigenization and development of independent sociologies, the proponents of this idea have attempted to indigenize sociology in their countries or regions. Based on the studies in this field, the paper then evaluates the achievements, impediments and prospects of these efforts. Finally, supporting the idea of and the necessity for indigenization of sociology and the possibility of multiple sociologies, the paper proposes strategies to overcome some of these impediments.

Protection of Migrant’s Rights and Improved Accessibility to Government Schemes: Exploring the Process of Seasonal Migration in Rural India

Seasonal labour migration is a complex phenomenon, which involves long working hours, poor living and working conditions, social isolation and poor health conditions. Most of the migration goes undocumented, and the lack of regulation compounds vulnerably. This exploratory study aimed to examine various social networks which promote seasonal migration every year from the districts. It also explored the working and living conditions of migrant workers at the destination and the role of various stakeholders in the protection of migrant’s rights and their access to various government sponsored schemes in origin and destination. The paper draws heavily on primary data collected from three migration prone districts of India. The paper is based on in-depth interviews with the migrant workers, government officials, migration brokers and owners of brick manufacturing industries and representatives of civil society working among the migrant labourers. The extensive field work reveals that the structural poverty, impoverished livelihood, geo-climatic conditions and seasonal cultivation and unavailability of alternative livelihood sources led to large scale seasonal migration from the districts to the brick manufacturing industries every year. This form of undocumented migration seems to pass through a social network comprising of the migration brokers either from same locality or from neighboring locality. Migration brokers distribute advances among the migrants before the start of the migration cycle. In return, they receive commission from the owners of the establishment. The migrant workers migrated with their family members who are capable to earn and work in the brick kilns till the advances are settled. In this process, migrants lack the access to the benefits of the government sponsored schemes in the origin. They can’t claim the same benefits at the destination Seasonal migrants have a different set of needs, which requires provision of special schemes for protecting their rights and accessibility to benefits.

Gender Sensitization: Problems and Strategies

Gender sensitization generally refers to theories which claim that modification of the behaviour of teachers and parents (etc.) towards children can have a causal effect on gender equality. As per the UNESCO document on Gender Sensitization “Gender sensitiveness is not about putting women against men. On the contrary, education that is gender sensitive benefits members of both sexes. It helps them determine which assumptions in matters of gender are valid and which are stereotyped generalizations. Gender awareness requires not only intellectual effort, but also empathy and open-mindedness. It opens up the widest possible range of life options for both women and men.” Issues such as problem of sexual harassment, sexual stereotyping, Dearth of counsellor sensitive to complexities such as caste, minority experience or sexuality, Lack of Special emotional and academic support of both at the personal and institutional level for students from marginalized groups, Issues pertaining to Infrastructural and Health Facilities, Lack of encouragement or recognition for research, patenting, innovation in gender sensitization etc. are pertinent to ponder. Gender sensitivity helps to generate respect for the individual regardless of sex. A change in perception is the need of the hour and requires orientation of policy-makers, curriculum developers, media professionals, adult learners and even the public at large.

Reliability and Validity

In order to swap social science into the group of natural sciences, social scientists have always tried since the beginning, and the use of the methods of natural sciences is the reward of this effort. However, in social science, the complex, qualitative, intangible and changing nature of the facts, the perspectives of time and space, reliability, the fidelity and the objectivity are some major problems which are the biggest question mark when it comes to science. Any subject comes into the class of science only after meeting the criterion of credibility and the scientific method. Its Measurement, when obtaining results, remains the same conclusions. Many scales have been developed for reliability and validity in sociological research. As a result, more reliable findings obtained by testing
and re-examination. However, along with these scales, the above problems arise, and this is probably the root of the social sciences (especially in sociology where most of the research is based on intangible and behavioral variables). The nature of social phenomena is mostly qualitative and the variables keep changing according to their nature. There are different types of methods for measuring different variables by which more accurate measurement is possible. Anyway, absolute precision is not possible, even if in natural sciences. The research paper is an effort towards the behavioral dismantling of tools and methods, particularly focusing on the problem of reliability and viability in sociological research. The fundamental norm of this paper is to discuss the scientific status of projective tests widely used in social sciences (especially about the reliability and validity of techniques with special reference to Social Psychology).

**RC18-341.1**

**PANDEY, KRISHNA* (South Asian University)**

**Ethnic Politics, Madheshi Uprisings and the Question of Citizenship in Nepal**

Nepal, formerly an only Hindu kingdom in the world and now a federal republic in making, first introduced citizenship law in 1952 to identify its citizens and non-citizens in the dawn of first municipal election held in 1953. Since then citizenship laws and constitutional provisions have passed through controversies, debates and disagreements. The main dissidents of these laws and constitutional stipulations are the Madheshis (Indian-origin ethnic group) living in the Tarai (southern plains) adjoined with Indian border. They have been expressing the dissent in various forms since the 1950s, which has now achieved the strength even to impede the national political course. The crux of the problem rests not in the articles and clauses of these laws and constitutions per se but on sociological debates on immigrant-native settlers contestation. The Madheshis due to their ancestral and cultural connection with north Indian people do not appear ‘true’ Nepalis for the non-Madheshis; simultaneously, the non-Madheshis (hill-origin ethnic group) of the Tarai are the ‘outsiders’ for the Madheshis. This form of immigrant versus native settlers debate first surfaced in the 1950s and burst out in 2007 in the form of Madheshi uprising that brought substantial shift in the discussion on the Nepali citizenship laws, particularly related with the naturalization. In this context, I try to unearth the trajectory of problem that the citizenship discourse has gone through on the backdrop of Madheshi identity formation and ethno-political contestation in the Tarai with reference to the constitutional provisions and other legal stipulations.

**RC02-64.3**

**PANDEY, MANISHA* (Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi)**

**Orwellian Newspeak and Politics of Hate in India: Challenges for a Resilient Democracy**

Orwellian Newspeak and Politics of Hate in India: Challenges for a Resilient Democracy

The resurgence of right-wing politics all over advocates new forms of nationalism, violence and exclusion that has important social and economic ramifications. Trump, Brexit and a wave of racism, communalism and nationalism are the landscapes of the world today. George Orwell in his masterpiece 1984 showed the power of language to control and manipulate people. The calibrated language of the media, the use of fake news on social media, discriminating voices and ideologies are breeding grounds for hate and intolerance. In India today, the thought which is independent and non-government invites an anti-national and criminal label. Suppressing dissent, spreading distrust and hate, hate speeches to polarize the electorate to win elections, trying to re-write history, changing words and symbols from public discourse are some of the tools and mechanisms to change a vibrant, multi-cultural democracy to a majoritarian rule and totalitarian regime. By giving various examples, this paper tries to analyze the slithering Fascism in a vibrant, multi-cultural democracy to a majoritarian rule and totalitarian regime.
Drawing on an ethnographic study of teamwor in Critical Care Units (CCUs), this chapter applies Henri Lefebvre's (1991 [1974]) theoretical insights to an analysis of clinicians' and patients' embodied spatial practices. Lefebvre's framework draws attention to the political role of bodies in the production of conceived, lived, and perceived spaces. A narrative analysis of three ethnographic vignettes—"The Fight," "The Carnival" and "The Plan"—explores how embodied spatial practices manifest and contest power relationships among nurses, physicians, and patients in the CCU. Attention to embodied spatial practices can illuminate the complexities of healthcare delivery, making conformity and resistance to interprofessional and care hierarchies visible. The social orderings of bodies in space is consequently to see it is the first step in redressing them.

**RC55-JS-55.2**

**PAPARUSSO, ANGELA* (Institute of research on population and social policies CNR-IRPPS)**

**AMBROSETTI, ELENA (Sapienza Università di Roma)**

**Immigrants’ Subjective Integration: Life Satisfaction Among Immigrants in Italy**

Research has recently pointed out that to understand immigrant integration is not sufficient to investigate only its “objective” forms. Instead, one must also study “subjective” integration, using immigrants’ self-reported life satisfaction in order to take into account immigrants’ perceptions and opinions. Life satisfaction has been defined as “a global assessment of a person’s quality of life according to his chosen criteria”. Due to its common use in estimating the “apparent quality of life within a country or a specific social group,” immigrants’ self-reported life satisfaction can be used to evaluate the integration process into the residence country. This paper aims to add to this research strand, measuring the effect of demographic, human capital and ‘immigration’ variables on the self-reported life satisfaction of young and adult immigrants residing in Italy, performing a stepwise ordered logistic regression. Data stem from the Survey on Social Condition and Integration of Migrants in Italy (Condizione e Integrazione Sociale dei Cittadini Stranieri) carried out by Italian Statistical Institute (ISTAT) in 2011-2012. The total sample is 25,326 individuals including first and second generation immigrants. The survey addresses the following topics: employment; languages; civic and political participation; family reunion; long-term residence and citizenship, health, education, discrimination, social network, relation with the country of origin. To pursue our research aim, we subset our sample to individuals aged 14 years and over, foreign born and foreign born naturalized Italian. The total new sample is 15,709. We perform a stepwise ordered logistic regression. We will use the following variables in the analysis.

**RC25-481.2**

**PAPERNI, VLADIMIR* (University of Haifa)**

**Russian Revolutionary Discourse: Legitimation of the Political Violence**

The Russian Revolution was in fact the longest political and social revolution in the human history. Revolutionary processes (i.e., a series of transitions of political power from one group to another accompanied by massive violence and a series of violent transformations of the economic and social structures of a polity) had taken place in Russia for more than 30 years, from 1905 until the end of the 1930s. The revolutionary discourse played a crucial role in those processes: it provided the universal ideologocal legitimization for using massive and even unlimited political violence. This discourse included two major and interrelated components:

1) quasi-rational and quasi-historical component: the revolutionary violence was legitimized (in spirit of ideologies of the Enlightenment, and later also of Marxism) as a necessary mechanism of destruction of the “old” and “bad” polity and of the transition to the “new” and “good” polity which must be based on the principles of freedom, egalitarianism, social justice, etc;

2) mythological eschatological component: the revolutionary violence had been interpreted as the main, desirable and morally justifiable tool of reaching the eschatological End of the human history: the Last Judgment (i.e., punishment of the “Old World” of sinners) and the subsequent creation of The “New World” of the righteous.

In the proposed paper, two main issues will be discussed:

1) the issue of origin of the Russian revolutionary discourse from discourses of Western revolutionary ideologies and from traditional Russian religious discourses;

2) the issue of functioning of revolutionary discourse in the Soviet polity in the revolutionary and the post-revolutionary epochs as an apparatus means of falsification of social, political and economic reality and as an exceptionally effective device for preventing attempts of the Russian civil society to stop the political violence and to humanize the Soviet polity.

**RC31-567.4**

**PARELLA RUBIO, SONIA* (Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona)**

**VILADRICH, ANAHI (Queens College of the City University of New York, CUNY)**

**Inclusion Versus Exclusion: Framing Spanish Media Discourse on the Access to Health of Irregular Migrants**

The Spanish post-Franco health model guaranteed universal access to health care—a system that was considered unique in the world, insofar as all residents in the Spanish territory were entitled to public health care irrespective of their legal status. Nevertheless, the Royal Decree-Law 16/2012, dated 20 April, was passed as one of the ‘urgent measures to ensure the sustainability of the National Health System and to enhance the quality and safety of its services’. It constitutes one of the major reforms under Rajoy’s cabinet (Partido Popular), that radically re-defines the system of the right to health. The RDL explicitly links entitlement to contribution to the system instead of “residency”. This change entitles those who pay or have paid some social security contribution (together with their beneficiaries) and excludes other categories, being the irregular immigrants the main group.

We critically examine Spanish mainstream media constructions regarding the irregular immigrant’s access to health care. The paper asks the following questions: What are the main frames that support (frame of inclusion) and exclude (frame of exclusion) the irregular immigrants’ entitlement to health insurance coverage? We argue that different discourses are shaped based on the analysis of a sample of articles dealing with the Royal Decree-Law 16/2012, from two major Spanish newspapers: El PAIS (with progressive stand) and ABC (with conservative leanings). The study corpus includes a sample of 279 articles from 2012 to 2016. Regarding “frames of inclusion”, we identify both, a human rights narrative an arguments that appeals to the universalistic vision of the Spanish political culture concerning the entitlement to health care, as reflected in the Spanish Constitutions. When realizing the “frames of exclusion”, our results highlight the cost-saving approach (in terms of overly-generous concessions concerning welfare benefits, the need to combat “health tourism” and the loss of quality of health care)
In May 2008, a wave of anti-migrant attacks spread through the townships and informal settlements of South Africa, leaving more than sixty people dead, many more injured and a hundred thousand displaced from their homes. In the wake of the 2008 attacks, xenophobic antagonism continued, though more sporadically and on smaller scales. Persistent attacks increasingly targeted foreign-born traders from East Africa and South Africa.

Xenophobic attacks shattered the myth of South Africa as a “rainbow nation.” Yet they mirrored official nationalisms, which frequently portrayed migrants as a threat to the nation and an ongoing liberation project. Taking place within poor areas ravaged by unemployment and precarious work, the attacks also represented popular frustration about the failure of democracy – won in 1994 after decades of resistance – to deliver significant economic transformation.

Drawing on ethnographic observation and interviews with residents of impoverished townships and informal settlements around Johannesburg, conducted between 2010 and 2017, this paper illuminates the local political dynamics that lay beneath anti-trader xenophobia. I argue that understanding such attacks requires attention to three interweaving forms of popular expression: resentment of foreign-born residents, driven by conditions of economic insecurity; the reconstitution of apartheid-era racial categories to assimilate foreign-born residents, particularly migrant traders; and collective resistance, including both the coincidence of protest and xenophobic antagonism, and the ways in which activists sought to counter xenophobia through discourses of solidarity. The latter expression underscored the significance of “xenophobia” as an important terrain of struggle in post-apartheid South Africa.

In recent years, scholars have increasingly deployed Antonio Gramsci’s notion of “passive revolution” to describe capitalist development and state formation in the Global South. The concept refers to a reorganization from above in which elites absorb and demobilize popular forces through limited reforms, rather than significant social transformation. What are the implications of passive revolution for subsequent patterns of popular resistance?

This paper focuses on the case of South Africa, where the democratic transition of the late 1980s and early 1990s – an instance of passive revolution – led to a re-activation of popular struggles in the 2000s. Drawing on extensive ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews with activists and residents living in impoverished townships and informal settlements around Johannesburg, I argue that in this instance, passive revolution lead to fractured militancy: the simultaneous proliferation and fragmentation of popular resistance.

Fractured militancy reflected two entangled dynamics. On the one hand, passive revolution preserved the fundamental features of the social structure, including widespread unemployment, poverty, and inequality. This produced popular revolt, demonstrated by numerous protests for recognition and public service delivery. On the other hand, passive revolution produced weak leadership, marked by elite pursuit of narrow interests through limited reforms, rather than broader resistance to the negation of contextual and structural elements that can prevent the violence of white settler colonialism. The relationship between female offending and victimization by examining how the intersections of gender, race, class and immigration shape the crimes experienced by and perpetrated by racialized migrant women in Canada.

This paper analyzes the relationship between female offending and victimization by examining how the intersections of gender, race, class and immigration shape the crimes experienced by and perpetrated by racialized migrant women in Canada. It does so by focusing on two cases in which racialized migrant women have been charged with manslaughter or homicide. In 2002 Rie Fuji, a 23-year-old Japanese national who had overstayed her visitor visa, received an eight year sentence in the death of her two Canadian children. In 2008 Theresa Pohchoo Craig, a 49-year-old Malaysian woman, who met her husband, Jack Craig, on an online dating website, was found guilty of manslaughter in the stabbing death of Jack Craig. In both cases the criminalized women were physically, emotionally and/or sexually abused by their white Canadian partners. This paper analyzes the laws and rules governing the application of measures relating to the crimes of Rie Fuji and Theresa Pohchoo Craig, this paper explores how the law’s individualization and medicalization of crime and violence may obscure the multiple forms of everyday and structural violence that racialized women in Canada experience within intimate partner violence. It also asks how the law is active in proposing causes and solutions for maternal filicide and spousal battery related homicides, or suggesting ways that the Canadian criminal justice system can better meet the needs of criminalized racialized women. Rather, I focus on the availability and construction of certain narratives as truths, and as a corollary, I highlight how the negation of contextual and structural elements can prevent the violence of white settler colonialism, gendered racism and heteropatriarchy from being considered.

The Effectiveness of Social Investment Policies: Training and childcare in OECD Countries

What is the relationship between expenditure on social investment policies (SIPs) and socio-economic outcomes across OECD countries since mid-1990s? Even though SIPs such as active labour market policies (ALMPs) and work-family policies (WFPs) aim to provide opportunities and reduce barriers for labour market entry, there is a debate on whether these policies are actually biased toward or against vulnerable groups more susceptible to new social risks in terms of the ‘Matthew effect’ (Cantillon et al 2001; Cantillon 2011; Cantillon and Van Lancker 2013). Furthermore, a growing number of scholars argue that SIPs should be complemented by social protection policies (SPPs) in order to compensate for the potentially negative effect of SIPs (Esping-Andersen et al 2002; Vandenbroucke and Vleminckx 2011; Leoni 2015). This paper focuses on what has been the impact of public spending on ALMPs and WFPs on the labour market outcomes of low-skilled workers and women in terms of three indicators: equality, job quality, and job security. We narrow down the critical elements of SIPs into spending on training and spending on childcare, most representative one of ALMPs and WFPs programmes respectively. Training, a major ‘building block’ of ALMPs, aim at improving the prospect of finding a job or increasing earning capacity, while childcare as a work-family reconciliation policy linked to increasing mothers’ participation rather than to increasing children’s human capital formation. When evaluating the effectiveness, we also consider the possibility of interaction between spending on training and spending on unemployment benefits as part of traditional SPPs. A time series cross-section (TSCS) analysis of the OECD countries is conducted for empirical estimation. In a process of model specification, we control for non-stationarity (i.e., highly persistent or strongly dependent time-series) and time-lag problem choosing the correct lag structure.
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RC48-815.2
PARKER, SÉBASTIEN* (University of Toronto)
“Do You Own a PS4?: Interpreting Youth Involvement in a Far-Right Group

This paper highlights the diverse ways young people come to join and stay in a far-right group. Through ethnographic fieldwork and semi-structured interviews with members of CasaPound Italia, an Italian far-right group constituted in the early 2000s, and its youth organization, Blocco Studentesco, it is argued that young people are attracted to the group’s style of activism but choose to stay because of the sense of community and the relationships created from within the organization. Particular attention will be given to members who first joined the youth group and eventually joined CasaPound Italia. Interviews reveal that young members, more so than the older members, did not join by pursuing a more political objective (Blomley 2016), further, the findings reveal that young members’ trajectories should be interpreted as a process; specifically, one which involves continued interactions between youth who are receptive to varying degrees because of (1) outcomes stemming from social life, (2) efforts from the organization to recruit members, and (3) conducive social contexts.

RC22-403.5
PARKER GUMUCIO, CRISTIAN* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile)
Multiple Modernities and Popular Religions: Towards a Renewed Theoretical Framework

This paper attempts to understand contemporary popular religious phenomena from a comparative perspective in the context of multiple modernities.

The main purpose of this work is to shed light on old and new phenomena: religious transformations within the globalized and globalizing world. The classical theories of religious evolution are no longer useful to understand recent changes. The elaboration of a new theoretical framework for understanding the varieties of popular religions (folk religions and urban popular religions) in the world today with special focus on popular rituals and beliefs in the Global South, is needed.

The growing religious diversity and contemporary evolution of popular religions and spiritualities, mainly in Latin America, Africa and Asia, in comparative terms with Western Europe and North America reveals new cultural and religious patterns of changes that can only be explained and understood within the context of what has been called ‘multiple modernities’ (Eisenstadt), a dynamic process that shapes and characterizes current globalization.

The reflexive turn proposed here aims to counter-balance classical sociological theories of religious phenomenon that lack a comprehensive perspective to understand the meaning and ritual shifts that are taking place in popular religions all over the world. We discuss, extend and deepen a series of works already advanced by the researcher and many other scholars on lived religion (McGuire) and popular religions (Possmay), and to systematize accumulated recent knowledge from different sources to outline a new non-western-centric approach to popular religions.

RC24-460.4
PARKER GUMUCIO, CRISTIAN* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile)
Socio-Political Dimensions and Sociotechnical Knowledge in Energy Transition in South America: Analytical Framework

This paper addresses the challenge of rethinking analytical concepts to understand energy transition (ET) processes in Southern countries, since the analytical framework for ET as it is framed by central and Eurocentric paradigms is inadequate.

Based on the theoretical and empirical results of a field research in several municipalities in Argentina and Chile, a proposal for new analytical frameworks about the multiplicity of social actors involved in the ET, and the change towards non-conventional renewable energies, is elaborated. Process that can no longer be understood as modernization and socio-economic change.

The main hypothesis highlights the relevance of political-institutional and cultural factors (especially those related to unequal knowledge distribution and production) and their interrelationships within the ET processes. A holistic, multi-ac-
Indian Army Veterans and the Issue of O.R.O.P. – A Conceptual Reality

This paper is focused on the concept of O.R.O.P. (One Rank One Pension); O.R.O.P.—implies that uniform pension be paid to the Armed Forces personnel retiring with the same rank & same length of service irrespective of their date of retirement. The concept includes bridging the gap between the rate of pension of current pensioners and past pensioners. Factoring inflation rate, the financial condition of a soldier who retired in 1979 compared to a recent retiree is deplorable. Following several failed conversations on this topic, public appeals, protests, veterans held a MAHA SANGRAM RALLY & hunger strike at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi and 50 other locations nationwide on 15th June 2015. This type of protest by the veterans was un-parallel in the history of Armed Forces (India). The methodology of this paper is content analysis along with interviews of some veterans (token during the protest, New Delhi).

This paper will discuss the concept of O.R.O.P. in details; analyze its partial implementation by the Department of Defense and current scenario & challenges faced by the veterans. Despite diverse political parties, the topic of O.R.O.P. has unified the country as one with the veterans. This phenomenon is rare in a country like India.

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Rethinking the Black-White Child Poverty Gap: Race, Social Assistance, and the Risk of Poverty Among the 50 United States

Poverty rates among black children in the United States nearly double that of white children. While past research has primarily pointed to family structure or employment patterns to explain this phenomenon, this paper instead investigates the extent to which state-level heterogeneity in the administration of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program contributes to black-white child poverty gap. The primary finding is that the estimated racial bias in states’ TANF spending priorities contributed to the impoverishment of an estimated 525,000 children per year from 2011 to 2013, the disproportionate share of whom were black. To arrive at this finding, I first review state legislation and TANF spending data to identify four conceptually distinct TANF spending priorities, each with its own set of policy instruments, desired social outcomes, and implications for low-income families. Building on prior findings that highlight the link between federalism and racial disparity, I then apply an integrated fixed- and random-effects model to state-year panel data and conclude that the racial composition of a state is the primary determinant of a state’s TANF spending priorities: states with larger percentages of black citizens, ceteris paribus, are less likely to prioritize the ‘provision of cash assistance’ and more likely to allocate funds toward the ‘discouragement of lone motherhood.’ In a counterfactual simulation that reverses the estimated inequity in the allocation of cash assistance, I find that even a modest move toward racial neutrality in states’ governance of TANF would reduce the black-white child poverty gap by approximately 10 percent. Recognizing the role of decentralized social policy as a source of racial inequality, and state governments as critical actors in shaping the opportunities facing households within their respective jurisdictions, deserves increasing focus as American poverty research moves forward.

Avant-Garde Art and Politics in Rio de Janeiro, Since 2013

This paper attempts to discuss the relationship between museums and the avant-garde, regarding the practices of innovation in the arts and their critique. As Andreas Huyssen after Peter Burger has shown, the avant-garde project of relating art to life, once hosted and exhibited by museums, has given shape to new practices. The preeminence of curators, the emphasis on the foundation of cultural centers and the educative policies on exhibitionary institutions are some of the consequences now related to a series of exhibitions that hosted and welcomed avant-garde art. In recent years, however, although many have proclaimed the end of the avant-garde and the dissolution of the effectiveness of its discourse once incorporated by art system, political critique has been once again reinforced in young artists works of art.

Since 2013, Brazil has been going through a major political crisis that has growing impact in artistic practices. This paper aims to discuss recent movements forged in the city of Rio de Janeiro that have been building a narrative in which performances and art installations have been gaining space inside and outside the institutions as forms of political action. Collectives, activism and institutional criticism are some of the new forms of action that challenge the limits of the avant-garde and blur the boundaries between the art and the public sphere. Therefore, this paper aims to understand new art institutions that have been emerging in the city, changing not only the urban scenario but also mainstream institutions that are urged to react.

The Creative District and the Political Crisis in Rio de Janeiro after 2013

In times of social change in Brazil, this research investigates the emergence of exhibitory institutions as instruments for intervention in the urban space. I shall here analyze the creation of a creative district in Rio de Janeiro and the foundation of the Museu de Arte do Rio, in March 2013. Conceived in times of optimism and prosperity in expectation for mega events such as the Olympic Games, in 2016, the creative district and the museum were built as new icons for the city.

Nevertheless, just when the museum was founded in March, 2013, it became the target of demonstrations that anticipated the massive protests that spread in the country since mid-2013. As a target of new disputes in the city, museal institutions in the creative district were challenged to incorporate new categories to face the demands for change. The critique of artivism and outsider artists have, then, received unexpected attention.

However, since the worsening of the political and economic crisis, predictable consequences might have been taking place. In one hand, from the political point of view, financial support to critical discourses has become uncertain and private groups are withdrawing controversial exhibitions. On the other hand, from the economical perspective, although the construction of the creative district still generates new audiences for the region, the project has been threatened by the interruption of capital flows, postponing processes of gentrification and generating dystopic scenarios.

Fourth Wave Feminism: Possibilities for Leisure Studies

Since its inception, leisure studies has faced a number of discussions and challenges posed by the use of various research methodologies to further our understanding of the complex phenomena called leisure. One perspective that has made significant contributions to this line of discussion over the years has been feminist scholarship. Indeed, feminist scholarship has been a key contributor to the development of leisure studies, highlighting androcentric biases, correcting omissions/oversights through a gender lens, providing important directions for future research, noting the gendered nature of leisure experiences, and encouraging epistemological and methodological exploration.

In this way, the various ‘waves’ or stages of feminism reflect the changing political landscape within and beyond leisure studies.

To understand the history and future of feminism(s) in the field, my presentation will trace the evolution of feminist scholarship within leisure studies with a focus on insights learned along the way. I will conclude by exploring contemporary debates through the lens of fourth wave feminism, which takes up the micropolitics of the third wave and combines it with an agenda of political, social, and economic change similar to the second-wave (Maclaran, 2015). Although emergent and dynamic, the fourth wave is characterized by the use of technology to mobilize an immediate online and in-person response to sexism (Chamberlain, 2016). My presentation will explore the implications of fourth wave feminism—topically, theoretically, substantively, and methodologically—to leisure studies (Parry & Johnson, 2017).
In addition to holding empirical ground to combat disinformation campaigns, sociologists must also effectively offer a careful delineation of processes of signification intended primarily to coerce rather than to inform or critique. Since all systems of signification are intended to persuade, from this perspective, we are not faced with a radical change in public and political discourse but with a violent intensification of its coercive power. This keynote considers the importance of interpretive scholarship for addressing disinformation in public and political discourse—especially, in light of right-wing extremism.

For people who have been historically disenfranchised and/or dispossessed, the violence of this current historical moment is not new. There is more continuity, more ‘ordinariness,’ in these times than one might like to admit. However, within this continuity, inevitably there are and will be new and novel challenges. This keynote touches on some of the continuities, intensifications, and disjunctions produced around the globe by the rise of disinformation campaigns. It concludes opening pragmatic and epistemic conversations regarding various forms of resistance, subversion, and transformation.

**RC53-877.5**

PASSOS, ELIA* (University of Brasilia)

FREIRE, JULIANA (University of Brasilia)

BARRETO, ALDECILENE (University of Brasilia)

**The Media in Children's Play**

The culture influences the children's environment including their plays. The child will seek elements to create their representations, using the images, symbols and the tradition in which it is inserted. Thus, this study is composed of investigations about the interlocution between children's body and media. The aim is to analyze the meanings constructed by the children, and their representations in the play. For the comprehension of childhood was used Sarmento (2005) and Corcaro (2011). To understand body and childhood, Mauss (2003), Munarin (2007) and to mediatic process Thompson (2012). A field study with a qualitative approach was carried out at a public school in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, with 23 children. The children's drawings were used as methodological instruments (GOMBBI, 2002). The pre-defined theme of the drawings was “My favorite plays”. The data were analyzed in two categories: Plays with media influence and Traditional plays. The analysis suggested that the children of the masculine gender presented a greater incidence of media aspects in the moments of play. Based on the results found, it was confirmed that the media messages are manifested in children's body in the way of seeing, acting, relating and imagining. But this body is not only formed by values, customs, and attitudes transmitted by the media. It also depends on the world understandings of each child and the definitions made in contact with the school, their pairs and other contexts in which the children are inserted.

**RC14-264.3**

PASTOR, RAQUEL* (University of Cadiz)

MARTIN ARAGÓN, MARÍA DEL MAR (University of Cadiz)

**The Power of Mass Media within the Social Construction of Crime: Analyzing the Pederasty Case in the Spanish Newspapers**

It is well known that the main function of the media is to inform and, therefore, to bring reality closer to the citizenry, but we cannot ignore the fact that they also generate opinions. These capacities are especially relevant when the news event is related to a criminal phenomenon and, even more so, if the freedom and sexual indemnity of the minors is the legal right violated. On the other hand, the possibility that this crime typology may cause great social alarm may depend not so much on its real incidence based on crime rates as on its media exposure, and this last, not only by placing first in the public debate a certain subject/issue “agenda setting” but also by the way it is (re) presented “framing”.

Based on these premises and the hand of the literature on the media and crime, this paper aims to analyze the socio-media construction of the criminal phenomenon in the news, taking as a case study the conduct related to the field of crime pederasty. The empirical material used comes from the press reports published in the main national newspapers in Spain (ABC, El Mundo and El País) that bring an echo of this phenomenon.

The temporal framework for the selection and qualitative analysis of the news began in 2010, due to the modification that LAW 5/2010 made in the Criminal Spanish Code to introduce chapter II bis regarding sexual assault and abuse of children under 13 years (age limit that was extended to 16 years by LAW 1/2015). This paper has attempted to show how is the issue of pederasty symbolically constructed in the main Spanish Newspapers and what kind of implications can such a media construction have in terms of attitudinal orientations and behaviors of the citizens.
Fatigue, Physiology and Modernity: The New Physiology of Fatigue and the Mapping of Bodily Interiority

This paper tells the story of how, as a result of the intensification of labour in munitions factories in Britain and France 1914-18, the phenomenon of fatigue came to be observed and measured by physiologists, forming a new disciplinary subfield. Formerly considered as indistinct bodily sensation alongside pain and touch, the ‘new’ physiology of fatigue offered up practical means to further map somatic interiority. The implications of the proliferation of observation techniques and measuring apparatus were far-reaching, offsetting the emphasis on efficiency of Gilbreth (from 1907) and the ‘science of management’ of Taylor (1911), and leading ultimately to more mobile forms of measurement and quantification (e.g. the ‘quantified self’, Lupton 2016) now familiar to us.

In the summer of 1915 Sir Charles Sherrington, a world-renowned scientific authority based at the University of Oxford, cycled to Birmingham to spend three months in the Vickers-Maxim munitions factory. This physiologist worked regular shifts at the factory and wrote a quasi-ethnographic account of it in order to conduct research on industrial fatigue at a time of war. Sherrington was lead author of the first ever report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board (IFRB) in 1920. Subsequent reports directly influenced the 1937 Factories Act, which ruled on acceptable working hours, ambient conditions, and rest breaks. Forms of physiological attention to labor processes fostered new instruments and techniques for measuring muscular strain and movement. In France, meanwhile, Jules Amar’s Le Moteur humain (1914) had also compiled extensive observations and data on the forces, movements, and thermodynamic processes involved in human labor, including the physiological effects of fatigue on workers. Finally, I discuss how Amar’s adoption of Helmhotz’s Arbeitskraft (Labor Power), which conceives of forces that operate across humans, animals, and machines, opens a pathway for thinking about the hybrid spaces of factory-based human–robot interaction.

Community Participation in Municipal Waste Management: Case of Mumbai

Urbanization is increasing globally. It has its ramifications on human beings and environment. Traditional occupations in India are vanishing in rural areas. Stagnant and low paying agriculture sector, declining job opportunities in rural areas are forcing factors for migration resulting to urbanization. This has increased slum population in cities. This rapid population growth in cities has increased pollution and pressure on limited natural resources. This has lead to a number of problems like, environmental degradation, loss of livelihood, and local identity, this anti-POSCO movement with a nuance is studied, through a novel variable called the Politics of Development. The formation of networks of solidarity groups and emergence of their umbrella organization as social movement organization (SMO), strengthened processes of mobilization, invited wider attention of civil society organizations (CSOs) and through that intellectuals at national and international level (with strong media linkages) to join the movement. Navaniman Samiti was an organization that initially played a stellar role in the anti-POSCO movement. Thereafter Pasco Pratradhha Sangram Samiti (PPSS) had been spearheading the anti-POSCO movement as the SMO. Loss of livelihood involving primary produces like, Dhana, Pana, Meeno and loss of native place (Bheeta Matte) were the initial issues of identity (local peasantry) for the resistance movement.

The analytical thrust of this paper is the politicization of the movement by various political parties. Engaging the organizational networks, deploying strategies for dis-information/ mis-information campaign to mislead the PAP, using covert coercion tactics for mobilizing PAP, shifting their identity issues, etc were the major strategies of the PPSS backed by CPI. The mobilization process continued in spite of counter mobilizations by another pro-project SMO. This strong hand tactics could be deployed by the SMO and the local solidarity groups because of their political patronage. Hence as a victim of politics of development, POSCO’s mega-project faced closer. This questions here the new social movement theory, as the movement is not found to be based on voluntary collective actions, instead it is fomented through a wide network of a national political party and its affiliate CSOs as well as solidarity groups. Further it questions the autonomy of the CSOs which were to play a conscientious role.

A Study on Ngos, Groups and Government Organizations Participation in Environment Protection

India is the largest democracy in the world. But without its lively Individual, Groups and NGOs on the scene, many ills in the society would continue unchallenged. Civil society drives its strength from the Gandhian tradition of volunteerism, but today it expresses itself in many different forms of activism. Due to the development activities, one can see that there is disjunction in the relationship between human beings and nature. The disjunction is manifested through various forms of environmental degradation. The quality of natural resources like land, air, water and other supportive life system, like forests, is being downgraded. This is happening all over world. In response to the worsening environmental conditions at various places, the local people have organized themselves in groups and they are registering their protest against environmental degradation. Here individuals, groups, NGOs and Government organizations are playing a significant role in creating environmental awareness among the masses. The role of the organizations working in the field of environment protection is of crucial importance.

Great heritage of art and culture is associated with Kolhapur. It is also a prosperous industrial town. Being a prosperous upcoming urban center, Kolhapur is also experiencing environmental imbalance due to air, soil, water and sound pollution. This results in a number of groups, Government organization, NGOs and institutions have emerged to control the pollution. In order to know their main activities and efforts the research study covered all organizations working for environmental awareness and protections in and around the Kolhapur city. The study throws up new dimensions relating to causes of pollution and efforts of the mentioned organizations in this direction.
is an earnest and novel attempt to examine the evolution and development of the phenomenon of SHG in the state of Odisha from social movement perspective (i.e. from mobilization to institutionalisation). It further discusses if the phenomenon is a social movement at all and examines the applicability of different social movement theories to study it. Secondly, based on both secondary and primary data the paper uses the resource mobilization theory of social movements as the analytical framework to explain the emergence and functioning of SHG system through two cases studies of SMOs, like Mission Shakti and TRIPTI. Thirdly, based on the social constructivist theory the political and cultural opportunity structure in Odisha was enquired into and it was found to be very much supportive of making the said movement wide spread. At the same time operation and control from the top affects the rigor of the movement and also changes its very nature. Thus women SHGs in Odisha have emerged as a kind of social movement actor that forges alliances with the Govt. department of women and child development on the one hand and forges alliances with the civil society organisations (NGOs) and MFIs on the other. These new alliances are forged at the grassroots level.

**RC31-572.3**

**PATZELT, ANKE** (University of Ottawa)

**Negotiating Integration and Mobility – Experiences of Highly-Skilled German Immigrants in Canada**

Many Western European countries are currently experiencing high emigration rates, notably of their young and well-educated population. So far, there exist only few attempts to explain this recent phenomenon. However, in a time where countries increasingly compete to attract and keep the best and most qualified individuals to secure both a country’s competitiveness in the world market and cohesive nation-building, understanding the decision-making process lying behind these individuals’ mobility patterns, as well as their integration and settlement behavior becomes crucial. While individuals belonging to the group of the mobile elites are often portrayed as rational actors whose migrations are relatively “uncomplicated” as they often possess high human, social and cultural capital, the complexity lying behind their decisions of whether to stay or go, as well as their integration experiences are often ignored. This paper aims to shed light on these processes by examining highly-skilled, self-initiated German expatriates moving to and from Canada. Drawing on narrative interviews it will particularly explore how my interviewees negotiate processes of integration and belonging in different spheres of their lives (e.g. in their neighborhoods or cities, at work, or by participating in different social groups) and how these factors impact their decisions of whether to leave, stay, or return.

**RC47-789.2**

**PAULOS, ANABEL** (University of Ottawa)

**DIAZ ALBA, CARMEN** (ITESO Guadalajara)

**Transnational Resonances of the World March of Women in the Americas**

The World March of Women (WMW) is a transnational feminist network that originated in Quebec, Canada, in the mid-nineties with the Bread and Roses march against violence against women. Today, the WMW (women’s groups) meets more than 60 National Coordinating Bodies spanning over five continents and has become the largest transnational feminist network, with the Americas region being one of the core regions for the emergence and development of the March in the world.

Drawing on qualitative semi-structured interviews, direct and participant observation and documentary analysis of secondary sources collected between 2013 and 2016 in Peru, Mexico and Brazil, this paper has the following main objectives:

1. to explore the dynamics of resonance across borders and scales of place-based struggles of the World March of Women in the Americas.
2. to investigate the relationship between the experience of the World March of Women, that pioneered and transformed the imaginary of transnational feminist solidarieties and contemporary experiences such as the Ni Una Menos platform.

The March is characterized by complex multi-scale politics and governance, that enable a form of transnational feminism simultaneously global in reach and rooted in specific place-based struggles. As such, the WMW constitutes a unique case for studying relational processes of transnational resonance and dynamics of political solidarity-building.

**RC04-81.19**

**PAULUS, NELSON** (Universidad de Santiago de Chile)

**Dude, Where’s My Ranking?: Causal Effects in the Implementation of New Rules at Secondary School, for the Access to Universities in Chile.**

The research explores the transition process from secondary schools to selective universities and the effects produced by changes in admission criteria and rules.

Specifically, the research attempts to explain how the change in the required scores used in the Unique Admission System (SU) to entry academically selective universities (which include as a new element the students in the context of his generation of classmates), configures the so-called “ranking effect”. This effect consists in the migration from secondary public schools of excellence to ordinary secondary schools, a process that this research links to individual decisions made by students and families in order to optimize their chances of a place in a selective university.

The research develops a paradigmatic case study in the context of a specific neighborhood in Santiago de Chile, in which a specific and remarkable flux between two secondary schools is noted. By means of interviews with directors, teachers, students (and parents of those students) the study traces the decision-making process that the students undergo while facing this unexpected change in the rules for application and admission to selective tertiary education institutions.

Finally, the research explores some dramatic situations in the context of which the students were victims of bullying in their new schools.

This research is relevant as it questions the results obtained at the biographical level of public policies, from a sociological perspective, usually neglected in both in policy design and evaluation as well as in social research on secondary education and college admission systems.

**RC57-921.2**

**PAUWELS, LUC** (University of Antwerp)

**Exposing the Power of Globalization: Visual Approaches to Researching Global Interconnectivity and Inequality in the Urban Everyday**

This presentation explores how visual approaches to globalization as expressed and enacted in everyday life may enrich and complement the more individually quantitative approaches supporting visualization of this convoluted phenomenon. Visual methods, with their focus on empirically observable aspects of culture indeed have the capacity to uncover forms of global interconnectivity and power play in urban settings, by looking carefully at the material environment and cultural expressions and at visual practices and performances of people within those spaces. This contribution will cover the visual dimensions of globalization both as a directly observable and as a ‘mediated’ field. Empirical (non-visual) data on aspects of globalization can be ‘visualised’ in the sense of being transformed from symbolic into more iconic and metaphoric form and thereby provide a better understanding of interrelations and trends as well as adding a spatial dimension to the data. However, one can also depart from visible elements of (urban) culture (artifacts and behavior) and instigate the production of visual records of those aspects for further scrutiny. Finally, a visual approach may not only document a phenomenon in rich detail (while individual qualitative and/or reductive but also involve more metaphorical and constructive approaches that go beyond depicting the world but seeking to reveal a specific take on a phenomenon rather than simply depicting aspects of it. Such an ‘expressive’, interpretative effort embodies the transition from mere data to the visual (multimodal) materialization of insight. Visual approaches to globalization and cultural exchanges thus may provide a more valid, unobtrusive way to assess and understand the impact of culture in the daily life of inhabitants of cities around the world and add a unique ‘localized, cross-cultural empirical perspective to the many divergent views and discussions about the presumed beneficial or detrimental nature of these processes.

**RC25-JS-20.2**

**PAVEZ, ISKRA** (Universidad Bernardo O’Higgins)

**GALAZ, CATERINE** (Universidad de Chile)

**Immigrant Children in Chile: Discrimination, Rights and Agency**

This presentation presents results of FONDECYT study about immigrant children in Chile. Based on a mixed methods and child-centred approach, this presentation discusses institutional and experiential aspects of right and agency regarding violence, discrimination and racism. We first review quantitative data from the state regarding the immigrant children in Chile. We also present qualitative data from interviews with immigrant children between ages six to seventeen, and we interview to their parents and social workers. We attend to how they negotiate their rights and agency in front of violence, discrimination and racism.

Transnational migration in Chile has only in the past decade grown more diverse, visible, and in unprecedented rates and numbers, thus provoking national debates and policy changes in recent years. In 2014, there were approximately 411,000 foreign persons in the country, or 2.3% of the total population (Rojas and Silva 2016: 10). The majority of recent migrants come from other South American and Caribbean countries facing political and/or economic and natural crises, such as Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, and Haiti. Today, many migrants in Chile do not only suffer symbolic violence due to ra-
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Transnational migration in Chile has only in the past decade grown more diverse, visible, and contentious. The夯rants, the rate of immigration, and the number of children in migration debates and policy changes in recent years. In 2014, there were approximately 411,000 foreign persons in the country, or 2.3% of the total population (Rojas and Silva 2016: 10). The majority of recent migrants come from other South American and Caribbean countries facing political and economic changes, such as Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, and Haiti. Today, many migrants in Chile do not only suffer symbolic violence due to racial discrimination (Pavez-Soto 2012; Tijoux and Cordova 2015), but also confront structural discrimination and abuse in the labour, property, and rental market.

Migrants tend to command lower wages in informal work sectors (Stefoni et al. 2017), and pay higher rents with poorer living conditions (Rojas and Silva 2016: 37). Processes of racial exclusion to labour and residential access constitute new temporal and material challenges that affects the reclusion of migrant families to particular social environments and jobs (Margaret and Bijit 2014). In a public survey, 19.2% disapproved of migrants' access to social rights; such hostility is more intense in Santiago than other parts of the country (CEN-OPCION 2012: 33-35).

RC53-880.1
PAVEZ, ISKRA* (Universidad Bernardo O'Higgins)
GALAZ, CATERINE (Universidad de Chile)

Young People in Multilingual Societies: The Impact of Language Development on Social Integration in Chile.

This presentation presents results of FONDECYT study about immigrant children in Chile. Based on a mixed methods and child-centred approach, this presentation discusses institutional and experiential aspects of right and agency regarding violence, discrimination and racism. We first review quantitative data from the state regarding the immigrant children in Chile. We also present qualitative data from interviews with immigrant children between ages six to seventeen, and we interview there to parents and social workers. We attend to how they negotiate their rights and agency in front of violence, discrimination and racism.

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RC25-472.4
PAVIC ZENTNTER, VERICA* (Social Identity Research)

Social Consequences of the Restricted Language Development in Migrant Youth in Austria

During the biographical qualitative research with young people of migrant origin conducted in 2016-2017, we noted the variety of integrative models our interview partners adopted for internalising their spoken languages. The interview partners were chosen from groups of young people who grew up in Austria, and experienced the entire education process in this country, and are coming from the families with both parents originating from one of the three largest ex-Yugoslavian countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia. The language environment in Austria is relatively diversified, in terms of the variety of languages one can experience in the open social spaces, it is also very limited in the usage and expansion of administrative languages, and the languages present in the education system. The official language in Austria is German, and there is limited support for the learning of any other languages, including the first language, still referred to as ‘the mother tongue’, and any other languages. Along with the lack of support, there are also differences in the acceptance of foreign languages – namely, from the narratives of our interview partners one can note various situations where they or their siblings experienced the lack of support, and even discrimination, restricting the usage of their first language in social environments outside of their family. This in turn had affected their choices of and chances for social group belonging, and arguably consequently their chances in the socio-economic sphere. This perceived ripple effect caused by the differences in language development support or the lack thereof can be observed in the interpretations the young people we interviewed, describing the life changes of their siblings, and their interpretations of the causalities leading to lifestyles of their families of origin. This was among the analytical challenges before the four-country multilingual research team on this project.
PEARSE, REBECCA* (University of Sydney)  

Renewable Energy Labour and the Contradictions of Energy Transition

This paper investigates the social organisation of different kinds of renewable energy labour (wind, solar, hydro), reflecting on the broader political economic implications of energy transition. Using renewable energy workforce data in Australia, I discuss emerging evidence of the spatial re-organisation of energy workforces associated with energy industry transition, as well as the implications for collective organising as a comprehensive shift toward decentralised energy production were to be realised. Workforces of renewable energy industries are much more geographically dispersed and precarious than those of entrenched fossil fuel industries. For instance across regional Australia, numbers of solar installation jobs have grown and retreated rapidly amidst energy policy uncertainty. By considering the new regional geographies of energy work in transition, the socio-political complications of re-embedding energy markets within ‘safe’ climate limits are revealed. In one sense, a forward march toward renewable energy is a key element to mending the biological disruption historically associated with fossil fuel capital accumulation. In another sense, renewable energy represents a source of precarious contract work that is more socially dis-embedded and ephemeral compared to coal workers in regional Australia. The new geographies of energy work illustrate that renewable energy transition reconfigures, but does not resolve, eco-social contradictions of capitalism.

PEDERSEN, INGE KRYGER* (Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen)

Challenged Workforce Boundaries: The Implementation of Prevention of Lifestyle-Related Diseases in Danish Hospitals Considered As a Trans-Local Health Professional Project

Noncommunicable diseases are the leading cause of death globally and reducing the global burden of such chronic diseases is an overriding priority of The World Health Organization’s work. This paper will trace the emergence of ‘prevention of lifestyle-related diseases’ as a trans-local professional jurisdiction, focusing on profession-driven interventions and initiatives in Denmark. The notion of ‘trans-local’ refers to projects where professional groups seek wider than local or national changes, but also across scales of local, regional and global forms of acting and organizing. Thus, this paper focuses on how professional impact upon, and are themselves influenced by, changing local as well as global contexts of health professional work - which is a question yet to be systematically explored within sociological research on the topic of global transformations and changes of professional work.

Empirical materials include documents (standard procedures, registration forms), reports, articles and debates; qualitative in-depth interviews conducted with health professionals, managers and key persons about goals, dilemmas and practices related to health promotion and prevention of chronic diseases; ‘site-visits’ at Danish hospitals and centres of lifestyle and health promotion. This qualitative approach stresses the concrete relations, settings, and situations in which professional power is shaped and exercised. The choice of interviewing provides access to agendas, understandings and opinions about interviewees’ daily work and experiences.

Findings and conceptual considerations focus on professionals’ work, health political changes and new educations related to prevention of lifestyle-related diseases. The discussion addresses the conceptual challenge to ‘ecologizing’ trans-local professional projects and ‘transnationalizing’ their linked ecologies (Abbott 2000), such as professions, universities, and health policy. Important political and organizational changes within the last two decades will demonstrate how professional disease prevention projects draw together local, national and transnational stakes, resources and arenas of interaction.

PEDERSEN, KIRSTINE* (Department of Organization, Copenhagen Business School)

Professionalism between the Authority of Expertise and the Authority of Office

According to Charles Perrow (1972) it was a footnote in Talcott Parsons’ seminal writings, this imagined discrepancy has led to a myriad of images of professionalism as a kind of resistance or power struggle against bureaucratic or hierarchical control within the sociology of professions. Most prominently perhaps Eliot Freidson Professionalism, The Third Logic (2001) in which he argues for professionalism and bureaucratic institutional logics and thereby for an inherent conflict between the authority of expertise and the authority of office.

In this paper, I take the medical profession as a case to rethink the relation, interdependence and possible overlap between these two types of authorities. Based on readings of classic medical sociology and on fieldwork conducted in a Danish university hospital, the paper investigate the question of authority in the clinic and it is shown how it is impossible to understand medical professionals as merely extra-organizational selves in supposedly collegial organizations. Rather, it is argued that medicine involves knowledge produced exactly through hierarchy and a clear distribution of responsibility, duty and role-obligation.
The digitalization is an epochal social upheaval. However, it seemed as if a group was almost completely excluded from this development: the elderly. They were described as skeptical towards technology. The digital division of society seemed to be mainly a division along the "age gap". In this sense, older people could be described as straggler in a digitized world.

However, recent research shows that the digital skepticism of the elderly is changing. Women aged 65 and over, who have only little experiences with technology, but who are now more and more concerned with digital media, are particularly remarkable. These women experience digital media as a great, late opportunity to emancipate and acquire new opportunities. In a double negation of age and gender-specific stereotypes, they use it to create their own, self-determined life in old age.

But the few findings also point out the dangers associated with their specific form of use the media. Due to the lack of prior experience with technology, these women use digital media inexperiencely and learning by playing. Despite their "objectively" low level of technical expertise, they consider themselves competent. Due to the increasing dangers in the use of digital media – especially with regard to data security and privacy – significant risks are associated with these usage patterns. We can identify an ambivalent relationship between emancipation and threats, which is involved in the increasing penetration of society by digital technologies. To this extent, the digital grannie could be understood as an avant-garde in a digitized world.

The aim of this paper is to describe an ideal type of these digital grannies out of a praxeological perspective, based on qualitative research. In doing so, the potentials of modern technology become visible, without neglecting their dangers.

RC14-266.5

PELLEGRIN, GERALDINE* (University of Mauritius)

M3D143N717Y: Taking the Network over and Bringing It Down

Published as a hardcover comic book in June 2017 by éditions Delcourt, MediaÉvénements closes the first cycle of a transmedia series titled MediaLittâtre that was first released online in episodes starting November 2012. Marketed as a "thriller d'anticipation paranoïaque" (a paranoid science fiction thriller), the series follows the misadventures of a victim of "mediatic mutation", Eric Magoni, who must flee when his login is used to cause the bank where he works to lose five billion euros. A "mediatic mutation" occurs when an online identity takes on a life of its own and as the series unfolds, readers come to witness the downfall of other celebrities due to such mediatric mutations.

Originally, the series focused primarily on the dangers of sharing personal information through online social networks and warned readers with statements such as "That's no accident; it's a sign of your life! Become invisible! The network will take over your identity..." while also rely on its readers' knowledge and use of such networks. With time, however, the series has become less paranoid and advocates human collaboration and contact to bring down the all-seeing and all-controlling network.

To what extent does the series fit its label as a "paranoid" thriller? What is the place of social media in this series? To what extent does it promote collaboration and solidarity to overcome the estracizing effects of mediatric mutations? I argue that through fiction and real-life online tools, the series attempts to bring down online networks from within to favour human contact.

RC23-431.4

PELLEGRINI, GIUSEPPE* (Universita' di Padova) RUBIN, ANDREA* (Catholic University of Milano)

Communicating Research. Scientists in the Public Space of Communication.

Research on Public Communication of Science and Technology has been focused on non-experts and mediators. Scientists as communicators has not been explored yet although they are involved in communicative practices. The SHARPER project, in the “European Researchers Night” framework, carried out a study to evaluate the researcher communication strategies. During the 2014-2017 events, information about researcher expectation, preparation and communication strategies were collected using observation and interviews. Moreover, information on the event organization, management and development have been recorded. The results showed different strategies that scientists used based on the researchers culture and skills adopting particular communication styles and formats. In the presentation we will compare the findings from quantitative and qualitative methods used during the first and the second wave of the research.
organisational is a fundamental condition of its legitimacy as a Government entity. At its core, this paper argues that contemporary efforts to diversify the RAAP have stalled due to a dominant preoccupation with judging the utilitarian worth of inclusiveness.

**RC32-JS-61.6**

PENG, ITO* (University of Toronto)

*Care Economy and the New Contours of Inequality*

The ascent of care economy may be both a boon and an adversity for women. On the one hand, it affirms the centrality of care in social and economic life and opens up much needed spaces for recognition, reclamation and reevaluation. On the other, it also comes with a great potential to create and intensify new forms of inequalities, between women, and across race, ethnicity and citizenship. This paper explores opportunities and challenges posed by the rise and expansion of care economy. The paper discusses how changes in culture, demography, and family and gender relations have contributed to the expansion of care economy, and how national policies have contributed to the different contours of inequalities. Using the example of China and Japan, the paper illustrates how changes in provisions, institutionalization and regulation of elder care work in the two countries have contributed to different forms of inequalities in the two countries.

**RC15-JS-1.3**

PENG, ITO* (University of Toronto)

*Caregiving: Global Implications*

This presentation will address issues around global social policies and care, focusing on the findings yielded by the SSHRC PG project Gender, Migration and the Work of Care: International Comparisons.

**RC05-JS-63.3**

PENICH, TESSA* (University of Lethbridge)

*Unpacking Sexual Assault: The Intersections of Violence in Canadian Law*

This paper examines R. v. Wagar, a sexual assault case heard in the Provincial Court of Alberta in 2014. This case attracted media attention and public outcry when, following the acquittal of the accused, it was revealed that the presiding Justice RobinCamp had made shocking sexist and victim blaming comments during the trial. At face value, R. v. Wagar exemplifies the Canadian criminal justice system's failure to meaningfully address sexual violence against women; however, in a trial where a young, Indigenous complainant was repeatedly referred to as 'the accused', there is clearly more to be unpacked. In this paper, I bring together sociological, feminist, and Indigenous analyses of the criminal justice system and the settler state to critically analyze the trial transcript. I discuss the intersections of gendered, racial, and colonial violence that linger – sometimes invisibly – in R. v. Wagar, shaping the conditions of the case. Moreover, the paper seeks to disrupt conventional narratives of gendered violence by questioning the way some feminist discourses posit state violence as a meaningful solution to sexual assault. Finally, it emphasizes the usefulness of utilizing sociological, feminist and Indigenous analyses when examining the intersections of power, violence, and justice.

**RC28-509.2**

PENNER, ANDREW* (UC Irvine)

*The Causal Effects of Advanced Mathematics Coursework*

We examine the causal effects of being placed on an advanced mathematics course trajectory using statewide administrative data from California schools. Using a novel approach to identifying schools with discontinuities in the odds of student course placement based on prior achievement, we use a regression discontinuity design to estimate the effects of advanced course placement in several high-ability schools. We combine estimates from these schools using meta-analysis, finding that on average advanced math course placements boost later achievement by roughly .1 standard deviations. There was considerable variation in the size of the estimated effects, with smaller effects in lower achieving schools and schools with more students from disadvantaged backgrounds. Our results thus suggest that taking an advanced mathematics course helps students in advantaged schools, but that as currently implemented advanced mathematics coursework in lower achieving disadvantaged schools may not yield the benefits that one would hope for.

**RC52-864.4**

PERES, THIAGO* (State University of Rio de Janeiro)

*Informality: A Concept in Search of a Theory*

In the face of the transformations of the “labor world”, the debate on the term informality required conceptual re-elaborations in order to be adjusted to the “new times”. Initially, the present essay addresses the first formulations about the term, specially the concepts of informal sector and informal economy. Subsequently, it
sheds light on the main critiques to these initial formulations. Lastly, it presents three analytical approaches developed in an effort to re-elaborate the concepts, as well as their theoretical and methodological unfoldings, namely: Informality Process and the ‘new informality’; the approach that identifies the porous boundaries between the legal/illegal, formal/informal and the illicit/informality as the social form that labor takes in certain (theoretical) regions of the social order. The respective concepts are operationalized by different empirical researches. The intended aim is to evaluate the analytical potentialities of each approach through case studies.

**Method**

In order to illustrate the diversity and richness of the framework of informality process, the research was carried out using a qualitative approach with deep qualitative interviews, in the city of Buenos Aires. The field work was conducted during 2013 and 2014 with 152 informality process actors, including different occupational groups, in the provinces of Buenos Aires, La Pampa and Santa Fe, Argentina. The analysis of these interviews allows a detailed description of the specific conditions and constraints of the context of informality process, as well as the positioning of the different actors involved in this process.

**Analysis**

From the analysis of the interviews, it is possible to identify a series of factors that influence the informality process. On the one hand, the economic and social context is characterized by a high level of unemployment and underemployment, which leads to the informal economy as a way of survival. On the other hand, the institutional context is characterized by a lack of regulation and enforcement, which allows the informal economy to thrive. These factors interrelate and interact, creating a complex and dynamic situation that characterizes the informality process.

**Discussion**

The findings of this research contribute to the understanding of the informality process as a social phenomenon that requires a multidisciplinary and contextual approach. The informality process is not a static phenomenon, but a dynamic process that evolves over time and space. The analysis of the interviews allows to identify the different actors involved in the process, as well as their strategies and coping mechanisms. This information is essential to design effective policies and interventions that can address the informality process and improve the living conditions of the affected population.
In Mexico, the issue of equity in higher education began to be part of public policies until the 1990’s. Higher education institutions assumed equity as part of their mission, based on two principles: the expansion of opportunities and the leveling of startup conditions. In this paper, we present the results of a research, whose objective is to analyze the possibilities and limitations that people in vulnerable situations have to enter, stay and graduate from higher education. Broad social and demographic trends increase the likelihood that many assisted living (AL) residents will lack traditional informal helpers (i.e., children and spouses). Yet, non-traditional support arrangements are not well understood. To address this knowledge gap, we present an analysis of qualitative data from a 5-year NIA-funded study (R01AG044368-01A1) guided by the “Convoys of Care” model (Kemp, Ball, and Perkins 2013). Using grounded theory methods and an ethnographic approach involving 2,224 hours of participant observation and informal and formal interviews with residents and formal and informal caregivers over two years in 4 AL communities in Georgia, we examine residents’ care arrangements when traditional helpers are absent. Our aims are: 1) to understand the structure, function, and adequacy of non-traditional networks; and 2) to identify the factors that influence how they operate. Twenty-five residents (13 White and 12 African Americans aged 42-96 years) had informal networks led by distant kin, friends, volunteers, and others. These networks typically were small and often vulnerable (e.g., helpers had personal or health challenges of their own). Each resident experienced some marginality (social, economic, cultural) that influenced their care quality of life, and ability to age in place. Four intersecting human conditions shaped residents’ and other stakeholders’ capacity to negotiate marginality which we define in terms of symbolic capital (material, human, social, and psychological; see Perkins et al., 2012). Core contexts in which participants negotiated marginality included institutional contexts (objective conditions of participants’ lives and the ways in which they defined various situations they encountered); facility contexts (e.g., model of operation and aging in place philosophy); cultural and community contexts (e.g., ethnic and African ancestry, and larger socioeconomic, political, and regulatory contexts. Findings have implications for interventions aimed at strengthening residents’ informal care networks.
The Place We Have Lost

Loss of place and globalization are two main topos of contemporary social sciences in different domains, from sociology and philosophy to geography and anthropology. From the re-reading of early texts of the 1990’s on local/ global and neoregionalism, a genealogy and analysis of current trends of “place” and “local” are proposed. The paper’s thesis is that the ongoing global passage doesn’t close with the local past, on the contrary it projects the local towards a future to be fully investigated.

The argument will be organized around two thematic nuclei: sense of belonging and openness.

The former nucleus contains the idea of “being part”: to keep apart but at the same time to belong, to take part in, to be part of, to be in our own place which belongs to us. However the terms “place”, “local” and “locality” have an unclear, even obscure meaning in the ancient, classical theory: the seduction of place and genius loci are ideas elaborated by the moderns.

The latter nucleus is centered around the idea of openness: to the global, to space, to moving, to pooling, to the event (ex-venire), to occur, and so on. Future is seen as this novelty. With the risk of forgetting what is essential to our social and spatial identities.

Why elaborate around these words? Because words have strong performative roles, and our language is losing control over the meanings of words in global capitalism’s epoch.

Tipping the Scales: Addressing Issues of “Racial Imbalance” in the Jones School through Integration

I am proposing a segment of my research on Black migration and structural integration processes in Southeast Michigan. While scholars have analyzed the establishment, persistence, and effects of segregation, the process and the entities involved in undoing that racialized structural inequality receives less attention. Understanding this process and resistance to it helps us contextualize the racial conflict in metropolitan areas internationally, and critique society’s former solutions. My research uses case studies to analyze how citizens and state institutions executed and resisted school and neighborhood structural integration in Washtenaw County and how that process varies across cities and time. I have reduced my sites to Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, and Saline, with much of my focus on Ann Arbor history. My presentation will chronicle the transition from segregated Jones Elementary School to the integrated Community High School as chronicled in archives and recorded by local stakeholders. This process started in 1963 when a report from the Committee to Study Racial Distribution in the Public Schools of Ann Arbor concluded that Black students’ school experience is related to their segregation in neighborhoods. Between 1960 and 1985, Ann Arbor Board of Education and City Council sponsored four studies on the segregated schools in the city, and had exhaustive meetings about how to integrate what is now 21 schools. By June 1965 The Jones School closed its doors and over the next 7 years before Community High School opened, parents, city officials, and activists not only deliberated over what to do with the Jones School, but the larger school system, which was still reeling from segregation. This analysis will help ground similar processes that occurred in the past and present within international history.

Local Development Challenges through Dynamic Partnerships with Civil Society Actors

During the economic crisis, which has severely affected Greek society since the end of the decade, the stakes of the Welfare State in Greece, which is part of the general framework of the debate on an Active Welfare State, are being systematically explored, as it is geared to linking public social interventions to development policies and promoting employment, opportunities and personal choices for people in need.

The possibilities and challenges of developing a model of a Local Welfare State in Greece, which is part of the general framework of the debate on an Active Welfare State, are being systematically explored, as it is geared to linking public social interventions to development policies and promoting employment, opportunities and personal choices for people in need.

Volunteering in their communities; and more satisfaction with quality of life in a local neighborhood.

Entrepreneur Universities Development in the System Crisis Context

The number of scientific research universities in Russia practically reduced volunteering in their communities; and more satisfaction with quality of life in a local neighborhood.

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being under globalization influence still can preserve Russian science and also can lead to entrepreneur universities creation that can launch innovative ideas and elaborations to the world market. The model of the world class university can be given as an example of the effective science development that was elaborated by the World Bank member Jamil Salmi, who appeals to a solid list of researches that document the achievements of modern universities and point out 24 criteria for the university effectiveness evaluation. The research led by Russian scientists in 1990s revealed 19 similar positions. The Russian model was called “Lavrentyev's triangle” as an example that was formulated as “science-implementation-staff training”, which was realized in Novosibirsk Academytown. In the current model every participant still keeps safe their autonomy and does everything that he can do the best in the process of tight interaction: Institutes of High Education train the specialists according to criteria of modern science; research institutes do fundamental and applied research attracting the specialists that are trained in the Institutions of High Education, and technoparks launch applied elaborations.

RC22-407.1
PETTERSSON, PER* (Karlstads Universitet)

The Problem to Define the Concepts Religion and Secularity When Their Components Become Individualized and Differentiated

The concept “religion” is a multifaceted concept. It is used in very different ways in different social, cultural and academic contexts, often without specified definition. This is relatively unproblematic in daily life when talking about religion as part of private life. But the concept “religion” becomes problematic when it is used without definition in social practices like public discourse or applied in cases of conflict. Especially when it becomes decisive and affect people’s practical lives in serious ways. One significant example concerns references to the principle of “Freedom of religion”, both aspects of having the right to practise your own religion, and the right to freedom from religion. Since the principle “Freedom of religion” is highly valued in many legal systems, it is of need to critically scrutinize the concept “religion” as well as it's supposed opposite, secularity. Empirical research often implicitly define individuals' religion in terms of belonging, believing or practicing, or by combinations of these three dimensions. Along with society's increasing pluralisation and individualisation, the divergence between these three increase continuously. What has previously been regarded as religious practices thereby becomes increasingly visible as “secular” cultural practices, not directly linked to belonging or beliefs of a certain religious tradition or group. This highlights the questions: How should we define the concept religion? What practices should be regarded as religious? Should religion primarily be regarded as an issue of belonging and perceived identity? Or is religion in its core an issue of beliefs and confession? What should be regarded as religious rights when these three dimensions appear functionally differentiated, and an individual can be secularised in one dimension, a Buddhist in the second and Christian in the third dimension? The aim of this paper is to contribute to this critical conceptual discussion, relating it to social practice.

RC13-J5-71.4
PETTY, LISA* (Brock University)

GAMMAGE, KIMBERLEY (Brock University)

Pictureing Midlife Body Image and Physical Activity: “It Changes with Every Little Environment”

Between the ages of 35-55 years, women's bodies can undergo a variety of changes that impact body image (Ballard, Elston, & Gabe, 2005). Body image can be both a motivation for and a barrier to participation in physical activity, and is influenced by whether exercise is undertaken for appearance or health concerns (Cruise, 2008). It is often said that it is important to get a clear picture of the body image experience for midlife women as much of the research involves young women and much of the literature that considers women's midlife body image focuses on appearance. Furthermore, quantitative studies tend to focus on one or two measures of body image and may therefore fail to capture nuances of the midlife experience for women whose bodies are in a state of flux. The purpose of this paper was to investigate through photo elicitation how midlife women describe body image and its relationship with physical activity. Participants included English speaking women between the ages of 35-55 years who were willing to take 10 photographs that represented their perspectives on midlife experiences. The story of migrations is perhaps one of the most sensitive and divisive narratives of the media landscape; user generated contents take part to the framing processes, even if they could often become a source of discriminatory arguments and of hate speeches.

RC05-106.1
PEUCKER, MARIO* (Victoria University)

SMITH, DEBRA* (Victoria University)

The 'New' Far-Right in Australia: Networks and Narratives Online and on the Streets

Radical far-right and right-wing extreme parties and movements have attracted significant research attention in North America and across Europe for decades. The aftermath of the global economic crisis and the 'refugee crisis' in Europe has reinvigorated research in this area as new or revitalised groups and movements become seemingly more popular. In Australia, however, research on the radical far-right and contemporary forms of right-wing extremism has been notably under-developed. While Australia does have a history of far-right activism, which has at times also resulted in violence, these groups have for most parts remained marginal and with very little organised support for their views. More recently this has changed as a far-right political party has achieved representation within the Australian parliamentary system and far-right activist groups vigorously recruit and disseminate their messages through online and offline engagement with a growing community of sympathisers.

Systematic and targeted research on these ‘new radical right’ movements (Dean et al. 2016) is still very limited and little robust evidence is available on their narratives, tactics and connectedness. This presentation will discuss selected empirical findings from an innovative mixed-methods study on the activity in more of a dozen different far-right groups in Australia. After providing an overview on the main groups and their divergent and shifting key propaganda themes, the presentation will explore the networks and relationships between these groups. The analysis of data reveals a high level of social interconnectedness between far-right activist groups, based on a shared pool of active supporters and information sharing. However, pockets of isolation and fragmentation also became evident.

RC36-648.5
PEZZOLI, SILVIA* (University of Florence)

MATERASSI, LETIZIA (University of Florence)

Migration Speeches and Hate Speeches. the Sociological View on Migrants’ Representations between News and Ugcs in Europe

Every day migrations are represented by the language of politics, journalism, other media which significantly contribute to their collective perception and to the public opinion building processes. The pervasive presence of new media enforces the complexity of the topic, as those allows an increasingly wide and diversified audience to access information. Blogs, social networks, media activists or simple citizens involved in the information flow activate public discussions where each one broadens the field of his knowledge through a dense interaction with the others (Dahlgren 2009, 2013), even though this “distributed” word right doesn’t guarantee that it gives voice to a positive or public interest.

The story of migrations is perhaps one of the most sensitive and divisive narratives of the media landscape; user generated contents take part to the framing processes, even if they could often become a source of discriminatory arguments and of hate speeches.

Exploring and identifying which frames on migrations are arising in the contemporary society, sociologists could contribute to understand better how social problems are collective built, opening new perspectives on them.

Through the analysis of readers’ comments on 3 Italian online newspapers (IlGioranle, Repubblica, Il Post) and on 3 European newspapers (Le Monde, The Independent, Frankfurter Allgemeine) we try to understand the shifting boundary between professionals and prosumers contents and if these frames could favor or discourage discriminatory attitudes and hate speech, rediscovering how a sociological view could give advices to redefine and understand a central social problem that today put our lives at risk of conflict.

RC09-187.2
PAFF-CZARNECKA, JOANNA* (Bielefeld University)

Coste, Knowledge, and the Politics of Becoming: Young Dalits’ Choices in Contemporary Nepal

The personal trajectories of young Dalits (members of castes previously classed as ‘untouchable’) have been significantly affected by the thoroughlygoing social transformations that have taken place in Nepal over the last two decades. Changing value systems buttressing the quest for social justice as well as the increased connectivity have opened new avenues for political activism. At the same time, Dalit aspirations and choices, desires and hopes impact upon the pace and nature of these dynamics. Powerful social boundaries, including caste boundaries, are now subject to social reflexivity and critique; yet, they have not lost their...
salience. Lived experience often collides with such ideological notions as ‘social inclusion’ and ‘political empowerment,’ because social mobility, such as the Dalits’ entry to social spaces previously closed to them, tends to instigate resentment and even open conflict. Social boundaries are therefore simultaneously challenged and shifted, while also being re-drawn and accentuated.

From a critical viewing of young Dalits, different tensions affect their choices and aspirations – that will be discussed in this presentation. First, we need to learn more about the (development of) commitments embraced by Dalit students and young professionals. Here, the process of knowledge production acquires the key-importance. Following this, we need to establish how professional and political choices are weighed against each other and/or combined. How are individual strategies shaped vis-a-vis collective concerns, in particular within and across specific caste-boundary-lines? In the same vein: which resources are deployed for rendering these strategies effective? How do young Dalits navigate under the condition of these tensions? -This discussion of Dalit self-assertion in Nepal will draw on comparisons and entanglements with Indian Dalit movements while also paying attention to the globalized nature of these struggles.

TG03-953.3

PFAHL, LISA* (Innsbruck)
BIERMANN, JULIA* (Humboldt University of Berlin)
The Contribution of Disability Movements and Disability Studies to Human Rights

In our presentation, we examine the intricate relationship between social theories about disability as a social barrier, the international disability rights movement and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons (UN CRPD). Our argument is that ideas pertaining to a social model of disability gained influence through the disability rights movement and the field of disability studies. Secured by the UN CRPD’s human rights provisions, these ideas now become socially relevant and effective. Based on a literature review and empirical research, we make this argument by firstly focusing on the origins of the UN CRPD and secondly its use in different countries.

Originating from Anglo-American debates of the disability rights movement and strengthened in the emerging field of disability studies, a social model of disability informs the UN CRPD. According to this model, disability is caused by the way society is organised and not a person’s impairment or difference. With these ideas, the focus shifts away from an individual’s body to social barriers that impede participation and inclusion; a crucial paradigm shift for policy-making. Based on empirical examples from developments in Germany and Nigeria, we show how the UN CRPD provides an effective instrument to challenge current provisions for children with disabilities in the field of education. In effectuating educational change, the UN CRPD eventually extends social theories on impairment, disability, and stigmatisation into the political and eventually societal realm.

RC06-137.2

PFAU-EFFINGER, BIRGIT* (University of Hamburg)
REIMER, THORDIS* (University of Hamburg)
Varieties of Women’s Part-Time Employment and Labor Market Segmentation

The paper aims at revealing how welfare states with the institutional construction of different forms of part-time employment may have contributed to a segmentation within the field of women’s part-time employment. Part-time work is a form of employment that many women choose in order to combine employment and parental childcare. In sociology of work, labour market theory and comparative welfare state research, part-time work is often characterised as precarious type of employment that is performed by marginalised groups who are ‘outsiders’ of the employment system. This paper challenges this argument. On the basis of theories of labour market segmentation, the paper argues that part-time work is a heterogeneous field of work that may comprise jobs in the “internal” segment of the core workers as well as in the “external” segment of marginalised workers. With the institutional construction of different forms of part-time work that differ fundamentally with regard to the conditions of the work contract, different states may contribute to the segmentation of part-time work and the inequality of social risks of women who are working part-time work.

Using the case of Germany, the paper examines with German panel data (GSOEP) how different institutionally constructed forms of part-time work are connected to different segments of the employment system, indicated by the characteristics of women’s part-time jobs and the related social risks, and how women due to their individual and biographical characteristics are distributed between these different forms of part-time work and employment segments.

The paper is innovative in that it provides insights into the ways in which welfare state policies may contribute to the segmentation of women’s part-time work and thus promote inequality among part-time working women.

RC32-65.18

PFLUCKE, VIRGINIA KIMEY* (B-TU Cottbus)
Ensuring Care through Exclusion of a Workforce?

Capitalist societies are structured by the separation of the private and public sphere. While the commodification of unpaid work keeps pulling women into household-related services, it takes shape very differently from what materialist feminists as Silvia Federici had demanded in the 1970s: The wages for care work/campaigns to solve that i.e. whether all, some, or no children receive transfers – and the contribution of this variation to the concentration of wealth within family lineages, not just one but potentially two generations down. Do parental transfers have equalizing or stratifying influence on the sibling’s wealth attainment? Furthermore, are these equalizing/stratifying effects are still observable in a third generation? If so, differential intergenerational transfers may serve to pass on advantage across multiple generations and thereby contribute to long-term rigidities in the wealth structure.

Initial analyses reveal that the concentration of wealth within family lineages is high: 42 percent of current family wealth can be traced to the common origins of siblings who have reached later adulthood (ages 45-64) and a fifth of attained wealth can even be traced to the common origins of cousins (i.e. grandparental environments), reflecting concentration of family wealth within family lineages beyond just two generations. Parental transfers play a significant role in this process of wealth transmission; data show that 78% of families receive transfers – and the contribution of this variation to the sibling’s wealth attainment? Furthermore, are these equalizing/stratifying effects are still observable in a third generation? If so, differential intergenerational transfers may serve to pass on advantage across multiple generations and thereby contribute to long-term rigidities in the wealth structure.

The police is depend on the trust of the public in them to be able to fulfil their purpose. And to manage the complexity of world it is important that people trust the police. The police is depend on the trust of the public in them to be able to fulfil their purpose. And to manage the complexity of world it is important that people trust the police.
Only a third of the workforce is registered, almost half are migrants, and over 90 percent women. Their marginalization within the workforce and labor regulation seems to ensure the provision of social reproduction within a society in crisis. Building on critical feminist political economy, this paper interprets the labor relation of domestic workers in Spain from a historical-sociological perspective: Delineating the exclusion of the servant from basic rights of citizenship in the 19th century, I then analyze the interplay of ideological and economic processes in Franco- and post-Franco Spain through archival documents, statistics and interviews gathered in 2015. I elaborate the role of religion, gender ideology, workers’ organization as well as the politics of austerity in the (un-)making of a female working class.

3D Food Printing and the Altered Food Fabrication

3D food printing (3DFP) represents the contemporary turn in mechanization applied to the food sector. Mechanization has been a driving force in major societal transformations since the industrial revolution. In agriculture, it has given rise to substantial agricultural yields, sometimes resulting in unintended ecological consequences and social issues emerged, but it is yet to be implemented (efficiently, according to some) in the final stages of meal production. Processes of mechanization have been central in the food processing industry to respond to mass demand, in the making of the industrial way of eating. Recently mechanization has reached homes and catering activities, moving from a macro (industrial) dimension to a micro (civic) one. 3DFP represents the final end of this shift, having entered massively the food processing sector, part of the hospitality industry and also households. Integral to additive technology (Campbell et al., 2012), 3DFP allows consumers to literally create some food items using a computer program and ‘small’ equipment, that is, the printer itself and few other tools. The practical (manual) activity intrinsic to cooking and its knowledge (Trubek, 2000) are marginalized, also reassembling previously accepted categories such as industrial and artisanal or popular and elitist, to name a few. 3DFP’s advocates (eg. Council and Petch, 2015) highlight its convenience and low-cost customized food fabrication, and claim its benefit extend from food security and nutrition to development, sustainability and reduced food waste. Such a ‘possibility’ perspective though underplays the alteration of production itself and the world orders (sensu Boltansky and Thevenot, 1986) we associate to it. This paper presents a preliminary investigation on 3D food printing and questions the narratives that accompanies it, highlighting the (neglected) live materiality embedded in food fabrication.

Provenance for Whom? A Comparative Analysis of Geographical Indications in the EU and Indonesia

Current debates over Geographical Indications (GIs) revolve around old/new world (more than developed/developing countries) models for protecting and promoting domestic food production within the political, cultural or economic interest of the country of origin. Despite an agreement to attach value to place-based production, new world-model advocates currently contest the validity and practicality of the EU model of GIs. In the literature, the debate revolves around differences in legislation, but neglecting three dimensions belonging to GIs: (1) sociocultural dynamics (since the role of actors in creating -or maintaining- a GI goes well beyond the legal inception), (2) power relations, which implies a power differential between actors at both intra- and inter-levels of analysis (and which may lead to the reconstructing of geopolitical paradigms); and (3) the materiality embedded in the local ecology.

This paper proposes this three-dimensional analysis to make a comparison between established and emerging GIs systems, using the EU and Indonesian cases respectively. The EU, a conglomerate of states, established the original model of place-based recognition with a rich variety of products. Indonesia, a singular nation state and world’s fourth most populous country, has recently seen an upsurge in the interest over GIs, with a single item (coffee) claiming many of the awarded GIs. This affected not only coffee production and its quality, but also a structured legal, bureaucratic and cultural apparatus that ensure GIs procedures; the latter has so far relied on mass commodities and domestic market creations, but is still developing the necessary organization. This framework therefore offers ways to deeply understand the socio-cultural constructions of GIs in each region, the way power is exerted along the process, and the different ecological realities that shape the materiality of their GIs. We then acknowledge the nuanced way in which GIs are enacted, along with some of its political implications.

The Repression and Criminalisation of Youth-Led Political Dissent in Contemporary Britain

Successive governments in Britain have intensified their efforts to repress traditional and new forms of political dissent in the twenty-first century. In particular, these developments have been characterised by more repressive legislation leading to the criminalisation of dissent, as well as a move to greater surveillance and storing of information on searchable databases.

Young people have been the major actors in protests on numerous issues using a variety of methods. Young activists have therefore been particularly affected by governmental changes in the management of political protest.

First, this paper will outline briefly how British governments have made changes to legislation and policing methods regarding protests in recent years. These developments have been characterised by more repressive legislation and a move to greater surveillance and storing of information on searchable databases.

Then, the paper will examine the impact of legislative and policing changes on Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Association and the Right to Protest in relation to youth-led protest and dissent more widely.

Last, the paper will discuss the legal, political and ethical implications of turning peaceful protests in criminal events and young protestors into criminals.
This theoretical article aims to propose the concept of "field", derived from the sociological theory of Pierre Bourdieu, to tourism and explore some implications, from theoretical and practical orders, to tourist destinations. For this discussion, we first resort to the theoretical approach of the sociological theory of social fields of Pierre Bourdieu to deal with the social interactions that exist, in what is considered empirical social field tourism. In this way, we discuss the interference of organized collective action in the transformation of the tourist field, as a way of problematizing the social interactions of the actors present in this dynamic. The collective action has a greater weight in relation to the action of individual actors, thus having more power of interference in the decisions of the field, since they have a greater force. Specifically, we argue that a small group of actors can determine the direction of activity according to their private interests, leading to the exclusion of weaker groups. This relationship may be related to the strictly economic emphasis given the activity, afterwards the social, and recognizing social and economic status and also the socioeconomic status of the field. In this way, the inclusion of new actors in the scope of collective action is presented as a potential path to rebalance the existing asymmetry of power. It should be emphasized that this relationship is influenced by pre-established social structures and may depend on a causal moment for its actual effectiveness.

**RC17-329.3**

**PIMENTEL, THIAGO* (Federal University of Juiz de Fora / UFJF)
An Ontology for Organization & Collective Action**

This theoretical essay seeks to explore the insertion of a critical realism in constructing social theory, as a basic intermediate from which it is necessary to draw up a realistic social theory of organizations and collective action. It is argued that the theoretical convergence between organizational and the collective action sociologies (O&CAS), identified by Friedberg (1993), can be explored within a critical realist perspective of social theory, where the theory of collective sociologies (Domingues, 1999; Vandenbergh, 2007) plays an important role as a new form to consider causality.

The application of the principles of stratified ontology proposed by the critical realism (CR), as well as the paradigmatic commensurability between the natural and social sciences (K) - as is possible to a transversal level of sharing between the reality - results in a sociology of levels (Brante 2001; Vandenbergh, 2007a,b; 2010). So it makes possible to localize the organizations and institutions at an intermediate level of the relationship between agency and structure (Archer, 2000; Fleetwood & Ackroyd, 2004; Fleetwood, 2005; 2008a; 2008b; Elder-Vass, 2010; Vandenbergh, 2008, 2009) with their existence and cause of the structure that can interfere with reality. It is, therefore, a legitimate instance of studies in social theory - and, by extension, within the O&CAS - and a supposedly appropriate level to deepen the knowledge about the processes of constitution of society (Ackroyd, 2000).

Thus, the focus of this discussion on O&CAS can be fruitful for the known social theory, as a hole, in that the opening of the “black box” of meso-sociological level (Bourdieu, 2001) may reveal processes and mechanisms related to the agency issue, as this is an intermediate category in the relationship between agency and structure (Fleetwood, 2003; Elder-Vass, 2010), considering that there is no due attention to it in social theory (Ackroyd, 2000).

**RC13-260.1**

**PINJANI, PRATAP* (GOVT.COLLEGE, AJMER(RAJASTHAN)INDIA)
Leisure & Role of Technology in Social Transformation**

Historically there has always been a relationship between technology and leisure, but the increasing use of the internet and computer gaming technology during leisure is facilitating a transformation in contemporary leisure activity. Due to this technification things have come to an ease and have become entertaining. Anywhere in the world millions of mobile phone users are chatting, messaging, spending their times, socializing with other users and entertaining themselves. These technological advancements have covered many aspects of human life titled as boredom & escape, engagement, socialization, entertainment, dependence and explore new experiences.

Among these techno gadgets mobile phone has become a natural, fixed, stable part of daily life and is adopted more quickly and passionately by marginalized individuals, groups and countries. They have increased the socializing skills of people and youngsters especially have been using these cell phones to expand their external social network. Selian(2004) stated that “the youth market today is an amazing social atomizer, a generation that better understands the potential of transforming the application and use of digital technologies in unprecedented ways”. Lepp(2014a) in his article exploring the relationship between cellphone use and leisure: an empirical analysis and implications for management stated that “mobile phone use is associated with an array of behaviours and behavioral outcomes, there is a need to better understand the potentially multi-faceted relationship between mobile phone use and leisure. Because the cellphone is so pervasive in modern life, an improved understanding of this relationship could have important implications for leisure service providers.”

Advancements of information society has led to building a shell around people where they’d spend their entire leisure time engaging on their techno gadgets
which is in turn affecting their social inclusion and involvement into outdoor activities, ultimately has an effect on their health to a greater extent.

RC21-392.4

PINKSTER, FENNE* (Universiteit van Amsterdam)
HOEKSTRA, MYRTE (Universiteit van Amsterdam)
FERIER, MARIJN (Universiteit van Amsterdam)

On the ‘stickiness’ of Stigma: Exploring Diverging Resident Experiences of Territorial Stigmatization in Amsterdam’s ‘most Notorious’ Neighbourhood

On the stickiness of stigma: exploring diverging resident experiences of territorial stigmatization in Amsterdam’s ‘most notorious’ neighbourhood

Fenne Pinkster, Myrte Hoekstra & Marijn Ferier (Universiteit van Amsterdam)

Abstract

In Western Europe, a select number of ‘problem neighborhoods’, ‘no-go areas’ and ‘ghettos’ are at the forefront of public debates about urban inequality and the emergence of so-called dual societies. Residents in these ‘notorious’ neighborhoods are confronted with processes of spatial othering (Driver 2014, Sibley 1995), which may exacerbate their already precarious position and contribute to internal processes of estrangement and spatial alienation (Wacquant 2007, Slater 2015). This paper explores such experiences of territorial stigmatization in the Amsterdam Bijlmer neighborhood, a high-rise, modernist public housing estate that has long been represented in popular media as the Dutch ‘ghetto’ (Aalbers 2011, Van Gent & Jaffe 2017). Through interviews with residents, we investigate how they perceive, and are directly affected by, the stigmatization of their neighborhood. Interviews highlight the complex layered nature of stigma at the intersection of race, class and as the imaginary of the Bijlmer as a marginal place brings together assumed physical characteristics of place – high-rise buildings, degradation of public space – and notions of a racially marked, criminal underground. We argue that it is analytically fruitful to untangle these dimensions of territorial stigma and question how they are consequently differentially experienced by residents on the basis of their own classed and racial identities and their personal identifications with place. This allows us to critically examine the ‘stickiness’ of stigma and the ways in which residents of different social positions encounter, negotiate, internalize and are able to distanciate themselves from the blenheim of place.

RC54-JS-27.3

PINTIN PEREZ, MARGARITA* (El Colegio de la Frontera Sur)

Becoming ‘Tolerable’: Tolerance Zones and the Excluded Exclusion of Central American Migrants Selling Sex in Mexico’s Southern Border Region.

In the shadow of the Central American migration ‘crisis,’ hostility towards irregular Central American migrants in Mexico’s southern border region has also been institutionally performed by other state agencies, including those under the biopolitical mantle of securing public health. In the southernmost state of Chiapas, public health laws authorize municipal governments to establish the spatial separation of commercial sex towards the urban margins, in locations referred to as ‘tolerance zones.’ Based on the assumption that sex workers are central to the spread of sexually transmitted ‘diseases,’ designated tolerance zones enable the surveillance and control of the bodies of sex workers, inadvertently locating predominantly female Central American migrants as a threat to public health and social order. In this paper, based on ethnographic research conducted in Mexico’s southern border region between 2015-2016, I signal that the construction of bodies in need of tolerance intersects the historical displacement of sex workers with the contemporary exclusion of irregular migrants, whose economic incompetence with the state, devoid them from pathways to regular status. This work suggests that ‘tolerance’ serves as a depoliticizing discourse, removing the historical emergence of sex work regulation in this region and naturalizing the participation of Central American migrants in the local commercial sex trade. Under the guise of tolerance, the gendered, racialized and classed encoding of sex work regulation, that subjects Central American migrants to segregated zones and routine public health inspections, is normalized. I examine the transcendent and intersecting ‘epistemic violence’ (Spivak, 1988) of tolerance, accomplished at the structural, everyday and symbolic level, to discuss the ways in which these forms of violence collude in constructing bodies in need of tolerance and shaping the ‘excluded exclusion’ (Sanchez, 2003) of female Central American migrants selling sex in Mexico’s southern border region.

TG03-956.5

PINTO, PAULA* (CIEG/ISCSP-University of Lisbon)
JANELA PINTO, TERESA (ISCSP- University of Lisbon)

Promise Lost? Persons with Disabilities and the Right to Social Protection in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia

Comprehensive social welfare systems are fundamental to ensure a minimum standard of living and income security to any citizen,, but are especially beneficial to persons with disabilities in light of the additional costs faced by persons with disabilities and their households. Accordingly, the CRPD establishes in Article 28 the “right to an adequate standard of living and social protection”.

Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria are signatories to the CRPD and the three countries have ratified the Convention. They have known recent political transformations in the aftermath of the Arab Spring. It then becomes interesting to understand how their welfare regimes have changed to tackle new human rights obligations and how these are being translated into political commitments (rights in principle), policies and programmes (rights as policy) and concrete practices (rights in practice).

This paper will present the outcomes of a comparative study of the social welfare systems in three North African countries and their impact on the conditions of living and social protection of persons with disabilities. Results were obtained through a comparative analysis of national laws, policies and programs, as well as semi-structured interviews (N=180) and questionnaires (N=180) applied to a sample of persons with disabilities 12-45 years-old, in urban, peri-urban and rural settings in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Results will highlight key factors that enable or inhibit the enjoyment of social protection and adequate standards of living by persons with disabilities in the region and draw recommendations for more inclusive social policy design.

RC48-800.4

PIOTROWSKI, GRZEGORZ* (Sodertorn University)

Anarchist Activism in Illiberal Democracies.

Studies of contemporary anarchist activism are focused on liberal democratic systems, mostly the US and Western Europe. However, looking beyond those geographical limitations, one can draw a different picture of anarchist practices and ideological changes adapting the movement actions to different opportunity structures.

The empirical basis for this paper comes from results of the project ‘Anarchists in Eastern and Western Europe: a Comparative Study’ that included Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Poland and Russia. Most of the empirical material is coming from interviews with activists and is supplemented with interviews with anarchists from Czech Republic and Hungary as well as protest event and other data on anarchist activists from other countries.

The main difference in the actions of anarchists in Central and Eastern Europe (gradually more and more falling into the category of illiberal democracies) is the different discursive environment in which they operate. Using the concept of discursive opportunity structure, I want to show that being active in an environment hostile towards leftist groups (as it is the case of CEE), anarchists not only need to have a different self-identification (making self-labeling as part of the broader left more challenging) but this heavily affects choices of potential collaborators as the more radical left-wing libertarian environment is much smaller.

This situation results in two things: firstly, different self-identification and thus different prognostic framing, mobilizing newcomers and aligning anarchist claims to existing master frames. Secondly, because of the limited availability of potential supporters, the whole logic of movement formation is different, and stresses intersectionality and cooperation with grassroots activists where the politicization of the claims and struggles is a long-term gradual process and is often implicit. In this regards the anarchists in CEE countries (and beyond as it is observed in the US) are becoming the leading force on the left wing of politics.

RC48-810.1

PIOTROWSKI, GRZEGORZ* (Sodertorn University)

Black Monday and Women’s Strike in Poland: Lessons from the Field.

On Monday, October 3rd 2016 Poland has witnessed a massive mobilization of women protesting against plans to change and even further restrict abortion rights in Poland. Since the taking over of power by the conservative Law and Justice party in 2015, numerous areas of conflict have opened up, but none of them were as successful as the Women Strike. According to national polling data,
4% of the population took part in the protests and the number of supporters were much higher. Street demonstrations took place in over 70 cities and police reported over 140000 people on the streets.

The demography of protesters and the scale of the campaign are pointing to a significant shift within the Polish women's movement: for the first time feminist arguments have reached (on such a scale) women in smaller cities, older and with lower education. Linking - traditionally rejected within conservative Polish society - feminist claims with more general frames of democracy, degree of accepted state intervention into one's lives and finally with economic arguments, the protest has mobilized numerous newcomers into feminist groups.

Moreover, the protest became a blueprint for similar campaigns in Latin America and in South Korea, similar tactics were also used during a protest campaign against changes within Polish judicial system in July 2017. Feminist initiatives became active in other social campaigns pointing out the threats of newly proposed laws for women and bringing up the importance of women's participation in democracy.

The main purpose of the paper - based on analysis of range of keywords in the internet, observations of the author and interviews with protest organizers - is to show not only the dynamics of the protest and the shift in claim-making strategie, but also the reconfiguration of the Polish women's movement functioning in more and more illegal democracy.

**RC02-JS-53.1**
PIPER, NICOLA* (University of Sydney)
Uneven Development and Displaced Care in Sri Lanka

Temporary labour migration has become a defining characteristic of Sri Lanka's economy. The concentration of production and services in and around urban Colombo has produced a lopsided pattern of development that undermines rural livelihoods and necessitates practices of 'survival migration'. Such migration has been starkly gendered: export production has been explicitly feminised through the creation of garment factories operating in export processing zones, and through the displacement of care in the form of internal and international migrant domestic work. This paper examines the displacement and commodification of care through the lens of domestic worker migration. It situates this at the intersection of gender, ethnicity and class, both geographically and historically, and analyses the relationship between internal and international migration. This framework is then used to explore the changing dynamics of, and attitudes towards, domestic work. Migrant domestic work is explicitly bound up in uneven development, articulated through a continuum of gendered and ethnic subordination. There are many differentiated outcomes and experiences of agency within this process.

**RC14-265.6**
PISCITELLI, ALEJANDRO* (UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA ARGENTINA)
La Violencia En El Fútbol Argentino: El Desarrollo De Los "Barras Bravas" En La Argentina Democrática y Suyo Reflejo En Los Medios Gráficos

El fenómeno de la violencia en torno al espectáculo del fútbol en Argentina, se hizo presente casi desde que comenzó a practicarse este deporte a comienzos del siglo XX. Los "barras bravas" han sido un componente central de una dinámica que desencadenó un protagonismo inusitado que trasciende lo estrictamente deportivo y se entrelaza con el mundo de la política, el sindicalismo, la venta ilegal de tickets y el comercio habilitado para los espectadores en los días de partido. Todas estas, se manifiestan como prácticas mafiosas que vienen acompañadas de altas cuotas de violencia y delincuencia. Las formas de acción han ido evolucionando a medida que nos aproximamos al presente especialmente a partir de la última etapa democrática, comenzada hace ya 35 años. A partir de allí, los grupos violentos toman un protagonismo inusitado que ha puesto en jaque a la existencia misma de la práctica de este deporte tan popular. En esta presentación analizaremos la evolución del fenómeno y el seguimiento que han ido realizando los principales medios gráficos de comunicación de nuestro país. Intentaremos también reflexionar sobre lo ocurrido en nuestro país a la luz de los teóricos de las ciencias sociales nacionales y extranjeros especializados en el tema: Eduardo Archetti, Amilcar Romero, Norbert Elias, Eric Dunning, etc.

**RC46-778.2**
PISCITELLI, GIANLUCA* (Homeless Book - Foenza)
Social Sociological Care to Improve the Quality of Life

Essentially, professional practice is characterised by a practical orientation towards working not on research alone, but on finding solutions for people and groups in situations of difficulty. It is a question of doing research and finding solutions that are not simply resources in themselves, but which represent relationships with others that induce confidence. And transmitting this trust in growth, the pursuit of capital, and the strength to overcome critical situations. The consequence of all this is the achievement of a new well-being paradigm and the reformulation of the meaning of quality of life in the context of the needs of the "disadvantaged". Therefore, in our capacity as clinical sociologists, it is not a question of problem-solving but rather, with the strength to frame the context within the confines of a social project – going beyond the restrictive reference to the model of a functional human organism, as usually applies to the work of psychologists – which is an expression of a foundation of force, wherein the sociologist, operator and disadvantaged individuals or groups are engaged together and towards which they offer their respective contributions. Thus, the former support change or aid in solving the problem, the latter commit their efforts to overcoming a situation of crisis and achieving a redefinition of themselves as resources for their reference communities. This contribution will seek to illustrate how sociological counselling can be interpreted as an enabling approach which enhances the resources and project-handling capabilities of people, groups and organisations in order to achieve new well-being or an acceptable quality of life. In particular, we will consider two elements crucial to the sociological work here intended: that of creative adaptation and of contact experience.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Ministry. Accordingly, it was also developed a policy in each of the security forces to create university institutes for the training of officers and/or for the rise of the same.

In the case of the Gendarmerie, also sought a change of profile that would increase functions -some already had been incorporated-, such as safety on federal jurisdiction routes, control and prevention of drug trafficking and security to certain disturbances which could become federal crime, such as breaking traffic in routes.

This paper seeks to describe and analyze the efforts of improving the quality of training of officers, noncommissioned officers and agents of the Gendarmerie, as well as the redefinition of the professional profile of it since the creation of the University of the National Gendarmerie Argentina (UGNU).

**Building the Professional Profile of the National Gendarmerie in Argentina**

Argentina has in the present four federal security forces that depend organically on the Ministry of Security, created in 2010. The analysis of this paper will be focused on the National Gendarmerie, also known as the Gendarmerie, which started in 1938, along with the mission of consolidating international borders and ensure the safety of the inhabitants of those regions, with a profile of security militarized corps, in the style of the French Gendarmerie or the Italian Carabinieri, but focused on border control.

Since the 90s of the last century it has been producing a transformation of the profile of the force, pointing to a more professional. So, a change was beginning to be built, for example, with the assignment of the Gendarmerie to United Nations peace keeping missions.

Moreover, since 2005, a comprehensive review of the formation and operation of the security forces was made, which culminated in the creation of the Security
PLANTE, CHARLES* (McGill University)

Measuring the Cumulative Effects of Embeddedness on Earnings Trajectories in North America in Psid and Slid

According to leading sociological theories, economic action is embedded within social relations and customs. This "embeddedness" should give rise to path dependent and cumulative dynamics in earnings trajectories when large and/or, especially, unexpected changes in earnings move people into new social positions to which they have not yet adapted. Over the life course, these effects will induce negative autoregressive biases in earnings trajectories which are not accounted for by the kinds of earnings models ordinarily used by economists. In this paper, I model and evaluate this hypothesis using dynamic panel data methods and estimation, and longitudinal earnings data in Psid and Slid. I find robust evidence in support of the sociological concern with embeddedness: large changes in earnings, positive or negative, do in fact induce a long run negative effect on earnings over time. Moreover, these effects are more pronounced among the poor.

PLANTE, NATHALIE* (University of Ottawa)


Les représentations sociales constituent, selon la théorie, des guides pour le comportement et des grilles pour les prises de position des membres d’un groupe social sur un objet qui constitue un enjeu pour ce groupe. Sauf quelques exceptions notables, peu d’études se sont penchées cependant sur les dynamiques représentationnelles associées à la manifestation de pouvoir d’une manière générale et encore moins dans le contexte spécifique d’usage des services professionnels. Une étude portant sur l’accès aux services de santé mentale des jeunes femmes appartenant aux minorités francophones dans trois provinces canadiennes: Ontario, Manitoba et Nouveau-Brunswick nous permettra de mieux comprendre cette réalité. Cette enquête qualitative a été effectuée auprès d’un échantillon non-probabiliste par choix raisonné de 47 hommes et femmes, âgés de 18 à 30 ans et de 45 à 60 ans, anglophones et francophones et qui rapportent avoir souffert de dépression au cours de la dernière année. Les données présentées dans le cadre de cette recherche se basent sur les données recueillies auprès de 47 personnes, et l’étude a été menée dans un contexte de recherche qualitative.

PLATT, LUCINDA* (Department of Social Policy, LSE)

The Relationship between Political and Ethnic Identity Among UK Ethnic Minority and Majority Populations

Recent decades have witnessed a rapid expansion in sociological analysis of minorities’ ethnic and national identity, and the ways this is linked to both levels of marginalisation and to constructions of belonging and anti-immigrant sentiment in countries of destination. Relatedly, a body of research has explored the link between minorities’ ethnic identity and their political engagement. The drivers of majority ethnic identity have been less examined alongside those of minorities, though studies that suggest that both context and contact between groups shape identities of majority and minority populations. In addition, the political mobilisation of majority ethnic identities by right wing populist parties, renders a more detailed understanding of how ethnic and political identities and the relations between them of substantial contemporary interest. Using Understanding Society, the UK household longitudinal study, a large-scale, nationally representative study with a substantial ethnic minority boost and a suite of multi-domain identity questions, this paper explores the relationship between ethnic and political identity across UK majority and minority populations.

HAMBLOVA, DANA* (Institute of Sociology, CAS)

Believe or Behave, the Importance of Religion and Customs/Traditions for the National Identity of European Countries

Language, religion, and traditions are considered parts of the cultural understanding of nationhood. Shulman (2002). Religion (especially the dominant one) has played an important role in shaping the nations. Even in the more secular nations, religious emblems (institutions, symbols, customs and traditions) are an important part of national identity. Europe has been Christian for centuries. Religion served as a mode of social organization, a way of framing, channeling, and organizing social relations. Nevertheless, in the secular states of Europe, Christianity is not an equally important criterion of belonging to the nation. Immigration from non-Christian countries brings, however, concerns about national identity and the urge to define community on the basis of religion or traditions. Analysing the data from ISSP (2003 and 2013) and using multilevel regressions we will show that in more religious countries, people rather define belonging to national community in terms of religion or traditions. Relatedly, a body of research has explored the link between minorities’ ethnic identity and their political engagement. The drivers of majority ethnic identity have been less examined alongside those of minorities, though studies that suggest that both context and contact between groups shape identities of majority and minority populations. In addition, the political mobilisation of majority ethnic identities by right wing populist parties, renders a more detailed understanding of how ethnic and political identities and the relations between them of substantial contemporary interest. Using Understanding Society, the UK household longitudinal study, a large-scale, nationally representative study with a substantial ethnic minority boost and a suite of multi-domain identity questions, this paper explores the relationship between ethnic and political identity across UK majority and minority populations.

PLEYERS, GEOFFREY* (FNRS-Cridis/UCLouvain & CEmondiales)

Eight Years after 2001. Social Movements and Social Movement Studies in a Polarized World
Since 2010, citizens’ movements have risen in all regions of the world and shaken many regimes asking for democracy, social justice and dignity. Today, we have to acknowledge that democracy has not expanded as citizens (and researchers) wanted but that authoritarianism and conservatism is the dominant trend of the second part of the 2010s. What went wrong? Does it mean that social movements have lost their capacity to transform society?

In this paper, I sustain that social movements remain major actors of our time, but that epistemological biases and the double hermeneutic have led to overestimate the agency of progressive movements while underestimating conservative actors and the power of “movements from above”.

RC47-786.4
PLEYERS, GEOFFREY* (FNRs-Cridis/UCLouvain & CEmondiales)
In Defense of the Concept of Social Movement. Social Movements As Meanings and As a Dimension of Action

The concept of “social movement” has been criticized by all sides for different and sometimes opposite reasons. In the global North, scholars have suggested replacing it by “mobilizations”, “contentious politics” or, more recently, “protest”. These concepts focus on the contentious relationship with the state and street protests as the core of movements’ activities. Conversely, some scholars of the global South see “social movements” as too sordid and reductive. In Hong Kong, actors and the idea that the state is the main actors of social change and thus propose to replace “social movements” by “resistances”, a concept aimed at shedding light on popular resistances and daily life.

This paper draws on a Weberian perspective to revisit the concept of social movement as it was used by Alain Touraine and other leading sociologists of the field and suggest to use it as an analytical concept defined as “a specific meaning of action that challenges a society major normative orientations”. Similarly to ideal types, a social movement is never fully embodied by an actor but is a meaning shared by a range of actors. The paper will show how this definition contributes to solve a series of epistemological challenges faced by scholars on study movements as diverse as food movements, Nuit Debout, citizens’ movements in Romania and student movements in Latin America.

RC31-571.5
PLUSS, CAROLINE* (University of Liverpool in Singapore)
Cosmopolitanism Questioned: Mid- and High-Skilled Chinese-Singaporeans Migrants in Global Cities

The transnational lives of privileged migrants, who live in different global or metropolitan cities, are often viewed as cosmopolitan (e.g., Ley 2004). This paper researched the present transnational lives of middle-class, and mid- or high-skilled Chinese-Singaporean migrants, multi-sited across Hong Kong, London, New York, and Singapore (researching Chinese Singaporeans who have ‘returned’ to live again in Singapore). Several transnational contexts of the Chinese Singaporeans are considered Those of education, work, family, and/or friendships/lifestyle (as they apply). This paper shows that rather than experiencing these different transnational contexts as cosmopolitan, the Chinese Singaporeans foremost often experienced these contexts, and intersections among them, as incongruous, characterized by multiple displacements. Furthermore, this paper shows that place-specific characteristics of the four global cities of research, despite being overlapped over (Dicken et al. 2002), significantly impinged upon ruptures and disjunctions in the Chinese Singaporeans transnational lives. The implications of these findings for the scholarship on privileged transnational migrants (Bauman 1998) – whose (multiple) displacements are foremost driven by ruptures and disjunctions in the Chinese Singaporeans transnational lives. The implications of these findings for the scholarship on privileged transnational migrants (Bauman 1998) – whose (multiple) displacements are foremost driven by neoliberalism – are given in terms of that minority-majority relations, in different global or metropolitan cities in which the Chinese Singaporeans lived, often led the Chinese Singaporeans to develop ambiguous, if not incongruous, views of self, others, places, and societies. This paper will conclude that the cosmopolitanism of high-skilled migrants, who lived in different global or metropolitan cities, might be much more elusive than previously thought.

RC01-38.1
POCIENĖ, AUSAŘA* (The General Jonas Žemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania)
The Reintroduction of Conscription in Lithuania: Society's and Youth Attitude Towards State Defense and Military Service

The Lithuanian armed forces consist of professionals, conscripts, volunteer soldiers and active reserve soldiers. Conscription has been reintroduced in 2015 after a seven year break as a reaction to current military threats. Over 3000 young volunteer conscripts have joined the army during the openings. Despite that fact, the question of motivation to serve in the army remains important. It is directly linked to the question of national and identity of society; what does society perceive military service in Lithuania?; what Lithuanian armed forces?; who/what do they believe would guarantee military safety for Lithuania?; are citizens themselves prepared to defend the state?; do they support reintroduction of conscription?; and do they agree that their family members serve the army as professionals? In this way society serves as a milieu that can encourage or discourage young people to join the military. Young people are the main potential of the state’s defense. Therefore it is important to know: do they intend to defend the state in the face of military danger?; what is their opinion on conscription and military service on general?; what motivates them to serve in the army? In this context, former conscripts’ opinion is crucial as they are a uniting link between the military and society. What kind of message about military service and Lithuanian armed forces will they convey to society so it can significantly influence young men’s motivation to serve. Therefore, it is important to identify the drivers that motivated the “first wave” conscripts to serve in the army and factors that determined their satisfaction or dissatisfaction during the compulsory service.

The issues mentioned above are analyzed in a longitudinal research that encompass surveys and quantitative public opinion surveys (2015 and 2017); youth surveys (2016 and 2017); “first wave” conscripts (the first to serve the army after reintroduction of conscription) surveys.

RC22-424.2
PODELNAYA, MARIA* (St. Tikhon's Orthodox University, Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences.)
The Parish Community of the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad in the Process of Adaptation and Integration of its Parishioners.

The empirical findings of our extensive international research “The Parish of the Russian Orthodox Church in Russia and abroad: social structure and non-liturgical practices”, which we have been carrying out since 2010, show that Orthodox parish communities abroad are not only the centers of the Russian world, due to which one could immerse into the habitual atmosphere of the Russian language and culture, but also that social structures, which take on the role of social adaptation and integration of migrants and their descendants. We observed it almost in all countries, where our research took place in different years – Germany (2010–2014), USA (2014), Switzerland (2014), Greece, Cyprus (2015).

We also found out in our research that a parish is a multiple-aged formation, which includes migrants of different generations; older generations, therefore, are related to socialization in the USSR and Russia, younger generations of parishioners to the country of their current residence. Due to this, there’s an interesting effect: younger generations of parishioners who do not know the Russian language well, but fluently speak the language of the country they were born and grew up, become a peculiar kind of “outsiders” for older senior generations of parishioners, and the parish has generally to make efforts to bridge the emerging gap. These efforts are also due to the fact that the older generations of parishioners by means of their children try to build themselves in the environment they are living in. Religious socialization also plays an important role in this process. Religious socialization is different in different generations since older age groups still believe in atheistic USSR and post-atheistic Russia have to go through it for the first time or anew; younger generations do it overcoming the impact of confessional background diversity.

TG03-953.4
POFERL, ANGELIKAT* (Technical University Dortmund)
The Social Meaning of Human Rights. Perspectives from a Sociology of Knowing and Experience

The social meaning of human rights. Perspectives from a sociology of knowing and experience

Phenomena of vulnerability, the closely linked need for protection, safety and security, a minimum of social participation and the concept of dignity are among the basic questions of human existence. However, even such a statement of “facts” depends on the extent to which social conditions are understood to be historically variable and rationally formed. Only then do conditions that were previously categorised as given by God, nature or tradition become a social and political problem: they appear to be in need of treatment and intervention; they represent social grievances, forms of inequality and injustice, which must be eliminated and transformed into “better” realities. From a sociological perspective, both the “self-evident” affirmative notion of human rights as well as growing criticisms (e.g. referring to euhemerism) are unsatisfying, because they usually assume the very thing that stands in need of analysis: namely, the creation, “invention” or, to be more precise, the construction and constitution of human beings as human rights subjects. This is the question that this paper addresses. It is based on a theoretical and a diagnostic interest of present modernities. The thesis is that human rights represent the paradox of a historically contingent construction with a universalist claim. It contains the attribution of a ‘last’ status category and ‘absolute’ figure of meaning: “This is a human being.” In a human rights culture the contours of a specific human image and ‘postheroic’ subject concept become visible. It points to the supposedly unambiguous, at the same time brittle borders of the social world, it is inseparably linked to the vulnerability, fragility and dependence of
human existence and it is structured by the cosmopolitan dynamics of "inclusive difference".

RC40-704.3

PÖGGEL, KAROLIN* (Leuphana University Lüneburg)

From the Niche Cuisine to the Mainstream Kitchen? a Communication Perspective on Drivers and Barriers in Popu Larizing Local Alternative F Ood System

This project engages with local alternative food systems (LAFS) as an alternative to the conventional industrial agro food complex, considering them as an important part of transformation to sustainability (Meye et al., 2007). With a specific focus on the communication practices emerging from these alternatives, my research explores how communication strategies enhance the transformative potential of LAFS. This requires to understand how framings of sustainable food practices, through different media and instruments, are used in order to popularize LAFS.

The way identity is communicated in and outside the network of LAFS arranges the theoretical frame around their communication practices, conceptualizing them as prosumers. Prosumers are perceived as market actors shaping local value chains and expecting in their consumption a piece of their own identity, and are therefore capable of reproducing their values and establish LAFS through their ‘prosumption’ (Sahin & Dogdubay, 2017). Approaching this from a communication perspective with a specific focus on identity allows to investigate how communication practices lead to the inclusion and exclusion of certain actors, which helps to create a more effective communication to make LAFS more accessible and attractive for a wider public. The first part of the research establishes a typology of sustainability communication within LAFS. Based on a systematic literature review, this considers the effectiveness and effects of different formats, instruments and messages as well as framings, media and communication formats/instruments employed. As second inquiry, the research aims to systematize variations of LAFS as social innovations (e.g. foodsharing, community supported agriculture, wasteless packaging stores, seasonal diets) according to different aspects (e.g. innovation type, social groups involved, identity, inclusion/exclusion). Through its focus on communication, the project contributes to a further understanding of the transformative conditions for social innovations and highlights how alliances between production and consumption can lead to a more sustainable food system.

RC31-570.3

POGHOSYAN, GEVORG* (Armenian Sociological Association)

Armenian Migrants in Russian Labor Market

Starting from the mid-1990s, after the actual disintegration of Soviet Union, a large outflow of population began from the former soviet republics. Armenia among the newly independent states transformed to the donor country of labor force. Over the past 25 years about 1 million 200 thousands citizens left Armenia. The main flow of migrants rushed to Russia (80%) and other countries of CIS , as well as to Europe (15%) and the United States (5%). The lion’s share among all migrants is men aged 18 to 55 years. Actually this is the export of labor force, the core of which is the economically active population of the republic.

In January 2015, Armenia officially joined the Eurasian Economic Union, along with Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus. Within the framework of this union, as economic integration deepens, in addition to the actual movement of people across the state border, the free movement of labor force is also implied. Thus, in the process of integration, after the commodity and financial markets the labor market is gradually open too. Russia, as an receiving country, provides jobs and opens up its labor market to migrants.

In July 2014 Armenia and Russia have signed an agreement, according to which arrivals from both countries are exempt from the obligation to register at the place of stay within 30 days. However, despite this, customs regulations and their application in practice create numerous various obstacles. The migratory flow of labor resources is actually controlled by the provision of limited quotas for various professions, depending on the different geographical zones and cities of the Russian Federation. Thus, in general, the legally enforceable right to free movement of labor resources in practice is limited to controlling legislative flows of migrants.

RC09-192.1

POGHOSYAN, GEVORG* (Armenian Sociological Association)

Transformations of Social Structure in Armenia Towards the Western Modernization

The social structure refers to the number of very difficult affected and inertial subsystems. However, if the changes affect the social structure, they usually are hard reversible. Beginning from the 1990 the post-soviet societies experiencing deep transformations. The social structure of pre-reform societies was universal for all of them; it was historical triad of classes – the working class, peasantry and servants, including “layer” of intelligentsia. But this old model no longer exists. For the expired 25 years Armenian society has undergone fundamental reforms. First of all it is a change of the ownership. The state economy was changed to a multi-sector economy with a large variety of forms of ownership – state, private, municipal, religious, shareholders, mixed, etc. Transforming structure of the Armenian society today is multi-faceted. There are the new class of large and medium private owners (mostly in the field of service and maintenance) and a huge number of farmers. The level of social stratification and social differentiation is much increased, at the same time dramatically increased trends of deepening of social inequality. For the Armenia the main characteristic of transformation model is a very small percentage of the middle class, and a sharp increase of marginal and social exclusions. The share of employed in agriculture increased three times. It is result of a full stop more than 40% of the country industry. In Armenia, once the leading and most numerous (66%) working class, partially dissolved service sector, and partly joined the ranks of the small proprietors and entrepreneurs, but mostly joined the army of unemployed. The greater role played by the sharp decline in living standards, unemployment, impoverishment and migration.

RC16-318.1

POHLER, NINA* (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)

Agreeing on Value, Disagreeing on Evaluation? Contested Evaluation Regimes in Cooperatives

My contribution is about (e)valuation as a social and inner-organizational process inside cooperatives. These cooperatives developed their (e)valuation regimes and practices as a critique of mainstream economic and organizational practices. I use examples from my PhD project on justification work in cooperatives in three different sectors to illustrate how the process of finding adequate test arrangements (Boltanski and Thévenot 2006) and related measures and calculation devices (Callon and Muniesa 2005) is entangled with questions of justice. Furthermore, I show that conflicts around evaluative justice are not necessarily only about finding appropriate measures and principles of evaluation. The question of evaluating persons and objects itself can be contested. Depending on the situation and the involved actors and entities, trying to formalize and measure relations according to one, ‘universal’ principle of evaluation can be viewed as fundamentally unjust, because it ignores particularities. I explore this tension between a generalist and a particularist idea of justice and show, how organizations use coordination mechanisms and arrangements with varying degrees of formalization to cope with it.

RC57-933.1

POHN-LAUGGAS, MARIÀ* (University of Vienna)

Biographical Processes through Narration and Images: Epistemic Considerations about Materiality

Processes of constructing biographies are carried out by oral narratives but also by visual photographs. In this context, photographs are a special medium and differ from narrative principles; they are able to show something that can’t be told or that is not allowed to be told, and they prove that ‘something has been’ (Barthes). Empirically it is still an open question, in which way photographs constitute biographical processes and which differences and similarities to biographical processes in narrations can be identified. Approaching these two main aspects I want to present biographical narrations and visual practices of descendants of a family whose (grand)parents were resistance fighters against the Nazi-regime. Based on this data I want to discuss following questions: In which ways narrations and images can be used to construct their biographies? Which role does the materiality of narration and image play in this construction process? To what extent does the combination of narrations, images and visual practice offer epistemic chances to investigate complex social phenomena?

RC26-485.1

POKROVSKY, NIKITîA* (outdated)

Urbanization and Counter-Urbanization in the Global and Russian Context

Over 100 years ago the urbanization and population booms in megapolises throughout the world created highly concentrated population centers that were fraught with such problems. It was not a coincidence that the institutionalization of the discipline of Sociology in the 20th century was largely associated with the study of cities and urban life by the representatives of the Chicago School, Park, Burgess, Wirth, Thomas, and Znaniecki. however, since the 1950s and, even more so in the last 20 years, social thinkers have been compelled to reconsider the ideas that were proposed by the Chicago School and to dissolve in the field of urban sociology for almost 100 years. However the modern trend of counterurbanization (or de-urbanization) is a social phenomenon that cannot be reduced to a single common denominator. This term has many components which include among

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
other variables, the study of recurrent migration patterns from urban to rural areas. It is possible to detect modern forms of socialization that are the result of the counterurbanization phenomenon and have been super-imposed upon traditional rural infrastructures. In rural sociology studies, the transformation of rural life by the social forces of globalization has been described as “cellular globalization” (Pokrovsky, 2014). The global processes have permeated all of the “cells” of previously purely rural communities. The globalization matrix has equally transformed both city and rural settlements. The paradigm shift in thinking about rural societies is a relatively new approach to understanding Russian village life. The cultural and social life of Russian villagers, in previous eras, was solely based upon agricultural practices. Today traditional agricultural production is preserving its relevance where it is economically profitable, but it has entered a mode of production which is developing in tandem with other factors, which includes for example, environmental, social and recreational ones.

RC11-221.7

POLIVKA, LARRY* (Florida State University)

Neoliberal Long-Term Care in the U.S. and the Future of Public Programs

Until 2013 the home and community-based services part of Florida’s public long-term care (LTC) system was administered by the Area Agencies on Aging and non-profit service providers. In 2013, however, most of the publicly funded HCBS programs were privatized through contracts with HMOs run by large insurance companies such as United Health Care. These contracts gave the HMOs the power to administer all Medicaid funded LTC programs including the nursing home program. This paper includes a description of the political (ideological and corporate) forces at both the state and federal levels that played major roles in the transition to a full scale for-profit managed LTC system in Florida, an analysis of the major problems encountered during the transition from both consumer and organizational perspectives, the impact of the new system on costs and quality of care outcomes through 2017, and the impact of MLTC on the Florida Corporation project indicate that companies show a high level of motivation to cooperate project and why companies get involved.

RC01-33.2

POMERANTZ-ZORIN, LIMOR* (Bar-Ilan University)

Women’s Participation in High Technology & Knowledge-Intensive Military Units: New Opportunities, Traditional Barriers

This paper examines how gender shapes the high-tech arena in the military, via the case of women officers who serve in high technology & knowledge-intensive units of the Israeli military. The participation of women in high-tech and knowledge-intensive units[1] constitute an interesting case for the study of gender-military relations nowadays, because it is a highly prestigious organizational sector, whose centrality in the armed forces of our time is increasing. The research method combined quantitative and qualitative approaches. In addition to analyzing the participation rates of women according to ranks and positions, we conducted a qualitative study focusing on the experiences of women officers in different stages of the military career. The findings indicate that women's participation in high-tech units is characterized by tensions and contradictions. On the one hand, this military arena enables women to play challenging roles, to become one of the key actors in the discussion about the social and occupational status. However, alongside the opportunities inherent in it for women, this military arena is highly gendered. Masculinity is its underlying paradigm, and its reference point is that of an operational organization that requires full devotion. These schemes shape organizational climate and practices that push women to the margins of the military organization. The paper discusses the cultural and structural characteristics that preserve gender inequality in high-tech units, as well as the agency of the officers, who employ a variety of strategies in an attempt to overcome the difficulties involved in their military career. The picture emerging from the study enriches our understanding of gender and military relations, and can serve as a basis for an intervention program to promote gender equality in this important military arena.

RC04-81.16

POLLOCEZK, MAGDALENA* (University Paderborn)

School-Enterprise-Cooperation Projects and Why Companies Get Involved

In Germany, low-achieving youth graduating from the secondary school type Hauptschule are most at risk of not having immediate prospects to enter vocational education compared to their age peers in other school types. Unable to find an apprenticeship position with an enterprise, they are placed into the so-called transitional system, which keeps them in an uncertain waiting position and exposes them to stigmatization. The threat of social exclusion is especially high for those Hauptschul-pupils who drop out of school without any certificate. The school-enterprise-cooperation project Praxisklasse has been launched as a preventive mechanism to support these disadvantaged pupils with regard to their individual needs. Local enterprises as the project’s key stakeholder form a strong network together with youth welfare organizations and the respective school. My contribution presents results of evaluating the Praxisklassen-project and investigates the companies’ motives why they are engaged. The conducted semi-structured and repeat interviews in-house responsible cooperation project indicate that companies show a high level of motivation to partake because they expect to generate major future benefits for themselves: Resources spent on recruitment campaigns can be reduced, and the prolonged internships allow them to screen the student more extensively for their own purposes. On the other hand, the results confirm the high relevance of school-arranged and supervised internships shortly before graduation and highlight new chances for lower-qualified youth. They profit by compensating missing formal qualifications with positive personal traits or practical competences and gain easy access to the apprenticeship positions. The study gives evidence that these kind of accompanied programs result in a win-win-situation for all involved parties and need to be further supported by the government.

RC47-JS-5.2

PONCE LARA, CAMILIA* (Universidad Catolica Cardenal Silva Henriquez)


The year 2011 represents a key moment in the history of social movements, as many mobilizations across the globe took place, such as the Arab Spring, the M15 Movement, Mane student mobilizations in Colombia, Occupy Wall Street, Acampa Sampa in Brazil or student mobilizations in Chile. All these mobilizations show a horizontal character of protests, as well as the absence of leaders. However, in the case of Chile in 2011 student mobilizations, leaders continue to play a fundamental role. This research seeks to understand the emergence of these leaders in a context in which social movement literature has forgotten them. Therefore, the general objective of this project is to understand the subjectivities of the young alter-activist leaders of the recent post-2011
movements and their construction as individuals. This research considered the anti-extractivist movement (in Punta de Choros and Chiloé) and the movement of people indebted for education. The specific objectives to be considered here are: investigate the characteristics and the construction of the alter-activist leaderships, from their subjectivities; contrast how the young alter-activist leaders of the anti-extractivist movement and the movement of indebted are constructed as individuals and political actors; inquire into how subjectivities of young alter-activist leaders are related among themselves and to other young alter-activist leaders in global mobilizations; and analyze the global character of the post 2011 mobilizations from their own actors. This research is qualitative and explanatory. Using in-depth interviews and focus groups as instruments, the analysis strategy seeks to contrast the alter-activist subjects and understand how they construct themselves, as actors and as leaders of a social mobilization.

RC28-512.1
PONOMARENKO, VALENTINA* (GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)
Wealth Accumulation in the Household. Whose Disadvantages Matter?

In this study wealth is employed as an often neglected but highly relevant well-being measure in sociology. I relate the employment history and especially accumulative disadvantages like non-employment, and part-time employment to wealth in old age. In particular, I am interested in the household context and how gendered career patterns determine household wealth accumulation. Previous research showed that joblessness and career instability lowers income on the long-run. This study shows that wealth accumulation correlates with experience of employment disadvantages. I use comparative data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement and combine it with the retrospective panel SHARELIFE to retrieve information about the complete employment history of couples. The relevance of wealth varies significantly across households and in the wider national context. The results show that cumulative non-employment has significantly lower wealth in old age. Large gaps between men's and women's contribution to household wealth persist. Whereas women interrupt their careers more often, their disadvantages hardly matter. On the other hand, instabilities of men are associated to lower wealth. Other householders like receipt of inheritances are decisive in the effectuality of these disadvantages.

RC44-748.4
PONTARELLI, FRANCESCO* (University of Johannesburg)
Precarious Workers and Students Solidarity in Action Against Outsourcing: A Case of (Partial) Victories in Johannesburg's Higher Education Institutions.

In 2015 and 2016, FeesMustFall and 'OutsourcingMustFall' movements mobilised students and precarious workers across South Africa's higher education sector. Even though the movement started against fee increases and developed into the call for free decolonised quality education, it rapidly included the rejections of the exploitative working conditions of outsourced workers. Outsourcing relations were implemented in SA tertiary institutions in late 1990s - early 2000s and affected mainly the so-called 'non-core' services (such as cleaning, security, catering and gardening). During the last fifteen years, despite the constant challenge against highly precarious working conditions by different forms of workers' organisation, unions, as well as grassroots solidarity forums, it is only in the wake of the national mass movement (without the support of traditional labour organisations) that workers secured significant victories. Side-lined by public sector trade unions, outsourced workers in SA universities found in the momentum created by the student's movement and in the activation of radical youth an empowering partner in challenging the economic imperatives of the neoliberal education system. Student activists, despite their status as 'class in transition', were able to provide more effective support compared to the institutionalised and corporatist approach of traditional unions present in the education sector. From a series of participant interviews to capture experiences of students and workers, this paper explores the complex process of building solidarity in the University Johannesberg and University of Wittwatersrand. The construction and consolidation of identities in alliance, which saw a complex interaction between race and class, was paramount for the mobilisation of a successful struggle. A struggle that was able to shift the practices of the ruling classes and to briefly establish the dominance of the political over the 'econmic' in a context of 'organic crisis' of the African National Congress.

RC23-436.1
PONTES, JORGE* (Fundacentro)
ARCURI, ARLINE (Fundacentro)
Work and Emerging Technologies: Socio-Historical Approach Between Nanotechnology and Precariousness of Work and Its Impacts on Brazilian Workers

In 1965, Gordon E. Moore proposed that the miniaturization of components onto integrated systems would launch science to new achievements and employment, that the biggest potential lies in the production of large systems. Nowadays, nanotechnology has taken on this task and shows itself as a great influence in the Fourth Industrial Revolution, being applied from automation to human enhancement. A socio-historical investigation of this potential related to the precariousness of work is the object of our article in an effort to answer the questions: Are Brazilian workers ready to withstand the negative impacts and adapt to new structural and organizational changes in the workplace? What are the impacts of these changes in our society?
The Emerging Movement to Confront Immigrant Detention in the United States: Strategic Challenges and Possibilities for Social Change

Since the election of Donald Trump, U.S. immigration policy has increasingly emphasized the broadening of categories of immigrants eligible for removal. This drive has led to a significant increase in the number of families entering the U.S.-Mexican border with Mexico and immigrants residing elsewhere in the country due to the aggressive implementation of interior enforcement tied to the further criminalization of immigration policy. Prolonged detention due to the limited possibilities to obtain bond/parole and post-condition bail have led to an upsurge in challenges to the detention of immigrants in the U.S. This paper examines this emerging movement of lawyers, immigrant rights activists, and concerned citizens confronting immigrant detention emphasizing the possibilities and limitations of this effort. Specifically, the paper explores how these activists view their work (strategies/practice), assesses the possibilities for significant policy or social change, and considers the challenges confronted in the context of this work. The paper relies on semi-structured interviews with leaders within key organizations affiliated with this effort including the Innovation Law Lab ("transformative lawyering" effort based in Portland, OR), the Southern Poverty Law Center (and affiliate project, the Southeast Immigrant Freedom Initiative with offices in Montgomery Ala., Atlanta, Ocilla, and Lumpkin, Georgia), and the American Immigration Council (facilitating the CARA network) and Detention Watch Network (coalition of organizations) based in Washington DC. The research demonstrates that important gains have occurred though the effort confronts serious challenges including: consensus among Democratic and Republican parties on the utility of immigrant detention, an increasing reliance on privatization of immigrant detention facilities supported by policy makers, a lack of substantial collaboration between movement participants and criminal justice activists/organizations emphasizing disproportionate imprisonment levels of the African-American population, and the lack of a unified agenda with prominent refugee rights organizations within the U.S.

Advocacy or Adversary: Interrogating Its Changing Meaning and Implications for Global Society

The word advocacy is one that is readily used by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), activists, developmental institutions, social movement groups but which concept is not clearly defined and operationalized. However, groups from secessionists, insurgents, activists adopt the word in propagating their mission without a clear understanding of what it represents in their struggle. This situation has raised questions as to who is an advocate? What qualify someone to advocate for a cause? At what point does advocacy become adversary? Without the scholarly journals that provide a medium for disseminating scientific knowledge, communication within scientific communities would be impossible. Today, when science has become a global collaborative enterprise, journals are striving to make their content accessible to a broad international readership. One solution is to be incorporated in reputable citation indexes; however, national journals often fail to meet their strict quality criteria. This paper analyzes the process of integration of Russian scientific journals into international databases that began about three years ago, primarily focusing on the research questions: what difficulties Russian journals encounter in bringing their editorial practices into compliance with international publication standards; whether the required changes are mainly of technical nature or involve fundamental reconstruction of the editorial work; what positive or negative effects this process entails for all the participants in scientific communication both within the country and globally. The hypotheses were formulated following a series of in-depth interviews (N=20) with experts of the Scopus Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB) and the Russian Expert Content Selection and Advisory Committee (ECSAC), and with editors-in-chief of Russian journals that have been included into Scopus. Subsequently, 145 editors of Russian journals, which were either preparing for inclusion or had already been included in international indexes, were questioned. Preparation for inclusion into international databases is shown to involve fundamental reconstruction of editorial practices in national journals in terms of content selection, peer-review procedure, requirements for authors and open access policy. Among the main difficulties experienced by Russian journals are the different traditions of peer-review, referencing literature sources, argumentation and text composition; the need to publish content in the English language and to select topics that are interesting for a foreign audience. Insufficient funding and a lack of trained personnel continue to hamper the transition to conformity with international publication standards.

Tertiary Education and Labour Market: Towards Ontological Inequality

The study of educational reality and the interrelationship of the sphere of education and the labour market began to occupy one of the principal places in the analysis of social structure and social stratification. The gap between the sphere of education and the labour market reveals a serious discrepancy in the interaction between people and fundamental social institutions, and the gap between the requirements of the real economy and the actual knowledge and competencies of employees is deepening.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the so-called fourth industrial revolution will lead to an increase in the disproportionate professional structure of the population. By all accounts, a time comes when people need to be educated to cope not with one job for their whole lives but with a series of jobs that require different skills and abilities, or even to switch between different jobs fast and easily. What role higher education can play in these processes? What are the educational strategies of different groups of population? What are the new patterns of interaction with the education and the labour market?

The inclusion of the context of the technological development in the investigated problems will allow one to come up with an interpretation of the growing polarization in a society that will result in the division of those who accept the changes and those who are not ready for them. More generally, the designated framework leads to inequalities that go beyond social inequality - towards ontological inequality.

Preliminary results of the project «Horizontal professional mobility and educational strategies of the population in the context of the technological development of the Russian Federation (sociological analysis)» (RSF, 17-78-10204) are going to be reported at the session.
valuable because its social space, in the fashion of present-day communities, is not closed, in the sense that it is presumably reconstructed by the active participation of the ever-evolving audience.

And finally, in my opinion, it is worth considering the role of participatory theater in constructing collective identities. I mean here a lot of contexts in this issue. Theater as a facility to construct a multicultural identity, national identity, local identity etc.

**RC51-843.2**

PORCELLI, GIORGIO* (University of Trieste)

*Between Media System and Sociological Empiricism: Toward a Critical Theory of Society*

In 1985 Wolf Lepenies published: Between Literature and Science. The Rise of Sociology. In this essay, the author wrote about the emergence of sociology as an autonomous science of the study of society. This path was not overwhelming. The nascent discipline had to be affirmed with respect to two main competitors in the field of social analysis. On the one hand there was the social novel, on the other hand, the positivist reductionism. By the end of the nineteenth century, the struggle was won by guaranteeing sociology a vital space in the scientific and academic domains. This paper intends to propose a possible analogy with the present state of the discipline. In the last phase of his scientific production, Luhmann discussed the contemporary crisis that afflicts sociological analysis. The theory of society has to face a new challenge that comes this time from the media system. We live everyday life immersed in a web of media descriptions of social reality. These descriptions enjoy a much more powerful impact than the sociological empiricism characterizing most social researches. Such investigations just tend to systematize and analyze the representations of social reality produced by the media system. According to Luhmann, this trajectory would condemn sociology to a subordinate role if it did not even represent the symptom of its irreversible crisis. Luhmann therefore suggests an exit strategy from this crisis. It would only be possible if sociological analysis turns into a theory of society capable of a critical dimension. The criticism proposed by Luhmann refers to the etymological meaning of krisis that is to make distinctions. Only a theory of society that is turning into a description of re-descriptions could therefore find an effective way to maintain its own independent way of competing with the media system.

**RC12-240.4**

PORCELLI, GIORGIO* (University of Trieste)

**The Global Paradox of Intercultural Communication: The Strange Case of Social Work with Refugees in Germany**

The case of Germany is emblematic of a global citizenship paradox due the conspicuous number of arrivals of migrants/refugees in the last three years (2014-2017). Social integration and intercultural communication represent the main issue at stake. To analyse these phenomena and their implications with respect to the intercultural integration, a self-descriptive material that constitutes an ideal first order observatory will be presented and discussed: the first institutional research report commissioned by the BAMF (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees). BAMF research indicates how widespread is the cultural mosaic integration model among scholars. Its results have been amplified by the media system. This paper will report findings from a research project conducted with a panel of citizens in Scotland to explore their views of: the census as a measurement of population, census collection activities and views of plans for the next census in 2021. In addition, findings will also be reported on citizen views of new means of projecting and estimating population demographics using administrative data.

**RC14-268.2**

PORTO PEDROSA, LETICIA* (University of Edinburgh)

MARTÍNEZ DOMÍNGUEZ, LUIS MANUEL (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos)

**La Hiposexualización De Los Contenidos, Otra Manifestación De La Violencia En Los Medios**

Hablar de la sexualización cada vez más temprana de la infancia y adolescencia conlleva reflexiones especiales. Una generación muy vulnerable comienza a ser un dispositivo visible en nuestra sociedad. En cuanto a los estudios que existen sobre el tema se pueden encontrar tres posturas diferenciadas: las opiniones pro consumo de contenidos de esta naturaleza; otra perspectiva intermedia más crítica que no condena esta presencia y tratamiento cotidiano de lo sexual sino que promueve un "consumo responsable" por parte de los prosumidores y, por último, un punto de vista más enfocado hacia dónde conduce esa hiposexualización de la sociedad de cara a la educación de las personas.

El fácil acceso, la asequibilidad y el anonimato con el que los menores pueden consumir contenidos hiposexualizados contrasta con la escasa información disponible que existe sobre cuál es la opinión por parte de los educadores y las propias familias sobre esta realidad emergente. Esta investigación aborda un estudio sociológico de carácter cuantitativo para analizar la percepción y la actitud por parte de las instituciones educativas frente a esta situación. La masiva omnipresencia y la naturalidad con la que pornografía y los contenidos hiposexualizados están al alcance de cualquier menor hace que nos planteemos la importancia de analizar esta transformación social como otra forma alternativa de violencia mediática.

**RC02-63.2**

POSPECH, PAVEL* (Masaryk university)

**Capitalism As a Universal End and the Two Lives of the Queue**

The transition to capitalism in post-1989 Czechoslovakia was seen as inevitable: a free-market capitalism was considered a universal end of history. Was this inevitability? What made the appeal of capitalism so unquestionable? This paper suggests that cultural factors play an important part in the transition to capitalism. To prove this point, it analyses the “two lives” of the communist queue. Queues for food and basic goods were a pertinent feature of life in pre-1989 communist Czechoslovakia. As the economy experienced shortages due to misguided central planning and ineffectiveness of production, the consumers were the ones to suffer the consequences: long queues had to be endured almost daily for meat, fruit and other basic consumer goods. The analysis will show that these queues were experienced as unjust, humiliating and absurd by contemporaries. This was the “first life” of the queue, as a real everyday experience.

The "second life" of the queue is a life of a symbol. After the 1989 revolution, queues disappeared from the streets but the symbol of the queue became solidified in the memory of the Czechs. Disembodied from the original practice of queuing, the memory of the “queues in communist times” became a morally and emotionally charged signifier which became a synecdoche for the communist regime as a whole. The paper argues that the symbol of the queue played an...
There is a popular misconception about Erving Goffman being a "sociologist of the innards". In this line of thought, Goffman's actors are understood as strategists and manipulators whose actions are presented in opposition to those constructed as true, earnest and authentic. While this opposition is false, an important question remains here: how does Goffman's theory of the interaction order relate to the problem of authenticity and of the authentic self?

There are revealing places in Goffman's writing; his discussion of "universal human nature" in the Interaction ritual (1967) or his discussion of normal appearance as a "deep part of the self" in the Relations in public (1971). However, the key to the problem, I argue, is Goffman's reading of the interaction order as constrained by general cultural self rather than those of an individual or those of social structure. It is when studying these "general needs of the self" that the idea of culture comes into the requirements on the self as of cultural nature and they invite a cultural sociological perspective into the study of the interaction order.

The "culture of authenticity", as a recent phenomenon, is a good example of this. Increasingly, a requirement to "be yourself" is articulated as a cultural imperative, sacralising authenticity, as opposed to a mere role performance. Where does this leave Goffman's theory of the performance though? What happens to the frontstage and backstage - are backstages even allowed, in a culture which sacralises the image of the authentic?

**RC22-403.1**

POSSAMAI, ADAM* (Western Sydney University)

Religion, Neoliberalism, the I-Zation of Society, and the Compassionate Tax

As religion was the sacred canopy in Middle Ages Europe, and as nationalism and its politics were the dominant civil religion during modernity, today neoliberalism is the dominant, and perhaps the most global civil religion. Its hegemony dominates more and more all aspects of life, and religion is not left untouched. While some faith groups are embracing this hegemony, and others are simply following the sign of the times, changes have been so significant that religion is no longer a separate, new religious groups are increasingly involved and influenced by the logic of capitalism, this paper makes the statement that religions must today be understood in a completely different light to that in which they have traditionally been, as they now make more sense to the self than to the community. Hence, the theories of Fredric Jameson and George Ritzer will be adapted to this century and will shed light on these changes. The theory of the i-zation of society will then be proposed to reflect the development of digital capitalism and its impact on religion. One logical implication of this argument is the revision of tax exemptions given to religious groups (specifically for their religious rather than their charitable activities). Through a sociological lens, this paper proposes the creation of a global 'compassionate taxe' (i.e. a tax on non-charitable dealings by religious organisations). As religions are more and more mimicking, and even becoming, business groups, this paper claims that they should be tax exempt only for their specific charity work (acknowledging the hard work that many (not all) religious groups perform in the charitable sphere). Using the theories of Thomas Piketty, this proposed new global tax will be aimed at reducing the inequalities brought about by neoliberalism.

**RC14-276.4**

POSSAMAI-INESEDY, ALPHIA* (Western Sydney University)

NIXON, ALAN (Western Sydney University)

Digital Sociology and the Archimedean Affect

With the advent of the internet, particularly Web 2.0, sociologists have been called to take up the challenges and the promises of the Web. In the face of this, sociologists are caught up in debates and practices of how to ethically approach and develop appropriate methods/methodologies for the field. While these are important endeavours, more robust debate needs to be placed on the unintended consequences of the promises of the internet, as well as the power relations that are at play in what we term the digital social. Employing the metaphor of the Archimedean screw and Archimedean point, the presentation argues that the space we now find ourselves in is unprecedented. The Archimedean affect demonstrates that the promises of the internet have gone off track resulting in the evolution and de-evolution of the digital social framed by the re-enforcement of existing power relations. Yet, rather than viewing this time as a crisis, we should see it as a defining moment for our discipline, one where the demands of public sociology need to be adopted broadly.

**RC29-JS-73.4**

POSSAS, MARIANA* (Federal University of Bahia)

The Creation of the Crime of Feminicide in Brazil and the Dispute of Meanings Around Gender and Criminal Punishment

In March 2015, Brazil passed a new Statute, which established a new legal category: feminicide, understood as the homicide committed against a woman "motivated by the condition of the female sex". Feminicide got inserted into the Criminal Code as one of the modalities of first-degree homicide (implying, thus, as the idea of the Concept of the concept as compared to that for regular homicide) and it was also incorporated into the list of heinous crimes. This paper analyses the process of creation of the feminicide law in Brazil in its cognitive aspects, i.e. in the field of ideas and knowledge, which are gathered, mobilized, and translated in different forms within the realm of law creation. The research aimed to understand how some specific ideas concerning the problem to be faced (violence against women, more specifically the murder of women presented as feminicide) and the postulated solution the creation of a new crime category and, thus, of a new corresponding criminal punishment have penetrated into the realm of law and got translated and incorporated during the process of creation of the feminicide law. How does the production of meaning for the categories in the legal text take place? Which disputes were held during the process? What arguments are used to justify the necessity of creating criminal laws? In order to face these questions, the research methods adopted were document analyses and in-depth interviews. I’ve analyzed parliamentary documents such as law projects and its justifications, substitutions, assessments, transcription notes etc. and I’ve conducted 12 qualitative interviews with speakers that have participated in the process of creating the law or that have dedicated works in the matters of gender and feminism, being these speakers: 5 congresspeople; 3 feminist activists; 2 researchers on the subject; and 2 jurists.

**RC29-534.1**

POSSAS, MARIANA* (Federal University of Bahia)

ALMEIDA, ANDRJIA (UFBA)

The Regulation of Life and Death in the City of Salvador, BA: Homicides, Police Violence and the Process of “Legalization of Illegal Deaths”

This presentation is part of an ongoing research about police violence and its judicial certainty, in urban Brazil. Our research team is observing and analysing the phenomenon of elevating homicide rates in the city of Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, which includes the deaths committed by on-duty policemen. Despite its growing rates, the cases of homicides perpetrated by police officers are being systematically overlooked by police organizations and the by state courts. We are possibly witnessing an important change in terms of the social regulation of the killing interdict. The police has no longer to face the moral obstacle that prevent the killing of the so-called “bandids” and the state courts, who were the formal instance to address the problem in juridical terms, and ultimately, to control the police killing in the name of social security, are openly removing the interdict. “Killing the bandits” is becoming the new official “police practice” with judicial consent. Our field research is based on the analyses of criminal proceedings involving deaths perpetrated by the police during official operations and interviews with police officers, public prosecutors, public defendants and criminal judges, who acted in such cases.

**RC41-709.6**

POSTON, DUDLEY* (Texas A&M University)

SAENZ, ROGELIO (University of Texas at San Antonio)

The Demography of the Declining White Population in the United States: Will U.S. Whites Continue to Maintain Their Advantage or Will They Become Disadvantaged?

In this paper we document the demography of the declining white population in the United States. This is important because this reduction in the size of the white population has taken place in a country where whites have historically been the advantaged and privileged population. Whites over time in the U.S. have been, and continue to be, far better off economically and educationally and socially than the minority peoples. Levels of residential segregation by race and ethnicity these days are as high in the U.S. as they were decades ago. Yet, the share of the U.S. white population today (2016) is the lowest it has ever been. When the United States was established as a country in 1776, whites comprised roughly 80 percent of the population. The share of whites rose to 90 percent in 1920 where it stood until 1950. But the percentage of whites began declining in 1950, to 76 percent in 1990, to 69 percent in 2000, to 64 percent in 2010, and to...
In dualist epistemologies, the division between subjectivity and objectivity provides scientific inquiry with a standard of validity that is fairly simple to define, although not easy to achieve: correspondence or fit between subjective cognition and objective reality. In relational epistemologies, however, subjects and objects of knowledge appear as mutually constitutive, making the notion of correspondence less meaningful. Likewise, complex system theory implies that the social world can be represented in multiple incommensurate ways with equal methodological rigor. Critical realism, with its assumption that the world has a singular nature, cannot quite do justice to this problem. Pragmatism offers an alternative, replacing correspondence with practical efficacy as the ultimately epistemological standard: knowledge is valid when it facilitates successful practices. But pragmatism must still confront with multiplicity of practices, which political-economic transactions are to be epistemically privileged? In this view sociology is always value-oriented. With this in mind, this paper outlines a research program which takes social equality as its paramount value, and co-operative decision-making as its specific pragmatic focus. In this program, complex system theory enables the reformulation of several problematic critical realism which has become stuck. Where workers align themselves with capitalism or women with patriarchal norms, for instance, we can replace notions of false consciousness and ideological hegemony with an empirically grounded analysis of local adaptations to perceived possibility spaces. The difficulty of achieving more egalitarian social relations shifts from being a problem of achieving revolutionary consciousness to a problem of goal-directed action in the context of emergent, nonlinear, autopoietic relational processes. Central to this investigation is the study of feedback loops as mechanisms for concentrating or distributing social goods, including power. Existing cooperative movements provide the natural laboratory for this line of research.

**RC03-80.2**

**POWER, ELAINE* (Queen's University)**

**Opportunities for Cross-Class Solidarity and Political Activism in Community Food Programs**

One of the most pernicious effects of neoliberalism is the competitive individualism that inculcates a sense of isolation. This is devastating for individuals but also for efforts to address the social, political, environmental and public health crises that we are facing. Growing income inequality and class segregation by neighbourhood, schools, and community organizations means that there are few opportunities for people of different class backgrounds to come together in order to get to know each other. The voices and concerns of those living in poverty are increasingly marginalized and invisible in the public realm, especially because politicians are obsessed with the “middle class.” In a research project investigating the benefits of community food programs, I began to investigate the conditions in which clients and volunteers from different class backgrounds can develop cross-class solidarity and become politicized. Preliminary analysis of qualitative interviews with food program volunteers and clients, program directors, and social justice activists suggests that the development of cross-class solidarity and political activism may be possible if a number of conditions are met. These include the willingness of those from the middle class to have their belief system challenged and to be uncomfortable; the availability of an alternative frames of understanding; the deliberate fostering of the talents of those who live in poverty; and easy access to opportunities for advocacy and political action.

**RC28-S07.3**

**PÖYLIÖ, HETA* (University of Turku)**

**Something Good out of the Bad Times? Intergenerational Inequalities in College Enrollment during Great Recession in the United States**

During times when labor market opportunities are few, the opportunity cost and risks of education diminishes resulting to an increase in educational enrollment. Evidence presented here holds for the whole population. In the context of the increase in immediate college enrollment after high school over time, regardless of the impact of the Great Recesison. High school graduates are more likely to benefit from the family’s resources but are also more vulnerable for the changes in them, than the older adolescents who possibly have also acquired personal resources from the labor market. At the same time, the net costs of education have grown increasing the importance of the resources of the family. This research examines whether the Great Recession has changed the socioeconomic inequalities in college enrollment in the United States. Results of high school graduation cohorts 2006-2013 with data from the Panel Study on Income Dynamics show that female graduates from disadvantaged families are more sensitive to changes in opportunity costs by increasing their college enrollment during the Great Recession. However, men had a different reaction as those male graduates whose parents hold a college degree decreased their enrollment. For these reasons, the socioeconomic inequalities in college enrollment were reduced during the Great Recession. Further, the increase in enrollment is associated with the volume of the change in unemployment in all families, so that bigger growth in unemployment resulted to higher increase in college enrollment. Together with this increase in enrollment in the context of the recession, severe negative shocks to the overall recession had on families and individuals, it also had a positive influence on intergenerational mobility.
Fear of Muslims?

Contemporary anti-Muslim racism is often obscured by the denial that it is racism, as such, or by interpreting 'Islamophobia' as fear (justifiable or otherwise) of Muslims by non-Muslims. This paper examines two current forms of 'fear of Muslims' in 'Western' countries. It argues firstly that the 'fear' expressed by anti-Muslims or Islamophobes, is not really about fearfulness; it serves rather as a screen for the contemporary pursuit of colonialism. The paper asserts the salience of the second form of 'fear of Muslims', which is actually produced by the first. This is effected through processes whereby, minority Muslim communities are made afraid of openly expressing their faith – and, especially, radical political assertions of it – by vigilantism, public bullying, vilification, discrimination, and racialised state targeting. The paper draws largely from Australian instances since 11 September 2001, but includes a comparative dimension.

Towards a New Municipalism? Transforming Local Welfare Systems in Spanish Cities in Times of Austerity

Since the emergence of the crisis and the imposition of austerity policies, Spanish cities have witnessed the deepening of social and spatial inequalities. The rise of unemployment and the cuts in social policies at regional and national level have meant a weakening of their local welfare systems. Besides, such local welfare systems were under question even before the crisis, due to the economic transformation towards services economy, the diversification of the social basis of cities and the impact of global actors in local economies. Against this background, citizens of main Spanish cities started to develop bottom-up initiatives against social exclusion and brought new political coalitions into power with new redistributive agendas and promises of a reconstruction and re-imagination of forms of local welfare. Moreover, new city councils have emphasized the role of municipalism as a basis to widen democracy and social justice. Based on the case of Barcelona with the background of other three Spanish cities (Madrid, Zaragoza and Bilbao), this paper analyses the effective transformation of local welfare systems taking attention to the institutionalization of initiatives by civil society and local administration in the fields of housing and employment and economic development. The research is based on the analysis on policies and initiatives that promote providing welfare with the participation of the beneficiaries and the scope of social justice. The results show that there are attempts to foster new policy-making mechanisms to include citizens in the organization of the local welfare system following strategies of the solidarity economy. Nevertheless, the results are far from being consolidated into a coherent model and are still forms of experimentation.

Globalization has led to a race for fast economic growth in South Asia. In India, people are challenged by the collapse of welfare measures and rising levels of inequality. Women in India have borne the brunt of development that often is accompanied by large scale exploitation of natural resources which were available freely to them to sustain community development. Development paradigms that had neglected women's perspectives and issues in the past are now incorporating a gender component into its processes and strategies. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted by several nations in 2000 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015 were aimed at promoting gender equality and empowerment of women as the core goals of sustainable development. Community action has generated grassroots participation for gender justice that has gained wide support. Women's collectives are advocates for development that does not destroy their natural resources and carefully consider the environmental, social, and cultural costs of economic growth. With the convergence of various social movements contesting inequality, communication strategies have become more dynamic, integrating community media with indigenous channels of communication, theatre and film which have converged with the mass media and new media technologies including the internet and social media through which the social movements raise a host of concerns about gender justice. This paper analyses the struggle for gender justice to ensure sustainable development through the convergence of media and community action in India.

recruiting grounds for populist parties in Austria. A paradoxical situation, as one would expect that those not involved would be non-voters or not affiliated with any political power. Using multilevel models and representative data from the social surveys Austria 1986 to 2016 these developments are discussed.

The current political climate makes research on immigrants, their position in society, their values and attitudes essential. This includes second and third generation immigrants, as their input helps to understand their perceived position and experiences in host societies. But they are only marginal parts of populations and representative population surveys only provide limited information on them, that is often unsuitable for statistical analysis. Additionally, specialized research is difficult, as representative samples on such populations are hard to get a hold of. In most cases there are no adequate sampling frames, language barriers exist and interviewees have a hard time to gain access to the field.

Facing these challenges, the researchers of Social Survey Austria 2016 (CAPI; n=2000), decided to conduct an additional CATI, exclusively focusing on two sizeable migrant populations in Austria – Turks or Serbo-Croatians. For the CATI the interview partners were recruited via an onomastic approach, searching for last names and that may indicate Turkish or Serbo-Croatian origins. Once identified, the interviews were offered in three languages and conducted by native speakers.

The resulting two n=300 samples provided more diverse and detailed data on the migrant populations, than the 82 Serbo-Croatians and 47 Turks in the main survey, especially regarding value orientation and societal standing. This will be illustrated by highlighting key dimensions in a comparison between the migrants in the main survey and the migrant samples.

Yet several other issues could not be addressed: Only a hand full of third generation migrants could be recruited, a large percentage of neutral dropouts was reported and bias towards larger cities could be observed. Based on this, we illustrate that the onomastic approach provided a suitable approach to recruit people for these hard to reach parts of the population, but may only be used in conjunction with a general population survey.
to extend the Internet to the remotest of villages by 2017. The foundation of this initiative is a program of e-literacy, capacity building, and installation of ubiquitous broadband-enabled computer kiosks based on entrepreneurial public-private partnerships, all aimed at promoting digital socio-cultural activities. For instance, there were more than 58 million tweets in the 2014 elections in India, a country which accounted for less than 5 percent of the world’s internet users at the time. New media production practices have expanded the culture of online participation through processes that involve mass collaboration, crowdsourcing, open source, wikinomics and other forms of user innovation. News organizations have made social media as the ‘second screen’ by reading tweets and comments on TV, inviting the audience to raise issues and questions and even hosting debates. This paper will explore some of the issues pertinent to digital culture and the dynamic processes of engagement and negotiation, control and resistance through the new media. The growth of the digital culture has largely been seen through the deterministic technological lens be that can be distorted by the spending power of the middle class, which is large and growing but still unrepresentative of the reality on the ground for millions in the developing world. A better understanding of the socio-economic foundations of the new media, digital culture and class experience and power relations are needed to study the dynamics digital democracy in diverse societies.

**RC09-191.4**

**PRATES, FERNANDO***(No)**

**MARQUES, DENISE***(No)**

**Regional Growth and Inequality in Brazil: An Analysis Based on the Decomposition of per Capita Income in 2000 and 2010**

This paper aims to explain the growth per capita income in Brazil and in its regions between 2000 and 2010, and the inequality per capita income in both years in Southeast and Northeast regions. The choice of this geographic cut is justified by the disparities within these two regions, since the Northeast has the lowest per capita income of the Brazilian regions and Southeast the highest. The model developed by Barros et al. (2004) which computes per capita income in its various determinants allows us to calculate the contribution of each factor to explain the intertemporal and interregional per capita income differentials. Most of the data and indicators used come from the Atlas of Human Development in Brazil, which is an adaptation of the Global Human Development Index produced by the United Nations. The results show that between 2000 and 2010 there was a generalized increase in per capita income in Brazil and that it grew in the Northeast more than in the Southeast reducing interregional inequality. Half of per capita income growth in Brazil and in Southeast regions was due to the demographic factor and income from sources other than labor. However, there were significant differences between the regions in terms of labor market factors: the contribution of income per employed adult was small in the Southeast (13.3%), but large in the Northeast (41.1%) and, in turn, the contribution of the proportion of employed adults was significantly lower in the Northeast (10.5%) than in the Southeast (33.5%). These differences show the importance of income transfer policies for per capita income growth in the country and mainly the positive impact of the qualification of the labor force and the investment in physical capital in the Northeast region in order to reduce its inequality in relation to Southeast region.

**TG07-1004.4**

**PRAUDE, CARLOS***(UnB - University of Brasilia)**

**Computer Art and Actor-Network Theory: Actants and Intersubjective Associations in Scene**

The paper is a result of a PhD thesis, which establishes associations between the Actor-Network Theory (ANT) and Computer Art. ANT originated from researches investigating the dynamics of knowledge production within laboratory with the use of technological artifacts where humans and non-humans, called actants, were analyzed with the same level of importance. Computer Art finds its roots in Information Theory and in the signs systems that are proposed as objects from the perspective of Informational Aesthetics, as stated by Abraham Moles and Max Bense.

The research articulated concepts known as actant, association, translation and inscription, from ANT, based on definitions presented by Bruno Latour, with the terms representing elements, message, object and aesthetic states, from Informational Aesthetics.

Developing the analysis of interactive installations, of my own creation, most of them being applied in theatrical staging, the work investigated how ANT contributes to the innovation of aesthetic states in artistic production and built a theoretical framework that collaborates to the creative process in terms of Computer Art. Expanding Informational Aesthetics with ANT, the research proposes an Aesthetic of Associations, which takes a different view focusing on the connections established between the actants participating in the act object.
shift in the wake of their death. By drawing upon album reviews from major American and Canadian popular music publications, the analysis focuses on the patterns of the evaluation of musical works while musicians are alive and comparing them to reviews of posthumous releases. In doing so, this project sheds light on how the messages of resistance embedded in musical works are remembered, carried forward and fetishized.

RC22-405.12
PRINGNITZ, KEELIN* (University of Ottawa)

Religion, Sport, and Gender: Preliminary Findings of Intersection

Tensions emerging in the intersections of religion, gender, and sport have recently been highlighted with issues of inclusivity towards the presence of religious signifiers in athletic spaces. FIBA’s recent hijab ban, illustrates such intersections, as the inclusion of a religiously gendered identity marker became problematized through discourses of sport regulation and acceptable athletic performance wear. Such intersections of religion, gender, and sport have been largely ignored by scholars in both issues of public policy implicating issues in contemporary secularism, and the mutual imbrications of intersecting identity category performances. This paper presents the preliminary findings of my doctoral research on the intersections of religion, gender, and sport identities and explores through interviews with women from Muslim, Mormon, Christian, and Jewish identities, how sport identity and athletic performance has been shaped by their interactions within regulated athletic performance spaces.

RC04-91.6
PRIX, IRENE* (University of Turku)
HÄGGLUND, ANNA ERIKA (Leibniz University Hannover)
MENZE, LAURA (WZB Berlin Social Science Center)

Back to Where They Belong? How Social Origins and Educational Destinations Matter for Persistence in Gender-Atypical Educational Fields in Finland

Although men’s and women’s tendency to choose fields of study that are typical for their gender is well-established, we argue that insufficient attention has been paid to the ways in which gender segregation in education intersects with questions of social stratification. Previous research has found students from better-off social origins to be more likely to enter or aspire to gender-atypical fields. But to what extent does social class also affect persistence of men and women who have entered fields not typical for their gender?

Our aim in this paper is to investigate the role that dimensions of social class play for men’s and women’s persistence in gender-atypical fields of study. Drawing on large-scale quantitative data from Finland, we include in our analyses fields of study offered in the vocational sector of the upper secondary system, but also those located at the level of higher education.

In detail, we ask the following research questions:

1. Does persistence in gender-atypical fields differ between a) men and women, and b) across levels of education?
2. Does students’ social background affect gender-atypical persistence?
3. Does parents’ field of study affect their children’s gender-atypical persistence?

Our preliminary results suggest that both women and men have a higher risk of drop-out if they have entered a field not typical for their gender. Compared to vocational training at the upper secondary level, this higher risk of drop-out in gender-atypical fields is somewhat lower at the level of higher education, yet only in the case of men. Furthermore, the role of social origins differs between educational destinations, suggesting that the experience of a double minority status (in terms of social class and gender) rather than the level of family resources in itself may affect students’ persistence in atypical fields.

RC18-340.6
PRIYAM, CHAYANIKA* (School of Social Sciences, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, India.)

Ethnicity and Student Politics: A Study of Student Organizations As Political Pressure Groups in Assam

Social scientists working on questions of ethnicity and ethnic identity in Assam often raise arguments that view the question of ‘ethnic’ conflict in Assam as the articulation of ‘subnationalistic’ aspirations that are at seeming odds with a singular modern nationalistic project (See Baruah 1994). However the rise of a majoritarian national party such as the BJP in a multi-ethnic state such as Assam invites serious inquiry into the claims of ethnicity made by the multitude of political organizations in the region, especially the student organizations based on ethnic membership that have often spearheaded ethnic assertions in the state.

In light of these developments, this paper seeks to identify and analyze the politics pursued by student organizations based on ethnic membership. How does one understand the two strands of competing ideology, one with a majoritarian thrust and two, with a particularistic thrust coming together to form a coalition and how does this shape the discourse of ethnicity in Assam? From a phase when organizations questioned the legitimacy of the state through a language of rights to the present context of pursuing agendas and coalitions based on particular interests, how do we read and analyze the transformation of ethnic claims (non-negotiable) to interest-group claims that are negotiable. For this purpose, I would be analyzing the politics of the All Bodoland Students’ Union and the All Dimasa Students’ Union in order to analyze and understand the patterns of continuity and break in organizational politics by studying the role of political leadership and cadre base in response to the larger sociopolitical context since the fall of Asom Gana Parishad to the rise of BJP in the 2000s.

[1] Baruah (1994) uses the term subnationalism to refer to the political and economic contestations pursued by political organizations as separate from the interests of the state.

RC36-649.1
PROSONO, MARVIN* (Missouri State University)

The Climax of Alienation: Sex Robots, Cultural Dysmorphia and a Second Look at ‘the Fascism of the Skin’

Recent reportage of the advances in robotics have described entirely new lines of development in the manufacture and marketing of sex-capable, human-sized robots. With the use of silicon and high-tech plastics, these sex ‘dolls’, both female and male, have been made eerily lifelike and given voices and programming so that they can be vocally responsive. Although people have been interacting with electronic devices for decades, this new apparatus presents another step into an alienating and alienated social landscape. Working from previous work on the commodification of alienation and “fascism of the skin,” this development is analyzed as the latest and quite expensive commodity marketed by consumptive capitalism both to profit from the alienation it creates while producing ever new sources of alienation. Relying on a wide-ranging, inter-disciplinary literature, this paper explores the possible impacts of introducing machines into the most intimate aspects of human interaction. Ultimately, someone must apply criteria for the appeal of these machines. Already it can be seen that these robots conform to exaggerated standards of beauty and physique further exacerbating both body and cultural dysmorphia. Following the logic described by “Fascism of the skin,” the attempts to eliminate human imperfection from experience are exposed and set in context.

RC56-920.4
PROZOROVA, YULIA* (Sociological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences)

Christianization and Byzantinization of Russia: Transmission of Axial Age Legacies

The profound formative influence of Byzantium on the Russian civilizational complex is a widely accepted fact. The paper examines the transmission of Axial Age innovations through the Russo-Byzantine encounters, their adoption, and reception by Russian culture. Christianity emerged after the original epoch of the Axial Age and is considered a “secondary breakthrough” (S.N. Eisenstadt). Christianization and the acquisition of the Byzantine Orthodox framework became a stepping-stone for the formation of the Russian civilizational structures. The diffusion of Byzantine civilization (law, religion and moral doctrines, political and ideological forms, literature, art, etc.) was welcomed by the Russians of the Middle Ages. The main cultural framework, institution, and promoters for the transfer of Axial Age legacies were the Orthodox religion, the Church, clerics and religious philosophers. They spread the new visions on transcendental and the mundane orders that produced a fundamental impact on the spirituality and cultural patterns, economic ethics, political imagination, images of power and authority, with continuous effects and far-reaching implications in subsequent centuries. However, in the Russian context, some elements of the Byzantine complex were accepted, some were rejected or transformed. The paper devotes particular attention to the problematic of state formation, political structures and imaginaries that emerged in Russia as consequences of Byzantinization. The Byzantine civilization was more efficiently assimilated in regions characterized by evolving or already established centralized forms of government. The development of monarchical institutions and the acceptance of Byzantine culture were often reciprocal: political centralization paved the way for Byzantinization and vice versa.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Technology Use and Normative Change in Online Privacy Attitudes and Behavior: Experimental Evidence from Vignette Studies

The recent privacy debate has been shaped by the so-called “privacy paradox,” i.e., the common finding that citizens’ stated privacy attitudes differ from their privacy behavior. Nissenbaum (2010) devises a theoretical framework that offers to resolve the paradox by accounting for context dependent informational norms. Her theoretical framework asserts that new socio-technical systems challenge common information transmission practices, which are directed by informational norms. The breaches of informational norms by new technology-based information systems and practices thus provide an explanation for citizens’ privacy behavior across different contexts. However, her framework takes informational norms for granted and focuses on injunctive norms, i.e., norms prescribing or proscribing behavior; it leaves unanswered the question how informational norms emerge and change.

Here we argue that individuals use descriptive norms (existing patterns of behavior) as a source of information about the social norms to which others adhere. These normative expectations, in turn, encourage decisions consistent with typical behaviors. In particular, we propose that (1) the popularity of a potentially privacy-violating technology will affect individuals’ normative expectations (i.e. expectations that others approve of privacy-violating behaviors by the technology provider); (2) the frequency of privacy violations by technology providers in general has a positive effect on individuals’ behavioral privacy expectations (i.e. expectations that a specific technology provider will engage in privacy-violating behavior); (3) the popularity of the technology increases and Violen frequency decreases trust in a technology provider; (4) normative expectations and trust increase and behavioral expectations decrease individuals’ willingness to use a technology.

We test our propositions in a series of vignette experiments in the context of smart meter apps for household energy control. Our results support our propositions and corroborate that descriptive norms and trust in technology providers are significant drivers of normative change in online privacy attitudes and behavior.

Kin or Credit? Credit Use and the Withholding of Support to Kin.

Kin often extend support to each other, such as help with child-care, repairs, and financial transfers. However, the extension of such support to kin often associated with burden and increased likelihood of experiencing stress and anxiety. For this reason, many individuals do not desire to support their kin and seek to avoid having to do so. Thus far, however, few studies have explored the strategies these individuals employ to limit their support to kin. In this study, we explore whether they use indebtedness as a strategy of kin support withholding. Specifically, we argue that individuals who seek to limit their support to kin must overcome two difficulties. First, they must find alternatives to the support they desire to provide without directly reducing their support to kin. Our analysis contributes both to these two ways to reduce their support to kin. Our analyses contribute both to

The temporality and the sequencing of migration influence how youth mobility mediates the transition from education or unemployment to employment, as well as the broader life-course transition from youth to independent adulthood. The decision to return is particularly important. There is a coherent body of explanation of why migrants may return, drawing on the relative trade-offs related to earnings related to acquired skills, and costs of living, in different places. Beyond these economic considerations, return migration is also informed by concerns about security, the education of children, health, cultural detachment and social inclusion, and migrants’ feelings of homesickness or alienation. Return may not be the end of the migration sequence but a pre-cursor of circular, serial or onward migration. Not least, this is because previous migration experience tends to have enhanced the willingness to engage in future migration, based on the acquisition of confidence, tacit knowledge and resources such as networks.

We present a exploratory results about the reasons and motivations of return migration from quantitative indicators that explore the individual, socio-demographic, labor and economic dimensions of young people in Europe (16-35 years old) were captured in the YMOBILITY online survey. In total, the GIV survey record
by systematic content analysis, both quantitative and qualitative. The analyses focus on the supposed trend toward increased heterogeneity of the cultural content, the rise of popular culture and the corresponding decline of traditional highbrow culture. Moreover, special attention is paid on the ways in which aesthetic, commercial and political valuations are intertwined in cultural coverage and how the relationships among these evaluative principles have changed. The results substantiate and add to the previous knowledge on the post-1960s cultural change, which essentially can be conceptualized as a simultaneous processes of ‘openings’ of culture: the legitimation of popular culture and the popularization of traditional legitimate culture.

RC32-590.2
PURKAYASTHA, BANDANA* (University of Connecticut)
Seeing and Hearing through Silences: Reflections on  
Methodologies of Violence in Our Times

For years, researchers who have analysed violence, have pointed to processes of silencing as well as the silences that socially construct the universe of violence. This research has also expanded the ways in which local to global structures of violence create a continuum of violence that becomes routinized in everyday life. In this presentation I will draw upon two strands of my earlier work.

In my earlier work on ethnicity (Purkayastha 2005) I had argued that human beings are positioned exist within multiple layers of structures, where each layer is constituted out of the structures, boundaries, conflicts and coalescence that shape each layer. Consequently, multi-layered identities are fragmented, fluid, and disjunctured. Thus the structures we need to trace are far more complex than the simply local to global structures we typically consider within intersectional frameworks.

Further, in my work on life on web spaces (Purkayastha 2012, Narayan, Purkayastha, Banerjee 2010), I pointed out that the ways in which we understand structure and culture within nation-states offer limited maps for studying life on web spaces. Certainly, organizing on web spaces, which include assertions of hegemonies of power, construction of boundaries, force and coercion, are important for understanding violence of our times.

Drawing upon the work produced in countries within and outside the Global North, I reflect on the methodologies for studying types and structures violence and silencing together over social spheres that cover tangible and web geographies.

RC52-868.3
PUROHIT, MONA* (Barkatullah University)
Ethical Dilemma in Legal Profession and Its Resolutions: Some Reflection from India

In light of the deterioration standard of legal profession and declining of public trust in it, paw way to rethink about the different notion of professional responsibility. Lawyer not only lamented from ethical sensibility but also departed from ultimate goal of truth and justice. A lawyer has the responsibility towards his client and sometimes if in spite of his efforts an innocent client has got to go to jail his professional capability is in shake. Another situation when he knows his client has done such heinous offenses, which is against the interest of public and society, morality mallet him. Here ethical dilemma arises, as a professional duty toward client and human duty toward court and society. The mosaic of earnest symbols -equity, justice and fairness entails a human being with a spirit of public good. The ethical dilemma is what to adopt public interest model or market (commercial) mode, this posses a divergence of duties and interest. Professionalism demands their service, private interest, and market tactics. Public interest demands ethical behavior as an independent person, whereas, private interest smashes the ethical behavior as a human being with a spirit of public good. The ethical dilemma is what to adopt public interest mode or market (commercial) mode, this posses a divergence of duties and interest.

Today’s lawyers are a buffer between unethical demands of clients and duty to protect the social interest. Professional rules accede departure form idealistic principles but query ascends how far it is feasible? The Paper will deal how to integrate morality with professionalism. Paper would quest for a workable solution but query ascends how far it is feasible? The Paper will deal how to integrate morality with professionalism. Paper would quest for a workable solution.

RC33-609.1
PURWANINGRUM, FARAH* (The University of Sydney)
SHTALTOVNA, ANASTASIYA (CERIUM - University of Montreal)
Reflections on Fieldwork: A Comparative Study of Positionality in Ethnographic Research across Asia

This paper aims to reflect on positionality, in particular insider-outsider binary and gender, while conducting research across Asia in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam between 2008 and 2014. The paper addresses the following question: how does positionality under divergent conditions (in restricted or in friendly research zones) facilitate or impede the qualitative research process? Ethnographic fieldwork was used to collect data. Two proxies of comparisons are used in examining the role of positionality, namely gender and insider-outsider in Central Asia (CA) and South East Asia (SEA). It is demonstrated that understanding one’s position in the field is vital to be able to construct justice and negotiate space for fieldwork. Next, one’s positionality is not an automatic result of one’s native identity. Rather, choosing the stance to adopt during the fieldwork can be a conscious decision for the researcher. This is decisive for the researcher’s personal security and for the collection of the unique data. With regard to gender, despite being rather an unfriendly environment for conducting social science research, CA turned out to be a much easier space for a female researcher to maneuver, than SEA.

RC07-156.8
PURWANINGRUM, FARAH* (The University of Sydney)
Towards Societal Relevance? Unpacking the Arrangements of Knowledge Flow in a Private University in Indonesia

The paper investigates the ways in which private university can contribute to the local community and private sector in terms of knowledge flow. It presents an organisational sociological study of a university located in the suburb of Jakarta. President University, the organisational case study, is a young and promising private university. Studies of the knowledge base in Indonesia is under-researched. The study is based on qualitative interviews, participant observation, numerous informal discussions, focus group discussion, and documentary study in 2011-2017. It will delve into social practices within an organisation in its knowledge production and knowledge flow. The latter is shown in the functioning of a business incubator. The initiative of business incubator itself emanated from the central government i.e., Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education in Indonesia. Whilst the idea to establish President University itself came from an entrepreneur who had a vision of developing an education park in the suburb of Jakarta. Taking into account these facts, the paper will highlight findings of how knowledge flow is arranged in its social practices and the kind of contribution it provides to the society.
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RC42-JS-54.2
PUTTERGILL, CHARLES* (University of Pretoria)
A Privileged Minority's Reflections on Societal Change

The negotiated transition to a constitutional democracy in South Africa based on universal franchise, disentangled citizenship from race, reconfiguring the moral boundaries, constraints, privileges and entitlements, as well as obligations and sanctions within society. Allocative processes to foster equity in society, threatened privileges enjoyed historically. These institutional changes reshaped the social psychological reality. Hence, questions of transformation are often grappled with in daily conversations. In discussing transition, participants provide accounts of their own positioning in society and that of others, in a framework of what is deemed permissible within the public domain. These conversations provide insight into how participants manage their positioning in society and their local communities as well as the social capital they draw on to stake their claims to inclusion. This considers both continuity and disjuncture between the past and present. In addition, it raises the question of how whites, as beneficiaries of the previous system, relate to the past and view the future.

RC05-108.2
PUURONEN, VESA* (University of Oulu)
The Change of Anti-Immigration Discourses in Finland

This paper deals with the development of anti-immigrant discourses in Finland since the beginning of 1990s. Large scale immigration to Finland began in the beginning of 1990s when the president gave an permission to so called Ingrain people, and the former Finnish citizens who lived in Soviet Union/Russia to immigrate to Finland as expatriates. At the same time first groups of Somali refugees arrived to Finland. Since 1990 the number of immigrants has risen from 20 000 to more than 400 000 in the year 2016. Racist anti-immigrant, mainly white power skinhead groups emerged around the country during 1990s distributing anti-immigrant propaganda, organizing demonstrations and street violence. In the beginning of 21st century began the development of a political anti-immigrant movement, which became gradually a part of a right wing populist party The True Finns (later The Finns), The Finns forms at the moment important part of Finnish government (4 ministers) and has had a decisive role in defining the immigration and integration policies of the country. The paper is based on the empirical, qualitative discourse analysis of written statements, documents, interviews and parliamentary discussions about immigration.

RC34-625.6
PUZANOVA, ZHANNA* (Peoples’ Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University))
NARBut, NickOLay (Peoples’ Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University))
LARina, TATiaNA (Peoples’ Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University))
TERTYSHNIKOVA, ANASTASIA (Peoples’ Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University))

Family, Sexual Relations and (a trance-) Gender through the Eyes of Youth: Cross-Cultural Research

Ideas of family and personal relations, sexuality and gender identity undergo global transformation worldwide, therefore there are critical moments, which cause the ardent discussions in the world because of cultural distinctions. Public opinion, social norms affect people’s perceptions of do’s and don’ts. Consideration of a cross-cultural context of the attitude towards above-mentioned problems is important and difficult task, which needs to be solved to understand what happens to the social norms concerning the sphere of family in the modern world. In 2017 the sociological research by means of a questionnaire was realized at RUDN University. During this sociological research, the students from different regions of the world, who study in Russia (the CIS, Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, Middle East), have been interviewed. Projective questions, that allow to reduce the level of sensitivity of subjects, have been asked. These subjects are: relation to divorce, the appropriate number of sexual partners and the actual experiences in the past, the attitude to the forms of manifestation of feelings in public, the attitude towards gender identity (i.e., homosexuality, transgender) and the attitude to marriage traditions, existing in the world (polygamy, polyandry, the choice of the spouse by parents). Some questions were asked in the context of comparison to the Russian reality. As a result, it was possible to define typological groups in each block of a questionnaire and come to unexpected results. Thus, the attitude of students from the CIS and Europe coincides only partly, but there are much more similarities in the attitude of students from Africa and Latin America than could be expected.

RC16-311.5
PUTTERGILL, CHARLES* (University of Pretoria)
Attending to Both Fluidity and Stability By Way of Relations: Simmel's Relationalism

While relationalism has the purchase of challenging the still largely dominant reifying substantivist assumptions, which conceive the world in terms of categories and more or less discrete and static entities, the emphasis on process and dynamic relations easily has the downside of easily neglecting permanence and stability. In the presentation I argue that Georg Simmel's relational take on sociology helps us to avoid simply embracing becoming, fluency, and variation at the expense of being, stability, and permanence. His work is original in that it allows us to simultaneously meet two opposite aims: to attend both to how entities are produced in and by relations and how they may appear as enduring, relatively stable things. It gives us conceptual tools to consider entities as bundles of relations without disregarding their possible endurance. And it also gives us means to acknowledge their endurance without resorting to substance or an essence that sustains. While some of the features of an entity may endure even though many of its relations are eliminated, this is so, Simmel suggests, only because and insofar as there are a sufficiently large number of others that remain intact. So, in a sense, Simmel takes substance out of substantivism: there is indeed something in things that cannot be subtracted from them without them ceasing to exist, but this something is no essence or substance, but their relations. His work is suggestive of relations being one with the essence or the substance of a thing.

RC16-308.2
PUURONEN, VESA* (University of Oulu)
Transforming the Landscape of Sociological Thought: On Simmel's Relationalism

In the presentation, I suggest that Simmel's legacy consists not so much in formulating answers to well-established sociological questions as in transforming the whole landscape of sociological problems by offering altogether different abstractions. I argue that Simmel transforms sociological enquiry in at least three ways: First, instead of explaining concrete phenomena by categories and abstract principles, his work is explanatory of abstraction. What sociologists usually take for granted as a cause Simmel tries to explain as an effect. His conception of society will be used as an example. The second move has to do with exactly how it is that his work comes to explain the emergence of the more abstract things from the concrete ones. Simmel cultivates a relational mode of thought by examining phenomena in and through relations, suggesting thereby the priority of relations against the overly substantivist perspectives that still populate many strands of sociology today. Third, while Simmel typically explores the objects that he treats as if sub specie aeternitatis, he also makes sociology (and philosophy) responsive to the situation and crisis of modernity. He analyses in detail what it is like to live in the modern world. All in all, the three points suggest that what we can take from Simmel is above all a certain mode of thought, a form of questioning. The untypical, strange, and transgressive aspects of his work provide lines of flight that present resistance not only against the dominant systems and modes of sociological thought but also current social conditions.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
QIU, SHUANG* (University of York)

Chinese Women in Living Apart Together Relationships

The past decade has seen a rise in the western world of couples living separately, bringing about changes in individual personal life and a transformation of intimate relationships. Similarly, in contemporary China, some couples live in separate households, but still keep their relationship. Although some of the reasons for couples living apart in China are quite similar to those in western contexts, such as job/educational locations, others are different. Such differences can be seen with the category of Chinese “study mothers” who physically accompany and take care of their children full time to provide them with optimal living and study conditions, relocating their residences next to their children’s school. Under such circumstances, the husbands have to work away from home for providing them with continuous financial support.

Drawing on 39 in-depth interviews with people aged between 23 and 57, this paper finds that even though some study mothers see positives and benefit from couples’ living apart together (LAT) relationships, increased child-care responsibilities, financial dependence, and loss of a career and support networks all suggest a negative impact on women’s personal and marital life. On the one hand, moving away from a focus on the role of wife can be somewhat liberating at the same time that the focus on motherhood can be overwhelming. And the result of these priorities can be a further distancing from the other part of the family—the husband. For men, finding jobs in urban areas and acting as the sole breadwinner has not only showed masculinity but strengthened his status in the family. However, men may also experience pain and anxiety because of work pressure and family separation. Therefore, in order to understand the embodied experience of Chinese study mothers in LAT relationships, we should recognise the differences in historical and societal context of each country.

RC03-67.4

QUEIRÓS, JÃO* (Instituto de Sociologia da Universidade do Porto)

“They Weren’t Prepared to Live in a Tower...”. Questioning Ecological Determinism in a Disappearing Social Housing Estate

Building on the results of a fieldwork-based research in a social housing estate located in a riverfront area in Porto, Portugal, which is currently under a demolition process, this paper wishes to discuss the role of the built environment in the organization of local social relations, and to address the ways through which public authorities envisage this relationship in urban communities deemed as “degraded” and “problematic.” The scrutiny of public discourses on the relationship between urban form and the “social problems” that could and could be found in this social housing estate – which became central to the legitimation of the political decision to demolish it – is the point of departure for a critique of ecological determinism in the reasoning of urban matters. Although it’s evident local social relations and the everyday life of communities like this one are influenced by their physical set and surroundings, research among locals shows the built form is socially appropriated and adapted to significant social purposes and evidences that spatial and physical “solutions” such as demolitions are frequently inefficient solutions to the real social, economic and political problems faced by residents in segregated working class urban areas.

RC01-208.4

QUINLAN, ELIZABETH* (University of Saskatchewan)

Participatory Theatre As Transformed Social Scientific Research Practice: Addressing Workplace Harassment with Health Care Workers

Workplace harassment is a pressing occupational health and safety problem. No industrial sector is immune, however, health care workplaces in Canada have especially high prevalence rates of repeated, sustained aggressive behaviour toward others within another with an interpersonal relationship characterized by a power differential. Most solutions to the problem of workplace harassment are top-down strategies (eg workplace policies, legislation) that are easily interpreted by workers as lacking in credibility and not reflective of genuine attempt to cultivate safety and dignity for workers. In contrast to these conventional strategies, Participatory Theatre is an embodied form of PAR that energizes participants to become competent contestants of dominant discourses, heighten their reflexivity, and generate group solidarities. Empathetic bonds between the participants are fostered by the relational aesthetics of their creative outputs.

The objective of this paper is to report on a Participatory Theatre project addressing workplace harassment with caregivers in the anemic workplaces of Canada’s restructured health care system. The paper will make explicit the challenges, deliberations, and potentials of Participatory Theatre, a dialectic of Brecht’s modernist liberatory tradition and postmodern dramaturgy’s unresolved narratives and multiple stages, actors, and script.

The paper’s analysis is based on data drawn from Participatory Theatre workshops with health care workers and follow-up interviews with the workshop participants. The results provide compelling evidence for the value of involving participants in the co-creation of knowledge that has immediate utility in their workplaces. The paper concludes by advocating for participatory theatre as a bottom-up approach of intervening in complex social problems, empowering participants to become protagonists in their own lives by recognizing that social problems, such as workplace harassment, can be experienced individually but have structural antecedents.

RC32-586.5

QUI, SHUANG* (University of York)

Historical and Societal Context of Each Country.

Research has repeatedly demonstrated a “grey divide” of older adults less involved with digital media. Yet such research has tended to overlook differences in older adults’ digital media use and treated them as a homogenous group. Based on 42 in-depth interviews with older adults (65+) in East York, Toronto, we develop a user typology that moves beyond seeing older adults as non-users and includes tech mid-rangers, middle of the road users, intermediate go-getters, and cultivated users. These older adults feel relatively deprived when they compare their digital skills to peers, family, and mass media accounts of hot new apps. For some, their narrative of low mastery comes from the perceived time needed for learning, the difficulty of learning, and the feeling of lagging behind younger generations. We relate the policy implications of our findings to the potential that learning about digital media has for older adults.

RC11-215.6

QUAN-HAASE, ANABEL* (University of Western Ontario)

WELLMAN, BARRY (NetLab Network)

Dividing the Grey Divide: How Older Adults’ Online Attitudes, Skills, and Activities Vary


Local 598 of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (IUMMSW) held the certification for the International Nickel Company workers in
Sudbury for 18 years prior to the raid by the United Steelworkers of America in 1962. With each successive collective agreement, IUMMSW won wage increases and improved working conditions for the 17,000 members of Local 598. Along with other left-unioned locals, IUMMSW upheld the post-war vision of progress through labour unity and its active pursuit of the broader goals of social unionism. The raid for Sudbury was a result of discrimination and division amongst workers in Sudbury well known within the Canadian labour movement. The usual explanation for the success of the raid is the protracted strike of the Local 598 members several years prior. However, a comprehensive analysis of the power asymmetries within the multi-tiered figured of local, district, national, and international leadership within IUMMSW during and for the several years following the strike has yet to be done. This paper’s working hypothesis is these power imbalances need to be understood in light of the expansion and intensification of inter-organizational functional interdependencies of oppositional forces outside IUMMSW. This analysis is based on data drawn from six archives across Canada, including union constitutions, briefs, letters, reports, meeting minutes, bulletins, newspaper articles, flyers, and transcribed interviews. The Cold War and the resulting instabilities within the Canadian and US labour movements is the backdrop of the analysis. The figural dynamics elaborated in the paper help to explain why Local 598, and ultimately the entire IUMMSW, was successfully raised by an international, bureaucratic union, despite its long-standing militancy, historical commitment to Canadian autonomy, and its members’ well-etched occupational identity. The results aim to stimulate further comparative and detailed investigations within and outside the labour movement.

RC05-116.1
QUINN, JACQUELINE* (University of Victoria)
Decolonizing Bodies & Data Sovereignty: An Indigenous Perspective on Wellness in Canadian Urban Centres

The adverse effects of contemporary colonial practices have been identified as a determinant of poor health resulting in lower states of wellness in Indigenous populations. This has influenced Indigenous peoples’ efforts to shape and determine their well-being through the resurgence of indigenous worldviews as a strengths-based response to ongoing colonial practices. How does understanding well-being through a decolonizing research and supporting data sovereignty influence the expectations of affected individuals and communities, and its members’ well-etched occupational identity. The results aim to stimulate further comparative and detailed investigations within and outside the labour movement.

RC25-476.3
QUINN, KAITLYN* (University of Toronto)
Constructing Criminalized Subjectivities: A Qualitative Analysis of the Penal Voluntary Sector in Canada

As sociologists, what terminology should we draw on in our research of ex-prisoners? The literature favors a combination of: former offenders, ex-prisoners, and former inmates. However, in perpetually anchoring identity to a stigma, these linguistic conventions may indirectly or directly move the transition from carceral to community settings more difficult for those who have been criminalized. Specifically, this paper problematizes the enduring use of the prefixes “ex-” and “former” as indicators of subjugated group status long after individuals have been released from prison (Maruna 2001). In examining and navigating this process some volunteers who work in rehabilitative settings must arbitrate depictions of criminalized individuals that circulate in public discourses, are officially endorsed by voluntary associations, and are informed by their own lived experiences. In response, this paper explores the important relationship between volunteers and criminalized individuals as consequentially referred by language. I draw on ethnographic research and interviews conducted in two Canadian cities to describe: how volunteers may reinforce, challenge, and/or complicate existing boundaries drawn between criminalized and non-criminalized groups in their use of language. My analysis is focused on when social divisions are hardened between volunteers and criminalized individuals, and conversely how these boundaries are challenged or interrogated. “Boundary transgressions” within which criminalized subjectivities are reimagined and expressed more productively are especially important to note as these narratives are largely absent from the literature. The broader goal of this paper is to interrogate our disciplinary conventions surrounding language in favor of a perspective that highlights how the terminology we use to describe our research participants is always embedded within relations of power and processes of domination. In doing so I hope to denaturalize and re-politicize the language we call on to describe our research participants who have been released from prison.

TG03-JS-70.1
QUINN, TARA* (Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations)
No Real Return?: Peacebuilding and Justice in Post-War Sri Lanka

After nearly three decades of civil war, the formal end of fighting in Sri Lanka in 2009 has led to a peacebuilding process that is more of a ‘waiting game’ for local actors. The values and assumptions underpinning this process, however, and its implications for dealing with social and economic injustice and inequality in local contexts, are in need of more scrutiny. Sri Lanka provides a compelling demonstration of the challenges faced by civil society actors and international organisations to influence a strong, centralised state, but many of these challenges are also part of working with local elites and civil society actors around the world. The sometimes-fragile relationship between establishing peace and enabling systems of justice also illustrates how the shifting focus on reconciliation and restorative justice can play out in a variety of ways on the ground.

Against this background, my paper asks how peacebuilding and transitional justice processes in Sri Lanka (led by state, local and international NGO actors) address demands for land restitution and restorative justice, how this relates to the expectations and lived realities of affected individuals and communities, and how these expectations are managed. The arguments are based on PhD fieldwork research conducted in Sri Lanka in 2017-2018, primarily focused on the Eastern Province.

RC25-480.2
QUINTERO CARRILLO, JOSÉ LUIS* (Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit)
“En Esta Casa Se Habla Español”: Concienza y Diversidad Lingüística En Los Migrantes De Retorno Mexicanos

Entre los muchos aspectos que es necesario conocer para comprender la forma y dimensión de los hechos sociolinguísticos en los relativos de los migrantes de retorno mexicanos, destaca la manifestación de sus actitudes lingüísticas y el uso de estrategias comunicativas ante el inglés y ante su propia lengua, el español.

Martineil (2006) afirma que «una actitud ante una lengua extraña no se adquiere y mucho menos se manifiesta, hasta que no se ha adquirido conciencia de la lengua propia». Moreno Fernández (2009) considera que la conciencia lingüística de la lengua propia se activa, por ejemplo, cuando el individuo entra en contacto con otra comunidad lingüística y toma conciencia de hechos lingüísticos y socio-linguísticos que le afectan; elige entonces unos usos lingüísticos específicos a medida a sus intereses. Para Molla (2002) la elaboración de la conciencia lingüística es un proceso determinado por la estabilidad y la reproducción de una comunidad lingüística moderna. Las comunidades lingüísticas de tipo tradicional no necesitaban ninguna conciencia cohesionadora.

Para una representación objetiva del lenguaje, es posible analizar esos usos lingüísticos y las actitudes sobre los mismos, con la ayuda de la exteriorización metalingüística de los hablantes. En nuestro caso, lo haremos examinando las valoraciones que los migrantes mexicanos retornados hacen acerca de su propia lengua y del inglés, a partir de sus creencias, de sus percepciones, de sus actitudes positivas o negativas, abiertas o encubiertas, sobre ambas lenguas. Para ello, nos apoyaremos en las aportaciones que han hecho al respecto Fishman (1979), Holmes (1997), Barrett (1999), Bukholtz (1999), Mayrns y Blommaert (2001), De Fina (2003), entre otros.

Nuestra investigación se basa en una serie de narrativas surgidas en el contexto de entrevistas semiestructuradas realizadas a migrantes de retorno de los estados de Colima y Nayarit, entre los meses de enero de 2013 a diciembre de 2015.

RC04-85.4
QUIROZ, PAMELA* (The University of Houston)
DWORKIN, ANTHONY GARY (University of Houston)
Whither the Equality of Educational Opportunity in the USA?

The U.S. Supreme Court declared that school segregation was unconstitutional in 1954 and in 1964 the U.S. Congress passed a Civil Rights Act that called for the equality of educational opportunity. Later court decisions endorsed policies that sought to create parity between the educational opportunities of minorities and majorities. The 1964 Civil Rights Act was followed by a nationwide study of inequality and led to findings in the Coleman Report of 1966 that there existed a significant test-score gap between African American and White students. Subsequent findings found a similar test-score gap between Hispanic and White students. The belief of federal courts and Congress was that the test-score gap would eventually vanish.

Since the 1970s, one assessment of the magnitude of the test-score gap was derived from results of a national achievement test of reading and mathematics, the NAEP, or National Assessment of Educational Progress, administered to students aged 9, 13, and 17. While the gaps between White students and African

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
American and Hispanic minorities have narrowed over the past 40 years, they do persist. In fact, only when 13 year-old Whites are compared with 17 year-old African Americans and Hispanics do the gaps vanish.

Based on an elaboration of a chapter on the U.S.A. we prepared for The Palgrave Handbook of Racial and Ethnic Inequality, edited by Stevens and Dworkin (forthcoming), we attempt to explain the persistence of the gap in academic achievement between minority and majority group children. The analysis reviews sociological and educational research and data on student-level differences, family factors, neighborhood effects, school and teacher effects, as well as larger educational policies created under the aegis of neo-liberal pressures on school accountability and the emergence of color-blind racism. The analysis seeks to explain the struggle to attain equality of educational opportunity in the U.S.A.

More than two decades after the first democratic elections in South Africa, while South African citizens become increasingly aware of their minority status even though many are still in positions of power. In analysing marginalised youth in Pretoria, resource people were interviewed in their organisations' current roles in promoting social cohesion. A white primary school principal and a pastor in the inner city gave particularly reflective accounts of their life worlds, commitments and the changes in the city over the last two decades in this qualitative research project. The former is heading a primary school with a rich white heritage who now only hosts black pupils due to the larger urban changes since 1994. Many of the pupils live in dire poverty and hence have poor resources at home. Yet the principal's optimistic account of the children's future and the difference the mostly white teacher corps bring to the educational experiences is partly fuelled by his religious beliefs and partly by his empathetic way of looking at other people's lives. The pastor gave an account of innovative practices adopted by the former white church (his main employer) by transforming religious spaces into more utilitarian spaces.

Despite the remarkable adaptions and pragmatic approach to engage with aspects such as childcare needs of sex workers and theft of homeless people's belongings, he is far more pessimistic about the future of the city and the impact that the church may have. Both men are open and honest about their own identity and their place in an African city. Their views and their opinions on their place in the world are discussed within the larger dynamic national and urban contexts.

This paper departs from the plethora of expressions about children and childhoods of Southern countries present in Child Studies today in order to discuss some implications of theory building about childhood, its communication and diffusion process between North and South. Of special interest here is how particular institutional and national acts are favoured in detriment of others, and certain theoretical perspectives in the area of Childhood Studies become hegemonic. Insofar as this can be understood as part and parcel of a more general pattern of scholarship interaction between North and South, whereby authority centres of knowledge production are legitimated, the naming of childhood experiences in Southern countries by Northern scholarship seems to accomplish the expected division of scientific labour for both sides. It is argued therefore that naming, or whatever discursive practices and productions, concurs to either alienate or to integrate one's self or collective experiences. In the case in point, it is analysed how the expressions of 'global South', or 'Majority World', frequently deployed by those who do not live in this part of the world, tend to obfuscate relevant issues of globalization in these countries conducing Southern scholars to more obvious research questions that hardly meet the claim of their responsibilities concerning local demands of the study of children and childhood. This paper seeks to highlight the violent element inherent in those academic practices that needs to be extricated in order to decolonize scientific knowledge and build up new decolonial sensitivities and self.

**Coworking - Individualism in Community**

Modern society is struggling with transformation on the labor market caused by individualization expressed by among others: increasing number of freelancers, start-ups, accelerated the dynamics of change job, a new model of living and growing - are uncertainties and risks related to eg. with flexibility, instability, informal agreements. The era of globalization is time for unfair social contract in which employees accepted flexible working in return for a promise to preserve jobs, it is also times for commodification, which has spread to all aspects of life.

In response to changes, we observe the emergence of alternative, often innovative forms of work. The aim of this paper is to analyze one of these forms - coworking understood as a response to changing conditions on labor market. * denotes a presenting author.
Coworking is a new phenomenon; it attracts attention because it has been recognized as having the potential of the “third way”, located between the conventional experience in corporate work and individual work, performed in the isolation of space (office). Great freedom, both in space and time of work, and at the same time securing the basic needs of a worker, a sense of connectedness and acceptence from fellow coworkers make coworking an attractive and desirable form of organization of work.

The main topics discussed is paid work understood as both a space organizations, as well as the institution that is the source of the identity of individuals. Transformations of the labor market are considered in the context of the process of individualization and a growing sense of risk and insecurity. Will provide a vision individual suspended between the desire and the need for individualization of community. Based on results own research author will be discussed topics such as: Community building is one of the top tools to attract new members; Collaboration is mainly based on small tasks.

RC34-620.3

RABY, REBECCA* (Brock University)
LEHMANN, WOLFGANG (Western University)
HELLEINER, JANE (Brock University)

“I Got My First Job”: A Collective, Embedded Turning-Point

One key biographical turning point is getting a first job. Within our individualized, neoliberal context, this transitional moment is frequently framed as a marker of independence and autonomy. In this paper, we draw on interviews with Canadian young people between the ages of 11 and 17 about their first paid jobs, noting that while many of our participants focused on their individual choices, hard work and maturity, there are numerous ways that this transitional moment was a collective moment of dependencies and extensions (Lee, 2001). Processes of getting, keeping and even leaving their first jobs were deeply interwoven with advice, support and engagement from parents, siblings and peers. Our participants were also embedded in community connections, systems of power, and discursive framings of “becoming” economic structures of competitive individualism and material, collaborative, workplace tools and processes. Sometimes our participants noted how they were embedded in collective connections and supports, but frequently they did not: work was a step towards independent adulthood. To think about this extensive embedding of the individual in the moment of getting a first job, we draw on Deleuze and Guattari’s dynamic notion of assemblage (1980), especially as discussed by Lee (2001). Assemblages (and extensions) help us to displace the idea of the autonomous, independent adult and think instead about our shifting, interconnected interdependencies, not just in terms of human collectivities but systems, discontinuities and non-human forces.

RC52-865.4

RADDON, MARY-BETH* (Brock University)

“We Have to Fit the Men in Somewhere”: Explaining Gender Inequality in the Fundraising Profession

This qualitative interview study examines how professional fundraisers grapple with occupational gender subordination, including gender segregation, the gender wage gap, the speedier promotion of men to top-ranked positions, and the sexual objectification of young women fundraisers by affluent male donors. When fifty senior Canadian fundraisers were invited to reflect on the status of women fundraisers, they defaulted to neoliberal discourses of individualism, attributing gender inequality to personal choices guided by innate sex differences. Women were said to be drawn to work requiring the soft skills of fostering relationship from fellows makes coworking an attractive and desirable form of organization of work.

RC05-122.2

RADFORD, DAVID* (University of South Australia)

Migrant Differentiation, Racism and Islamophobia in Rural/ Regional Australia

Issues of (in)justice in relation to regional and rural settlement of migrants are part of the lived realities for many migrants. This is especially true for non- European and non-English speaking migrants who have to deal with different (Radford 2016; 2017). Within these diverse non-European groups there remains a continuum or differentiation around issues of inclusion and exclusion. Some groups of non-European migrants face greater or lesser degrees of inclusion/ exclusion based on culture, religion, language and migrant status (Noble and Poynting 2010). Drawing from an empirical example in rural South Australia this paper explores aspects of this differentiation among Filipino, Korean, Chinese and Hazara Afghan migrants. The paper contends that those from humanitarian and Muslim backgrounds in Australian rural/regional communities face greater possibilities of exclusion through the twin social stigmas associated with being ‘illegal boat people’ and ‘Muslim terrorists’ (Forrest and Dunn 2013, as well as low English language proficiency (Leitner 2012). This underscores linguistic, racist and Islamophobic challenges to integration, social cohesion, and the opportunity for these migrants to be positive contributing members to the development and growth of rural/regional communities.

TG08-1011.1

RADICE, MARTHA* (Dalhousie University)

“Throw Me Something, Mister!”: Emotional Artifacts in Carnival Parades in New Orleans

During carnival season in New Orleans, between Twelfth Night (January 6) and Mardi Gras, social clubs known as “krewes” stage over forty parades through the city. All these parades feature “throws” - trinkets thrown or handed from people on floats or on foot in the parade to people watching it in the audience. Some throws are mass-produced - strings of plastic beads made in China, flashing LED toys, plushies - while others are handmade - hand-painted coconuts, hand-glittered shoes, tiny comics or books of poems. The more elaborate throws are often witty and sometimes “intertextual”, in that throws from one parade “cite” or reference the form of throws from another. All throws are coveted, and it is not uncommon for New Orleans’s feature displays of the most prized. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork (participant observation and interviews) among carnival krewes, this paper explores the social and emotional significance of throws. How does “bead fever” - an insatiable, apparently irrational desire for supposedly worthless throws - come to strike even the most cynical spectator? How do krewes members labour to make throws that link to the theme of their float or costume? What feelings come into play as throws are assessed and valued, with some becoming treasures while others are instantly discarded? Scholarship on craft and making, on the social life of things, and on reciprocity and the gift will help answer these questions. The paper argues that the emotions that crystalize in the little gifts of throws say a great deal about the social significance of New Orleans’s carnival as a whole, which remains quite a unique form of urban public culture in North America.

RC04-102.6

RADJAI, LEYLA* (Waseda University)

The Role of Regional Intergovernmental Universities: A Case Study of South Asian University

This paper examines the role that regional intergovernmental universities play at the national and regional levels, by looking at South Asian University (SAU) as a case study. Regional intergovernmental universities are universities that belong to several countries within a region, and their establishment is generally considered an outcome of the internationalization and regionalization of higher education. These universities often place an emphasis on regional development and peace as part of their mission by producing human capital and social capital that reflects the values of the region. These developments are accompanied by the fact that internationalization and regionalization of higher education has promoted a liberalization of education and has allowed students to develop knowledge and their sense of belonging beyond the national context. However, these regionalizing forces also impinge on nation-states’ tendency to design education policies that carry their own national values, and not allow outside actors to get involved with national education policies. I examine this situation in the South Asian context. SAU is a regional intergovernmental university established by the SAARC member countries. With a campus in New Delhi, India, half of the students enrolled are internationals, and 80% of them are from the SAARC member countries. Given India’s advanced position in the SAARC region, I raise the following questions: 1. To what extent does SAU actually reflect the values of the region in the university’s policies and practices rather than only India’s values? 2. What are the implications of this value-orientation on the national and regional levels? In conclusion, this

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paper seeks to further this line of inquiry by (a) suggesting what lessons might be drawn from this case-study; and, (b) offering paths for future research.

RC11-221.4
RADJ, JONAS* (Carlos III University of Madrid)
FERNÁNDEZ, JUAN (Department of Social Sciences, University Carlos III of Madrid)

Effects of the Perceived Sustainability of Public Pension Systems on Attitudes and Policy Preferences: Evidence from a Survey Experiment in Germany, Spain and the United States

Due to major pension retrenchment undertaken in advanced economies over the last decades, public pension benefits will be considerably lower in the future whereas statutory retirement ages will be higher. While many such pension reforms have been legislated, the consequent parametric shifts in regulation will typically be phased in gradually over various decades. However, it is largely unknown to what extent people are aware of these upcoming changes, and how much the technically complex public discourse on demographics and pension reform has transformed their perceptions of “the future of ageing societies”.

This study presents new evidence from an online survey experiment on knowledge of the financial sustainability of pension systems carried out in Autumn of 2017 in Germany, Spain and the United States. To better understand the formation of attitudes towards welfare reform, we examine how knowledge on societal ageing affects the support for concrete public policy reforms. By randomly exposing one subset of survey respondents to an information treatment, the first objective of the project is to ascertain whether providing hard, objective data on societal ageing to individuals shapes their political attitudes toward social spending and welfare state reform. The second objective is to discover whether this knowledge impacts on personal outcomes such as saving intentions or age norms regarding appropriate retirement timing. Finally, the study analyzes whether and how individual characteristics – such as age, gender, education, and prior knowledge – moderate any information effects on policy preferences and personal outcomes. The project has important implications for the dynamics of public discourse on welfare reform.

RC45-755.4
RADO, MARTA* (Hungarian Academy of Science)

The Present Study Investigates the Effects of Seating Arrangement on Academic Outcomes and Prejudice

Traditional desegregation policies were successful in creating mixed ethnic schools, but social networks within the schools are still largely segregated. Possibilities to intervene in students’ relations are limited, and teachers can determine the seating arrangement. Previous research shows that desk-mates are able to influence each other’s academic achievement. Furthermore, contact with an ethnically different desk-mate has proved to decrease prejudices against the out-group. How desk-mate assignment can be a useful tool to achieve different policy goals. We aim to reveal the consequences of different seating arrangement scenarios on prejudice and academic outcomes.

This paper applies agent based modelling. The empirical foundation of the model is the “Wired into Each Other” project, a longitudinal piece of research carried out by HAS “Lendület” RECONS. Our model represents a classroom with one teacher and students. The teacher intervenes in the students’ sitting arrangement.

The students are agents who receive a new desk-mate based on the rules defined by the teacher. Further, they update their GPA and level of prejudice based on their desk-mate’s characteristics and the characteristics of the classroom. We run the model for multiple classes with different ethnic compositions and observe how the GPA distribution and level of prejudice changes over time.

The results draw attention to the trade-off between policy goals. For example, seating the students with the highest GPA together with the students with the worst GPA narrows GPA inequalities and reduces prejudice, but does not allow the best students to thrive. In contrast, letting students decide with whom they want to sit allows the best students to perform better, but has little effect on decreasing inequalities and increases prejudice. Further, we show how the GPA and the level of prejudice can further be influenced by different classroom compositions.

RC31-574.1
RADZIWIONOWICZ, AGNIESZKA* (University of Warsaw)

Quiet Voices: Resistance Against Disciplinary and Biopolitical Practices in the US Immigration Prison

The literature names examples of resistance by the people in immigration detention: hunger strikes, self-mutilations, or destroying identification documents and passports (Dow 2004; Fischer 2015). This paper draws upon the narratives of Mexicans deported from the United States of America, interviewed by the author in Mexico between 2012 and 2014, who in retrospective described their pre-removal detention. The paper seeks to address two objectives. The first is to show the voices of resistance of the people in immigration detention. The second is to explain why the interviewees accepted their deprivation of freedom and future deportation from the United States.

The author of the paper argues that: (1) Contrary to the above-mentioned examples, rarely did the research participants resist immigration detention. Generally they accepted their subordination and unequal power relations with the detention center staff. (2) Biopolitical and disciplinary practices in the US immigration detention circumscribe the agency of the detainees and hence limit the scope of their resistance. More precisely, (3) technological instruments of surveillance employed in detention demonstrate the US power to the detained migrants. (4) However, it is not only through the state-of-the-art technologies that the US sovereignty demonstrates to the detainees, but also through the disciplinary practices, such as frequent counting of detainees, highly-scheduled planning of meals, and punishments. (5) Technologies of surveillance dehumanize detainees and deprive their life of the socio-political dimension. (6) Research participants did not resist immigration detention, but sometimes they tried to build a sense of security in the inhumane conditions of detention. Since they acknowledged the dominance of the US immigration apparatus, we should rather say about their modest counter-hegemonic acts in the hostile conditions of detention.

Building strong ties with other detainees and community building or mind-distracting activities (making music, reading, playing soccer) were the most common examples of the counter-hegemonic acts of detainees.

RC03-67.1
RAEVSKIKH, ELENA* (French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS))

Anticipating the « Bilbao Effect »: Transformations of the City of Arles before the Opening of the Luma Foundation

By analyzing data from the 2006/07 and 2013 French census as well as data extracted from the Yellow Pages, this paper seeks to understand how the French city of Arles is preparing for the arrival of Frank Gehry’s Luma Foundation landmark building, and how a big-scale construction site, still devoid of its future architecture and cultural functions, “molds” the behavior and expectations of the core. We consider three hypotheses: (1) The Rise of New Audiences: a landmark building impacts the pre-existing cultural core, (2) Residential Pattern: a landmark building induces gentrification of surrounding neighborhoods, (3) Mobility: a landmark building influences the arrival and eviction of the “new” (not talented) people. We test these hypotheses with cartographical and statistical methods. Our findings demonstrate stronger support for Mobility, and mixed findings for The Rise of New Audiences and Residential Pattern. Even though the causal links between the landmark building and the new urban dynamics are difficult to prove, our results label what we call “customization” as the fourth aesthetic dimensions of the Luma Foundation. Our conclusion highlights the importance of...
of an endogenous approach to urban sociology that analyses neighborhood dynamics independently from top-down and macro political decisions.

This research, drawing on a conceptual framework including notions such as harmful cultural/traditional practices (HCP) and beauty, and based on semi-structured interviews with young female university students in Iran, investigates the perceptions and experiences on beauty practices and cosmetic surgery. We explore how these notions are perceived, articulated, practiced and potentially resisted. The data suggests that despite existing criticism of the gendered aspects of beauty practices among women who practice them, they are still practiced on a large scale. In Iran, the female body as a contested space for expression of identity and social capital, is under influence by the globalized beauty ideals that rely on predominantly Western beauty ideals, and local accounts of appropriate and optimal appearance. Despite the popularity of particular forms of beauty practices in Iran, especially facial surgeries, beauty is not perceived as a common good but as a necessary evil by young university students targeted by this research. We discuss the harmful aspects of beauty and how it could be defined as such as well as agentic aspects of performing beauty and body management practices.

RC23-438.8

RAHBARI, LADAN* (Centre for Research on Culture and Gender, Ghent University)

Digital Spaces and Revolution of Gender and Sexuality: A Case Study of the Legend of Zelda: Botw

Digital spaces, with their possibility of pushing boundaries of reality, and fantastic imagination, have offered new spaces and possibilities to portray, represent and narrate gender and sexuality. Although this has not always been the case, in many gaming spaces there have been ample possibilities for the players to elaborate on identities and/or relate with pseudo and temporary identities other than their actual ones, in the characters, stories, and in relation to other players. Existing literature of digital gaming spaces have shown that gender and sexuality have existed in relation to other identity markers such as race, age, color, and have been presented in diverse ways in gaming spaces. In this research, I aim to investigate the content of the popular digital game ‘The Legend of Zelda: Breath of the Wild’ (hereafter referred to as BotW). BotW is a well-known fantasy action and adventure digital game, and the last release of the series ‘The Legend of Zelda’ in 2017. I discuss the prominence of a heteronormative narrative beside the queer subtext, and the possibility of an existing queerbaiting approach in this form of digital media. By this case study, and using existing literature of feminist digital media and gaming studies, I try to respond to the question whether the new digital media, such as gaming spaces could be pioneer spaces for applying the changing gender perspectives.

RC29-534.3

RAHIMPOUR ANARAKI, NAHID* (Department of Sociology, Memorial University)

OLENIK, ANTON (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Prison Subculture and Drug-Related Crimes in Iran

The so-called war on drugs or anti-drug campaign in the Islamic Republic of Iran has had irreversible and unexpected consequences since 1979. Drug-related offenders receive large fines, lengthy sentences, corporal punishment, and the death penalty (e.g. 21 executions in one week of January 2014). The war on drugs, as Christie (1993) has argued, has had unexpected gains and costs. It is worth considering that one of the most important consequences of anti-narcotics laws and the war on drugs, which impose stricter sanctions for drug-related crimes, is the spread of criminal cultures within society. Before their arrest, drug-related offenders are not necessarily in regular contact with criminals, but they become familiar with criminals and prison subculture once incarcerated. Prison life is guided and organized based on official norms and inmate norms, the latter developed by prisoners to make prison life more bearable. Prisoners like Tehran, Isfahan, Kerman, etc. are governmental institutions which have both custodial and treatment orientations simultaneously, with non-governmental institutions which are treatment-oriented and provide drug users with medical and educational facilities. Therefore, the twin main questions of this study are:

1. How do drug-related criminals and drug-users experience the context of prison and NGOs?
2. How do drug-related offenders approach their lives under the condition of contemporary confinement?

I intend to utilize Grounded Theory (GT) in my research. Therefore, participants’ experiences, understandings, and perceptions about their lives will be central when conducting in-depth, semi-structured and open-ended interviews.
RAHMAN, MD. MASUDUR* (University of Dhaka)

Emerging Hookup up Culture and Changing Pattern of Love Relationships: A Study Among the Students of Dhaka University

The aim of this study is to examine the process of changing pattern of love relations of the youth in the context of hook up culture in Bangladesh. The youth of the university campuses are developed. They are free and culturally diversified. They are becoming modern influenced by the western culture, western music and western dress up. They are becoming realistic in their relationships. There is little emotion and long-term relationships among them. They just want to have their partners for meeting their sexual demand. They love each other but they do not like to make a bond among them. Even the friends and class mates are becoming couple day by day through chatting until midnight, enjoying coffee and movie show together. They have no love bonding but they feel and treat each other as their partner. They are going to be sexual partner but not to be a life partner. They meet, they date and they pass their time with their partner whole day and night. They have no responsibility for them in this relationship. Even if they break down their relationships, they do not feel upset. They feel just so what (?) and say goodbye to him/her. After all they make a new relationship. This study is conducted in mixed method. In qualitative research, face to face survey method is used to explore the numeric data about the tendency of hook up culture of the youth. In qualitative research, in-depth interview is used to explore the hidden factors of changing pattern of love relationship. The study will be conducted on the students in the University of Dhaka. Sample will also be selected as randomly and purposively for both study. Nonetheless, this study is to explore the pattern of love relationships of the youth with the emerging hook up culture.

TG03-955.2

RAHMAN, MD. MASUDUR* (Dhaka University)

Use of Right to Information (RTI) Act: A Vehicle for People's Empowerment of Bangladesh

Right to Information (RTI) Act was enacted in 2009 for ensuring people's right to know the information. By using this RTI Act, people can challenge the public and private officials to ensure their accountability and transparency. The aim of this study is to examine in what manner RTI is empowering people by using Right to Information (RTI) Act and to determine in what extent Information Commission is able to ensure people's right to know. This is mixed method study that adopted face to face survey in quantitative method and case study in qualitative method. This study covered the different districts of Bangladesh with Dhaka City. Survey and case study method are conducted in Dhaka city area and telephone survey is conducted in outside of Dhaka in different districts of Bangladesh. The population of this thesis is the people who sought information in different institutions by using RTI Act. The total sample of this study is 150 and non-random purposive sampling is used to conduct this study. Right to Information (RTI) Act is a weapon for the common people to ensure their right to know. People are not satisfied with the role of Information Commission. Information Commission has some limitations in some instances and sometimes they become influenced by public officials and bureaucrats. The findings of this study are the both descriptive and numerical to realize the reality of the RTI Act. Though RTI Act is a vehicle for people's empowerment, most of the people are not empowering by using this Act. They sought information but did not get their expected information because of some obstacles of DIO and Information Commission. Information Commission, however, is playing some roles to ensure the accountability, transparency and reducing of corruption, but it is not sufficient.

RC33-602.5

RAINFORD, JON* (Staffordshire University)

Challenges of Creative Research with Adults and the Role of Confidence in Creativity

Creative methods can be a way in which to explore common sense terms and allow for critique of the everyday through enabling discussions in a more language manner (Gauntlett and Holzwarth, 2006). The use of drawing methods with adults is something that has had limited coverage in the literature. However as Kara (2015) outlines, these methods offer a way of going beyond categorical or binary thinking and to explore issues in a more nuanced way. They are, however, prone to challenges when individual participants do not feel confident in their creative abilities and therefore are prone to unpredictable and unforeseeable challenges which are not faced in the same way by interview based research.

For my research into understandings of practices surrounding widening access to higher education I felt it was useful to include some visual tasks to allow exploration and discussion of related discussions of key terms such as aspirations and potential. Both these concepts are widely used and yet poorly understood and defined by both policymakers and practitioners. This has lead to conflation of different meanings. The focus on the need to raise aspirations is also in spite of a growing body of research that challenges the existence of a poverty of aspiration (i.e. Allen and Hollingworth, 2013; Archer, DeWitt and Wong, 2014).

Drawing on data from sixteen semi-structured interviews, this paper will explore two creative tasks as research tools that were adopted and contrast the success and the failure of these methods within the same interviews. One task used a structured drawing task and another involved construction with LEGO. This paper will draw upon the lessons learned to offer some ways in which we can consider how and when creative methods are useful with adult research participants.

RC04-84.2

RAINFORD, JON* (Staffordshire University)

Who You Are Matters: How Backgrounds of Widening Access, Practitioners Shapes Practice

Since the increase in university tuition fees in England and Wales in 2012, all universities are required to spend a proportion of their fee income on measures to widen access and success. How this is done is delegated to each individual university. The majority, however, spend a large proportion on activities that come under the banner of widening participation or outreach (OFFA 2016). These are delivered often by specialist teams in each individual university. Whilst on paper, the work reflects institutional policies focusing on raising aspirations and targeting students with potential, the enactment of policy and its interpretation by practitioners is often widely varied.

Previous research has focused mainly on policy at national (e.g. McCaig 2015) and institutional levels (e.g. Stevenson, Clegg and Lefever 2010). This paper will explore some of the emerging findings from a study into how work done to widen participation is shaped by those delivering these interventions. Drawing on data from sixteen semi-structured interviews in four institutions spread across England, I will argue that the approach to practice in each institution is not only shaped by institutional factors but by perceptions and understandings of success which originate in the life histories of these practitioners.

This paper will explore how the social, educational and employment back-grounds of individual practitioners can impact upon the way they interpret and enact policy. I will argue that no matter whether practitioners in my study work within selective or mass institutions of higher education, that their understand-ings of aspiration are shaped by their own experiences and educational trajec-tories. This can be seen through my data to often sit at odds with institutional visions and therefore create space for tensions within widening participation practice. The implications of this both for the young people involved in these in-terventions and the institutions will be discussed.

RC04-96.3

RAIZER, LEANDRO* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS))

CAREGNATO, CELIA ELIZABETE (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS))

Secondary Education and Knowledge Society in Brazil

As in many countries around the world, secondary education in Brazil has been in crisis in recent decades. Despite the reforms implemented over the years, including the recent proposal on National Common Curricular Base, the country still has not found a balance that should attend both education for citizenship and professional development. With a low percentage of students enrolled in vocational and technological schools, secondary education has only been one step before joining the higher education system, not having a relevant role in the development of innovation. Moreover, before being a propeller for reducing social inequality, secondary education is an important element in the process of formation and reproduction of the enormous inequality that marks the Brazilian society. The analysis of national macro and micro data, and interviews with students of selected schools (mass and elite) and teachers, reveals the different trajectories of school success and failure, as well as their determinants. On the other hand, the study highlights the profound gap between the education system and the national development model, which constitutes a relevant obstacle to the development of the knowledge society in the country.

RC47-797.2

RAJABI PAAK, MINA* (York University)

Precarious Labour and Neoliberal Universities: The Case of Food Service Workers at York

In the winter of 2017, a group of food service workers at York University in Canada went on strike. The workers were employees of Aramark, a multinational food service corporation with questionable labour practices. The seemingly small and insignificant strike of this group of less than 100 workers soon turned into a big movement against indecent working conditions in universities and the complacency of neoliberal universities in creating a precarious and poor labour force.
The debates around the university sector's rapid move towards corporatization and neoliberalism in the last decade has focused mostly on the academic actors on university campuses, i.e., faculty, instructors, and students and the issues around precarity of academic work, the surge in contract faculty and sessional appointments and rising tuition fees. What often tends to be left out of the conversation though is non-academic work on campuses and the role of universities in creating a precarious, poor labour force.

The York strike brought about a community alliance of students, teachers, staff, and campus workers fighting the university administration for the rights of the workers on campus. It also intersected with a grassroots labour movement in the province fighting for an increase to minimum wage and decent working conditions for all Ontario workers. This resulted in not only a unique win for the workers who managed to win every single of their strike demands, but also initiated a broader debate in Ontario around the university governance and the assumptions that meta-governance is post to create managerial style of governance at universities that places profits above all.

As an active participant in the strike, my work employs the participatory observation method along with interviews with strike participants, community activists and university administrators to look at the possibilities of anti-capitalist and anti-racist movements and actions on university campuses.

The major concerns in the fisheries sector that cut across continents, nation states, and precipitate to local communities are several. There are issues of commons and the assumption that the marginalized and oppressed shall reap the benefits of globalisation and the IT revolution has made access to information and developments in science more equitable. In what ways has this impacted on the work-life balance of women scientists? For doing science is neither a 9-5 job nor routine work. ‘Social Circles’ or informal networks among scientists traditionally have often excluded women both overtly and covertly. The real professional space ‘women enjoy has always been debated.’ This paper discusses how government policy and institutional responses in Taiwan have enabled women scientists to manage their work life balance effectively. Interviews with women scientists would unravel the match/mismatch between policy and practice on the one hand and cultural facilitators and constraints on the other hand. An analysis of this dynamics would help us understand the nature and extent of career mobility of women scientists in Taiwan – Republic of China.

WG05-948.2
RAJAN, JOSEPH BENHAR* (KILA)
Deliberate Democracy and Inclusive Governance: Spacing Fisher People through Matsya Sabha in Kerala, India

The decentralization initiative in the State of Kerala (India) is unique with its participatory planning methodology, entitled People's Plan Campaign. However, the assumption that the marginalized and oppressed shall reap the benefits of decentralization by default is proved wrong in the case of traditional fisher people. Local Governments [LGs] bottom up planning process, backed by 33 per cent of state budget allocation to encourage local economic development and social justice had elevated the expectations. Mandatory Village Assembly (Grama Sabha) is meant to encourage participation of all sections and development needs. Sabha (Assembly of Fisher People) is considered appropriate and a right step in Kerala. This paper discusses the approach of deliberate democracy in Kerala in the context of marginalised traditional fisher people and attempts to portray the inclusive governance framework through Matsya Sabha.

RC05-123.5
RAJENDER, BUGGA* (University of Hyderabad)
Political Participation of Indian Diaspora in Canada: A Sociological Appraisal

Political Participation of Indian Diaspora in Canada: A Sociological Appraisal

The paper attempts to explore how the Indian diaspora in Canada has emerged and shaped itself as a political group post 1980. Albeit incidents like Komagata Maru (1914) which reminds the exclusionist laws, pursued by the early settlers from Europe, India's scramble for global assimilation of race, nationality, language, religion and ethnic identities, and it is fascinating to perceive how groups of immigrants tried to establish its affinity with the political life in a new country. The primary objective of the paper is to look into history of Indian Diaspora, role of religious groups and political participation of Indian diaspora as a whole. The paper relied on secondary sources. Initially, the political activities were demonstrated through religious, non-religious associations like Gurudwara committees, National Association of Canadians of Origins in India (NACOI) and Khalsa Diwan Society. It is evident from the Gurudwaras’ role in uniting a Sikh community worldwide, it serves to be the centre of social mobilization despite the experience of racial discrimination and nationality. Canada is the first country to incorporate multiculturalism as an official state policy in 1971, enabling immigrants to take part in electoral politics as they recognized to be citizens with equal rights on par with the natives. It is in 1988 they participated in elections not only as voters, but also as candidates at both provincial and federal level.

The paper is divided into four sections. First section comprising the primary background discusses the definition of the term diaspora, and their journey in Canada. The second section looks into the tragedy of Komagata Maru (1914) the third examines role of Sikh religious associations. The final section evaluates how the diaspora assimilated with the political culture of the host country.

Keywords: Indo-Canadian Diaspora; komagata Maru; Gurudwara; immigrants; multiculturalism.
conditions associated with biological and genetic factors and inadequate sanitation and hygiene conditions leading to severe infections in the first few months of life, child mortality is caused often by “exogenous” conditions that arise when the child after having survived the most vulnerable phase of life has moved into a relatively healthy stage of life. Thus, child mortality not only reflects the conditions associated with quality and access to medical care and public health services, but also social and health inequality in a caste-ridden society such as India. The major objective of this paper is to examine the reasons why children of ex-untouchable and indigenous groups are at a significantly increased risk of dying, compared with those belonging to other castes. We do so by analyzing multivariate data on child mortality obtained from the second (1998-99), third (2005-06) and possibly fourth (2014-15) cycles of India’s National Family Health Survey.

RAMANNA, SINDHE JAGANATH* (Gulbarga University, Gulbarga)

Global Economic Integration As the Outcome of Globalisation: Impact and Assessment on Indian Economy

India emerged as the fastest growing major economy in the world, registering 7.6 per cent growth in the GDP at constant market prices in 2015-16. India is presently known as one of the most important players in the global economic landscape. Its trade policies, government reforms and inherent economic strengths have attributed to its standing as one of the most sought after destinations for foreign investments in the world. Also, technological and infrastructural developments being carried out throughout the country augur well for the trade and economic sector in the years to come. In this backdrop the paper will discuss the global economy, economic integration in the light of innovation of developing economies, technology, liberal policies etc. in the present century of competition, innovation of technology; the term globalization involves harmonious integration of politically divided markets globally for higher level of international cooperation, which involves sharing of opportunities, profits through efficiency and competition in the wake of liberalisation policy which have been initiated to facilitate liberal policies and programmes. The paper will also assess the impact on economy globally and in India which needs to be discussed briefly as globalisation itself refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through the movement of goods, services, and capital across borders. The term sometimes also refers to the movement of people (labor) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. Finally the paper needs to analyse the broader cultural, political, and environmental dimensions of globalization.

RAMANNA, SINDHE JAGANATH* (Gulbarga University, Gulbarga)

Technology, Innovation and Social and Economic Growth: Impact on Social Equity and Justice

Innovation is defined simply as a “new idea, device, or method”. The term “innovation” can be defined as something original and more effective and, as a consequence, new, that “breaks into” the market or society. In industrial economics, innovations are created and spread economically from firms to meet the growing consumer demand. In this backdrop the paper will discuss about the developments in technology which have brought enormous benefits to almost all people in society. Most people today have access to goods and services that were once luxuries enjoyed only by the wealthy in transportation, communication, nutrition, sanitation, health care, entertainment, and so on. Further the social impacts of inequalities in access to ICTs depend in part on the social context into which new ICTs are introduced. It is also important to review the technological advancement of scientific knowledge, infrastructure and productive capabilities, educated and skilled human resources, entrepreneurial skills, commercial organization and a rapidly expanding global social network offer unprecedented opportunities for rapid social progress. In conclusion the paper will evaluate the impact of technology and social and economic growth of “socially just society” is one in which all people matter equally. The needs and interests of the poor and the powerless are just as important as those of the rich and powerful. While some inequalities are justifiable (such as those based on talent, for example), all unjustifiable inequalities are removed from a socially just society.
New Living Arrangements: Are They Re-Defining the Situations for the Elderly?

The past two decades have seen an increase in the number of women entering India's paid workforce. The diversification of the job market and the unprecedented impact of consumer-oriented culture in the age of economic liberalization opened up opportunities for women to take up gainful employment outside their homes. While this development resulted in a large number of women gaining economic independence, it also brought up the need to make new child care arrangements. Given the fact that child care support services are becoming not only expensive, but there is an increasing incidence of violence against children in many child care centers, many parents are entering into a new type of living arrangement with their elderly parents or parents-in-law for taking care of their children. The twin benefit of this arrangement is that there is 'cost cutting' on the one hand, and on the other there is an assurance that because of the emotional bonding between the grandparents and their grandchildren, children are in a safe ambience. But how do the elderly perceive their situations? Though it is believed that they are enjoying their life with their grandchildren and children and their needs are well 'taken care of', in the case of many is this really true? Are parents who are in this type of living arrangement less prone to abuse than those who are living with their children under compelling circumstances? Is the inter-generational divide and conflict that is a typical characteristic of the times in which we live, less intense in the case of elderly who are in this new living arrangement? The paper seeks to find answers to these questions based on primary data generated from personal interviews and focus group discussions with elderly living in different types of family setups.

RC30-541.5

RAMIREZ, DAVID FRANCISCO* (Universidad Intercultural del Estado de Hidalgo)

GUTIERREZ, ADRIANA (Universidad Intercultural del Estado de Hidalgo)

GUTIERREZ, SERVANDO (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)

VALLADARES, CLARA ELENA (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)

Young Indigenous People and Their Work Expectations in High Vulnerability Contexts: Case Study in the Tenango De Doria Municipality in the State of Hidalgo, México.

Even in 2017, there are two countries that coexist in Mexico: one poor and behind, and another relatively prosperous and with a view aligned with modernity. Data on the federal distribution of extreme poverty are eloquent. In many states of the middle and north of the country it decreases, while in the others it remains and gets bigger. There are areas where extreme poverty is virtually irreducible: Chiapas, Guerrero and Oaxaca, as well as some regions of Veracruz, Hidalgo and Puebla. The compelling questions are: Why are there abysmal differences if Mexico is a single jurisdictional unit and a nation-state consolidated with policies and institutions common to both? Why there? Why not in other states?

Some reasons for the gap between these two Mexico points to several causes of poverty and secular backwardness of the deep south: widespread informality in economic activities and its low productivity, existential attachment to farming economies, cultural resistance, poor education, lack of entrepreneurship behavior, myth; or if they consider that their ethnic and social condition restricts their future expectations not only in the education scope but also in the workforce.

RC14-265.2

RAMIREZ LOZANO, JULIANNA PAOLA* (Universidad de Lima, Perú)

Campañas Sociales De Responsabilidad Social. El Caso De “Peruanos Camiseta”

Abstract

RC14 Sociology of Communication, Knowledge and Culture (host committee)

Language: English, French and Spanish

Campañas sociales de responsabilidad social. El caso de “Peruanos Camiseta”

La campaña gestada por el Ministerio de Comercio exterior y turismo de Perú en alianza con el Grupo RPP, la empresa de comunicación radial más importante del país, busca recuperar los valores perdidos en la sociedad peruana. Este es el caso de la campaña “Peruanos camiseta” la cual tiene como objetivo buscar la reflexión e incentivar el cambio de comportamientos, promoviendo el cultivo de valores como la amabilidad, la honestidad, la solidaridad, el respeto por el otro, etc. En una sociedad en la que se ha perdido la confianza y resalta una cultura de la informalidad y la “viveza”, resulta importante la puesta al aire de campañas que permitan fomentar la práctica de valores básicos en el comportamiento cotidiano de los ciudadanos. El estudio de esta campaña, emitida en todas las plataformas de esta empresa de comunicación, nos demuestra que los medios de comunicación cumplen un rol primordial en la sociedad puesto que pueden contribuir directamente en la recuperación de la confianza en la sociedad peruana previniendo la violencia y el mismo tiempo convirtiendo la campaña en una estrategia de responsabilidad social para la empresa de comunicación y medios de comunicación donde se difunde la campaña.

RC41-712.3

RAMARAO, INDIRA* (University of Mysore)

New Living Arrangements: Are They Re-Defining the Situations for the Elderly?

The global increase in longevity and in the proportion of old age in the Populations created new needs and challenges on the personal, familial and societal levels. The Indian traditional family elderly are still respected lot. But due to technological advances, changing value system and emotional and economic dependency on the family members’ elderly are experiencing physical violence, verbal abuse, neglect, disrespect and abandonment. This present study focuses on the policies and programmes to prevent elderly abuse in the socio-cultural context of India. So far the elderly abuse was not regarded as the violence generally it is acknowledged as Maltreatment, disrespect or neglect and sometimes it is justified by the younger generation.

The Main Objectives of the study are: to identify the causes and consequences for elderly abuse in the socio-cultural context of India, to examine the policies and programmes and legal interventions in preventing elderly abuse. This empirical study is conducted in the Malnad region of Karnataka State, India. Among elderly in the age group 60-70 were selected on random basis and data were collected interview. It is noted that, the increased dependency of an older person causes stress for the family member’s result in abuse and ill treatment. Due to marginalization they will suffer from loss of self-identity and remain susceptible to discrimination and abuse. Though Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 is enacted under the constitution and The National Policy of Social Welfare; the persistence of a large percentage of the population in the countryside, dispersed in thousands of tiny and disjointed, settlements in very fragile ecological conditions (poor soils, high slopes, water scarcity).

In this context, the final results of the research carried out in Tenango de Doria municipality, located in the "Otomi-Tepehua" indigenous region, are presented, in which it is investigated if the idea of "studying for a better future" has become a myth; or if they consider that their ethnic and social condition restricts their future expectations not only in the education scope but also in the workforce.

RC41-712.5

RAMEGOUDA, AREGOWDA** (KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY)

Policies and Programmes to Prevent Abuse Against Elderly in India

The objective of this research paper is to discuss and try to understand the problems of our aged. To know the problems of these undesired aged in our social structure, we have selected fifty aged persons from different part of malnad region Karnataka. Their children are in other cities or in other countries or they have no child. We have selected them as per their availability and willing to openly share their problems without any hesitation or fear. And, do they feel undesired or lonely? How do they pass their time and solve their daily problems? In the era of communication revolution and instant relationship, how do they maintain their lifestyle, etc.?

This research paper will be helpful to show the conditions and social problems of old persons in present social structure and scenario. Findings of the research paper are enough to surprise us, and emphasize the need for a wide and fair timely study to solve the problems of our Indian social structure.
Taking the form of in-person or online training, U.S. and Canadian accent reduction programs cater to English-speaking immigrant professionals whose "incomprehensible" accents hinder their opportunities for prestigious communication-based work. From a critical race theoretical perspective, this business of accent reduction seemingly becomes a site of interest convergence: while mostly racialized immigrants receive necessary training to professionally succeed in the U.S. and Canada, these majority-White nations simultaneously receive linguistically-qualified workers to bolster their economies. However, drawing on scholarly literature and promotional material from popular accent reduction programs in North America, this essay argues that the business of accent reduction actually encourages interest divergence, the notion that it is in the White majority's interest to continue to marginalize racialized groups (e.g., Gilborn, 2013).

Indeed, this interest divergence is first seen in how accent reduction programs treat foreign accents as pathological traits. That is, by framing the employment troubles of racialized immigrants as solely caused by their accents, these programs ignore the structural racism that truly disadvantage these immigrants. Moreover, the particular pathologizing of racialized accents serves as a cue for the need to subscribe to White linguistic norms, thereby alleviating White native English speakers' burden to understand varying types of foreign-accented speech. Interest divergence is lastly seen in the targeted clientele for accent reduction, who are highly-skilled racialized professionals in such White-dominated fields as business and technology and not racialized immigrants in low-paying service and manual work. These examples both highlight that accent reduction programs promote their services as a means for inclusion and equality in the North American workplace, they covertly communicate the opposite message.

**References**


**RC08-176.2**

**RAMOS, JEAN-MARC**

* (IISA - Université Poul-Valéry (Montpellier III))

Un Sociologue Au Service De La Propagande. Un Épisode Ignoré Du Rôle De Maurice Halbwachs Pendant La Grande Guerre

La dispersion récente, en vente publique, des archives de Pierre Georget La Chesnais (1865-1948)[1] a permis de découvrir une correspondance inédite de ce militant socialisthe avec les familles Basch et Halbwachs[2]. Dans cet ensemble, plusieurs lettres datant de 1916-1917 nous apportent un éclairage nouveau sur les activités de Maurice Halbwachs pendant la Grande Guerre, alors qu'il occupait un poste de conseiller au Ministère de la Guerre, aux côtés d'autres dirigeants comme François Simiand et Hubert Bourgin.

Nous nous intéresserons plus particulièrement à un épisode totalement ignoré des biographies courant cette période[4], le rôle qu'a joué Maurice Halbwachs au sein de la Direction de la Propagande pendant la Grande Guerre, d'abord en Allemagne et en Grande Bretagne, puis en France, une forme inédite de propagande exploitant la nouvelle technologie de l'époque, l'avion. Avec la complicité de La Chesnais, Halbwachs va participer à la sélection des documents qui seront utilisés par le Service de propagande aérienne, fondé en août 1915, pour inonder « comme des papillons » les lignes ennemies.

Au-delà de l’anecdote, cet épisode pose le problème du rôle du sociologue en temps de guerre, et plus largement celui des liens entre la recherche et l'action. Dans le cas présent, il est curieux qu’Halbwachs n’ait jamais évoqué ses expériences de guerre dans son œuvre, et qu’il n’ait pas même théorisé sur une question aussi sociologique que la propagande. Peut-être que sa disparition en 1945 ne lui en a pas donné le temps ?


**RC28-504.3**

**RAMOS, MARÍA**

* (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)

POLAVIEJA, JAVIER**

* (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)

FERNANDEZ-REINO, MARINA**

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Are Migrants Selected on Motivational Variables? Selectivity Patterns Amongst International Migrants in Europe

We present the first systematic cross-national analysis of migrants' selectivity on motivational orientations. Matching the European Social Survey and the World Value Survey cumulative datasets, we examine whether international migrants recently arrived in Europe are more achievement oriented, give more value to taking risks, and have a greater desire to make money than those observational...
RAMOS-ZINCKE, CLAUDIO* (Department of Sociology, Universidad Alberto Hurtado)
FALABELLA, ALEJANDRA (Department of Education, Universidad Alberto Hurtado)

The System of Educational Evaluation in Chile and the International Circulation of Scientific Knowledge, Justifications, and Instruments

From the early twentieth century, a device for the evaluation of the educational system, based on knowledge of the social sciences, began to be configured in Chile. Increasingly, it contributed to adapt the action of the educational actors to dynamics of meritocratic selectivity and competition, and, since the 1980s, to shape an increasingly consolidated market coordination of education. The result is that, currently, Chile is one of the first countries in Latin America to install a comprehensive system of national evaluation of the education system.

In the elaboration and implementation of the evaluative device, the processes of international circulation of scientific social knowledge played a key role. Here, I analyze three moments: (1) the training of Chilean academics in the Teachers College, Columbia University, which occurs since the beginning of the twentieth century, I focus on Erika Grassau, who later, during the 1960s, was fundamental in creating the PAA (equivalent to SAT). (2) Already between 1968-1971, Chile joined the international evaluations of school education pioneered by the IEA. In this process, Erika Grassau constituted the main link with that organization. Later, the sociologist Cristián Cox, situated in the State, established new connections to institutionalize the international tests (PISA, TIMSS, and others) in the country. (3) After the neoliberal transformations in education implemented under Pinochet's dictatorship, democratic governments tried to regulate them through state based interventions (e.g. through the reform of the Social Security system, selected by simple random sampling).

The analyses rely on the Continuous Sample of Working Histories (Muestra Continua de Vidas Laborales, MCVL), a representative sample of the four percent of individuals who at some point in the reference year had dealings with the Spanish Social Security system, impacted by random sampling.

The main finding is that jobs with low requirements do not act as stepping-stones for Spanish graduates, but rather that these suboptimal posts might delay the transition to a more appropriate job. This is particularly true when the number of episodes in overeducation are numerous and prolonged in time. Looking at the results of the paper in more detail, I firstly show, at a descriptive level, that graduates who are overeducated for their first job take much longer to access a position appropriate to their formal qualifications. Moreover, a “bad” access in the labour market is also associated with “bad” prospects in a working career: those workers spend more time out of the labour force, have working episodes of shorter duration and experience more involuntary turnover.
and of the redistributive and protection capacity of current social welfare systems in South European countries.

**RC26-486.1**

RANGA, MUKESH* (CSJM University, Kanpur (INDIA))

**Rural Empowerment through ICT for Farmers**

India is a country with 638,596 villages scattered in different states and union territories. The villages are connected through classified and non-classified roads. Quality Agriculture output depends on land fertility, seeds’ strength, pesticides’ quality, fertilizer quantities in combination with supported climate and watering. Due to poor probability of agriculture output cannot procure by the farmers for longer time. For getting suitable return of agricultural products the farmer has to proceed for (a) grading and packing; (b) storing until shipping lots are assembled; (c) getting a market; (d) shipment; (e) loss from deterioration of goods; (f) financing the sales. Farmers in rural areas have to put their enormous effort to get better output and the common problems are the customs and technologies of mediators. Information Technology has emerged as a powerful tool for the farmer to take quality decision during the process of production and marketing of agriculture product. Employment of Information and Communication Technology by the movement of information and financial investments (ICT) enabled them to get updated information related to climate, inputs and suitable markets. The aim of this paper is to explore the current and potential impacts of ICTs for farmers in rural areas.

**RC14-278.1**

RANGA, MUKESH* (CSJM University, Kanpur (INDIA))

**Socio-Economic Impact of ICT on Rural Women: Problems of Prospects**

Information technology revolution has tremendously changed the livelihood of the people around the globe. People are able to get the updated information in fraction of moments. In India, approximately 75% of population lives in villages and share of women population is 48%. Information Technology is aggressively adopted by the people of India. ICT has influences a lot the life of women. They are getting updated information in areas of education, politics, social and economics. ICT has also influenced the life of rural women by making them more aware about the social reforms, better sources of income and purchase of products for family and her. Increasing literacy and awareness of technology has improved the decision making power of rural women. Government has taken several initiatives to disseminate the awareness among the people. Rural women have to face the constraint in usage of information technology due to social sanctions and low awareness. Rural ancestors and local bodies were majorly male dominated and local rituals play a vital role in controlling social system. Although with the efforts of government the women participation in rural administration has increased but still they are lagging behind. Present study explores the socio-economic empowerment of rural women in Uttar Pradesh.

**TG04-985.3**

RANGEL, JAIME* (University of Toronto)

CRATH, RORY* (Smith College - Faculty of Social Work)

GAUBINGER, ADAM (Smith College - Faculty of Social Work)

**HIV Risk Management in Gay Men’s Virtual and Non Virtual Social-Sexual Networks in the Era of PrEP**

Rational: The combination of new HIV prevention biomedical tools, like Treatment as Prevention (TasP) and Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP/Truvada), and new digital technologies for facilitating dating and sexual hookups for gay men and men who have sex with men (herein GM) afford new possibilities for GM to be responsible sexual-health actors. These sites invite GM to reveal their HIV Risk management practices by stating their HIV status, testing practices, and adherence to medication regimes (TasP/PrEP/Truvada). Hook-up apps’ user interfaces are also designed to incite GM's desire for intimacy and pleasure, while shaping user's ability to trade in their erotic capital. Despite expanding possibilities for intimacy and health risk management, social-sexual communities created in digital media platforms are not immune to the intrusion of intersecting forms of systemic oppression. Our research maps cultural and social forces (including biomedicine) at play mediating GM's practices and experiences of HIV risk, well-being and health navigated across virtual and non-virtual social/sexual worlds. Utilizing an innovative combination of qualitative techniques including digital ethnographies and body mapping, our analysis destabilizes the rational actor model of HIV/AIDS prevention.

Contributions: Our analysis suggests that despite individual decision-making preferences for risk management, the possibilities and expectations of new biomedical and digital technologies are not equal for all. Intersecting forms of systemic oppression in conjunction with cultural forces (including those produced by pornographic industries and biomedicine), impact the ways in which GM, and racialized GM, in particular, are able to enact their health and sexual agency. Innovative qualitative approaches enable us to see subjects’ risk management, and sexual decision making as embedded in the embodied and social logics of multiple temporalities produced at the nexus of digital and biomedical technologies.

**RC14-276.5**

RANI, PADMA* (Manipal Academy of Higher Education)

AGRAWAL, BINOD C. (Manipal University)

**An Analysis on Perceived Effects of Social Media in India**

People have dramatically integrated social media into their lives and its power is hard to ignore. While social media has become a vital consideration in any communication strategy for a country where digital media is accessible, it has made the communication consumer a communication producer. India has close to 190 million social network users in 2016. The different forms of social media like Facebook, Twitter, Google Hangout, Instagram are easily accessed through a smart phone with an Internet connection. In developing countries, social networking is a means through which people acquire ICT. Seven in ten Americans use social media to connect with one another, share information, engage with news content and entertain themselves in America as per The PEW internet report 2017.

The multiple purposes for which online social networking is used include interacting, networking and group communication, religion, health, political and business communication. They are fast becoming standard tools for professional practices. Major news outlets are using social media to deliver messages to the masses. While at an individual level, the authenticity and credibility of social media users can be doubted, it offers an accessible, widely available means of bi-directional flow of information between public and politicians. There are the anecdotal evidences of positive outcomes from the use of social media technology such as social activities like finding jobs via a particular social network or finding missing peoples during a natural calamity. On the other hand, the negatives of social media correlated with the rise of narcissism in the society, creating short attention spans and sensationalism are enormously presented.

The usage and perceived effects of social media across India in the political, religious, social and other spheres will be presented. The study would focus on gender and income differences with respect to the perceived effect of social media.

**RC14-263.5**

RANI, PADMA* (Manipal Academy of Higher Education)

**Internet,Religion, Hindus: A Study on Virtual Pilgrimage of Temples**

Since the 1980s Internet has been used by religious enthusiasts, they started exploring ways by which internet could be used to promote religion, faith or belief. The use of Media for sharing religious themes, experiences, interactions and connections already exists. Today all religions have their online presence in the form of websites, Facebook pages, Whatsapp group, blog posts and many other applications online. Online digital media is interactive and effective medium for religious communication. For millions of believers, the digital media has become a platform where one can easily find God or at least his followers and participate in public spaces in a private and free manner.

Virtual pilgrimage on the Internet is an important religious phenomenon for understanding the new ways of being spiritual. Virtual pilgrimage has four key characteristics as a form of religious travel. The Characteristics are -(i) it creates a mythspace, (ii) it exists as an interactive visual-auditory medium for experiencing a sense of sacred presence, (iii) it generates symbolic forms of entertainment that are liminoid in character, (iv) as a leisure activity of individuals (MacWilliams;2002) . The accessibility of internet from their home or office computers, can create virtual travelling communities’ of pilgrims who use the discourse of communal to describe their experience.

The aim of paper is to carry out qualitative and descriptive analysis of cases of Hindu religion in India. The case studies will be analyzed to answer and understand the ways in which people are being influenced by the virtual pilgrimage and the experiences associated with it. The study aims to understand the way religious experiences are gathered with the aid of virtual pilgrimage.

**RC37-660.5**

RANWA, RUCHIKA* (Jawaharlal Nehru University)

**Contextualizing Dance: An Analysis of Role of State and Society in Socio-Political Construction of Kablielya Dance**

The analysis of dance has predominantly found mention in fields of anthropology, cultural history and dance history while sociology of dance remains a relatively unexplored field. In this backdrop, this paper focuses upon Kablielya dancers of Rajasthan and traces the trajectory followed by them from being entertainers earlier to earning status of folk dancers and intangible cultural heritage recently. The transformation reveals deep contrast between their elevated institutional status and socially defiled status owing to strongly-believed demeaning association of Kablielya women with dance, their lower caste
Global warming increases the amount of disasters. Consequences of weather-related risks on social, economic and ecological environment are, thus, greater than before. As disaster impacts are worst for vulnerable people we need knowledge how these population groups have been protected in case of disturbances. Preparedness and continuity planning is obligatory for municipal care services in Finland. The legal obligation does not, though, apply to the private services, which produce more than one third of the residential care services in Finland. In our study we explored private residential care services' adoption of mitigation activities after heat wave in 2014 and preparedness measures taken. We sent a questionnaire to all private enterprises producing residential care services in Finland. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data. The clients in these services were the elderly, people with disabilities, clients with mental health and substance abuse disorders, and children taken into care. Our findings showed that especially the elderly and clients with mental health problems and neurological disorders were affected the most of heat. Even though the service units tried to do their best to alleviate the consequences of heat they had not considered heat wave could be a risk for their clients and the quality of the service produced. Only 19 percent of the respondents reported that they had a preparedness or continuity plan. The most vulnerable to disasters are people dependent on others such as clients of residential care services. Consequently, we recommend that private care services should be prepared for hazards and include heat wave as one of the risks to be prepared for.

This paper presents the results of my ongoing doctoral study that longitudinally examines the lives of UK military personnel and their families. Individual, in-depth qualitative interviews have been undertaken, inviting military veterans, and the families of military veterans, to reflect on their experiences of life as part of a military family. In this work I aim to investigate the experiences of military families and how these families negotiate the competing demands of military service life over time. I have attempted to understand the unique experiences of military families, whilst considering the experiences of deployed and non-deployed veterans. The paper considers the life-course of deployed and non-deployed military personnel and the ways in which these life-courses intersect. The military service life-course of deployed personnel is linked to a different life-course trajectory than that of non-deployed personnel. The military service life-course is relevant to military personnel and their families and also to military survivors. Given the problematic civilian outcome, aspects of military family support are thrown into relief and there are lessons for Defence and support organisations in this. Further, the impact of social class (often related to service), is shown to be significant.
Utilising Bourdieu’s concepts of both habitus and capitals, the study reveals how transformation in individual and familial resourcing over time, influence success in identifying and accessing appropriate support needs.

**RC48-802.2**

**RATECKA, ANNA** *(Jagiellonian University)*

**The Struggles over Representation of Female Sex Workers in Polish Feminist Movement**

The prostitution/sex work debate is one of the most controversial issues within contemporary feminism. In the heart of this debate lies the conflict over the understanding of commercial sex, but also the legitimacy to represent women selling sexual services and the place of sex workers in the feminist movement. Viewed by the abolitionist feminist either as victims or “agents of patriarchy” or “pimp’s lobby”, sex workers are continuously delegitimized and excluded from the feminist movement.

This controversy refers to one of the key democratic issues within social movement – the representation, the right to voice and the way disputes within the movement are represented. Hence in my presentation I will investigate the power struggle between various actors within feminist movement in Poland over the right to represent women selling sexual services.

First, I will briefly discuss the political opportunity structure for the mobilization for the rights of women selling sexual services in Poland: the characteristics of Polish feminist movement; earlier mobilization for the rights of women selling sexual services in Poland; recent development in the sex work politics in Europe. Second, I will present the actors (NGOs, informal initiatives, activists) taking part in this debate, their claims for being legitimate to represent women selling sexual services, the transnational connections of each actor with the wider feminist/anti-prostitution/sex workers movement.

Third, I will explore the dynamics of the prostitution/sex work debate in Poland, the discourse of various actors in this debate and their stance on the place of sex workers within the feminist movement. Special attention will be given to the role of social media and its influence on the dynamics of the debate.

**RC38-677.1**

**RAU, VANESSA** *(University of Cambridge)*

**Home, Burden or Desire? the Multiple Meanings of Hebrew in Individual Biographies.**

“My house is in the language” says Inbal in reference to Hebrew. Despite five years as an Israeli migrant in Berlin, the German language cannot provide what Hebrew signifies for her. Inbal is a member of a Hebrew Choir in Berlin, where Israelis, Jews and non-Jewish Germans sing Hebrew Choral music. The group is part of my on-going PhD research, which seeks to unravel the interwoven relations and dynamics of belonging, religion, secularity, conversion and community building in a new Jewish scene in Berlin. While Inbal exemplifies a case of unease with the German language, other Israelis are diligently seeking to obtain fluency in German eager to lose their “Hebrew accent”. Indicating the place of origin, the accent is seen as a marker of difference. At the same time, the Hebrew language and represents something exotic and very much desired for non-Jewish Germans. Their biographies reveal that it was through Hebrew, that they developed an interest in Judaism. In my paper, I will take the example of the diversity of the Hebrew Choir and show the differing significations, which a language (Hebrew) can take. Relating it to the biographies of Jewish Israelis and non-Jews with a desire for things Jewish, I will show how Hebrew can attain multiple significations within a single group. As a bonding tie of a multi-national and multi-ethnic group, Hebrew equally becomes “home”, marker of difference and object of desire and representation of the ‘exotic’. Contrastting collected biographies, I will demonstrate how language (Hebrew) has influenced biography and trajectories on a personal and political level. Hereby, I will argue that language should not only be understood in its interpersonal function, but also as symbol with context-specific significations. By means of Hebrew, my paper discusses biographic trajectories (Routes and Roots) of individual and collective belonging.

**RC55-907.2**

**RAUB, AMY** *(WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California Los Angeles)*

**Designing Paid Family Leave Policies to Support Low-Income Workers: Evidence from across OECD Countries**

Paid family leave is a critical policy for supporting workers’ ability to balance their dual roles as caregivers and earners. Paid parental leave benefits women’s economic opportunities, including increased labor force participation for women, smaller gender wage gaps, and an increased likelihood that women will return to work when employed. Paid parental leave is associated with improved maternal and infant health, including higher breastfeeding rates, increased vaccination rates, and lower infant mortality rates. Beyond infancy, paid family medical leave allows workers to meet their family members’ health needs without job or income loss. Yet, policy design decisions may limit access to paid family leave for some workers, particularly low-income workers who may need it the most. Using data from the WORLD Policy Analysis Center on 34 OECD countries, this paper explores three critical aspects of policy that disproportionately impact low-income families: payment, eligibility criteria, and difference in leave generosity across family types. For payment rates, we examine how lower wage replacement rates, flat-rate payments, or caps on benefits may result in payment levels that are too low for minimum wage earners or even average wage earners to remain above the poverty line, making nettaking unaffordable. For eligibility criteria, we examine how tenure and contribution requirements meant to fund parental leave systems may exclude a variety of workers, including those who have: changed jobs or fields, lost a job when a company had layoffs or an industry was downsizing labor forces, been seasonally or intermittently employed due to economic circumstances, or completed a period of education. We also look at how policy designs meant to encourage gender equality in leavetaking may inadvertently disadvantage single parents. Throughout, the economic feasibility of designing policies to be inclusive of low-income families is discussed.

**RC15-282.21**

**RAUCH, ANGELA** *(Institute for Employment Research)*

**KONLE-SEIDL, REGINA** *(Institute for Employment Research)*

**Activating the ‘Inactive’. Employment Policy for Disabled People in Germany in a Comparative View**

Across the OECD on average 14 per cent of the working-age population classify themselves as disabled. People with disabilities are often considered as particularly disadvantaged economic segments. The majority of people with disability are non-employed or ‘inactive’ regarding their labour market participation. In consequence, there was a substantial rise in disability benefit rolls in many countries. In recent years a greater awareness arose that people with disabilities are able to work and willing to work together. In this context it was increasingly recognized that protecting the economic security of people with disabilities might best be done by keeping them in the labour market and changed the form of public protection to working-age individuals with disabilities in recent years. This is also reflected in the 2008 UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – countries having ratified the convention are committed to enable people with disabilities to work in an open, inclusive and accessible labour market that will ensure sustainable and secure livelihoods. In comparison to other welfare states, we describe the evolution of the German disability programmes. Germany has an allocation to the international trend as the rates of disability benefit recipients have been low over decades. We discuss how policy choices played a role and analyse the pathways into employment, unemployment or invalidity benefit of people with health problems. In our descriptive and comparative paper we analyse the factors explaining the divergent trend in Germany and discuss ways to improve people’s lives through policy to transform disability benefit schemes into activating labour market programmes.

**RC15-288.16**

**RAUCH, ANGELA** *(Institute for Employment Research)*

**TOPHOVEN, SILKE** *(Institute for Employment Research)*

**Single-Minded or Stuck in the Middle of NOWHERE. Experiences in Vocational Rehabilitation Measures from Adults with Disabilities.**

In Germany, a wide range of labour market policy measures are available within the framework of vocational rehabilitation to support people with disabilities in re-entering the labor market. In our analyses, we are exploring the pitfalls and challenges in vocational rehabilitation of adults, presenting findings of our qualitative study ‘Evaluation of the strategy ‘Vocational Rehabilitation to support people with disabilities in re-entering the labor market’. The empirical material consists of semi-structured individual interviews of 50 rehabilitants in vocational rehabilitation in responsiblity of the Federal Employment Agency (FEA). The analyses are based on a life-course perspective and the capability approach. Amongst other differences, the persons differ in their type of disability, their social background and environmental context. We identify two contrasting groups differing in the type of disability and their social context which lead to differences in their occupational orientation. On the one hand, there are people with mostly physical disabilities or disabilities of the internal organs, who usually have a very target-oriented curriculum vitae, often do an apprenticeship for commercial staff and have concrete job positions after the end of rehabilitation. However, even if they did not find a job immediately, they would still regard the qualification received during rehabilitation as an important investment in their future career. On the other hand, there a people mostly with psychological disabilities also in a vocational rehabilitation for the commercial sector, but only in training measures. They often fail to complete their measures and are still uncertain, whether the training and the professional direction are appropriate for them. The allocation in measures by the FEA placement officers somehow reflects the assumed capacities of rehabilitants. Since the professional orientation and integration of people with psychological disabilities seems rather...
RC41-710.5
RAULT, WILFRIED* (Ined - Demography, Gender, Societies unit)
The Sectors of Activity and Occupations of Gay and Lesbian People. Evidence from a French Survey

Despite an increase in research on homosexuality in recent decades in France, it is still difficult to characterize gay and lesbian populations using general population surveys. It is rarely possible to obtain a sample of sufficient size that is representative of the general population, along with appropriate indicators of homosexuality that are required by such analysis. This communication proposes a novel approach based on data from the Family and Housing (Famille et logements) survey conducted in 2011 (n = 379 770) in association with the French census. This survey enabled us to study the sectors of activity and occupations of gays and lesbians who report being in union (including LAT people). Our analysis highlights the high levels of education among women and men in same-sex unions and upward mobility, as well as the specific features of their occupational profiles. Gay and lesbians are over-represented in sectors characterized by equal number of men and women and are less present in highly genre-segregated categories that are normally organized by sex. In this regard, the gender divide is smaller. This survey also enables to study geographical mobility. The individual situations observed also reveal strong geographical mobility characterized by a pronounced distancing from family origins and a frequent attraction to large towns and cities, among men more than women. Social mobility and geographical mobility combine differently, depending on the individuals' social origins. Social mobility is especially characteristic of men and women from the middle and working classes, and goes hand in hand with geographical mobility. Gay men from the upper classes are no different from other men from the upper classes in terms of educational trajectories, but are more frequently attracted to the Paris region, and even more so Paris itself.

RC29-536.8
RAUPP, MARIANA* (Université Laval)
Resisting to Penal Populism By Which Means? Discursive Strategies to Barrier Conservative’s Criminal Law Reform in Canada

Several observers of criminal law have diagnosed the phenomenon of “punitive turn” or “penal populism” in contemporary western societies (Garland, 2001; Pratt, 2002) including Canada (Dumont, 1998; Doob et Webster, 2006; O’Malley, 2006; Landreville, 2007; Doob, 2012). This communication aims to discuss how opposition parties in Canada (NPD, Liberal, Green and Bloc Québécois) positioned themselves when facing conservative party’s criminal law reform (2006-2015). From a case study of parliament debates of two criminal law project (Bill S-6: “Serious time for the most serious crime act” and Bill C-9: “conditional sentence of imprisonment”), we analyze the vocabulary of motives (Wright Mills, 1940) mobilized by the actors of political system and identifies the divergences and convergences from the strategies of different parties. We argue that despite their political differences, in terms of criminal law, their different discursive strategies rejoin. They immunize their main argument about social reintegration and its values to counter a punitive criminal law. Without a qualitatively different cognitive resource, they reinforce conservative arguments besides formally being an opposition to their criminal law projects. By doing so, this paper aims to contribute to understanding punishment transformation and persistence from a penal policy perspective.

RC53-883.4
RAUSKY, MARÍA* (CIMECS/idHCS, Facultad de Humanidades/Universidad Nacional de La Plata)
Ciencias Sociales y Trabajo Infantil: Retos y Desafíos Para Su Comprensión

Desde hace ya varias décadas las ciencias sociales y en especial los estudios sobre infancia vienen problematizando diferentes rasgos y fenómenos que afectan a la niñez contemporánea, uno de ellos es el trabajo infantil. El campo de estudios sobre esta temática reúne una gran cantidad de investigadores, que con diferentes miradas teórico-metodológicas y posiciones ideológicas intentan aportar a la discusión y conocimiento del fenómeno. Reconociendo el movimiento y renovación en este campo de estudios, esta ponencia tiene como objetivo hacer una reconstrucción de las discusiones teóricas e ideológicas que se derivan de las discusiones más actuales en el estudio de trabajo infantil. Dicha reconstrucción permitirá sistematizar y actualizar el estado del arte sobre el fenómeno y a la vez permitirá clarificar acerca de los desafíos que el estudio del trabajo de los niños aún supone para los científicos sociales.
receiving advanced economies has focused on individual nations. However, new perspectives are needed to understand transnational entrepreneurs and their cross-national businesses as they as they benefit from global resources, opportunities, and diasporas, and the changing nature of international migration.

My research studies how transnational Asian-Indian entrepreneurs’ cultural resources affect the growth and performance of their cross-border enterprises. I analyze how the context of entrepreneurship, language competencies, bi-cultural literacy, and ‘transnational habitus’—that is, shared perceptions, cognitions, and dual frames of reference—cultivated by Indian entrepreneurs enable the convergence of social, symbolic, financial, and cultural capital into desirable goods in diverse societies.

Using data collected through interviews with forty-six Indian immigrant, returnee, and non-migrant entrepreneurs in info-tech, service, and retail sectors in major metropolitan areas in India and the US, I explore a) entrepreneurs’ assimilation and occupation possession of cultural capital, b) the political process of legitimization of the society and its ways of doing business, and b) the association of cultural capital with ‘class’ resources, defined as private property, wealth, investment capital, and human capital (Light & Karageorgis, 1994). Class and cultural capital together become significant markers for different types of transnational networking, including multidirectional networks spanning borders beyond those of host and home country, and diasporic and ethnic networks facilitating co-ethnics’ assimilation and risk management in host/home countries. My research shows how these cross-border networks create paths for upward mobility for some while reinforcing inequalities for others.

The processes of globalization and the advancement of the information and communication technologies are among the main milestones tracing the humankind’s developments in the 21st century. They are fundamental factors of social transformations.

The ICTs also influence the media transformations - from linear to non-linear services, as well as the audiences’ transformations - from passive consumers to active producers. And if the contemporary processes of politicization of the media and mediatization of politics are closely associated with the traditional media (print, radio, television), the online media space (social networks, blogs, vlogs, etc.) makes the audiences active participants in the communication process. Thus a new system, combining traditional offline and new online media, namely a media ecosystem, has been formed. Thus people can enter an unmediated, direct dialogue. However, while traditional media can rely on codes of ethics, self-regulation and co-regulation in compliance with professional principles, the content in the online environment can hardly be regulated and it is difficult to organize public correction of the delivered messages.

That is why such phenomena as distribution of alternative facts and fake news disrupt the professional journalism and can have long term negative impacts on society raising distrust of the audiences to media content.

The proposed paper has been developed within the framework of the academic projects DCOST 01/10-04.08.2017, DCOST 01-11/04.08.2017, DCOST 01-25/20.12.2017, and DN 05/11-14.12.2016 of the National Scientific Research Fund of Bulgaria. It examines the challenges of these new phenomena in the mediated ICT environment. The text leans methodologically on the PEST (political, economic, social and technological) analysis. It also presents the results of a survey study on the effects of fake news on media consumers of different demographic and social profiles. Results of a comparative analysis of in-depth interviews with media professionals on sustaining media ecology are also provided.
cussions have focused on the problem of overcoming prejudices and negative stereotypes towards generation differences as well as on the capacity of older people to take part in, and contribute to intercultural dialogue. The media portrayal of the ageing women, however, has not been sufficiently examined.

The proposed paper has been developed within the framework of the academic projects DCOST 01-10/04-2017, DCOST 01-11/04-2017, DCOST 01-25/20.12.2017,and DN 05/11-14.12.2016 of the National Scientific Research Fund of Bulgaria. It examines important general and specialized documents of the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the European Union on age discrimination. It also discusses significant studies and regulatory practices on media image of older people, including women, in enlarged Europe. The paper presents the results of a comparative study of ageing women's portrayal in Romanian media. Results of a survey on sustaining women's rights as part of their human's rights are also provided.

**RC47-790.2**

**RE A RODRIGUEZ, CARLOS RAFAEL** (UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NAYARIT)

**El Pueblo Náyeri En Lucha: De La Defensa Del Territorio a La Producción De Alterhegemonia Regional**

Ante la amenaza que representaba el proyecto hidroeléctrico Las Cruces, impulsado por el gobierno federal en el Río San Pedro-Mezaquil, las comunidades del pueblo Náyeri se articularon con comunidades mestizas para crear el Consejo para el Desarrollo Sustentable de la Cuenca del Río San Pedro. En poco tiempo, el componente indígena se volvió central en el movimiento, colocando en la mesa de discusión otras formas de concebir la relación entre ser humano y naturaleza, entre ser de la defensa del río, a la defensa de los lugares sagrados y su territorio, a la articulación con luchas de los pueblos Wixaritari, Odam y Mexica.

Por último, analizaremos el ascenso en el nivel de generalidad de sus planteados, acompañado de la diversificación de las áreas y escalas de actuación. Con el clásico distanciamiento analizaremos cómo y con qué consecuencias se han sumado a través de sus principales liderazgos a las labores del Congreso Nacional Indígena, acercándose a experiencias autónomas como la de Chéré y, recientemente, sumándose a la campaña de la indígena María de Jesús Patricio, como candidata independiente a la Presidencia de la República en 2018. Pondremos a prueba la hipótesis de que la disputa simbólico-cultural del movimiento en la defensa de su territorio, avanza -no sin riesgos de cooptación, desarticulación, partidización, radicalización- hacia el desarrollo de un potencial alter-hegemonico, centrado en la articulación, defensa y puesta en práctica de un modelo de bienestar colectivo propio y autónomo de alcance regional.

**RC48-JS-51.4**

**REBUGHINI, PAOLA** (University of Milan)

**Critical Patterns in the Construction of Contemporary Social Movements**

Social movements have been considered as the main actors of social change the more visible agents of a critical attitude in front of 'what exists' and the promoters of practices of 'what it could be'. Yet, such critical attitude of social movements is not explicitly theorized since a very long time and social movements around the world have been mainly empirically and descriptively investigated across the issues of democracy, human rights and inclusive citizenship. Indeed, globalization, digitalization, transnational communications, networking activities among mobilizations differentiated in terms of culture, history and politics have fostered a common framing based on empirical observations, rather than on epistemic questioning. Accordingly, central stakes for social movements such as the possibility of 'critique' have become problematic and almost abandoned by theorization. In this presentation, I would like to take into account both the epistemological and the ontological issues of this situation. On the one hand, there is the question of how we know, we represent, we construct as a theoretical object a social movement, in front of a situation where 'modern' and 'western' idea of critique has been radically deconstructed. On the other hand, there is the question of what we can ontologically include in the practices of a critical mobilization, when digital technology, artefacts and other kind of entities increasingly interact with subjective action.

**RC55-902.1**

**RECCHI, ETTORE** (Sciences Po, Paris)

**Spatial Inequalities: The Space-Set Approach. Measuring and Explaining Individual Differences of Geographical Mobility in France, Italy and Germany**

Globalization entails a rise in cross-border movements – of goods, services, information and persons. With diverse motives and modalities, the size of international travels has escalated uninterruptedly in the last decades (Deutschmann 2016). While we have data on the volume of international mobility, however, there is a lack of information on the social composition of the mobile population. Who moves around the world? Is the ‘mobility revolution’ of the last half-century opening up larger opportunities for all or is it, in fact, creating a new layer of social inequalities? In other words, are there ‘winners and losers’ of increased global mobility?

This paper introduces a concept – the ‘space-set’ – to answer such questions through survey research. A space-set is formed by all meaningful places that individuals experience over their lifecourse (Recchi 2015, 150-153). I examine two significant objective (size and range) and one subjective characteristic (emotional focus or centralization) of space-sets in three comparative surveys (France: ELIPSS panel, 2016; Italy: Doxa Mobilità survey, 2015; Germany: GESIS Panel, forthcoming) through a mixed map-and-questions instrument.

Preliminary results for France and Italy show that international mobility is stratified along class, education, age and, more surprisingly, gender lines in both countries. However, international travelling is a stronger correlate of higher education in France, presumably qualifying it as an additional instrument of social distinction. Correspondingly, a larger proportion of the French have polycentric and uprooted space-sets, which in turn may facilitate more globalized life choices.

References

**RC32-590.3**

**REDDOCK, RHODA** (The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus.)

**Interrogating Intersectionality in the Caribbean Context: Feminist, Anti-Racist and Decolonial Thought and Politics**

This paper engages with the concept of intersectionality at a time of great debate around its use, its politics and its relationship to feminist scholarship and activism. It acknowledges that although a relatively new concept, it builds on a scholarship and grassroots theorizing of anti-racist, radical and feminist scholars and activists that preceded it. Using this frame, the specific and diverse experiences of the Caribbean are examined in the context of these debates, critically examining historical intellectual and political antecedents as well the contemporary context.

**RC02-56.2**

**REDDY, SOMASEKARA** (V.V Pura College of Arts and Commerce, K.R Road, Bangalore-560004, India)

**Globalization a Boon or Bane – A Study in Indian Context**

In the late 20th century, the process of “globalization” has become one of the hotly debated political-economic issues in International economics. Globalization integrated international market across the geographic and political boundary without any barrier and restriction to move freely goods, services, capital and technical know-how. India opened up the economy in the early 90’s. In a globalized economy, the MNCs operate in many countries and exploit local conditions for their own advantage. A good lot of discussion and debate is going on regarding the differential roles, dimensions and effects of the process of globalization. Some defend the process on the grounds that, the process of globalization increases the wealth, cooperation between nations, advantages of the healthy competition, accelerates the process of industrial growth, transfer of technical know-how, free flow of goods and services. While a few others criticize the same considering that the process of globalization widens the gap between the rich and poor, exerting the pressure to open the national market, but at the same time, the rich countries reluctant in open their own domestic markets for international trade. This unwillingness or indifference of the developed countries has created problems. Hence, some nations have started rethinking about their decision of actively participating in the process of globalization. In this context, this paper tries to explore the contours of the process of globalization.

**RC23-437.5**

**REDDY, SOMASEKARA** (V.V Pura College of Arts and Commerce, K.R Road, Bangalore-560004, India)

**Inclusive Growth in India: Dream or Reality?**

The subject of inclusive growth has been in the spotlight recently for obvious reasons. After three centuries of relative and often absolute poverty, India has in recent decades begun to return to its previous position as a global economic power. The Parliamentary election campaign of 2004, with its ‘India shining’ vs...
Research on cooperativism is at the core of some of the most recent advancements in the formation of alternative forms of organisation of the economy. This work presents the results of an in-depth study of the features underpinning a concrete example of a cooperative that provides employment opportunities to workers with special needs. The cooperative Mol Matric located in Spain was created in 1982 to dedicate their activity to the manufacture of dies and tools for the automobile industry. Taking into account the previous developments in qualitative research on cooperativism, this work identifies the ways in which Mol Matric contributes to improve the inclusion of workers with special needs in the labour market. The qualitative fieldwork was developed on the basis of the communicative methodology, which has been published in two special issues of the ranked journal Communicative Inquiry. As a result, this work provides evidence of the barriers to cooperation in times of crisis and how to overcome such difficulties facilitating change and promoting the inclusion of workers with special needs. The investigation of this cooperative is framed in the line of research of competitive cooperativism and the study of successful cooperativist actions (Springer, 2017), which has achieved social impact in diverse contexts providing effective solutions to current societal challenges.


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explication of the theoretical, the operationalization of IE, and links between the theoretical and the empirical. Significantly, it illuminates the relationship between data generation and analysis and includes consideration of its own textual relations of ruling.

RC04-93.6

REID, JAMES* (University of Huddersfield)
The Institutional Silencing of Care and Teachers As Care Receivers.

This presentation reports on the findings of an institutional ethnography (Smith 2005) of a primary school in the north of England during a period of regulatory scrutiny when the school was judged by government inspectors as ‘performing less well than it might in all the circumstances reasonably be expected to perform’. Consideration is given to use of a narrative method, the Listening Guide including ‘I’ poems, and how these were utilised in revealing and analysing the co-ordination of social relations. Findings reveal complex, relational, ethical and political context in which the teachers’ work is organized by powerful textual and intertextual processes. Specifically teachers are scrutinized by inspectors as needing to care about targets and desired outcomes and are silenced as care receivers. Consequently inspection work influences the process whereby social differences become anchored in the teachers bodies and they talk of stress, anxiety and depression. The presentation involves a reading of data, an ‘I’ poem through which attendees can gain insight into the everyday, embodied experience of teachers in a performative system of education. We will also attend to our own emotional and embodied responses to the poem and reflect on the potential of poems and performance for explicated the discipline of emotions.

RC23-432.4

REINHART, MARTIN* (German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)
The Unintended Consequences of Unanticipated Consequences: A Mertonian View on How Merton Has Been Treated By Sociology

This contribution will use the concept of „unanticipated consequences of purposive social action“, from Robert Merton’s early paper with the same title, for two purposes: First, based on a citation analysis of the paper, the impact of the concept will be tracked quantitatively across the sociological subdisciplines and across time, up to the present. Special attention will be paid to the issue of „obligation by incorporation“ (another Mertonian concept) by comparing the sociological literature that cites the Merton paper explicitly and that which uses the concept without citing. This quantitative analysis will be extended by analyzing qualitatively how usage of the concept has changed over time. Second, the usage of Mertons concept will be used to discuss how a sociology of science that takes the neopragmatist sociology of critique will be used to elaborate on the premise that the social sciences have less control over their vocabulary and their theoretical concepts than is usually acknowledged.

RC02-JS-44.1

REIS, ELISA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)
Looking at Changes and Continuities in the Perceptions of Brazilian Elites

Poverty and inequality are distinctive but entangled notions that sociological approaches to culture contribute to illuminate. It is at the cultural level that poverty and inequality are related, and that notions of fairness and justice define what is or is not acceptable with regards to the collective distribution of social and economic goods. While political theory has provided important clues to understand the normative issues involved, it is to sociological analysis that one must look to grasp how social actors actually conceive of such notions both in cognitive and normative terms. How do they define poverty and relate it to inequality? How do they distinguish between “them” and “us”? What policy strategies to reduce poverty are perceived as legitimate? Having researched elite perceptions in Brazil in the 1990s and again in the 2010s, I discuss changes and continuities in the ways those at the top view poverty and inequality, and explore their possible implications for social policy.

RC34-620.6

REISSIG, BIRGIT* (German Youth Institute)
SCHLIMBACH, TABEA* (German Youth Institute)
Peer Influence on School-to-Work Transitions: An Agency-Guided Perspective

Transitions from school to employment are biographical key passages that decisively shape further life courses. However, today’s youth lack a
stable orientation system with predictable pathways and clear educational requirements when undergoing these transitions (Furlong/Cartmell 1997). Against this backdrop, social networks outside the family setting gain importance, among them especially peers as symmetrical socialization agents (Youniss 1994, Fend 1998) and as reference points for vocational orientation (Allensbach survey 2014). While peer influence remains a long-standing matter of research, little is known on how young people approach peers in the context of vocational transitions.

Starting from a dynamic agency understanding which suggests that the role of accompanying actors is crucially influenced by the way these actors are used by individuals (Walther 2013, Pohl 2011), this work examines how young people embed peers in their transitional acting, which functions they ascribe to them in these periods and how peer roles change over time. Moreover, starting from Putnam’s concept, we look at peers as bridging and bonding capital (Putnam 1995). This work is based on the empirical basis of interviews with secondary school leavers which were conducted in three waves between 2011 and 2014 (n=92, 55 and 33) within the frame of a qualitative longitudinal study funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research.

Results show that school leavers assign a complex set of roles to their peers in school-to-work transitions. They rely on friends as arenas of comfort (Simmons et al. 1987) in times that produce increased insecurity and anxiety. Moreover, assuming a similar positioning, they make use of peer transitions as orientation systems for their own career related decisions. However, longitudinal analysis reveals that with increasing career related competency, but also when the adopted strategies fail, they tend to refrain from this in favor of more proactive approaches.

This paper constructs an intra-organizational legitimacy analysis framework to reveal the conditional mechanism of technology application at the organization level. A longitudinal application process of ERP in a family-owned enterprise shows how a new technology’s performance fluctuation correlates with its intra-organizational legitimacy changes, composed of performance legitimacy, task legitimacy and value legitimacy. This research indicates that gaining sufficient legitimacy is one necessity for the success of technology application. Basically, task legitimacy determines how far technologies can be transferred into the corporate sector. When a new technology application starts with performance uncertainty, it is the task legitimacy that ensures the organizational resource supplies, which serve to initiate and accelerate the technology application. Value legitimacy, on the other hand, ensures the informational resources input, which preserves the technology in crisis for future possible reuse and advance the application.

The mezcal is a Mexican traditional distilled beverage, with centuries long historical roots; it is a craft production still elaborated in a traditional way mostly by small producers in several states of the country, which makes the difference with the tequila –also a mezcal produced by industry has and distributed by large corporations. Since 1994, the Mexican State, through the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property, granted the mezcal a Denomination of Origin, in such a way that instead of being a tool of democratic development, it has produced exclusion: it does not take into account the territorial –biological and cultural– specificities of mezcal, such as: “mescal” (a generic word that cannot distinguish cultural and regional differences. It is designed following administrative delimitations that exclude a large numbers of traditional small producers, now forbidden to use the name mezcal for their drinks. The D.O. throws those small producers into illegality. The case shows how the definitions of D.O.s. are a representation of political power since the mezcal producers included in the D.O. do not allow it to be enlarged in order to include all the genuine mezcal producers. At the contrary, supported by the state institutions and going further in the politics of exclusion, they have tried to forbid to the producers not included in the D.O. the use of the name mezcal, or to oblige them to use a totally unknown name, “komil”. The paper would explore alternatives of recognition of the quality of the mezcal not included in the D.O. Those alternatives depend on the organizational capacity of small producers, the negotiation they engage with the institutions of the Mexican State and the social relationship they acquire with others actors in the beverage chain.

This is an autoethnography applied case study to address how with the culture difference between China and America, in which lie in psychological and institutional resources, a visiting scholar couple has rebuilt their marriage. When in China, with the male-dominated culture, the husband unconsciously tried to control his wife and the whole family life which arose the fight of the high-educated wife who values the respect from spouse. With no reflection of the husband, also logically rooting in the maleness, the wife had never achieved the gender equalization. While in America, the advantage of language, the wife took charge of the family, which gave husband opportunity to understand her former situation as a dependent and cooperated to adjust the relationship. Also the gender equality and love family culture exposed through the scaring culture and legal crisis made the husband learned passively, which worked as the great source to promote family change. The paper mainly reports that the wife actively and consciously explored all culture differences to save her marriage as well.

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### The Key to Success of Technology Application: An Explanation from the Intra-Organizational Legitimacy Perspective

This abstract proposes a sociological study of contemporary Brazilian cinema, especially the cinematography of director Sérgio Luiz Bianchi (1945). His main cinematographic productions are Omnibus (1972), A Segunda Besta (1977), Maldiva Coincidência (1979), the documentary Mato Eles? (1982), Divina Iniquidade (1996), Chronically Sociological: Sérgio Luiz Bianchi Cinematography

### Chronically Sociological: Sérgio Luiz Bianchi Cinematography

This abstract proposes a sociological study of contemporary Brazilian cinema, especially the cinematography of director Sérgio Luiz Bianchi (1945). His main cinematographic productions are Omnibus (1972), A Segunda Besta (1977), Maldiva Coincidência (1979), the documentary Mato Eles? (1982), Divina Iniquidade (1996), Chronically Sociological: Sérgio Luiz Bianchi Cinematography

### Class Narratives in Postindustrial Urban Development Debate. a Case Study from Poland

The paper will be based on the ongoing case study aimed at reconstructing class narratives emerging in Łódź, the third largest city in Poland which grew rapidly in the second half of the XIXth century as a centre of textile industry and island of modernization in a rural society. With polarized social structure and strong labour movement, it gained labels of “Manchester of the East” and “red city”. Under communist rule, despite the establishment of academic and cultural institutions, Łódź remained distinct, with relatively big share of unskilled workers and low quality of life. It was heavily hit by socio-economic transformation after 1989, gaining the nickname of “Polish Detroit”. Since then, it has been in constant and desperate search of new identity. The reshaping of the social structure has become a core aim of strategic projects implemented by municipal authorities within the last decades.

The paper will focus on the understanding of the social class expressed in the debates about the future of the city. It will be based on the analysis of documents and media content and on in-depth interviews with political/policy and academic actors. The particular attention will be paid to the way various concepts of class penetrate the discourse. The way they are applied, understood and (re-)constructed locally seem important for the design and implementation of policies.

The argumentation will be grounded in two assumptions. Firstly, social classes engage in stratification processes by everyday practices, participating in struggles over redistribution and/or by the attempts to set frameworks for debates on citizenship, representation etc. These activities can be analyzed as “class politics”. Secondly, while the social structure is generally constructed on the macro level, processes occurring locally seem to play a key role in shaping living conditions and opportunities for the citizens. These local contexts seem particularly under-studied.

### Culture Difference As a Strength: An Autoethnography Writing on Saving the Marriage

This is an autoethnography applied case study to address how with the culture difference between China and America, in which lie in psychological and institutional resources, a visiting scholar couple has rebuilt their marriage. When in China, with the male-dominated culture, the husband unconsciously tried to control his wife and the whole family life which arose the fight of the high-educated wife who values the respect from spouse. With no reflection of the husband, also logically rooting in the maleness, the wife had never achieved the gender equalization. While in America, the advantage of language, the wife took charge of the family, which gave husband opportunity to understand her former situation as a dependent and cooperated to adjust the relationship. Also the gender equality and love family culture exposed through the scaring culture and legal crisis made the husband learned passively, which worked as the great source to promote family change. The paper mainly reports that the wife actively and consciously explored all culture differences to save her marriage as well.
movies, such as economic crisis, poverty, exploitation, social classes, etc. These subjects are interpreted by the filmmaker in his movies. Thereby, there would be the possibility of thinking national quests from his interpretations on the social reality.

RC37-664.4

REPA, MARCUS* (Sao Paulo University)
Hearts and Minds: The Experience of the War and Speeches.

Hearts and Minds (1974), directed by Peter Frank Davis (1937) has as its theme the Vietnam War. The work approaches of social institutions in the United States and Vietnam. Interacting with government officials, religious leaders, and the public sectors in order to sketch the historical context that promoted the invasion of US troops in Southeast Asia. The film also discusses the historical background of the discourses that shape the American society and formed the national culture. The instrumental sought in film criticism provided the observation of language features by which different actors put their points of view inside the film. It was found that the film can be examined in thematic blocks that show the relationships addressed by interviews with panoramas described by the narrative construction. The research enabled the more accurate understanding of American and Vietnamese ethos, as there is a real construction given by narrators who guide the direction and way of life of every society, there is a clash ideologically and counterpoints being inserted in the development of movie. The culture of each nation presented by the discourses can be understood by the ethical issues that address the social representations and questions that may occur, in order to conduct expressed by the director and the treatment given by the interpretation of social reality. The documentary shows the US belief in being able to control the fate of the world. The film shows a nation stuck in his "Iron cage".

RC11-218.3

REPETTI, MARION* (Swiss National Science Foundation)
CALASANTI, TONI (Virginia Tech)
Retirement Migration: A Way to Evade Social Exclusion?

Retirement Migration: A way to evade social exclusion?

In the Global North, age intersect with class such that those of higher classes might be able to stave off the designation of "old" longer than members of lower classes. While members of higher classes might be able to engage in high levels of consumption that mark them as privileged members of society, old people from the middle and lower class members to avoid a loss of social status, especially for non-wealthy retirees.

In this paper, our aim is to contribute to a better understanding of why retirees migrate to Southern countries and to assess the extent to which it may constitute a way for some of them to challenge their social exclusion. To do so, we use qualitative interviews that were conducted in Spain among retirement migrants coming from diverse European countries, and who have mid-range or low incomes. To assess the extent to which men and women migate to Southern countries and to assess the extent to which it may constitute a way for some of them to challenge their social exclusion. To do so, we use qualitative interviews that were conducted in Spain among retirement migrants coming from diverse European countries, and who have mid-range or low incomes.

RC32-596.2

RESH, NURA* (School of Education, Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
Women, Mothers, Soldiers: Protest in the Israeli Context

The reality of a long-standing intractable Israeli-Palestinian conflict, requires both a strong army ready and able to cope with the enemy's challenges and a 'patriotic' civil population that identifies with society's goals and its 'existential threats and needs'. When this is the definition of the reality a national ethos arises that attempts to rally all (or most) society's members around a functional narrative: We are right (and 'they' are wrong). We are good, just and moral (and 'they' are bad, unjust and immoral), and the like.

Women and especially mothers of the fighting soldiers are put in an emotionally contradictory situation: As mothers, or virtual mothers, they tend to protect their children/soldiers from any risk; But as a patriotic, loyal, devoted member of their society they are supposed to encourage and back the soldiers to fulfill their military duty: fight for their country and even be ready to sacrifice their life. In that sense women/mothers role is socially critical, although they usually are not the actual participant in the fighting.

In this paper I will discuss the periodical change in Israeli women/mothers attitude along time on the background of societal-ideological cracks that gave rise to various forms of women protest. P.S. MachoWatch, the largest women protest organization, will serve as a case in point to contextualize my discussion.

RC33-605.3

RESPI, CHIARA* (Università di Milano-Bicocca, Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale)
Assessing the Quality of Nonprobability Online Panels. the Italian Case.

Online panels are increasingly used in social research. The advantages of online panels are undisputed (i.e., fast data collection, lower costs). However, online panels – and in particular the nonprobability ones – have a number of limitations, due to coverage error and self-selection into the panel. The key issue is the quality of the estimates produced using nonprobability online panels that result not to be representative of the population they intend to represent (AAPOR, 2010; Callegaro et al., 2014). Despite the relevance of this issue, there are few studies that addressed this topic; these studies have found strong evidence for bias and have shown that adjustments to biases may not be effective in compensating for bias. The overall aim of the work is to assess the quality of the estimates produced using an Italian nonprobability online panel and investigate the effectiveness of different post-survey adjustment strategies (i.e., post-stratification, propensity score adjustments) in reducing the bias.

We compare estimates from the online panel and two "gold standards", computing percentage differences and appropriate statistical tests. When appropriate, we use regression analysis. We then weight the data implementing different post-survey adjustment strategies. As gold standards we use the Multipurpose Survey "Aspects of Everyday Living", that is a probability-based survey that collects a wealth of information on the socio-economic characteristics and opinions of the Italian population (N=44,974; RR: 78.9%), and administrative data from the Italian Registry Offices. We also use data from the Italian online panel Opinione.net, that is a nonprobability online panel, established in 2011 (see also http://opinione.net/).

RC47-JS-22.1

RETOIVA, ALICA* (Masaryk University)
Civic Engagement As the Moral Duty to Help: Beyond the 'Conflict over Family' in Slovakia

The European policy on the recognition of LGBTQ rights has been encountering a backlash in the post-communist EU member states. In Slovakia, the national referendum about same-sex marriages and child adoption was organized by advocates of the 'traditional family' in 2015. Massively protested by LGBTQ rights activists, the referendum triggered so called 'conflict over family'. This paper studies how people engaged in this conflict make sense of their activism. I explore the civic engagement surrounding these issues by analyzing the interviews with representatives of both sides of this conflict. I investigate the meaning-making process of the activists utilizing the perspective of the strong program in cultural sociology. Whereas other scholars and media often depict the 'conflict over family' as a battle between irreconcilable value systems or polarized worldviews, I argue that the civic representatives of both opinion groups draw on the same moral and conceptual meaning structure - the engaged activists see their work as a form of helping others. They make sense of their engagement through the narrative of helping, articulate their feelings of moral duty to help, and, ultimately, perceive their work as a way to moral self-fulfillment. The consensus of activists on the commonsense moral principles can be a fruitful starting point for debates on the topic of same-sex partnerships and LGBTQ rights by providing strategic discursive devices to mediate the discussions of such conflicting issues. Nevertheless, this finding also makes us question: If civically engaged individuals share the same moral reasoning of their work, at what point, or on which layer of meanings, does their reasoning diverge? And how does the shared eagerness to help integrate with the specific narratives and traditions of concrete social movements?

RC02-66.6

REUSCHLEIN, ROBERT* (Real Economy Institute)
Sources and Causes of the Kondratieff Wave

It is a mistake to consider the Kondratieff Wave a socioeconomic cycle instead of a natural cycle with profound socioeconomic implications. The principal cause of the cycle is found in a long term energy balance tradeoff between the Earth’s lands and oceans. The cause of this energy imbalance is the differential rate of evaporation of water over land and ocean. This imbalance tends to leave the land warming three times as fast as the ocean. Extensive evidence for this planetary
system is found throughout the Earth system. The author has sought to find three or more proofs of each major feature of this system in an effort to triangulate each major feature. Alternative theories have been tried and found wanting in some cases, but the basics are clear except that further work on details is definitely needed. Known socioeconomic dynamics tend to reinforce and smooth out the natural features of the system. Human choices seem to be guided by natural forces in the case of the political cycle, but otherwise the natural cycle tends to drive the economic cycle and both tend to drive the political and war cycle. Imbalances build up and eventually release throughout the combined cycles, with human factors often exacerbating situations along the way. Over a period of studying and following the news, it turns out many extraordinary situations have historical similar precedents with most cycles about 54 years with repetitions sometimes on the double cycle or half cycle length, often tied to the underlying natural cycle. The author has accumulated about 60 major events that tend to show accuracy higher for longer term comparisons over shorter term events. Peak to peak is the best way to compare an event with historical precedents. Starting year is the best way to measure a war.

RC37-658.4

REYES, EVERARDO* (University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign)

Music Deserts: How Social Inequality Affects Accessibility to Music

Recent findings in the cognitive neuroscience of music suggest that active participation in music has benefits such as increasing reading comprehension, soothing babies, and helping increase synapses beneficial in differentiating music and language from noise. However, these benefits are not accessible to all communities. Research done by Basmat Parsad and Maura Spiegelman for the U.S. Department of Education (2012) revealed that elementary and secondary schools with a higher rate of poverty have fewer music teachers, music courses, dedicated rooms for music, and proper music equipment. The purpose of this research was to examine whether social inequality in the U.S. correlated with a lack of music instrument stores (MIS) in certain geographical regions. These areas can be thought of as Music Deserts. To examine if social inequality correlated with access to MIS, I quantified the number of MIS registered with U.S. Census data within zip codes of New York City and Chicago. I also utilized U.S. Census data to identify characteristics of each zip code such as population size and median household income. After importing data into SPSS, I analyzed correlations between music stores per square mile and factors such as education, income, and race. Linear regression suggests significant correlation between Music Deserts and percentages of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher. Music Deserts are important to recognize because they identify areas where a lack of resources deprive lower income communities from benefits associated with active music participation.

RC04-85.2

REZAEV, ANDREY* (Research Laboratory Transnationalism and Migration Studies)

STARIKOV, VALENTIN (TANDEM, St. Petersburg State University)

Causal Mechanisms of the Socio-Ethnic Conflicts within Academe of Russia, Ukraine, Canada, and the USA: Comparative Analysis

The paper we proposed for presentation at the XIX ISA Congress Session “Education at the Margins: Towards Liberation or Subordination?” deals with the causal mechanisms that produce and reproduce conflict, and protest behavior within academe in Russia, Ukraine, Canada, and the USA. It is oriented toward comparative analysis of the everyday life practices and inter-ethnic interactions between the faculty members, administration, staff, and students in the respective countries. The basic research questions are: 1) What are the causal social mechanisms that determine a likelihood of the ethnic/racial tensions and conflicts in the academe? 2) Is it possible to prevent, to control and/or to normalize such conflicts? What are the routines and techniques of the prevention and control? The problem of the interethnic and international relations in the academic milieu cannot be treated only in the context of the clash of cultures (and associated meanings, value orientations, aesthetic judgements, etc.) connected to the national identity. It is required to highlight at least several possible sources of conflict: class, cultural, racial/urban, local/foreign. Each of these conflict-creating dynamics has a distinct structure and causal mechanisms.

In terms of methodology, the paper is oriented towards: a) comparative perspective centering two strategies – qualitative and quantitative and using mixed methods research; b) methodological approaches progressed in Visual Sociology; c) computational text processing over most tactics of using computer’s and software’s potential as well as computational methods for studying social processes. The paper is based on specific on data and empirical materials that have been obtained during three years of the field work organized and conducted by the International Research Laboratory TANDEM at St Petersburg State University in 2014-2017.

RC46-770.2

RHEAUME, JACQUES* (Département de communication sociale et publique Université du Québec à Montréal)

Clinical Sociology in Quebec, USA Pragmatism and European Critical School

Theories and practices related to clinical sociology in Quebec were much influenced by United States contributions. Let us mention approaches such as the Group dynamic, the Planning of Change, Organizational Development, and theoretical developments from the Chicago School, the existential and humanistic psychology, the pragmatics in philosophy. But researchers and practitioners in Quebec were also influenced by European contributions: post-marxist critical sociology, psychoanalysis, the socio institutional school... A rare combination has occurred that permits a confrontation of those contributions, showing for example how some basic theories and practices in United States depend also on European contributions and the reverse. To illustrate how Quebec researchers are dealing with this double influence, we present some works in the field of the clinical posture in group and organizational interventions, in the areas of community development and the practice of life histories or narratives.

RC44-738.5

RHOMBERG, CHRIS* (Fordham University)

$15 or a Union? Dilemmas of Workers’ Power in the Fight for $15 Movement in the United States

One of the more prominent recent labor mobilizations in the U.S. is the “Fight for $15” campaign, sponsored by the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) and sparked by a series of highly-publicized strike actions by workers in the notoriously hard-to-organize fast food industry. Since 2012 the campaign has conducted more than a dozen nationally coordinated one-day strikes with participation by thousands of workers, and it has won local legislation boosting the minimum wage to $15 (more than twice the federal minimum) in several major cities and the states of New York and California.

In this paper, I use a power resources framework to analyze the Fight for $15 campaign. In fast food, the structure of the fissured workplace undermines traditional forms of workers’ power. Instead, organizers have pursued a dual strategy: In the industry, SEIU has led a corporate campaign targeting McDonald’s in particular, while politically the campaign has built local coalitions to win regulatory reforms on wages and working conditions. In both, the strike actions have been crucial not for their structural but their symbolic power, as the public drama of protests in the archetypal sector of low-wage, precarious work has helped galvanize popular support for reform.

As it moves between the industrial and political spheres, however, the movement encounters varying institutional conditions affecting the position of actors and the rules, resources, and strategies for action. Notwithstanding its achievement, the campaign now faces a crisis of sustainability as it has yet to win collective bargaining rights and new union members in fast food while the SEIU faces grave threats to its own resources from legal challenges before the US Supreme Court. The result recalls a classic dilemma of labor political action: policy gains may benefit both union and non-union members, but also need to strengthen workers’ associational power.

RC20-376.3

RIAZ, RIDA* (University of the Punjab)

ZAFAF, FAYYAZ (University of the Punjab)

Does Income and Education of Working-Women Transform Social Values: An Evidence from Pakistan

Women’s socio-economic empowerment is instrumental in transforming the societal values particularly in developing countries. However, this transition from traditional to modern social values is linked to women’s income and education levels. This paper investigates this phenomenon in the context of working women in Pakistan. To this extent, three hundred and six working-women were interviewed in urban vicinity of Lahore city. By employing Multinomial logit model our study confirms that socio-economic status of working-women plays a significant role in transforming their social values. Both income and education levels of working-women tend to display similar association to values, although differences persist in some important dimensions. Women’s empowerment through higher education and rising income leads to more bargaining power in household decision making, increasing political participation, and valuing gender equality. However, modernization as result of increased income levels and education has led to a decline in importance of religion in women from upper class unlike the lower class.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Work Ability in the Digitized World: Organizing Work to Support Learning and Development

The digital transformation requires new forms of work organization that help employees preserving their ability to act in an uncertain environment. Healthy and capable workers are considered to be essential for organizational success and innovation. However, the digital transformation causes harmful consequences for workers if demands and individual resources are no longer balanced. Thus, jobholders need to be prepared for meeting new demands by a job design that enables workplace learning and permanent development of vocational competencies, including digital expertise, methodological skills, social skills and self-complexity. Therefore, we present research findings from Germany relating to the preservation of work ability in the digitized world. For our analysis we use both quantitative and qualitative data from a representative survey of employees and from different case studies in financial, insurance and civil service sectors. The importance of workplace learning is demonstrated as well as opportunities for employees, supervisors and organizations to enhance work ability in a rapidly changing world of work through work organization and an organizational learning culture.

Capacity of Program Second Half (Programa Segundo Tempo - PST): Cultural Matrix of Educational Sport

In Brazil sports intercalate with society through the different sectors, however in the last 14 years the development of the Ministry of Sports influenced the country with actions of decentralized sports. These actions, shared among leisure, sport, performance, are policies meant to help the population from three different sports. The educational sport has a program named Program Second Half (PST) that discloses and produces a collection of information to organize the types of use of sport for the involved professionals. This information is named the cultural matrix of educational sport, because it systematizes a professional formation so the Nucleus Coordinators who perform with the population can be capable of applying this sport format. The objective of the research is understanding how the educational sport matrix produces information about leisure and how the Nucleus Coordinators apply leisure with the participants. As methodology we performed a documented research about PST and analyzed the data. We noticed that PST is formed by a very distinct group of people and that is not convinced of the inclusion of leisure in its principles and guidelines. Even without this clarification the PST uses a strategy to act through leisure which is the special program Recess of Vacation. The form that leisure affects the Nucleus Coordinators in the capacity of PST is in the contents transmitted via the EaD Capacity and on the books and Recess on Vacation. The leisure theme is discussed in the EaD Capacity and in the book in a specific chapter which discusses the theme proposing ways of implementing it on the groups. This abstract report on research funded by FAPEMIG (Fundação de apoio a pesquisa em Minas Gerais - Research Support Foundation of MG, Brazil).

Law, Sexuality and Subjectivity: A Critical Contribution

The relationship between legal field and sexuality is a particularly challenging object of inquiry for a critical sociology of law. It has been included in a research agenda that has gained an unprecedented force in academic work, due to the increase of media attention, political activism pressure and legal reform projects. The lineage of feminist and queer sociological epistemologies, in their synchronies and contradictions, has been seen as a privileged intellectual angle to address the modes of production of sexual truth and justice, enabling the deconstruction of different expressions of patriarchal rationality both in social interactions and legal reasoning. However, much of these political or analytical perspectives are based in specific semantics of sexuality whose origins, presumptions, paradoxes and further consequences are far from being clarified. The aim of this communication is to put in evidence some of these underlying dimensions focusing “sexual orientation” as a cultural category that claims for a deeper sociological discussion not only around umbrellas like identity, discrimination, deviance, dangerousness and normality, but also on what is – and what is not – sexual in the legal uses and imagination of “sexual orientation”. Through a sample of Portuguese case law and legal controversies, this communication will try to map some points of tension within the forensic approach to sexuality, exposing some dilemmas and misunderstandings that characterize the coalition between law and psychiatry in the task of framing, meaning and governing sexuality as a source of power, constraint and subjectivity.
RESISTING, REPRODUCING, AND RECREATION RURALITY THROUGH LEISURE: INSIGHTS FROM RURAL CANADA

Despite the persistent imagery of rural communities as homogeneous, wholesome, and static, rurality in Canada is a diverse and dynamic concept. Rural citizen and communities are often required to navigate fluctuating economies, and the outmigration of youth, and difficulties in accessing basic services such as health care, transportation, and other social supports. Further, following the increased professionalization of public services and leisure industries, rural citizens face issues of capacity accessing resources and designing or delivering leisure opportunities that align with the expectations and restrictions of public, private, and non-profit organizations. Conversely, rural communities are also often characterized by a relative abundance of leisure space (e.g., parks, forests, community centers, sports facilities, etc.) and rural sport and recreation are often praised as some of the most important (and in some cases the only) social activities.

In this chapter, we will explore identity politics in the context of contemporary rural Canada. We do so by drawing from extensive fieldwork conducted as part of a participatory action research project with a rural community in the Almaguin Highlands Region of Northern/Central Ontario. To discuss the role of leisure as a way of expressing and negotiating the tensions inherent in rural identities in contemporary social contexts characterized by rationality and connectivity. Our discussion will highlight the way that leisure allows rural citizens to reproduce traditional ideas of rurality associated with the physical environment and close family relationships, but also as a space to resist traditional discourses and create new spaces for redefining rurality. This chapter will contribute to the scholarly understandings of rural leisure as third spaces and the politics of leisure in changing social contexts.

DEBATING BLASPHEMY: POSITIONING AND POWER DYNAMICS IN EMOTIVE FACE-TO-FACE INTERACTION

In May 2017 Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, popularly known as Ahok, the former Christian governor of Jakarta, Indonesia, was found guilty of blasphemy and sentenced to two years in prison. The highly publicized trial and its result highlight the very sensitive and contentious issues surrounding the notion and enforcement of blasphemy and its relationship to social power. This paper focuses on a discussion of the blasphemy laws and the trial between an Indonesian Muslim in favor of the blasphemy charge and an Indonesian Christian opposed on a discussion about the blasphemy laws and the trial between an Indonesian Christian governor of Jakarta, Indonesia, was found guilty of blasphemy and.

In my recently finished qualitative research project, I focus on the intersection of old age, gender and East German belonging, using biographic narrations to examine the modes of constructing differences and the ways of their intersection. In narrative practices people do not only construct differences but also do re- and devaluations of these different positions, in regard to social norms and structures. According to theories of recognition, these valuations can be understood as powerful structures, generating social esteem and integration on the one hand, discrimination and exclusion on the other.

In my presentation I will first ask, how far the analogy of doing age and doing gender reaches and which differences must be considered. Using the results of my research, I will show how the modes of “doing age” and “doing gender” differ in narrative practices. This should help to clear the potentials and limits of the analogy between age and gender. Second, I will show how the interaction of old age and gender as well as the co-construction of old age and East German belonging appear in the biographic narrations, how this affect the doing of age and what it means to the valuations given to the different positions.

RURAL MIGRANT MENTAL HEALTH IN SHANGHAI: URBAN TRANSFORMATIONS, STRESS, AND THE MANAGEMENT OF SUBJECTIVITY

Drawing on recent ethnographic data on rural migrant lives in both suburban and central neighborhoods of Shanghai, this paper challenges conventional sociological understandings of the relationships between the urban environment and rural mental health. It explores the mediations that operate dialogically between, on the one hand, the city as lived by migrants through particular places and situations, and, on the other hand, distress, illness, and mental disorder. Rather than trying to ascertain or argue against the prevalence of mental illnesses among migrants, it emphasizes the active role of individuals in the management of their own subjectivity, that is, the everyday acts of preserving, through varied bodily, affective, and mental practices and adjustments, an endurant orientation toward the present and its undecidable futures. The city is thus apprehended through the habits of dwelling and the resonances of lived habitat, which filter the mental experience of migrants. This perspective enables to move beyond linear explanations where commonly identified urban stressors (poor-quality housing, hard working conditions, social exclusion and the like) directly impact migrant mental health.

DEVALUATION OF BIOGRAPHIES: LIFE-STORIES OF OLDER WOMEN FROM EASTERN GERMANY

The characteristics of age and ageing are rarely considered in theory or empirical research of intersectionality. The difference and inequality between East- and West Germany neither. In my recently finished research project, I focused on the intersection of gender, old age and East German belonging, using biographic narrations to examine the subjective appropriation of differently structured and devaluated positions.

Empirically, the research is based on a sample of four narrative biographic and eight structured biographic interviews with retired women from Eastern Germany at the age of 61 to 86 years. To conceptualize the relation between the different intersectional categories, I used the “both/and/strategy” suggested by Lena Gunnarsson (2017) and Ina Kerner (2009), asking for analogies and differences between the categories as well as for their intersections. Furthermore, I used recognition as an analytical tool to investigate different forms of social appreciation and integration on the one hand, social degradation, stigmatization and exclusion on the other hand.

In my presentation I will discuss this methodological considerations as well as my central results: First, the structural devaluation of East German biographies is highly important for the interviewees identity-constructions. Second, the intersections have differentiated effects, which is a) the interweaving of different positions of inequality can lead to new discrete forms of subjectivation, b) intersections constructed positionality is necessarily linked in the subjective appropriation and c) the coupling of positions of inequality can increase experiences of difference and lead to a higher degree of vulnerability.

RURAL MIGRANT MENTAL HEALTH IN SHANGHAI: URBAN TRANSFORMATIONS, STRESS, AND THE MANAGEMENT OF SUBJECTIVITY

Drawing on recent ethnographic data on rural migrant lives in both suburban and central neighborhoods of Shanghai, this paper challenges conventional sociological understandings of the relationships between the urban environment and migrant mental health. It explores the mediations that operate dialogically between, on the one hand, the city as lived by migrants through particular places and situations, and, on the other hand, distress, illness, and mental disorder. Rather than trying to ascertain or argue against the prevalence of mental illnesses among migrants, it emphasizes the active role of individuals in the management of their own subjectivity, that is, the everyday acts of preserving, through varied bodily, affective, and mental practices and adjustments, an endurant orientation toward the present and its undecidable futures. The city is thus apprehended through the habits of dwelling and the resonances of lived habitat, which filter the mental experience of migrants. This perspective enables to move beyond linear explanations where commonly identified urban stressors (poor-quality housing, hard working conditions, social exclusion and the like) directly impact migrant mental health.

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several decades, a dominant concept such as psychoanalysis, social psychiatry or biomedicine has shaped the view on mental health and illness. While biomedicine currently remains a strong perspective predominantly in academia, a diversity of new illness concepts have evolved.

This contribution seeks to identify current theoretical and practical perspectives that inform today’s discussions. The concepts that are being reviewed range from ‘Natural kinds – biomedicine’ over ‘Harmful dysfunction’, ‘Practical kinds – biopsychosocial psychiatry’, ‘Recovery’, ‘Neurodiversity’ to ‘Non kinds – denial of illness existence’. For each perspective, the leading stakeholder groups will be identified. By identifying relevant stakeholders, it will become clearer that the current diversity of illness concepts is one of the main causes of conflicts that we can see within the mental health care system. While these conflicts traditionally have happened mainly between users and professionals, today we see further splits of perspectives within mental health professionals or within the user community.

Finally, this contribution will explore the consequences of this ‘postmodern’ state of illness concepts. A strong unified and universally acknowledged mental illness concept seems to be out of reach. On the contrary, we can expect the treatment institutions to be confronted with an increasing diversity of views, enriched, for example, by non-western cultural attitudes on mental health and illness.

RC49-824.2

RICHTER, DIRK* (Berno University, Center for Psychiatric Rehabilitation)

Social Exclusion of People with Severe Mental Illness in Switzerland: Results from a Nationwide Representative Health Survey

Aims: People with severe mental illness (SMI) have a high risk of living socially excluded compared to the general population. Logistic regression analyses on each individual exclusion indicator revealed that people with SMI and people with severe physical illness were similarly excluded on many indicators, whereas people with common mental illness were found to be less excluded than the comparison groups. Loneliness and poverty were widespread among people with SMI in Switzerland.

Methods: Data from the Swiss Health Survey (SHS) 2012 was used to compare the social exclusion magnitude of people with SMI with those suffering from severe physical illness, common mental illness and the general population. Variables from the SHS question set and from the indices set were used to represent several dimensions of social exclusion (employment and income, social network and social activities, health problems). Logistic regression was used to analyse exclusion differences between the above-mentioned groups. Analyses were adjusted for age and gender.

Results: With the exception of Instrumental Activities of Daily Living, we found a gradient of social exclusion that showed people with SMI to be more excluded than the comparison groups. Loneliness and poverty were widespread among people with SMI. Logistic regression analyses on each individual exclusion indicator revealed that people with SMI and people with severe physical illness were similarly excluded on many indicators, whereas people with common mental illness and the general population were much more socially included.

Conclusions: By identifying relevant stakeholders, it will become clearer that the current diversity of illness concepts is one of the main causes of conflicts that we can see within the mental health care system. While these conflicts traditionally have happened mainly between users and professionals, today we see further splits of perspectives within mental health professionals or within the user community.

RC03-77.3

RICHTER, RALPH* (Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space (IRSS))

Social Innovation and Collective Action in Rural Communities

Rural regions are said to be areas where people are rather conservative and backward-looking than innovative and open-minded. Rural communities seem to maintain a traditional lifestyle and to be reluctant to change. Of course, these stereotypes ignore the many initiatives and new developments existing in these areas. Like in other places, in the countryside innovation and inventions come to life. Like in other places, in the countryside innovation and inventions come to life. The rural social enterprises contribute to capacity building by improving the access of rural communities to powerful networks and support structures and by fostering social innovation.

RC15-288.10

RIDELE, DEBORAH* (Université d’Artois)

Power and Violence in ER: Analysis of Confictual Interactions between Patients and Caregivers in the Emergency Room of a Local Hospital in Northern France

Emergency departments in public hospitals in France are open 24/7. During the night, the emergency room (ER) becomes the main point of admission to the hospital. Each patient arriving in the ER must be examined. The ER staff typically deal with organisational constraints and a variety of patients, whose conditions range from “life or death emergencies” to “routine consultations”. In performing their duties, the ER staff are constantly confronted with individual patients’ subjective perceptions of their own health. Analysing professional practices and caregivers’ victimization, this proposal, based on ethnographic fieldwork (combining observations and interviews) conducted over a year in the ER of two local hospitals in northern France, will discuss the conflictual interactions caregivers face in their daily practice and the balance of power that takes place between patients and healthcare professionals. Three situations experienced as potentially violent will be highlighted:

• Patients leaving against medical advice or refusing to take treatment despite medical advice, which can be experienced by healthcare professionals as a negation of their professional identity.
• Applying medical restraints during certain medical procedures to restrain patients and prevent them from injuring themselves is often considered by caregivers as a “dirty job”, raising the question of individual rights and freedom.
• The use of patient flow management systems by nurses involves monitoring patients, who are asked to comply with the role of the “good patient”.

These three examples highlight the balance of power in the ER which expression can be experienced as violent by caregivers and patients and that both parties experience forms of stress and discomfort in the ER.

RC05-118.3

RIEDEMANN FUENTES, ANDREA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

Mapuche People in Chilean History Textbooks: Producing Otherness from the Beginnings of the Nation State

Indigenous peoples have always occupied a special position in Latin American nations history, being subject of multiple representations linked to changing national discourses. Concerning national and local textbooks for Chile, where mapuche people, the largest indigenous group of this country, have been oppressed through many different political decisions at least during the last 130 years. Inside of the school system, chilean textbooks for public schools – which have been produced or distributed by the ministry of education since midst of the
19th century- have permanently reproduced negative stereotypes of mapuche people, thus contributing to their marginalization and the long lasting conflict between mapuche people, the chilean state and forestry companies installed in ancient mapuche territories. The paper presents a long term analysis of a sample of history textbooks, produced from 1846 to 2016, based on critical discourse analysis. The main findings are: the first, during the second half of 19th century, public discourses about mapuche people – present in historiography, literature, parliament and press- were of much more influence than the guidelines suggested by the nascent curriculum. Second, the chilean state’s interest concerning mapuche people is going to be defined further. In doing so, the data of the study “Participation with peers are shaped and what consequences arise concerning the social integration of children and youths growing up, attention has been directed to the integration into peer contexts for some time. It can be shown that most adolescents report a high level of connectedness towards their peers, which is connected to specific social reciprocity and solidarity based on predetermined religion related collectivities. This brings to the fore the relevance of the concept of parochialism in understanding altruistic motivations.
RC17-331.1
RINSEL, LEOPOLD* (Bielefeld University)
WERRON, TOBIAS (University of Bielefeld)
BRANKOVIC, JELENA (Bielefeld University)

From Ranking Individuals to Ranking Organizations

Rankings are a specifically modern practice of comparing performances. We look at the long-term historical careers of rankings in four fields – the arts, competitive sports, universities and nation-states – before their proliferation in the 1990s. By comparing the different trajectories of rankings in those four fields, we aim to contribute to the understanding of a more general historical trend in modernity: From rankings by and of individuals towards rankings by and of organizations.

RC35-631.3
RINSEL, LEOPOLD* (Bielefeld University)

The Nexus of Transparency and Secrecy

Transparency has become a buzzword of our modern times, denoting the idea of making social actors - especially organizations - visible and thus accountable to external audiences, which, in turn, is supposed to increase their legitimacy and efficiency. While most research on transparency takes an affirmative stance and puts all the effort into refining existing concepts, critical studies focus on the performativity of transparency. My presentation adds to the latter by drawing attention to the nexus of transparency and secrecy. Conceptually, I use Erving Goffman’s frontstage/backstage-theory according to which actors vie to maintain boundaries of visibility between these two types of social situations. Against this backdrop, the emergence of new types of secrecy in reaction to the implementation of transparency measures can be interpreted as efforts to create and/or resurrect boundaries of visibility between frontstage and backstage. This perspective is applied empirically to an extreme case: The Pirate Party of Germany, a political party that tries to render itself as open as possible to the public and vows to uphold such transparency. The project deals with the implementation of transparency measures can be interpreted as efforts to create and/or resurrect boundaries of visibility between frontstage and backstage. This perspective is applied empirically to an extreme case: The Pirate Party of Germany, a political party that tries to render itself as open as possible to the public and vows to uphold such transparency.

RC49-831.4
RINGOE, PIA* (Aalborg University)
Exploring Ontological Models and Forms of Exclusion in the Field of Psychiatry

Exploring ontological models and forms of exclusion in the field of psychiatry

The presentation takes its starting point in an ongoing research project: “Views of Human Nature in Social Work – welfare policies, technologies, and knowledge of mental health” (hr.mennesken.kult). A part of the project deals with the historical development in the relation between welfare policies I Denmark, scientific knowledge and diagnostic tools and presents an analytical use of what I define as ontological models (Ringa et al. 2017). Ontological models, underpinned by the
prevailing forms of knowledge of the time, represents ideas and understandings of the generative mechanisms of vulnerability and mental illness, which through history has led to different welfare political efforts and restructurings of our understandings and explanations of mental illness and the dialectics between man and society.

The presentation discusses the concept of ontological models as an approach to understand and explain the historical development in our knowledge about generative mechanisms and social determinants of mental illness. An analytical focus on how ontological models can be used as an analytic tool to identify the social factors and determinants for mental illness also points towards broader discussions about how welfare policies (and solidarity) becomes dependent on integrative knowledge about the structural, collective, biological, psychological and social mechanisms that generate or produce vulnerability and mental illness. In a relation between man and society.

References:

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RC01-47.1

RIVERA, SAMUEL* (Escuela Superior de Guerra) GONZALEZ-SAIZ, ANDRÉS* (Rutgers University)


 Después de más 50 años de conflicto armado, el gobierno colombiano y las FARCs-EP, el grupo guerrillero más antiguo del continente, firmaron un acuerdo en el 2016 para la culminación del conflicto interno. El conflicto colombiano ha sido causa y efecto de profundas implicaciones sociales, políticas y económicas; afectando tal y como lo hacen, la gobernabilidad por parte del Estado colombiano en la totalidad del territorio nacional. Las Fuerzas Militares de Colombia han sido uno de los principales actores dentro del desarrollo del conflicto armado y su participación ha sido documentada en diferentes medios como: a) Prensa escrita, b) Noticieros de televisión y, c) Otros medios como novelas y películas. A partir de un enfoque de análisis de discurso mediático, este artículo explora las representaciones sociales acerca de las Fuerzas Militares laboradas en Prensa y Noticieros, abordando tangencialmente otros medios. Hemos estructurado el objeto de análisis en tres periodos: (i) 1985-2001 - derrotas militares como consecuencia de acciones armadas de grupos guerrileros, (ii) 2001-2012 - victorias militares y golpes críticos a las guerrillas y (iii) 2012 - Presente - início y culminación de las conversaciones de paz con las FARCs en La Habana. En el transcurso de este tiempo los medios de comunicación han influenciado la opinión pública acerca de las Fuerzas Militares y el conflicto interno. Proponemos que el análisis de las representaciones mediáticas acerca de las Fuerzas Militares en Colombia, permite entender mejor las expresiones de militarismo y anti-militarismo que afectan las relaciones civiles - militares en el país.

RC37-662.3

RIVERA VOLOSKY, IGNACIO* (Goldsmiths, University of London)

Lifestyles and Performativity in the Experience of International Musicians Inspired By Victor Jara and The New Chilean Song

In this paper, I will reflect on the influence of Victor Jara's music and New Chilean Song (NCS) in the life of amateur and professional musicians who have participated in El Sueño Existe Festival (ESEF) in Wales. ESEF is an illustrative case about the influence of Victor Jara's music and the NCS outside Chile and Latin America. During the festival is possible to see and listen to a variety of music practices originating from six different nationalities: Chile, Bolivia, Spain, Italy, New Zealand and the UK (x2). In a theoretical level, I will use the performative approach (Fortier 1999; Duffy 2001; Yudice 2003; Butler 2011) to understand music as a discursive practice that contributes to identity formation processes; in dialogue with theories focus on everyday music practices (DeNora 2003; DeNora 2004). I argue that Victor Jara's music and the NCS is experienced as a subversive modality of expression that challenges the values of mainstream music. The subversion of Victor Jara music is lived as an act of attempting to overthrow the capitalist regime and its consequent way of living. I define mainstream music performativity as the regulatory frame in which the subject is constrained to quote a series of music practices oriented to achieve commercial success, fame, and entertainment.

RC15-282.25

RIVERA-NAVARRO, JESUS* (University of Salamanca)
FRANCO, MANUEL (Social and Cardiovascular Epidemiology Research Group. Universidad de Alcala, Madrid)
SANDIN, MARIA (Social and Cardiovascular Epidemiology Research Group. Universidad de Alcala)
GUTIERREZ SASTRE, MARTA (Salamanca University)
CONDE ESEJO, PALOMA (University of Alcala)

Design of a Qualitative Study of Health Inequality in Madrid Neighborhoods. Hhh Project.

ABSTRACT

Objective: To build a qualitative methodological design for a rigorous study of the social differences related to cardiovascular health in Madrid neighborhoods.

Method: Three neighborhoods in Madrid with different socioeconomic levels were selected for the study using Semi-Structured Interviews (SSIs) and Focus Groups (FGs). The selection process for these three neighborhoods was as follows:

- Classification of all Madrid’s neighborhoods (129) according to a high or low socioeconomic level. An ad hoc index was created for this classification, considering such criteria as level of education and unemployment.
- After arranging the classification according to this index, nine neighborhoods were short-listed. Each neighborhood was classified into different socioeconomic levels.
- A non-participant observation technique was used for the final selection of the three neighborhoods, judged by criteria such as social heterogeneity within the neighborhood, size, and gentrification process.

Results: After selecting the three neighborhoods (Nueva España -high level-, El Pilar -medium level-; and San Diego -low level-) thirty SSIs were held with residents and twenty-eight FGs were formed, and six SSIs were held with key informants.

Conclusions: The proper choice of neighborhoods is essential for the qualitative study of health inequalities in big cities.

RC49-820.3

RIVEST, MARIE-PIER* (Université de Moncton)

Patienthood Today: Exploring Normative Injunctions and Resistance in Two Ontario Psychiatric Services

Based on the results of my doctoral research, this presentation explores what it can mean to be a “patient” in two Ontario mental health institutions. The shift towards deinstitutionalization of mental health services and socio-normative transformations towards a society based on ideals of autonomy, individual responsibility and personal initiative that occurred in the mid-late 20th century serves as a background for this study. In contrast with earlier, passive conceptions of the patient, patients nowadays are expected to play an active role not only in their own treatment, but in a broader sense within the system. These ideals are encouraged by approaches such as empowerment, recovery and patient participation. This shift towards a more “active” patient was the focus of this ethnographic research informed by Goffman’s (1961) concept of the moral career and Foucault’s (1975) works on social norms.

My research was conducted within two research sites: an inpatient acute mental health unit, and a “client advisory council” of a tertiary mental health institution. In the inpatient unit, patients must work towards becoming autonomous in regard to their mental health, while at the same time conforming to expectations of adherence and collaboration with the mental health team.

In the advisory council, a small number of past and current patients take on an emerging role representing patients’ interests. While the council expressed that their contributions led to some changes in the institution, they also experienced situations in which institutional constraints prevented them from effecting larger changes. Council members were implicitly and explicitly expected to support institutional objectives and values, notably through the construction of a legitimizing narrative promoting the image of an “ideal” patient. These two sites will allow me to depict two possible “figures” of the contemporary patient which can be placed on a spectrum between individual activation and collective/systemic activation.

RC09-191.5

RIVOIR, ANA* (Universidad de la República)

Balancing Human and Informational Development in Latin America

In this presentation the relationship between human development and informational development is analysed, in the understanding that this link can take several forms according to the development models or strategies assumed by societies. Based on an investigation of several Latin American countries in...
the decade of 2005 - 2015, coordinated by Dr. Fernando Calderón, we analyse in depth the case of Uruguay. We integrate two concept discussion: human development (Amartya Sen, 1999) and; informational development (Castells, 2000). Informational human development (Castells and Himanen, 2014) was studied as different forms of balance between human development (which without informational development does not produce economic growth and generates fiscal deficits) and informational development (which without human development produces increasing inequalities and exclusion).

The Uruguayan model is analysed with a holistic approach including different dimensions of development (economic and productive, social, cultural and political) in the Latin American context. The research uses statistical and documentary data and 20 interviews with qualified informants (development actors). Our main findings describe a model of human informational development in which traditional production structure, based on the export of primary products, an economic growth based on ‘commodities comfort’ is recorded. At the environmental level, a change from an energy matrix based on hydrocarbons to a sustainable one.

Informational development through the universalization of new technologies but with a slow inclusion in the productive structure. Progress in human development and reduction of inequalities and exclusion but with deficit but also consumerism. Consolidation of social and political rights with cultural changes (legalization of marijuana, homosexual marriage, legalization of abortion) and the country emerges as a “social and political laboratory”. The results stimulates new theoretical reflections about informational and human development.

RC34-619.4

ROBARDS, BRADY* (Monash University)

Co-Constructing Identities through Digital Traces: Scrolling Back on Facebook with Young People

For many young people, entire lives are played out through, made visible on, and archived across social media. Platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat are not just channels of communication and connection, but they have also become important sites of memory, reflection, and nostalgia. These ‘digital traces’ of lives are often co-constructed by peers (through tags, comments, likes, emotes) and also through the algorithms that order news feeds, privilege certain posts, and create disclosures. These socio-technical, collectively produced digital traces can reveal rich life histories. This paper draws on qualitative research with young people in their twenties who had been using Facebook for more than five years (n=34). Interviews involved ‘scrolling back’ with research participants through their Facebook Timelines to reveal changes in disclosure practices over time, to reflect on Facebook as a record of life, and crucially for this paper, to explore how the digital traces inscribed onto the Facebook Timeline are collectively constructed and shared. While Facebook is just one trace with limitations among other personal histories (such as curriculum vitae, photo albums, and diaries), and also exists within an increasingly complex ‘polymedia’ landscape (where audiences are segregated and disclosure practices differ across social media platforms), this study points to the enduring significance of Facebook as a site of collectively co-constructed memory and identity-work.

RC16-321.1

ROBERGE, JONATHAN* (INRS)

Structuring Artificial Intelligence: A Network Analysis of AI Development in Canada and France

“Geoffrey & Yann & Yoshua” is a label that can be seen on a fashionable new T-shirt. For those who get the joke, it refers to the rise of professors Hinton, LeCun and Bengio in the Artificial Intelligence community, a.k.a the “Deep Learning Conspiracy”, a.k.a the “Canadian Mafia.” The question we want to answer here relates to the conditions that have allowed this particular configuration of this particular field, somehow outside of the US. First, we seek to archeologically reconstruct the scientific ties among the actors (for instance, the fact that Hinton’s post-doctoral student in Toronto, as well as the network of institutional support provided in the 1990s-2000s, especially the critical contributions from CIFAR (Canadian Institute for Advanced Research). Second, and in line with the “triple helix” of universities intertwined with governments and corporations, we want to focus on the role of the latter by examining, for instance, how instrumental the Google-Hinton relationship has been in the sub-field of image recognition, or how LeCun’s association with Facebook has greatly facilitated the emergence of Paris as a new AI powerhouse (FAIR Centre, Station F, Collège de France, etc.). Third, it is important to note that none of the above developments would be possible without cultural cues in the form of particular beliefs, hopes, and narratives. Specifically, we want to discuss the symbolic handling of the disruptive aspects of AI by major Canadian and French actors (research institutions, business, and government)—how, for example, the “Silicon Valley of the north” narrative is promising to create rather than threaten jobs in the Montreal Region—and, what is at stake in such a framing of the debate with regards to the ongoing overall structuration of AI.

RC04-99.2

ROBERT, PETER* (TARKI Social Research Institute)

At the Right Place, at the Right Time. Who Can Avoid Education-Occupation Mismatch? a Comparative Analysis.

Education – occupation mismatch is typically present at the labor market in the modern societies. Educational investments and occupational outcomes do not correspond; the school system is unable to provide the right skills, employers require; both over- and under-education is present. From the perspective of the job holders, under-employment (over-education) is the real problem which may hurt economic rationality as well as individual justice if proper returns to educational investments fail.

The paper investigates the match between education (in terms of ISCED categories) and job (in terms ISCO main groups) from a comparative perspective. For this purpose, European Social Survey data are used; seven rounds between 2002 and 2014 are merged together for 16 countries, which participated in all rounds (total N is around 200,000). To achieve this, how education and job correspond, e.g. jobs with ISCO main category 3-9 are considered as under-employment for respondents with tertiary education. Since the linkage between the school system and the labor market varies in the different countries, the countries are grouped to five regimes based on the character of this relationship: Flexicurity: DK, FI, NO, SE, NL; Corporative: BE, CH, DE (West), FR; Liberal: UK, IE; Mediterranean: ES, PT; Post-communist: DE (East), HU, PL, SI.

In addition to the concrete job title, further features of employment are also considered, like type of contract, full-vs. part-time work, degree of autonomy, etc. in order to determine the degree of precariousness in the occupation. Probability of precarious employment is investigated in the light of the level of schooling.

The whole analysis put large emphasis on the variation by gender, age and ethnicity. The education – occupation mismatch is studied for men and women separately, by distinguishing age cohorts and majority and minority groups in terms of ethnicity.

RC04-101.2

ROBERT, PETER* (TARKI Social Research Institute)

Occupational Gains through Education in Comparative Perspective

Returns to human capital investments in terms of wage premium are typically investigated by economists. This paper takes a similar approach of sociological kind; it analyzes occupational gains achieved by having higher level of education. The dependent variable of the study, occupational gains, is measured by Treiman’s prestige score. The basic assumption is that people with higher level of schooling and up in jobs with higher social prestige. Education mismatch is that those in jobs with higher prestige accumulate other social benefits (better social circumstances, higher respect, stronger inclusion in the society, better position in networking, social contacts including partnership, etc.). Thus, the study regards occupational prestige as an indicator of the wide range of social gains. The paper applies multivariate analysis to the data to determine the extent to which education and job correspond. Multivariate analysis is not performed to determine the extent to which education and job correspond, but also by increase of classes completed. The models control for gender, age, urban-rural difference for the respondents.

European Social Survey data on rounds between 2002 and 2014 are merged for 16 countries, which participated in all rounds (total N is around 200,000). While the positive impact of education on occupational gains is not much debatable, the paper focuses on exploring the international variation in gains in the various regimes, the 16 countries form. Based on the regime differences in the conditional contexts for the links between the school system and the labor market (occupational structure), the following five groups will be distinguished: Flexicurity: DK, FI, NO, SE, NL; Corporative: BE, CH, DE (West), FR; Liberal: UK, IE; Mediterranean: ES, PT; Post-communist: DE (East), HU, PL, SI. The occupational (prestige) gains are expected to be higher in countries (regimes) where the link between education and occupation is stronger, structurally more determined.

RC02-62.2

ROBERTS, ADRIENNE* (University of Manchester)

Golden Credit: Pawnning Gold Assets in Gendered (Productive-Reproductive-Financial) Economies

There has been growing interest among scholars about the ways in which relations of production traditionally associated with ‘the formal economy’ are integrally connected to relations of ‘social reproduction’, which range from domestic labour to welfare state provisioning. I argue here that there is a need to further connect production and social reproduction to a third set of social relations: the social relations of finance. A recent project by Spike Peterson, Diane Elson and others, I suggest that a feminist analytical framework that considers the intersections of production, social reproduction and finance historically and in the present era of ‘financialization’ is needed to fully capture the complex totality of gendered, classes and racialized social relations that constitute the (global) political economy. Using this framework, I go on to
explore two examples of credit provisioning that serve to (1) elucidate the links between these three spheres of activity and (2) show how they work to reproduce inequitable gender relations. The first example focuses on the active engagement of women in pawnbroking in early modern England while the second example focuses on a recent trend whereby women in Pakistan are using their gold jewelry as collateral for microcredit. In both instances, the provisioning of credit is part of the attempt of women to support social reproduction in the context of limited alternatives in the ‘productive’ economy and weak state support. In the former case, an historical analysis reveals the gradual recasting of pawnbroking and other forms of household credit as ‘informal’, ‘feminized’, and not ‘valuable’ in the context of a formalizing global financial system. The latter case exemplifies how such forms of household credit are once again becoming important sites of accumulation as financial capital has immerced itself in reproductive economies in order to appropriate household earnings and highly gendered assets.

ROBERTSON, JUSTIN* (City University of Hong Kong)

How a Global Network Integrates Asia into Offshore Economy and Is Responding to Tightening Global Rules on Tax

In a global financial system, financial processes assume a relatively common form across jurisdictions and are used by a diverse set of actors, not simply Western practitioners. During the last decade, these conditions have been met in the case of offshore finance and a very specific network has come together to manage offshore financial flows. This network now primarily operates to connect Asian demand for offshore services with financial products in investor-friendly jurisdictions. Following earlier Western practice, Asian firms and individuals are seeking to maximize the benefits of offshore company structures. This global network confronts a changing regulatory landscape. The most serious international steps ever taken to rein in offshore finance are being translated into national policy. This paper has two aims. First, I will document the network underpinning the offshore economy by asking how Asian actors have been able to reach the offshore economy and who holds power in this global network. I will demonstrate that the most powerful offshore practitioners are based onshore, rather than in well-known offshore locales, such as the British Virgin and Cayman Islands. Particular attention will be paid to offshore practitioners based in Hong Kong and Singapore that direct a network that includes participants in Mainland China and throughout offshore financial centres. Second, I will assess the extent to which this global network is threatened by an analysis of how emerging regulatory frameworks are being implemented within Asia. Research will be presented to show how changes are discernible within the offshore network, specifically the financial services demanded by and offered to Asian clients. Data will be drawn from elite interviews in Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Singapore, as well as attendance at industry gatherings, especially the China Offshore Summits. The findings will be relevant to the study of corporate power amid tightening global rules.

ROBINSON, ORAL* (University of British Columbia)

Myrie, Sheria (Humber Institute of Technology & Advanced Learning)

Overcoming ‘Uncertain Futures’: Regional Cooperation, Migration Policies and Socio-Spatial Justice in Disaster Risk Reduction in the Caribbean

The Caribbean Community, which comprises a third of the countries classified by the United Nations as Small Island Developing States (SIDS), is plagued by earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes and the effects of extreme climate change. The recent passage of Hurricanes Irma, Jose, and Maria testify to the devastating effects of natural disasters on the livelihoods and survival of these islands. These risks are exacerbated by their small sizes, fragile ecosystems, limited internal markets and limited abilities to experience economies of scale (UWI, 2002:1). The IMF’s ‘Vulnerability and Debt in Small States’ report proclaimed “many SIDS face an uncertain future” (CMC, 2017). As in other parts of the world, when disaster strikes, Caribbean people use migration as a strategic tool of coping with uncertainties. Under the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) project,
the Caribbean has been harmonizing migration policies. However, the CSME is economically driven (Boxill, 2010), and better response systems are needed in the Caribbean, and uses the theoretical frame of spatial justice to make two arguments. First, at the regional level, anticipation of social dislocation arising from disasters must be met with proactive coordinated responses to provide people with options to relocate to safe spaces. Spatial justice calls for special attention to vulnerable groups such as the poor, elderly, women, children and rural people, who are often marginalized in post-disaster policymaking. Second, SIDS need to mobilize in the global arena to demand recognition of their spatial vulnerabilities, and demand actions to support capacity-building and effective pre-and post-disaster response. We therefore propose a global project of cooperation utilizing research and action to address the intersections of disasters, social justice, mobility, and space.

RC02-60.1

ROBINSON, WILLIAM* (University of California at Santa Barbara)

Savage Global Inequalities and the Transnational Capitalist Class

Social polarization is internal to the dynamic of capital accumulation. At the systemic level the contradictions of overaccumulation and wealth polarization were historically attenuated by mass worker struggles and the intervention of states at the national level in the circuit of accumulation to capture and redistribute surpluses downward. But the liberation of transnational capital from the nation-state has increasingly undermined the ability of individual states to redirect surpluses. The result has been unprecedented inequalities worldwide and spiraling crises of state legitimacy. More enlightened transnational elites have become increasingly alarmed that extreme levels of inequality will undermine the prospects for continued growth and generate revolt from below. Yet the transnational capitalist class, in its blind pursuit of profit, has to date been able to use its structural power — especially in global financial markets — to veto attempts at bringing about a global neo-Keynesian measures that could mitigate global social polarization.

RC02-64.1

ROBINSON, WILLIAM* (University of California at Santa Barbara)

Trumpism, the Crisis of Global Capitalism, and 21st Century Fascism

Part I of this paper will summarize the theory of global capitalism based on the rise of a globalized production and financial system, a transnational capitalist class, transnational state apparatuses, and new modalities of transnational social control and domination. Part II will analyze the crisis of global capitalism, focusing on two dimensions in particular: economic/structural and legitimacy/legitimacy. Part III, building on my earlier work in this area, will discuss the notion of 21st century fascism and its distinction from 20th century fascist experiences. It will argue that there is no legitimate social scientific reason to assume that fascist projects in the 21st century must be made in the mode of those of the 20th century. Both 20th and 21st century fascist projects need to be seen as right-wing responses to crises of capitalism involving an element of populism, and both involve fascist forms of social organization as well as fascist ideology in civil society. However, among other distinctions two will be highlighted: 1) 20th century fascism involved a fusion of reactionary and repressive state power with national capital, whereas 21st century fascism involves a fusion of this state power with transnational capital; 2) 21st century technologies of surveillance and repression allow for the reorganization of space and social control processes in new ways that may involve more selective as opposed to generalized coercion and the continuity of formal constitutional order. Part III will also examine Trumpism in the United States as a case study in the rise of 21st century fascist currents (although it is true that the United States is fascist as of 2017), with special attention given to the role of spatial control rather than generalized repression.

RC05-120.2

ROCHA FRANCO, SÉRGIO H.* (University of Barcelona)

Favelas, Townships, and the Postracial

My aim with this paper is to engage with the notion of the postracial informed by two urban settings discernible by their relationship with race issues: Rio de Janeiro’s favelas and Johannesburg’s townships. The post-racial discourse became visible in the U.S. in the context of the presidential election of Barack Obama in 2008. The notion has been shaping public policies and rendering debates around race outdated. Even if the recent post-racial rhetoric has only barely echoed in Brazil and South Africa, both countries have been comparable understandings – albeit differently configured –. Despite the existence of alternative views that do take racial discrimination and racism into account in both countries, Brazil and South Africa share, in their own ways, the project of a society where the perception of race is somehow eliminated. In fact, the idea that Brazil is a ‘racial democracy’ dates back to the first half of the twentieth century, what perhaps makes it the utmost example that by merely avoiding racial categories we do not create a society free from racism. In South Africa, Nelson Mandela’s election in the mid-1990s and the move away from apartheid’s oppressive racial regime propelled a new national self-understanding, that one of the ‘rainbow nation.’ Based on my fieldworks in Rio’s favelas and Joburg’s townships between 2013 and 2015, I put these two discourses in relation to the experiences of favelas’ and townships’ inhabitants in order to signpost the significant discrepancy between postracial rhetoric and racialized everyday life in marginalized urban areas.

RC37-660.2

RODNEY, ALEXANDRA* (University of Guelph)

I Get Knocked Down, but I Get Up Again: Calibration As Gendered Authenticity Work on Women’s Healthy Living Blogs

Authenticity is considered an important personal trait and feminized cultural spaces offer opportunities to understand how authenticity construction is a gendered process. This study asks how authenticity is produced on women’s healthy living blogs and involves a discourse analysis of 533 blog posts from six prototypical American blogs. Drawing from cultural and feminist theory, I argue that the process of producing authenticity on healthy living blogs is performed through calibration, a gendered form of self-presentation (Cairns and Johnston 2015). This calibration process on healthy living blogs involves ongoing self-positioning away from the dialectical extremes of failure and success in order to portray an authentic, healthy femininity. In order to develop their online persona, healthy living bloggers use coupled rhetorical strategies: confession/redemption and congratulation/self-deprecation. I argue that this authenticity work is shaped by historically-specific socio-cultural conditions relating to femininity, neoliberal ideology, selfhood and class. Key contributions of this paper include: 1) developing an understanding of authenticity as a gendered process; 2) identifying how calibration is used to construct authenticity; and 3) extending an understanding of how the performance of successful femininity involves the avoidance of extremes; 4) developing empirical understanding of authenticity construction in online spaces.

RC25-477.2

RODRIGUES, EMMANUEL H.* (Universidade de Brasilia)

Critical Discourse Approaches and Modernity: Some Reflection

This work brings reflections to the methodology of Critical Discourse Analysis applied in a sociological work that has an anchor different from the approaches to modernity. With a theory based on critical sociological perspectives, as well as critical perspectives on linguistics, the Critical Discourse Analysis is built on a number of concepts stemming from a modern tradition. Is Critical Discourse Analysis, as it is constituted, capable of absorbing perspectives such as those of multiple modernities, coloniality and postmodernity? The speeches analyzed as example are from the Chamber of Deputies in the 54th legislature and their themes were egalitarian marriage; the speeches are related to the decision of the Federal Supreme Court and National Council of Justice on same-sex marriage. I make an analysis from the Systemic-Functional Linguistics with the observation of the Appraisal System, which focuses on the observation of the attitude of the speakers to what is being said, as of the engagement and graduation of them with what they say. In conclusion, this work provides a view of possible developments of Critical Discourse Analysis as an analytical tool to sociological investigation, re affirming its possibilities inter and transdisciplinary. In a changing world, Critical Discourse Analysis is able to cover many sociological approaches, being a strong ally in order to comprehend the liquidity of the social and theoretical changes of contemporaneity.

RC22-404.5

RODRIGUES, EMMANUEL H.* (Universidade de Brasilia)

Parliamentary Discourses on Same-Sex Marriage: A Brazilian Case

This presentation brings a reflection on the religion in the public sphere in Brazil - an existing reality. The research presented here are developments of my master's research. The speeches analyzed on this paper are from the Chamber of Deputies in the 54th legislature, specifically between 2011 and 2013, and their themes were egalitarian marriage. It is interesting to say that the three deputies that compose the corpus of this presentation have the religious title of pastor and composed the so-called Evangelical Bench; the speeches are related to the decision of the Federal Supreme Court and National Council of Justice on same-sex marriage.

In theory and methodology, there is a double anchorage: in linguistics and in sociology. I make use of a linguistic approach as a tool for a sociological analysis. I use Systemic-Functional Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis, with the observation of the Appraisal System, which focuses on the observation of the atti-
tude of the speakers to what is being said, as of the engagement and graduation of them with what they say.

From the linguistic analysis, it is possible to observe the religious behavior presented in the Brazilian political reality. I use, in order to investigate that, the approach of multiple modernities, that presents a vision of the world being modern but having diverse possibilities of modernity and its inner relations.

As a work affiliated in a critical perspective, with one of the purposes the reflection that help to deepen democracy in Brazil, this work observes how a religious under a fundamentalist scope effectively behaves in the Brazilian reality. The deprivation of religiosity in Brazil is, then, one of the key points of the presentation of this investigation. This observation is intended to equip the academy and social movements for a more just society.

Brazilian social scientists in the United States of America: conversion paths.

Lidiane Soares Rodrigues

Universidade Federal de São Carlos/Brazil

In the global sphere, economic and political inequalities structure the geopolitical order as well as the cultural and symbolic exchanges, although in this scope, the latter take specific forms and dynamics. The cultural experience and scientific production of the countries that became independent after the three centuries of modern-time colonization (XVIII-XIX), are structured on the basis of an asymmetric relationship with foreign matrices of symbolic domains, which political elites desire to give to their societies. Concerning social sciences, it could not be different. Johan Helberson suggests that a transnational history of sciences should focus on the structuring mechanisms of a “global field”. The present paper adopts this point of view and is divided into three parts. Firstly, it presents two different types of “peripheral internationalization” of Brazilian social scientists. Secondly, it addresses the convergence of interests of the three main agents of the Political Science genesis. They were: the American patronage (the Ford Foundation); the elites (who negotiated the political license for institutional enterprises, since it could not be done otherwise due to the fact that the country was ruled by a military dictatorship); and the creators of the new academic subject (young militants of radical left-oriented organizations that resisted the military dictatorship of the 1960s). Thirdly, the analytical focus shifts to the topics and issues related to the research conducted by them. We want to emphasize the selective principles that drove this import process, characterized, at a given moment in time, by the recombination of militant activity into scientific life (while they were in the USA) and, at a later stage, by coming back to Brazil, which favored some innovation and posed barriers to others.

Cross-Border Reproductive Care: The Impact of the Opinion and the Attitudes of the Society Toward Surrogacy in Women’s Reproductive Rights

Gestational surrogacy is an assisted reproductive technique through which one woman (surrogate mother) will bears and gives birth to a child for another person or couple (intentional mother, intentional father, intentional parents) (IIFS, 2016: 70). In Spain, the Law on Assisted Human Reproductive Technologies (14/2006) expressly prohibits the contract of surrogate gestation agreement. However, it is estimated that around 1,000 children are born abroad every year through this method, which not only demonstrating their use, mainly to treat infertility of women by uterine factors, but also the emergence of the so-called phenomenon of cross-border reproductive care, considered today as a global industry (Lindein, et al., 2014: 229-230). Research has emphasized that, in general terms, society disapproves of this practice and that surrogacy is perceived as the option less accepted among non-coital reproduction alternatives. It has been suggested that this social sanction is based on the fact that surrogate motherhood truncates the Western hegemonic and ideological models about family and motherhood. In this paper we present the results of a meta-analysis conducted in 22 studies, between 1988 and 2016, which has evaluated the opinion and attitudes of society regarding, specifically, surrogacy as a new reproductive practice. The purpose is to synthesize available scientific information in order to identify areas of uncertainty and processes of social construction, as these are key in the decision making process regarding women’s reproductive rights and maternal health. The search of scientific literature was carried out in the databases WOS, SCOPUS, and ProQuest, without temporal and geographical restrictions. This search was complemented by references cited in primary sources, in articles reviews and in specialized manual search journals.

What and How Do We Measure the Population Attitude about Surrogacy? Process of Operationalization of the Scale of “Attitudes Against Gestational Surrogacy”

La subrogación es uno de los tratamientos de infertilidad más controvertidos entre la opinión pública, a pesar de que se haya convertido en una industria global (Lindheim et al., 2014: 229-230) y de que existan resultados positivos experimentados, tanto en países desarrollados como en países en vías de desarrollo (Soderstrom-Anttila et al., 2015) como en estudios longitudinales (Jadva et al., 2015) en torno a los factores médicos y psicológicos evaluados en las mujeres gestantes, madres-padres-parejas intencionalmente e hijos nacidos a través de arreglos de subrogación. Las encuestas, las cuales recaban las actitudes de la población, presentan información relevante tanto en los procesos legislativos en curso como en su construcción social (fuertemente estigmatizada a pesar de que la subrogación se erija como una técnica de atención reproductiva transfronteriza). El objetivo de esta comunicación es presentar la “Escala de Actitudes frente a la Subrogación Gestacional” (ASG) que se ha aplicado en el estudio “Actitudes, motivaciones y disponibilidad de la población española hacia la adopción, el acogimiento y la maternidad subrogada” (I+D+I, CSO2015-64551-C3-R). El desarrollo de la escala ASG se realizó a partir de una base de datos descriptivo transversal que incluyó: un meta-análisis de 22 estudios realizados entre 1988-2016 en 10 países; un pre-test con 15 personas; una consulta a panel de expertas/os; la medición de su validez (cualitativa y cuantitativa); y, la evaluación de su confiabilidad. A su vez, los items de la escala ASG se insertan en cinco sub-escalas que miden la opinión frente a: las cuestiones legales y religiosas de la subrogación; las condiciones en las que se insertan los niños/as subrogados; y, la tendencia al uso de la subrogación. La escala ASG permite avanzar en un área en la que la investigación realizada es sustancialmente exploratoria y con fines no sociológicos.

Intimate Partner Violence in European Countries

In this communication, we will present the results of a research on violence against women based on data from the Violence Against Women Survey of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (EVAF, 2015). One of the most striking results from this survey is that in northern countries (such as Sweden, women report that they suffer more intimate partner violence than in the countries of the south (eg Spain). Our analysis will try to corroborate if in these countries the likelihood of women suffering intimate partner violence is similar if we consider other variables such as age, social status, level of education, suffering or not disabilities, immigration status, and sexual choice. We believe that deepening the sociodemographic profile of women who claim to have suffered violence may allow us to understand the extent to which the situation of women in the countries of northern and southern Europe resembles. And, as a consequence, the extent to which the same type of social policies can be used to combat such violence.

Arts-Led Urban Regeneration in the Iberoamerican Space

Processes of urban regeneration through culture and the arts have become a key strategy for the economic and social revitalization of many cities around the world. Driven by the public sector or public-private partnerships, these processes have pursued the economic, social and urban viability of obsolete industrial cities. In this kind of interventions, it is understood that culture and the arts can be used as a catalyst for economic development, urban improvement and social inclusion.

There is a standard narrative in academic literature that depicts these processes as inevitably producing negative effects like gentrification and displacement of lower income households or alienation of residents. On the contrary, an alternative literature conceives them in a very positive way as promoting economic development, urban improvement and social inclusion.

Here we will try to offer a more nuanced perspective on the base of considering a different kind of evidence: the one accumulated in the Iberoamerican world. Actually, the Iberoamerican experience suggests the importance of a plurality of contexts and the processes dynamics in determining the influence that the arts
can exert on the urban space. In this presentation, we will examine a series of cases of urban regeneration based on the arts in the Iberoamerican space that will allow us to show this new theoretical perspective.

RODRIQUEZ-ESTRADA, ALEJANDRA* (BUAP-ICGDE)
VELAZQUEZ LEYER, RICARDO (Universidad Iberoamericana)

Public Opinion, Social Policies and Poverty in Latin American Countries

Latin America is considered to be the most successful region in the fight against poverty during the present century. However, those achievements have not been uniform and whilst some countries effectively register considerable reductions of poverty rates, in other countries no significant changes can be observed. Variations in real wages, re-configuration of labour markets and expansion of social policies, among others, have been pointed out as possible causes for reductions in poverty levels in the region, but the effects of public opinion in the development of public policies and their outcomes continues to be a scanty researched topic. This article explores the relation between public opinion, social policies and poverty in Latin American countries. The research uses the Latinobarómetro database and data from ECLAC to understand the association between the priority that public opinion gives to the issue of poverty and levels of social spending, social policy architectures and variations in poverty rates in 18 Latin American countries during the period 2000-2015. Variables of public opinion on poverty and anti-poverty policy are correlated with variables of the redistributive potential of public policies, public social spending and poverty levels, and Brazil and Mexico are analysed as case studies. Findings show that whilst there may be an association between the priority given to poverty and the formulation of policies with a potential for poverty reduction, political factors like the role of policy entrepreneurs during processes of policy change may have a stronger influence on the surpassing of the normalisation of poverty as a social problem. One pending task is to identify the mechanisms that may enhance the potential of public opinion to open windows of opportunity during agenda-setting and policy formulation processes, for reforms that may increase governments’ capacity to deal with the still severe problem of poverty in Latin America.

ROCHINO, JULIUS* (University of Cambridge)

Antidemocratic Populism in Turkey after the July 2016 Coup Attempt

Under the leadership of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan Turkey’s right wing, conservative Justice and Development Party (AKP) fundamentally transformed both itself and the Turkish political realm: the AKP acceded to power in 2002 on the promise of economic liberalisation and accession to the European Union. Over the course of one and a half decades the AKP steered Turkey from being the Middle East’s “model” of western-style democracy, via competitive authoritarianism, to an authoritarian, instrumental for this transformation was Erdogan’s use of a new form of right wing, religious populism that systematically undermined the institutions of democracy in Turkey and its shortcomings; second, an international comparison between the AKP’s brand of populism with political strategies employed by the Bharatiya Janata Party in India, the Law and Justice Party in Poland and Putin’s Russia; third, a study of the role of President Erdogan within the AKP and the corrupting effects of political power.

In undertaking this analysis, this paper sheds new light on the consistencies across right wing political movements throughout the world, particularly in their ability to instrumentalise religious conservatism, to challenge existing political institutions and to dominate the public discourse.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
RC15-286.3
ROGERS, ANNE* (University of Southampton)
VASSILEV, IVAYLO (University of Southampton)
The Contribution of Sociology to Theorising Patient Systems of Implementation

Patient systems of health care are compared to formal health care systems under analysed and to date lacked sociological analysis informed by robust sociological theorising. We will show the contribution of sociological theory to the study of patient systems of health care drawing on capabilities theory and theories included under the sociology of everyday life (including social interactionism). Sociological theory has a major contribution to make to this nascent field by bringing a social relational network perspective to bear on the broader set of contributions that contribute to patient system of implementation. More distal elements that are not connected to formal health care systems relate to social relationships and the availability of social capital at the community level which are key to the mobilisation of resources needed to take self-management action and to act as providers of care. We will draw on two examples of the role of pets in the illness work and connectivity to social resources in illuminating how the following constructs are relevant to defining the contribution of sociological theory to patient systems of health care.

- Social Wellbeing
- Social integration, coherence, actualisation, acceptance, contribution
- Capabilities (Sen) promoting managing adequately through focus on people realising their capabilities and engaging in practices of subjective value.
- Mobilising resources through relational work undertaken in people's surrounding personal communities of support.
- Ontological security which sustains people's confidence in self-identity through dependency of proximate social material environments made up of possession of everyday routines, social interactions and relational interdependence with others.

We will discuss the future theoretical work that needs to be considered in this sub-field.

RC14-267.1
ROGERS, PETER* (Macquarie University)
Appreciating Surveillance Cultures

This paper is a reflection on the importance of the electronic eye and the subsequent work in surveillance studies as a discipline growing from that book. It offers a mapping of one scholars encounter with surveillance studies, from exploring the implications of surveillance cultures embedded in the physical fabric of urban space to engaging with the surveillance imaginations being constructed and experienced via emergent forms of citizenship, ensnared in a distrustful world.

The work of David Lyon is of vital importance to this story, helping contextualise these encounters - for the author, for the discipline, and for surveillance as a subject, object and field of enquiry. How this work has helped shaped this emergent discipline for the author (personally), but also for sociology as a whole is addressed; suggesting that the field of surveillance studies has contributed to a kind of 'open ended pragmatism' in social sciences. By asking important questions at macro, meso and micro levels this has opened up a more nuanced understanding of surveillance in all its forms - though this paper emphasises surveillance culture and surveillance imaginaries. The contribution seeks to better illustrate how important this approach is to the development, experience and research output of a generation of scholars, and seeks to explore and discuss how the study of surveillance advances sociology as a whole.

RC57-921.3
ROGOWSKI, ŁUKASZ* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan)
Visual Diaries As a Form of Evaluating the Research Process and Creating the Self-Reflexivity of the Researcher

Self-reflexivity of the researchers is becoming important aspect of social science research. It is fundamental in international projects, especially those, where researcher conducts research in many different countries. In my presentation I would like to discuss the visual diaries research technique as a form of building and sustaining the self-reflexivity of the researcher and thus evaluating of surveillance. We will present project "Social Entrepreneurship in Structurally Weak Rural Regions: Analysing Innovative Troubleshooters in Action". This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 721999. Visual diaries are one of three most important areas of visual data in RurAction Project, along with photo and video documentation. It is important that the diaries will be provided not by participants, but by Early-Stage Researchers. They will be created during the research secondments as well as in everyday scientific work of ESRs. Basing on the primary results of the project, I will discuss such aspects of visual diaries as a form of self-reflexivity, as for example: everyday (scientific and non-scientific) routines of the researcher, relations in multinational research team, relations with participants of the research and other inhabitants of researched territories. I will also underline selected ethical issues of such visual design, as well as participatory forms of creating the diary tool during workshops with ESRs.

Thus the visual diaries will be described in three ways. Firstly, as a form of gaining knowledge on local visual and material culture, which will help in later stage of the research, while creating photodocumentation and documentary film. Secondly, as a way of learning and integrating into unknown culture by the researchers. Thirdly, as tool helping to understand and renegotiate the assumptions and goals of the whole research process.

TG08-1013.3
ROJAS MORENO, KARLA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)
CAMARENA, MARGARITA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)
Effective Access to Health Services, a Professional Perception in Chimalhuacán, México

The study of effective access to health services and equity by socioeconomic level like space of justice takes importance because, the poor population has been exposed in major proportion to structural factors that are injurious for them health. This situation provokes a poverty cycle, in addition the health has been considered constitutional right in Mexico. The Chimalhuacán municipality located in the Mexico state, shows 261,496 poor people (a proportion 62.7% of all municipality) and 201,935 hab. have any kind of absent in them health service according to the Social Politics National Evaluation Council (CONEVAL). In this paper current research was done with the participation of a student group of bachelor’s degree in medicine and a group of urban administration and promotion work in Chimalhuacán. We have used the Encuentros Creativos Expresivos (ECE) methodology with the objective of expand the knowledge about the problems in the access to health services and it possible solution, through the use of footprint search about quotidian highlight indicators and variables. The study have took into consideration the perception of students that will be responsible of the health services distribution planation and that at the same time they are users in urban poor spaces; so they displayed the national and internationals parameters and standards; and the quality access that they perceives like users according with them experiences and expectative, which are in function of them framework reference, cultural, social and academic level, judges and prejudices, myths and rumors, etc. By this way, was captured the perception of health services distribution with the variables: service availability, physical access, provision capacity with quality and equity, with the use of techniques like a film, drawn, speech and collages to represent the feeling and background of the life framework.

RC52-868.7
ROJEK-ADAMEK, PAULINA* (Pedagogical University of Kraków)
From Ethics to Social Responsibility in Designer's Profession. Polish Perspective

"Design is after all a social activity carried out for social ends" claim Clive Dilnot (Dilnot 1982:1). What this term nowadays means and how can be described the contemporary designer profession in terms of ethics and responsibility, are the main questions of this presentation. The world of everyday life is usually "designed" and better or worse refers to the specific expectations of individuals. In a substantive sense, significant in this process is the kind of value attitude that designers can manifest in their work. They contribute to the creation of a specific order in the material world, influence the new shape of social network and new meaning of specific elements in the designed reality. Designers, however, create quite diverse environment in the range of professions and specializations. As well as there could be included architects, designers - builders, installers or specialists in the field of industrial and graphic design. Perhaps, it is an abuse to claim that poorly designed object, device or visual informational system will be as damaging as improperly granted medical advice, but it is hard not to see that designers work has an extremely large force of impact on the welfare of individuals and groups. In order to deal with, it will be showed some empirical data from own sociological research conducted among designers and researches. The study, in this case, will attempt to systematize the issue of determinants for designer's ethic attitude and their professional responsibility by referring to theoretical interpretation of "design" concept and network nature of analysis (with ref. to Bruno Latour). To bring more clarity to the matter, there will be also presented the definition of differentiation of roles undertaken by contemporary designers and their influence on shaping the material environment of human life.
Les Salauds De La Démocratie Et La Représentation Médiatique Du Crime Au Brésil De Nos Jours.

La nouvelle et frère démocratie brésilienne hésite à regarder ses crimes en face, car elle a prétendu tirer sa légitimité du citoyen, qui ne pouvait être que bon. Aux mieux, les délinquants seraient des révoltés, au pire, des malades. On peut dater ce discours de la Constitution citoyenne de 1988. Pourtant, ces dernières années, le crime a refait surface comme figure irréductible du mal. Scandales financiers, affaires de corruption, trafics d'influence, de stupéfiants et d'armes, faits divers sordides. Faute d'aborder frontalement la question du mal on essaie de la contourner en faisant du criminel un être d'exception dont les faits remontent, mais dont l'audace, au même temps, séduit. L'intérêt pour le crime est coextensif à cet attrait pour les comportements exceptionnels. La représentation médiatique de la délinquance remplit ainsi une fonction anthropologique discriminante qui spécifie la limite entre l'anormal et le normal et une fonction sociale qui transforme des faits individuels exceptionnels en expérience socialement significative. Les médias contribuent à cristalliser l'inquiétude par rassemblement d'une masse atomisée de craintes sur des objets identifiables : les violences emblématiques des salauds de la démocratie.

Imperatives of the Scientific Ethos of Robert Merton and the Dichotomy of Their Implementation Variants.

The paper is concerned with the stages of Robert Merton's life which the author connects to certain conditions about the place and role of a scientist and the correct use of the intellectual occupation results to which Merton came during his scientific work. The author presents a detailed study based on comparative historical and ethnographic methods and document analysis. The study deals with the problem of the options dichotomy for choosing alternatives which follow from the imperatives proposed by Merton. For example, it is shown that both opposite requirements are true: the need to be receptive to new ideas and at the same time the call to succumb to intellectual fashion. The dichotomy of these and other alternatives offered by Merton sets a difficult outline for the development of the ethical code of modern scientists. The author presents the most comprehensive analysis of Merton's imperatives, their reflection in the ICS/ESOMAR International Code as well as in the code of the Association of Russian sociological researchers “Group 789”. The study examines the problem of a difficult choice between pairs of practically equivalent alternatives. It was found that the very fixation of ethical professional criteria has a positive effect on teams of researchers regardless of the sanctions application for violations of the code. On the one hand the study results promote the need for an ethical code in the work of a research scientist; on the other hand, they make obvious the challenge of the ethical imperatives implementation in connection with a given dichotomy of equivalent alternatives. The professional code of a scientist, which Robert Merton contributed to, has a universal character not only relatively to a particular nation, but also regarding any specific scientific activity. This work is the most sensitive and topical search for sociology published to date.

Mega Sporting Events: Innovative Trade Union Strategies at the Construction Industry in Brazil

This paper analyses international trade union campaigns in the construction industry for mega sporting events. It seeks to understand how the strategy developed by Building and Wood Workers' International (BWU) during the preparations for the 2014 World Cup (WC) in Brazil achieved positive results in terms of mobilization and negotiations and its continuations in the actions performed for the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro. Based on a power resources approach, variedigelated achievements and results are identified for both campaigns. The BWU previous experience in negotiating with the WC organizers and a lack of national coordination among Brazilian unions contributed to the willingness of local unions to take part in the international campaign and strengthened ties with the international union federation. The main outcomes of the 2014 WC campaign included an unprecedented unified national bargaining agenda of the unions in the construction sector, which was supported by a series of strikes at the WC stadium construction sites and a massive move towards affiliation of Brazilian unions in the international trade union federation. The 2016 Olympic Games campaign achieved wage increases and had other positive outcomes, as for instance the occupational safety protocol, which defines safety and security rules for construction work, and an agreement on the use of certified wood products. During the Rio preparations, however, there were significant obstacles in developing coordination between the international and the national level as well as among unions at the local level, as local unions tried to enforce their local priorities.

"La República Que Farem" Emerging Imaginaries of Migrantness and Nationhood in the Catalan Independence Movement

This paper presents the creative potential of the common future narratives within the Catalan pro independence movement; it focuses specifically on how the place for internal diversity is negotiated within Catalonia's nationalist narratives, along with the ongoing mobilizations. Catalonia combines a huge impact of immigration on its current demographic composition (70% of its population has a recent migrant background), and a national claim with growing domestic support. During the last five years, independence has centered the political discussion in Catalonia. Recent mobilizations and claims for independence have transformed the Catalan national narrative itself. Based on a long-term ethnography of the Catalan national movement, this presentation explores the potential of social movements for bringing about alternative imaginaries of solidarity in the interplay of nationalism and migration.

The Food-Energy-Water Nexus and Urban Complexity

The Food-Energy-Water Nexus is an emerging paradigm that has received growing enthusiasm in the environmental science community, based on high expectations for improved integration of interdependent drivers associated with social and natural systems. As with all emerging scientific paradigms, it is important to consider carefully both the associated promises and the challenges. In this presentation, we discuss this paradigm and characterize the sources of optimism among its supporters. Then we go on to discuss three fundamental challenges that are sociological in origin: the feasibility of science-policy integration, cross-scale inequalities, and path-dependencies in infrastructure and socio-institutional practices. These challenges are illustrated with reference to recent research on two major urban systems in the Americas: Mexico City and Boulder, CO. While in Boulder, governance regimes fail only under low probability high impact risks, such as those unleashed by the September 2013 Boulder flood, for instance, Mexico City is vulnerable to high probability low impact risks, and faces huge challenges securing FEW infrastructures and services in sustainable and fair ways. Our exploration will serve as a basis to examine how, context specific conditions relate to differentiated capacities and options for sustainable responses to urban security challenges.
of the body and its shadow (image), that constitutes the materiality of the sign inside of the context formed by the imaginary that gathers the productions of the social interactions that flings to the space of the signification in appoint norms and taxeuses of the culture.

To work over the relationship body-representation is to stabilise a vector that is diffused through of the imaginary and that determined a structure that builds the modulations of the assembly of the subject reflection. The social interaction is a transposition of displacement of the body with the reference of the meaning that the subject defines since of the individual biography and the form of the social semiotic. This is hard to establish the bridges among the bodies in general, and the object that are known such conviviality. Where is the voice of the body and when it talks? in the grain? (Barthes, 2013), simple texture or tissue of the inside (Jung, 1984) ? Is the voice that betrays the cloak formalities of the body that are the basis of the representative processes of ‘herself’ of the subject?

Three decades of development since the beginning of historic transformations in Eastern Europe resulted in quite distinct manifestations of East European capitalisms. Both the (geographical) scope and (temporal) perspective of these processes provides us with ample empirical evidence to study specific mechanisms and processes of their emergence and the ongoing continuous transformations. In this paper I employ the Cultural Political Economy (CPE) approach, focusing on semiotic mechanisms of their constitution and material reproduction. With that in mind, I define an instance of (national) capitalism as a successful materialization of a specific economic imaginary, a semiotic order of specific discourses and the resulting set of social practices. After reviewing the main typologies of East European capitalisms I analyze the emergence of specific types of capitalisms by focusing on semiotic evolutionary mechanisms of variation, selection, retention, reinforcement, and selective recruitment, inculation and retention. In this analysis I recognize, firstly, that for most East European countries past three decades are not a single period; in some cases we can identify a rapid succession of relatively distinct phases, shaped by both geopolitical challenges and opportunities, and volatile internal processes. This implies, secondly, that the (trans)formations of East European capitalisms are not finished and will continue well into the future, with uncertain outcomes.

Three decades of development since the beginning of historic transformations in Eastern Europe resulted in quite distinct manifestations of East European capitalisms. Both the (geographical) scope and (temporal) perspective of these processes provides us with ample empirical evidence to study specific mechanisms and processes of their emergence and the ongoing continuous transformations. In this paper I employ the Cultural Political Economy (CPE) approach, focusing on semiotic mechanisms of their constitution and material reproduction. With that in mind, I define an instance of (national) capitalism as a successful materialization of a specific economic imaginary, a semiotic order of specific discourses and the resulting set of social practices. After reviewing the main typologies of East European capitalisms I analyze the emergence of specific types of capitalisms by focusing on semiotic evolutionary mechanisms of variation, selection, retention, reinforcement, and selective recruitment, inculation and retention. In this analysis I recognize, firstly, that for most East European countries past three decades are not a single period; in some cases we can identify a rapid succession of relatively distinct phases, shaped by both geopolitical challenges and opportunities, and volatile internal processes. This implies, secondly, that the (trans)formations of East European capitalisms are not finished and will continue well into the future, with uncertain outcomes.
been recognized that innovation is not a simple sum of success after success. Rather, it is a cumulative path in which failure to innovate, creating potential learning opportunities through trial and error processes, can be central for firms’ innovative and financial performance. This paper will specifically 1) map successful and unsuccessful technological innovation activities; 2) characterize these trial and error paths and their firm and environmental underpinnings, and 3) assess the relevance of failure to innovation outputs and companies’ turnovers. For this purpose, this paper focuses on Knowledge Intensive firms, mobilizing the Community Innovation Survey data for Portugal (2012-2014) (n=2718). Our data shows that 0.9% of firms developed successful technological innovation activities, while 7.4% presented unsuccessful practices. Moreover, innovation failure was associated with firms’ R&D activities and expenses; cooperation partners; and employees’ formal education. Most importantly, there is a high probability that companies that abandon the process of innovation to i) develop products that are new to the market; ii) present innovation outputs such as patents; models; design and copyrights; and iii) have higher turnovers. This study characterizes innovation activities and presents a first map of abandoned innovation in Portugal. Our results suggest that learning with ineffective innovation activity might ultimately be critical for firms’ innovative and financial success.

**RC31-558.8**

**ROSCA, DORINA** (Center for the Study of Modes of Industrialization, School of Higher Studies in Social Sciences (CEMI-EHESS), Paris)

**GUZUN, DOINA** (Doctoral School of Economics, environment, society, civilization, critical thinking, political and social practices, University of Paris (DI对接RO), France)

**The Associations of Moldovan Immigrants in Paris Region: Social Elevators or Bridges of Transnational Solidarities?**

Economic migration is a common phenomenon to many East-European countries, especially for Moldova. France represents one of the destinations of the Moldovan economic migration, hosting between 24,000 and 40,000 Moldovans. Most of them are concentrated in the Parisian region.

Following our research interest for the migrant’s dynamics of life in the host country, as well as for the bridges built by migrants with the country of their origin, we carried out a qualitative survey among the Moldovan immigrants in France. This helped us to highlight the role played by the non-profit organizations created by Moldovan migrants, organizations which aimed to protect the immigrant rights and/or to respond to the need of solidarity among their community or between the host and the home countries.

In this context, we perceived that these associations do not fully correspond to the objective they have proposed. They rather represent social elevators, which ensure a dominant social position (within the Moldovan community from Paris region, as well as in the country of origin) for those Moldovan immigrants who create and manage them. Most of these “creators” of associations identify themselves as “leaders” of the community.

Graving around the Moldovan Embassy in France, these organizations are symbolically associated, in the social imaginary of Moldovan immigrants, with the delegates of the Moldovan state in France.

At the same time, these “leaders” maintain links with the structures of the state of origin, which provides them with the necessary resources to successfully implement their personal social mobility strategies in the home country.

Based on the results of the above-mentioned survey, we discuss in this paper about how these associations have taken away from the mission they have formally assumed (to respond to an imperative of solidarity) to transform themselves into social elevators for their “creators”/‘leaders’.

**RC20-372.1**

**ROSENBERG, MICHAEL** (Concordia University)

**Tradition, Authority and Change: The Interrelations Among Traditional, Charismatic, and Legal Types of Authority in Max Weber’s Ancient Judaism.**

In *Ancient Judaism* Weber identified three forms of traditional authority – the hierarchicocratic of the priests, the patrimonial authority of the Kings, and the patriarchal clan leadership – in conflict with one another and with yet a fourth, the authoritative moral law of the Torah as understood by the peasants and other plebian strata. This conflict was the wellspring out of which charismatic prophecy emerged, which was itself subordinated to the authority of the Torah. Later, with the destruction of Judea as a semi-independent state and of the Temple in Jerusalem, a new form of authority developed, the substantively legal authority of the rabbinate. But this latter authority, too, was understood to be an extension of the traditional law found in the Torah. We see, then, multiple forms of authority – traditional, charismatic and legal – all intertwined and in some ways each serving to underpin the other. Combined with historical contingencies imposed by outside forces, tradition in Israel was transformed into a procesusual force facilitating societal change. Contemporary scholars assert that Weber did not succeed in getting all of the historical and theological details he provided in *Ancient Judaism* correct. Regardless, his comparative historical study serves as an illustration of how ideal types are applied to concrete historical circumstances. As Weber demonstrated, ideal types such as “charisma” and “tradition” only become useful for explanatory purposes when they are modified and extended to incorporate empirical societal variations and transformations.

**RC20-377.7**

**ROSENKO, SVETLANA** (Lesgof National State University of Physical Education, Sport and Health, St. Petersburg)

**Comparative Characteristics of the Middle Class in Post-Soviet Russia rosenko1@mail.Ru**

There is an extensive body of sociological literature addressing how middle class was formed and developed in Western societies. However, relatively little research exists examining what are the avenues formmiddle class development in transitional societies that have appeared after the collapse of the USSR.

The paper tries to address this gap in existent social sciences literature. The study is based on the desk research, on statistical and theoretical analysis of data provided by the secondary sources: Russian state statistical agencies (Rossstat), public opinion polls, specific publications in professional journals.

The paper reveals that driven by contemporary increases in economic inequalities there has been a recent renewal of a diverse series of approaches to the study of middle class and inequality. While these approaches, such as Bourdieusian class analysis have, made important contributions to understanding class formation, there is also a common baseline amongst these methodologies which our research finding problematizes. We proposes to utilize themulti-approach approach to definition of middle class structure and to analyze how inequalities are emerging from the ability of some groups to benefit from systemic mismatches in the process of market building in Russian society.

The paper consists of two distinct parts: the first deals with statistical data and information analysis regarding middle class formation in contemporary Russia, it debates assumptions and basic conclusions that stems from official reports concerning middle class expansion in RF. The second part provides open-ended explanations and the qualitative analysis as well as discussion of policies implication for decision makers and state officials.

**RC32-JS-74.5**

**ROSENOW-WILLIAMS, KERSTIN** (UNICEF Germany, Cologne)

**BEHMER, KATHARINA** (Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr University Bochum)

**BERGEDIECK, ALINA** (Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr University Bochum)

**ZIMMERMANN, INGA** (Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr University Bochum)

**Gendered Organizational Perspectives on Human Security of Refugees in Germany**

This research analyses in how far the pressure on Germany’s refugee regime affects the multilayered human security situation in refugee accommodations and its implications on gender. It closely examines the impact of factual, political and legal changes in Germany’s refugee regime since 2015 upon the organizational field of public administrations and non-governmental organizations. Through empirical fieldwork in two municipalities including six organizational case studies, the research sheds light upon organizational perceptions and solutions for gender related security aspects along the human security dimensions economy, environment, food, health, personal, community and political rights. It argues that a thorough analysis of the interplay between organizational behavior and the institutionalization of political debates provides important insights on the attention given to specific needs of women, men, girls and boys as well as their intersections with other indicators creating vulnerability (such as head of household, age, sexual orientation, religion, and socio-economic status). The qualitative research project combines current debates in refugee studies with theoretical concepts from organizational sociology, gender studies and policy research.

**TG03-958.1**

**ROSENOW-WILLIAMS, KERSTIN** (UNICEF Germany, Cologne)

**BEHMER, KATHARINA** (Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr University Bochum)

**ZIMMERMANN, INGA** (Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr University Bochum)

**Human Security Perspectives on Refugee Children in Germany**

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
This research poses the question in how far the pressure on Germany’s refugee regime affects the human security standards for refugee children. It is assumed that the awareness of the intersectional vulnerability of refugees – particularly women and children – has increased since 2015.

The research project identifies challenges and solutions for the situation of accompanied children in German refugee accommodations along the seven human security dimensions economy, environment, food, health, personal, community and political rights. Linking this to minimum standards, the research focuses on the organizational implementation of protection measures on the municipal level and identifies organizational perceptions and networks from an organizational sociological perspective. This involves a structural analysis of existing standards for protection of children and housing and their development since 2015. For instance, a cooperation between the German Federal Ministry for Family, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), UNICEF, and non-governmental organizations involved in providing accommodation to unaccompanied children found that 75% of the standards within their project “protection measures for women and children in refugee shelters”.

While analyzing binding and non-binding standards, an in-depth understanding can be provided on the following questions: Which challenges do organizations face while guaranteeing refugee children’s’ rights? Which value have children’s’ rights in political debates? Which role do local organizational networks and circumstances as well as international organizations such as UNICEF play?

**RC29-JS-73.5**

**ROSENSTRAUCH, JEAN-LAURENT** (Titulaire Master 2 Sociologie EHESS)


Depuis dix ans, le féminicide est devenu un problème public au Portugal. Cent vingt-sept crimes d’homicides ont été perpétrés durant l’année 2014 contre des femmes selon l’enquête de l’Association portugaise d’aide aux victimes (APAV) : la moitié d’entre elles a été commise en l’espace de la nuit. Les femmes, qui s’appuient sur des données récoltées à partir de l’exploitation de cas cités par la presse et les médias audiovisuels. À ce sujet, 40% des homicides conjugués se déroulent dans un contexte de séparation (Institut national de médecine légale, 2005-2007).

Notre enquête se fonde sur une analyse secondaire des données traitées entre 2007 et 2015 par l’Observatoire des femmes assassinées créé en 2004 par l’UMAR (União de Mulheres Alternativa e Resposta). Cette analyse sera enrichie grâce au travail d’enquête mené par le réseau d’aide aux familles et aux proches des victimes d’homicides (2013-2015) soulignant les difficultés d’accompagnement des femmes survivantes (par la voie de l’accueil téléphonique ou en présence de la victime) qui se cristallisent par un taux important d’abandon de dossiers d’aide. Ce réseau d’aide montre qu’en 2013, 96,3% des personnes condamnées sont de sexe masculin, tandis que 35% des victimes d’homicides sont de sexe féminin. Ainsi, à propos du féminicide, il y a lieu de distinguer la “perspective générée” liée à la domination masculine et la “perspective de violence”, intégrée à un cadre indiscrémé de violence (Kiviivuori, J., Lehti, M., 2012).

**RC12-245.5**

**ROSENSTRAUCH, JEAN-LAURENT** (Titulaire Master 2 Sociologie EHESS)

*Peut-on Faire Une Sociologie Législative Et Judiciaire Critique Des Lois Françaises Et Espagnoles Concernant Les Violences Au sein Des Couples ?*


Les lois de protection contre les violences conjugales ont davantage fait l’objet de critique de la part des féministes espagnoles que françaises : celles-ci soulignant la fonction punitive de la loi (Maqueda, 2008) ou une défense ambiguë du droit pénal de la part du féminisme d’État. Tandis que d’autres féministes envisagent le droit comme une ressource (Laure Bereni et alli, 2010) susceptible de réduire les récidives en cas de condamnations judiciaires des hommes violents.

Aussi, le droit est-il au centre du conflit familial notamment pour l’attribution de la résidence séparée, de l’autorité familiale, ou de la garde des enfants. Le législateur français adopte d’ailleurs des mesures juridiques limitées avant l’instauration de la loi du 9 juillet 2010, cette situation continuant sensiblement postérieurement du fait que les juridictions n’accordent qu’un faible nombre d’ordonnances de protection aux femmes ayant saisi le juge aux affaires familiales : presqu’un vingtième de moins par rapport aux chiffres espagnoles. Ce qui met en lumière les difficultés de porter plainte pour les femmes victimes (14% en France en 2014, 27,4 % en Espagne en 2011) : la présence de témoins dans le huis clos familial nuit à la reconnaissance des faits de violences (phénomène d’underdisclosure).

Nous tenterons d’écouter une synthèse comparée des données françaises et espagnoles mesurant les effets des lois protectrices durant la procédure judiciaire. Enfin, il s’agira de démontrer également que les victimes se heurtent dans ces deux pays non seulement au problème délicat de la preuve des actes de violences mais aussi aux juges enclins à promouvoir la médiation familiale pourtant légalement prohibée.

**RC38-671.2**

**ROSENTHAL, GABRIELE** (Georg-August University of Göttingen)

*Biographical Research in the Context of a Historical-Interpretative Sociology*

In my paper I will first address the question whether the collection and analysis of narrated or written autobiographies is just one tool among others in sociological qualitative research – as was more or less the case at the beginning of biographical research. Often one gets the impression that claims regarding a diachronic or processual perspective and the interplay or mutual constitution of individuals and society as a specific theoretical foundation are neither recognized nor implemented on the methodological level in biographical research.

I will use this talk to show how combining social-constructivist biographical research with Elias’s figurational sociology can help the researcher to overcome the strong tendency to focus on specific individuals, to look more closely at unequal power chances in different figurations within a particular social setting, and to consider the methodological implications of this approach.

**RC38-673.4**

**ROSENTHAL, GABRIELE** (Georg-August University of Göttingen)

*Creating a Good Balance between Detachment and Involvement in Biographical Research*

How can we succeed in creating the necessary balance in biographical research between detachment and involvement (necessary not only for good research)? When conducting biographical interviews and during their subsequent analysis, we are constantly confronted with the problem of how to show sympathy and understanding in our interaction with the interviewees on the one hand, while at the same time maintaining the critical distance that is needed when reflecting on their individual and collective self-presentation, and formulating questions in the interview (or in the observation situation). We are faced with the same dilemma when analysing the interviews and when making a constructive comparison with interviews conducted with a different grouping. Thus, in the case of returned child soldiers in northern Uganda, I was aware of a tendency to identify with them and their fate, and consequently failed to understand the attitude of their relatives, who often refused to let them live in their compounds or tried to exclude them from their local and social community of origin.

In very general terms, we can say that while empathy is important in our relationship with interviewees, this always involves the risk of accepting their presentations too quickly, and perhaps too naively, and of failing to ask important questions. By contrast, maintaining a critical distance makes it difficult to conduct a good interview and to establish a relationship of trust with the interviewee. This dilemma is particularly acute when conducting research on armed collective conflicts or intrafamilial violence.
When a Practice Becomes a Contract (and vice-versa): The Construction of Inter-Organizational Partnerships for the Co-Design of Welfare Services

The aim of this paper is to analyse how a multi-faceted practice (the inter-organizational collaboration for the design and implementation of social welfare services) is transformed when it is inscribed within the norms of a formal contractual arrangement of inter-organizational cooperation. One of the implications of this shift is the rise of a set of organizational skills that transform the management of this cooperation into a new repertoire of practices. These processes occur when the creation of a meta-organization (particularly in the case of the creation of project organization) is a requirement for applying to calls for the implementation of innovative welfare services funded by public or private actors. This is a growing trend in those countries, such as Italy, where austerity policies have sharply reduced the public funding of the social welfare system. The creation of project-organizations with the purpose of implementing innovative services is an opportunity for sharing resources and tackling emerging social needs more effectively and efficiently. A growing number of public institutions (Regions and Municipalities firstly) as well as private actors (such as private foundations) are encouraging this practice in order to overcome the limits that the traditional forms of design and provision of social welfare services are facing because of the socio-economic crisis.

From a theoretical point of view, our paper aims at joining the literature developed in the field of the practice-based studies with the studies on meta-organizations. The rationale of this framework is the idea that the management of a new meta-organization implies the development of new practices both at the administrative and at the managerial level. This reflection is supported by the analysis of three case studies of project-organizations created for the development of innovative social welfare services in Northern Italy.

Labouring Poor in Delhi: The Meanings, Relationships, and Politics of Accumulation

The paper attempts to conceptualize informal and precarious labor markets through three overlapping analytical perspectives: a) hegemonic meaning constructions of work; ‘dirty work’, ‘licit and illicit work’, ‘leisure work’, ‘time pass work’ that reproduce forms of capital accumulation b) building and deployment of non-economic relationships in the accumulation processes, and c) modes of accumulation processes as a consequence of judicial interventions, political arrangements, and economic improvisations. Drawing on ethnographic research over two extended periods (between 2010 and 2011 and in 2017) in Delhi, I examine the gendered, caste, and working biographies over time and space. I will be attentive to the temporal and spatial logics by analyzing various forms of violence, cooption, and resistance improvisations inherent in the informal labor markets. Apart from caste and regional networks that shape labor market negotiations, I analyze how non-economic relationships with local actors and intermediaries that define accumulation through deployment of various forms of capital and the contours of working lives. In particular, I will explore how the poor survive precarity by a range of incremental accumulation practices. Further, I explore how judicial interventions (especially with respect to the overlapping concerns of industrial closures, pollution control, and street vendors), political involvements through mediations and rent seeking practices, and working improvisations operate within the sphere of informal and precarious work. My empirical findings will provide insights into the linkages between hegemonic meaning constructions of work, forging of social relationships, and political negotiations concerning informal and precarious work. I also explore the contingencies and the relative autonomy of various domains that interact and shape labor market, surplus accumulation, and the working lives of the poor.
The main research questions, following Nancy Fraser's quest for women's legitimacy (identity and state legitimacy), are: 1. How does the plasticity of the online public sphere function in order to create the ‘networked self’ of women political leaders in search of visibility and recognition? 2. How does the audience consolidate, attack, reward the affective rhetoric of women politicians on Facebook? (emotion contagion, emotion induction).

focuses on three issues related to land and food production in India. First, I will examine the extent of farmland and common land acquisition in India during the period 1947-2016. Second, I will analyze the impact of land acquisition on food production in India. Third, I will examine two contrasting models of meeting food needs for India—the top-down model of “food security” and the localized, “bottom-up” model of “food and global health authorities in a unidirectional way: they propagate knowledge, but infrequently consider the lay public’s reception of this information and their understanding of epidemics, which is increasingly publicly accessible on social media sites.

This communication aims to analyze the tensions between “local heroes” (actors from West African communities) and “foreign heroes” (American and European individuals), and between “marginalized heroes” and “mainstream heroes”. In doing so, we will discuss social media’s role in how news media conversations may influence who is - and isn’t - valued through heroization. We will use this accusatory discourse to explore which actors were cast as heroes. We will also reflect on power dynamics circulating within social media conversations that may influence who is - and isn’t - valued through heroization. This analysis of Ebola heroes will use international social media conversations as raw material. Data was collected from Twitter and Facebook using key word extraction, and the collected comments were divided into two corpora: opinion-based data (primary data) and news-based comments (escort discourse data), each of which was submitted to a qualitative and quantitative lexical and content analysis.

From this analysis, the core of the communication will explore the influence of traditional “dominating” news media within social media conversations, as well as the tensions between “local heroes” (actors from West African communities) and “foreign heroes” (American and European individuals), and between “marginalized heroes” and “mainstream heroes”. In doing so, we will discuss social media’s role in molding and transmitting representation, and consider how historical and cultural power dynamics are (re)produced within heroization discourse. As such, this communication will highlight how the analysis of online conversations in times of epidemics can allow health authorities to adjust their communication campaigns to foster a sense of agency in local actors, address ongoing tensions and conflicts, and encourage wider public engagement in fighting the epidemic.

As farmland is diverted to other purposes in a fast-developing country such as India, the number of land-related conflicts is on a steady rise. The current model of land takeover—which depends on closed-door bureaucratic decisions taken without project-impacted persons’ input—may not be sustainable for India. Recognizing the unsustainability of the current land acquisition model has prompted me to ask: how much land is absolutely required to feed, cloth, house, and provide a life of dignity to some 1300 million inhabitants of India? Acknowledging that food, fiber, and animal feed are basic needs, this paper
As such, this communication will show how national and global health authorities can benefit from social media analyses on the topic of blame to gain greater insight into the lay public's expectations relating to epidemic responses. Drawing on our results, we will conclude by showing how such an insight can allow for better adjusted communication and management strategies in times of epidemic, in order to foster deeper collaborations between national and global health authorities.

**RC56-914.3**

RU, SUNG HEE* (State University of New York at Binghamton)

**Bringing the Incorporated Comparison Method into Chinese Stagnation Studies**

This paper aims to introduce an incorporated comparison method into Chinese stagnation studies. Comparative historical scholars of Chinese stagnation have faced methodological cues de sac, but, they still adhere exclusively to the comparison method. I argue that a practical application of the comparison method seems to be misleading because the unconditional acceptance of the comparison method has led to the tendency to overlook multi-dimensional experiences in Chinese stagnation. The article is divided into two distinct sections. First, by problematizing the comparison method, this article attempts to debunk long-held problems hitherto neglected in Chinese stagnation studies. I introduce three types of comparison methods that have been widely used in Chinese stagnation studies and then disclose the drawbacks of each comparison-oriented approach. Second, as an alternative, I provide the incorporated comparison method not only to avoid Westernized historical standards in Chinese stagnation studies but also to deal with the dynamics between external impacts and China's responses to Chinese stagnation. This approach keeps the strong points of comparison methods by transforming the problems with them into advantages.

**RC54-889.2**

RÜCKERT-JOHN, JANA* (University of Applied Sciences)

**Meat As a Waning Symbol of Superiority of Modern Masculinity?!**

Nothing emphasizes superiority by eating like the consumption of meat. Because eating meat means first of all to kill and then to incorporate. Thus, meat as food becomes a symbol of power (Fiddes 1991). Superiority refers also to the nutritional benefits of meat since proteins stand for strength and capability. This adds up to the symbolic superiority of meat-eaters, which is ascribed mainly to men in modernity. Indeed, this undisputed cliché (Fischer 2015) corresponds with the nutritional behavior in everyday life.

However, the consumption of meat stagnates on a high level in Western industrial countries like Germany (or even slightly decreases). With that said, one can observe an increasing vegetable and vegan mode of nutrition – mostly women but also men. Interest organizations like the “Vegetarier Bund Deutschland” (German vegetarian association) as well as vegetarian and vegan food marketing address men by means of bodily fitness and capability.

This raises the question, if masculinity still needs to be symbolized in nutrition by meat. Are there rather other means for this purpose today? The paper bases on the assumption that meat has become too problematic in regard to the environment and health. It is also no longer a means for differentiation as a rather cheap mass product in Western countries. Capability as the core of male gender role attribution (represented as male habit) can be represented by nutritional means beyond meat. Nevertheless, one can observe counter-trends in the media as well, emphasizing a carnivore nutritional lifestyle. To answer the main question, the paper will discuss the actual symbolic means of meat as food for the reproduction of masculinity based on historic development and current nutrition trends. It becomes apparent, that meat is not primary about superiority, but rather about symbolizing capability as the core of male gender role attribution.

**RC12-237.4**

RUDNICKI, DANI* (Centro Universitário Ritter dos Reis)

COSTANZA, GRAZIELE (Centro Universitário Ritter dos Reis)

**Le Manque De Respect Des Droits De L’Homme Dans Les Prisons Au Brésil**

Le système pénitentiaire brésilien est régi par la loi n° 7210 de 1984. Ainsi, cette loi organise plus de 1400 institutions dans le pays. C’est une loi moderne, même si elle a plus de 30 ans et démocratique. Cependant, elle n’est pas obéi. Pour vérifier la raison de sa non-efficacité, trois commissaires parlementaires a été créée par la Chambre des députés depuis leur parution (entre 1993, 2008 et 2015). En raison de la dimension continentale du pays, il est impossible d’analyser l’ensemble du système pénitentiaire brésilien, mais, en se concentrant sur un seul état, en visitant plus de 10 institutions, en profondeur, on peut tirer des conclusions sur la situation de l’accès à la justice, la nourriture et la communication dans ce système, les soins de santé, l’éducation, le droit de visite des prisonniers. Et, en conclusion, on affirmé, en raison de la corruption établie dans l’État brésilien et du manque de volonté politique des pouvoirs exécutif, législatif et judiciaire, le système est en faillite et les prisons ne respectent pas les droits de l’homme des prisonniers et des fonctionnaires. Le système est basé uniquement sur la négociation (‘prisonisation’) entre prisonniers et les dirctions institutionnelles.

**TG06-987.3**

RUDRUM, SARAH* (Acadia University)

**Institutional Ethnography Texts Organizing Maternity Care in Northern Uganda: From Global Goals to Local Practices and Back Again**

Drawing on a study of the social organization of maternity care and birth in northern Uganda, this talk traces the activation of two ‘local’ texts, a letter and a form. I identify their role in coordinating activities translocally on a micro-scale - between a rural health centre and patients’ rural homes - as well as on a global scale - between global health paradigms formalized in the Millennium Development Goals and rural patients’ everyday experiences of care. I trace how despite global health norms around human rights, gender equity, and health care accessibility, a coercive approach to health care that developed in a remote rural northern Uganda setting can be traced via texts to the Millennium Development Goals. Consequences of the coercive approach include violence, barriers to health care, and added ‘work’ for women accessing care. Beyond a narrative of unexpected outcomes of well-intentioned interventions that is repeated in development circles, I suggest that poor outcomes are in fact predictable. Poor outcomes result from, among others, ‘vertical’ implementation that places global health goals and patients, locally.

**RC46-774.2**

RUellanD, ISABELLE* (UQAM)

**La Participation Dans Les Réseaux Publics De Santé Et De Services Sociaux Pour Quel Projet De Démocratisation?**

Contre une vision strictement scientifique ou bureaucrature de la recherche et de l’organisation publique des services sociaux et de santé qui amène son lot de simplifications, et du pouvoir décisionnel, de plus en plus de chercheurs, de gestionnaires, de professionnels et de destinataires de services proposent une vision participative de l’organisation. La participation au sein d’espaces institués
Given the rapidly changing nature of work and management at South African universities, it is important to understand the ways in which new policies shape the psychological contracts in the higher education context. I set out in a qualitative study to gather data on how new managerial practices and evolutions suggest an epistemological shift that not only veils the social relations of power, but also “deconstructs” the notion of organization itself. The transition from an understanding of the organization in terms of structure and functions to a more fluid conception of organizational practices and processes presents new challenges in understanding the links between the organization and the social relations of power today. In order to overcome this impasse, our recent research on the networks of mental health services in the city of Campinas of the State of São Paulo in Brazil is based on a return to the concrete for a critical sociology of organizations. Integrating users of mental health services into organizational analysis opens a new path in the study of social relations of power. As such, the work of Guattari’s at the Borde clinic help to create a critical approach to the relationship between organization and the social relations of power. My research is inspired by this approach which seems to be the most likely to inspire the study of the socio-political dimension of organization. It is a question of shifting the sociological issue between the institution and the organization to the political issue between practices, individuals and political process of subjectivation (Rancière 1998). This critical and micro-sociological orientation is helpful in understanding, from an open perspective, how organizational practices act on social relations of power. The notion of ‘roda’ (circle in Portuguese) used by individuals involved in our fieldwork was our guide to interpreting the meaning of organizational process within self-management mental health services in Campinas. This paper will problematize this empirically focused choice of roda as a modus operandi of a collective project to democratize the Campinas mental health network.

RC17-330.2
RUELLAND, ISABELLE* (UQAM)
Problematizing Social Inequality of Power within Self-Management Mental Health Services in Brazil

Increasing attention to individuals and groups, networks and systems, processes and evolutions suggests an epistemological shift that not only veils the social relations of power, but also "deconstructs" the notion of organization itself. The transition from an understanding of the organization in terms of structure and functions to a more fluid conception of organizational practices and processes presents new challenges in understanding the links between the organization and the social relations of power today. In order to overcome this impasse, our recent research on the networks of mental health services in the city of Campinas of the State of São Paulo in Brazil is based on a return to the concrete for a critical sociology of organizations. Integrating users of mental health services into organizational analysis opens a new path in the study of social relations of power. As such, the work of Guattari’s at the Borde clinic help to create a critical approach to the relationship between organization and the social relations of power. My research is inspired by this approach which seems to be the most likely to inspire the study of the socio-political dimension of organization. It is a question of shifting the sociological issue between the institution and the organization to the political issue between practices, individuals and political process of subjectivation (Rancière 1998). This critical and micro-sociological orientation is helpful in understanding, from an open perspective, how organizational practices act on social relations of power. The notion of ‘roda’ (circle in Portuguese) used by individuals involved in our fieldwork was our guide to interpreting the meaning of organizational process within self-management mental health services in Campinas. This paper will problematize this empirically focused choice of roda as a modus operandi of a collective project to democratize the Campinas mental health network.

RC14-268.4
RUIZ SAN ROMAN, JOSE A.* (Universidad Complutense Madrid)
CACERES, DOLORES (Universidad Complutense Madrid)
BRANDLE, GASPAR (Universidad de Murcia)
Oportunidades Que Brinda La Sociabilidad Virtual a Los Colectivos Vulnerables

This communication pone in relation the reflections of our team of investigation about the concept of sociability virtual with the difficulties communicative of colectivos vulnerable.

Las Tecnologia de la Informacion y la Comunicacion han generalizado la capacidad de establecer relaciones ininterrumpidas con los demas a través de arrecedos conectados a Internet. El nuevo escenario ha transformado relaciones sociales y comportamientos individuales. Los planteamientos clasicos sobre los procesos de socializacion estan siendo reelegados. Y la vida diaria, personal y laboral, de muchas personas ha cambiado radicalmente. Las relaciones personales y sociales liquidas, las identidades flexibles, las dinamicas diversas de las comunidades virtuales y todas las transformaciones que caracterizan lo que hemos denominado sociabilidad virtual afecta a cada ver mas millones de personas. Sin embargo, en esta comunicación, reflexionamos sobre la influencia de la sociabilidad virtual en personas y colectivos vulnerables y hasta qué punto los nuevos escenarios suponen problemas y oportunidades no siempre adecuadamente identificados y afrontados.

RC10-205.3
RUIZ URIBE, MARTHA NELIDA* (Universidad de Tijuana)
Movimientos Ciudadanos: MICRO Fragmentaciones y Nuevas Configuraciones

Se aborda el análisis de algunos fenómenos que surgen en el contexto del panorama sociopolítico y tecnológico contemporáneo, articulado al neoliberalismo y al capitalismo voraz; entre los que se encuentran la transformación y reconfiguración de los movimientos sociales, que han pasado de la lucha colectiva en el ámbito material e ideológico, a constituirse en movimientos sumamente fragmentados y especificos que incluso no requieren de la presencia física de los participantes ni de su lealtad absoluta y que al mismo tiempo son espacios abiertos que trascienden las fronteras y cuya membresía es fluida y muchas veces la suma de individualidades. El trabajo se centra finalmente la repercusión de esta micro fragmentación de los movimientos sociales en la composición y configuración de las sociedades del futuro y en el combate a la desigualdad, a la injusticia, a la pobreza y a la acumulación voraz de los recursos en unas cuantas manos.

RC44-748.1
RUNCIMAN, CARIN* (University of Johannesburg)
From Precariat to Permanent. How South African Labour Broker Workers Mobilized the Workplace and the Law.

Like elsewhere in the world, labour broker workers in South Africa face a challenging environment, the legislative framework effectively excludes or curtails their rights while at the same time the traditional union movement subjects such workers to hostile indifference. Across the world, there has been rising public resistance to the conditions of precarious work, leading some countries to attempt to control some of the practices associated with labour broking. In 2015 the Labour Relations Act was amended to curtail the use of contract labour to work of ‘genuinely temporary nature’ and ensure that labour broker workers become permanent after a period of 3 months. These changes in the legislation were largely ignored by the traditional labour movement and in their absence community advice offices have begun to fill the gap. This paper will document the amendments to the LRA opened a space for contract workers to organise both within and without the labour relations framework. It analyses how labour broker workers have mobilised the law, setting new conditions under which precarious workers can continue to fight for their rights.
"Speaking like a Native?" Biographical Perspective on Language Performance of Migrant Students between Othering, Mimicry and Desire for Passing

By drawing on my research on educational biographies of migrant students enrolled in higher education in Germany, I discuss in my paper how the notion of "speaking like a native" is imbued with different societal, normative, hegemonic expectations that are encountered by migrant students not only with cognitive response of language performance, but with emotional ambivalences and negotiations of belonging. I focus on the clarification of these societal expectations and individual emotional responses by analyzing biographical, narrative interview sequences that indicate how the process of language performance consists of experiences of othering as well as a desire of belonging to the hegemonic speaking culture. I use here the analytical concepts of mimicry and passing as concepts that help explaining the desire for a transformed language subjectivity as a contested performance in multilingual migration contexts.

Looking at Childhood Protection System through the Lens of Children's Life Trajectories

Based on life course perspective and empirical study "Social Trajectories of Childhood in contemporary Russia" we analyzed life events, turning points, and the role of childhood protection stakeholders (social care, NGOs, education, police and guardianship authorities) in children's lives. Children were recruited from families of two types: 1) officially registered as families with a risk of a threat to the life and health of the children; 2) families in a difficult life situation without a direct threat to the child. To collect data about children's life trajectories we used mixed methods, including qualitative interviews with children, their parents and social workers, drawing of timelines, eco-maps, quantitative instruments for evaluation of children's well-being and other. Data were collected on 100 children's life trajectories during March-August 2017. The study revealed a number of methodological limitations of application of life course perspective in research with children's participation. Some children were not prepared to discuss the life as a linear structure. Children with mild mental retardation and those who were absent from schools for years had much difficulties to work with concepts of "events", "turning points" etc. The majority of children had difficulties in recalling the timing of events. Despite the mentioned limitations, the study has collected the rich material showing significant differences in interpretation of life trajectories of children from all three perspectives (a child, a parent and a social care professional). Children's difficulties persisted across the life course through the progressive accumulation of behavioral problems, labeling, and unsolved family problems. Timely support from childhood protection system, NGOs and church played a positive role helping to neutralize the negative events in children's lives. This research was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (project No 18-18-01372).

The Role of Information Biases for Higher Education Enrollments Evidence from a Randomized Field Experiment.

Nowadays in Germany many school leavers from non-academic families obtain a university entrance qualification, yet first-generation students remain underrepresented at German universities. Instead, many opt for vocational education and training. Information biases are considered an important source of social inequality in post-secondary-education transitions, even among college-eligible school leavers. We analyze if providing additional (and correct) information on the costs of and returns to higher education, as well as funding opportunities increases the likelihood of college-eligible students from non-academic background to apply and enroll in college. We use an experimental panel design with a randomly assigned 25-minute information treatment at Berlin (academic-track) schools. Our analyses confirm that biased information about the costs of and returns to HE contributes to social inequality in post-secondary transitions. First, biased information diverts college-eligible students from non-academic background from developing college-intentions. But while our information treatment leads to a short-term (3 months after treatment) "intention upgrading", it is not sufficient to change the application behavior of those students without initial college-intentions. Possibly the treatment took place too late in the school career (at the end of the penultimate year) while academic performance, learning motivation, and parental support cannot be quickly (and completely) revised. Second, biased information may divert also those students from non-academic background who had initial college-intentions from pursuing their plans and apply for higher education. The analyses show that our information treatment substantially increases the likelihood to apply and enroll to college directly after high school. Students with initial college-intentions from the control group (without treatment), however, partially catch up one year later. Besides differences between students with and without initial college-intentions, further analyses also reveal differences in the information treatment effect for men and women and for students with different parental educational aspirations and migration background.

Mapping Networks of Denial and the Spread of Climate Skepticism in Europe – Evidence Form Germany

Climate Skepticism and denial have been regarded as a US American phenomenon. Perhaps the one situation symbolizing the utter denial of climate change came in February 2015, Oklahoma Senator and author of the bestseller "The Global Warming Hoax: How the Global Warming Conspiracy Threatens Your Future" Jim Inhofe tossed a snowball to the Senators Floor to ‘prove’ that climate change is a hoax. Senator Inhofe’s dramatic gesture not only got a lot of media attention but also set the stage for the next round in the ever more fierce controversy on climate politics in the US. The towering importance of conservative think tanks in creating the impression of scientific dissent and political dispute over the existence and the implications of anthropogenic climate change is well documented for the US. But also in Europe, self-appointed trailblazer in climate protection, climate skeptics are on the rise – not least due to the growing success of nationalist and climate sceptic parties in recent years like the democratic Unionist Party in the UK. With the latest electoral successes of right-wing party “Alternative for Germany” (AFD) a party made into the federal parliament that promises to abandon the decarbonizing the economy and to “remove the stigma of a pollutant from CO2” (AFD Manifesto 2016).

The rise of climate sceptic parties and their strategies to challenge scientific authority and the role of the media is beginning to influence climate skeptic action groups. The contribution outlines a conceptual framework for analyzing and provides some empirical evidence for mapping emerging networks of climate skepticism in Germany thus contributing to a better understanding of the prospects of climate skepticism and denial in Europe.

Millennials, Gender and Interfaith Dialogue in Italy

Aim of this paper is to discuss some aspects of the relationship between Millennials, gender, religion and interfaith dialogue, with a particular focus on Italy. The Millennial generation, driven by a need for change, can shape social, economic, political and cultural life, especially with regard to intercultural relations. Even if, both in the Northern and Southern Europe, young men and women are often the primary victims of fundamentalism, social instability and extremism, they are also key protagonists in terms of promoting intercultural
and interreligious dialogue. Alternative spaces in which women and men can be agents of peacemaking and peacebuilding are growing. Media technology has had a great impact on how to promote interfaith dialogue and Millennials, due to their peculiar characteristics, are key participants in this process.

Italy is a country where Catholicism, compared to other European countries, is still strong. However, we have witnessed a weakening of religious affiliation over the past 20 years and a growing trend toward personal spiritual inquiry. This trend is particularly strong among women. Italy is also a country deeply challenged by migration flows that needs intercultural and interfaith institutions and actors to confront growing challenges. In order to understand to what extent Millennial women and men support interfaith dialogue, a survey among university students on religiosity and interreligious dialogue is being carried out in a number of Italian Universities (more than 5,000 questionnaires have been collected). This survey is part of an ongoing interdisciplinary research project carried out within the “Framework Convention (FC) Gender and Religious”. The FC, launched in 2016 by the University of Milano-Bicocca, is a confederation of 30 Italian Universities and nearly 25 Research Centers across Italy which banded together to study, using an interdisciplinary perspective, how contemporary processes of change are affecting religious identities for women and men.

RC02-65.1
RUSS, DANIELA* (University of Bielefeld)

When looking at recent developments in climate politics, it cannot be understood without a thorough study of the socio-political constitution of categories and concepts, such as climate, environment, resources, or energy. In this paper I seek to shed some light on the political institutionalization of resource-comparing practices and the emergence of a politics of energy development, which can be considered the precondition of today’s political struggles.

Coal resources where for a long time considered one among other vital natural resources. Over the twentieth century, however, coal, petroleum, gas, and water power came to be seen as kinds of the same resource – ‘energy’. This paper explores the emergence and consequences of this new category by examining the sites and practices in which different resources became comparable and compared as ‘energies’: electrification, vertical and horizontal integration of industries, as well as political regulation of natural resources. By studying the concrete case of ‘energy resources’ this paper also sheds light on the technical, statistical and organizational infrastructures under which resources can appear as being global.

This research draws primarily on archival documents of the World Energy Conference (WEC) from 1960 - 1980 as well as the UN technical assistance programme in the 1950s; both representing key cases for the socio-political construction of contested categories of today.

RC25-JS-90.4
RUSS, ELLEN* (Wilfrid Laurier University)
BONNIS, BRITTAINY (Queen’s)
What Do Workers’ Deserve? Depictions of Wages in Canadian Newspaper Editorials

Media coverage concerning wages, strikes and other labour issues helps to shape public debate about what constitutes fair and feasible wages. Our research follows the editorial coverage of wages in the Globe and Mail between 1970 and 2015 to ascertain how the depiction of wage entitlements evolved over this historical period in which real wages stagnated and economic inequality increased markedly. Using critical discourse analysis and framing theory our team has analyzed over 1,000 editorials over the 50-year time-period to compare trends in the editorial assessment of what constitutes appropriate and feasible wages in Canada. Our research suggests that editorial opinion has changed substantially over this time-period, reflecting a shifting perception of workers’ entitlements.

RC20-372.3
RUST, JOSHUA* (Stetson University)
Patrimonialism and a Literary Education: Exemplars in the Non-Rational Modes of Authority

‘The Confucian,’ Max Weber tells us, was a person of literary education, or more precisely, a bookish education, a man of the script and molded by it (Weber 2003: 51). Weber contrasts these traditional, patrimonial attitudes with those of the Puritans, who ‘rejected philosophic-literary education ... as a temporal vanity and as religiously dangerous. (For the Puritan, the Bible was a kind of middle-class law book and doctrine of enterprise)’ (Weber 2003: 51). What difference does a literary education make to the creation of the kind of agent patrimonialism requires? Amy Oberding offers a hint: ‘Where we look to the [Analysts] as a manual, the guidance it offers often consists in the recommendation that we seek to emulate notable others or, in the alternative, avoid emulating notorious others. ... Many of the text’s more abstract moral recommendations, moreover, come to vivid life in the text, as the authors present us with narrative accounts depicting the text’s various dramatic personae engaged in moral activity (2012: 10). Both the Analysts and the Bible features an exquisite combination of abstract ethical claim-making and rich narrative detail. So, the difference between the Confucian and the Puritan must be found in the way they approach these respective texts. When Puritans approach the Bible as a ‘middle-class law book’ they emphasize the abstract recommendations, whereas the Confucian emphasizes people and their stories; where the Puritan is oriented towards rules, the Confucian is oriented towards imitable exemplars. I argue that traditional modes of authority in general, and so patrimonial modes of authority in particular, are individuated by the role that exemplars play in moral cultivation and understanding. The pre-theoretical power of the Confucian exemplars comes to be understood in terms of the difference between the rational and non-rational modes of authority, but also traditionalism’s relation to charismatic authority.

RC24-452.4
RUTJES, HENRIETTE* (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research GmbH - UFZ)
DAVID, MARTIN (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ)
BLEICHER, ALENA (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ)
Opening the Black Box – the Creative Role of Environmental Expertise in Co-Designing Mining Technology

Development of environmental technologies usually happens in the context of their application. This means that it takes the form of what has been called “collective experimentation” by engaging non-scientific actors such as local people, authorities, or civil society organizations in scientific knowledge production.

Taking the case of developing less invasive and environmental friendly technologies for exploration and exploitation of so called critical raw materials in Germany, within this presentation we will focus on the role that expertise of environmental administrations plays within technology development. This expertise is a combination of different forms of knowledge: scientific and administrative knowledge as well as knowledge related to a specific place (local knowledge). It is actively integrated into processes of scientific knowledge production when it comes to permitting activities of research projects such as sampling, or testing of technologies and methods. This is a common practice and usually it is not assumed that administrative expertise strongly impact research results. We will request this assumption.

Decisions of experts in environmental administration who are not part of the respective research project shape not only the organizational structure (e.g. budget calculated for sampling) but also the content of research projects (e.g. taking up questions to the research agenda posed by experts from administration) and lead to rather unintended co-production of knowledge in projects of technology development. Thereby processes such as the definition of proximity or distance of environmental expertise and mining expertise or the identification of strategies in an administration to deal with nonknowledge caused by research questions, come into play.

By relying on conceptual ideas from practice theory and organizational theory we will reveal mechanisms that underlie collective experimentation in which scientific and administrative environmental knowledge are brought together.

RC54-894.2
RUZZEDDU, MASSIMILIANO* (University Niccolò Cusano Rome)
Migrant Bodies and Social Representations: A Theoretical Framework

Management of contemporary migration crises –especially those that, in the very last years, have been taking place in the Mediterranean context both from East and South- characterize for a high number of variables: as a matter of fact, very little information is available, especially in the early phases of any migration crisis, about the migrants’ histories, juridical condition and actual needs. Even more blurred is their health condition: the objective problems in facing large masses’ clinical risks, turn heavier due to the communication gaps among actors with different linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

One more cause of uncertainty is the interaction with hosting populations: very often natives show attitude of deep rejection and fear for their own safety and their families.

While it is quite clear that the deep reason of this hostility is essentially economic, most social representations of migrants openly refer to the bodily dimensions and involve two main domains: health and violence.

Health: rough displacement conditions, as well as accommodation in badly equipped centers, has often generated the belief that migrants and refugees are more likely to contract illness and generate epidemics, which might involve even local populations.
Violence: the idea that migrants and refugees stem from patriarchist, non-democratic and archaic cultures, generate the belief that they are more likely than natives to be responsible for violence deeds, especially against women.

This paper aims at describing the most common representations about bodily aspects of migration phenomena and comparing them with medical, epidemic and criminal data. Further interactions between these notions will be proposed for the first time to help tackling this gap of information in the management of migration crises.

**RC26-482.3**

RUZZEDDU, MASSIMILIANO* (University Niccolo Cusano Rome) 

**Occupations and Social Economy: Between Political Engagement and Economic Activity**

While in the last decades the occupation of abandoned buildings was a mere political action, related to capitalism fight, in the very recent years, new kinds of occupations have happened, with a major economic characterization.

The main idea is to use the occupation to gather local workers (both high and low-qualified), that were expelled from the labor market, set-up networks to match skill and competencies, carry out training activities and, where possible, start new business.

For example, occupied buildings have often become spaces for coworking, with exchange of ideas and information. Within this framework, the main goal of this paper will be to assess how this social evolution is reshaping the attitude of radical groups toward Globalization: while, traditionally, those groups characterized for an attitude of strong closure from outer groups (see No-global, N.I.M.B.Y. movements), it is possible to hypothesize that the need for producing income for themselves and their communities, might be yielding a Social Economy open to a global scope.

With this aim, I will analyze a case study: Officine Zero. This is a group of workers, both craftsmen and high qualified professional that have occupied a train workshop located downtown in Rome. They are using this space both for producing craftsmanship to be sold worldwide, and as a coworking place, where to start ethical business.

This paper will focus both on the organizational issue that characterize Officine Zero, which are quite peculiar and reflect both their adaptation to the current economic, global scenario and their own vision of the world.

**RC46-767.1**

RYAZANTSEV, IGOR* (St. Tikhon's Orthodox University) 

EROKHova, NATALiA (People's Friendship University of Russia) 

KALASHNIKOVA, MARGARiTA (St. Tikhon's Orthodox University)

**Clinical Sociology and Social Practices of Religious Organizations and Communities: Integration Points**

This paper focuses on the analysis of practices of Christian Orthodox Church organizations and communities using in the work with the most vulnerable groups and people in hard life conditions (homeless, migrants, unemployed, under-aged criminals, drug-addict people and etc.) For instance, Christian Orthodox communities of soberness were functioning in Russia since the end of 19th century. Nowadays programs of drug-addict rehabilitation, migrant adaptation, prevention of suicide, crisis female support, care for the elderly, palliative assistance and etc. are successfully being accomplished in Christian Orthodox centers. Moreover, in some authoritative international data research is pointed out that religiosity is the factor of positive influence on physical and mental health of a human and that traditional religions' approaches are highly effective in resolving rehabilitation issues (Koenig, 2004).

The following questions will be considered in this paper: (1) What kind of different confessional organizations social practices' experience might be useful for clinical sociologists in resolving aims of social therapy as on individual so on group levels, and in supporting people in hard life conditions? (2) What are the perspectives of realization co-projects both of clinical sociologists and representatives of different confessional organizations in the field of the mentioned actions? (3) How do clinical sociologists and representatives of religious organizations understand social justice in working out different programs aiming to reduce social tension, to rationalize social interactions in society, to improve the quality level of life and finally to humanize social relations? How does this understanding of justice correlate with fundamental principles of official social policy of liberal states and transit democracy societies?

**WG05-941.2**

RYSAEVA, ILSHAT* (Bashkir Academy of Public Administration and Management under the Head of the Republic of Bashkortostan) 

AKHMETIANOVA, RIMMA* (Bashkir Academy of Public Administration and Management under the President of the Republic of Bashk)

**Municipal Democracy in Russia: Modern-Day Challenges and Development Trends**

This paper treats the issue related to the formation and development of local self-government in modern-day Russia. Consideration is given to objective and subjective reasons for reducing the effectiveness of new methods and practices in the development of municipal democracy. In particular, the article discusses the influence exerted by the authoritarian state-management paradigm on the execution of municipal reforms in modern-day Russia. Monitoring the development of the local government system in Russia and the Republic of Bashkortostan between 2003 and 2017 makes it possible to reveal tendencies towards state-controlled local self-government. This can be traced in institutional and legal as well as in financial and economic spheres. At present the absence of financial self-reliance in the development of the majority of Russia's municipal units hinders the use of the potential of local democracy to the full extent. Today's Western municipal technologies (participative management, direct election, self-organization of the population, etc.) are used under Russian conditions to the extent that they do not contradict the prevailing management paradigm. The globalization of international relations leads to rethinking the present-day theories and practices of local self-government in the developed countries that contributes to further non-determination and turbulence in the local self-government system of Russia. From this angle the article analyzes three trends in the development of local self-government in Russia.

**RC18-337.6**

RYSAEVA, ELMIRA* (Bashkir Academy of Public Administration and Management under the Head of the Republic of Bashkortostan) 

RYSAEVA, ILSHAT* (Bashkir Academy of Public Administration and Management under the Head of the Republic Bashkortostan)

**Features of Germany’s Participation in European Integration Processes**

The theory and practice of developing integration are becoming very topical in modern conditions due to the growing complexity and inconsistency of the processes taking place in the European Union. In the processes of European integration at all its stages Germany's participation has always been very active. The article analyzes the main approaches to the study of the phenomenon of political leadership of the state in the theory of international relations. There is given the author's definition of the concept of "political leadership of the state". The main features of the political leadership of Germany in the EU at various stages of the development of European integration are identified. The main forms, quantitative and qualitative indicators of Germany's leadership in the modern EU have also been determined. The author has also identified the current trends in the development of German political leadership in the Eurointegration processes and determined the role of Germany in the crisis of European integration. The article describes the theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the problem of political leadership of Germany in the European Union, examines the political leadership of the state in the theory of international relations, the concept of European integration as a methodological basis for the study of the problem of political leadership of Germany. In addition, the main stages and peculiarities of the evolution of the political role of Germany in the EU, the political prerequisites for the transformation of Germany into the “locomotive” of European integration, the features of the political leadership of Germany in the EU during the first and second chancellorship of Angela Merkel (2005-2013), modern trends in the development of the Germany's policy in the European Union (2013 — present time).

**RC49-822.2**

RYU, HANSO* (Chung-Ang University) 

LEE, MIN-AH (Chung-Ang University)

**Eating Alone and Depressive Symptoms in Korea: Differential Effects According to Age**

It has been recognized that Honbop (Eating Alone) is an emerging social phenomenon in Korea and reflects increased social isolation. In fact, having a meal alone could be considered a type of individual lifestyles or a matter of personal preference. On the other hand, it may indicate a lack of social relationships influencing psychological well-being especially in more collective socio-cultural contexts like Korea. We sought to examine associations between eating alone and depressive symptoms with the 2014 Korea National Health and...

**Digitalisation and the Dark Side of Innovation**

MAGNUSSEN, SIV

RC11-213.4

Rønning, Rolf* (Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences)  
Magnussen, Siv (Centre for care research, NTNU Gjøvik)

**Digitalisation and the Dark Side of Innovation**

Ken Loach’s brilliant movie «I, Daniel Blake» illustrates the dark side of innovation, seen from the perspective of an elderly person. The same technological solution may be the better for some and to the worse for others. This is the main topic in our paper. The authors work with service innovations in Norwegian municipalities, and the paper will present findings from our ongoing projects about the development of innovation. Most Western countries have a growing elderly population and declining birth rates. Innovation is a buzzword in many White Papers. For elderly care, more use of volunteers and new technological solutions seem to be the main innovative grips in many countries. Public innovations are part of the political struggle in society, but because technological innovations are seen as improvements and non-political, the political consequences are seldom mentioned - and frail groups may be losers.

A branch within public service innovation theory is using a public service dominant logic (PSDL). Here, the user is recognized as an active co-producer of services (Osborne, Radnor & Nasi 2016). Developing digital services this way is quite contrary to the situation today where most digital services are introduced top-down. Thus, more user involvement can be an important step for reducing the number of Daniel Blake’s in the future. The paper ends with a discussion of how a PS-DL-approach can be to the better for the digital illiterate elderly, together with an acceptance of digitalisation as part of the political struggle in society.

**RC41-710.6**

S, MRINALINI* (GANDHIGRAM RURAL INSTITUTE, GANDHIRAM)

**Sexual Behaviour of Transgender: Empirical Reflections**

Prelude: Transgender exhibit the full range of possible sexual orientations and interests including the potential for a lack of sexual attraction. Sexual behaviour and gender roles vary by culture, which has an effect on the place of gender variant people in that culture. In most cultures transsexuals are stigmatized and sexual activity is considered shameful, especially in cultures with rigid sex roles or strictures against non-heterosexual sex. **Reviews: McConahay SA & McConahay JB (1977),** Transgender have more heterosexual than homosexual experiences. C C Ryan et al. (1999), mental health care, stigma, lack of cultural sensitivity, unconscious and conscious reluctance to address sexuality may hamper effectiveness of care. Minto et al., (2003), People with non-normative sex development may identify as bisexual, lesbian, gay, heterosexual or any other sexuality. Regardless of partner preference, sexual difficulties are more common compared to general population norms. **Objectives:** To understand the sexual behavior of transgender, to know the orientation towards SRS and to find out the health complications related to the sexual behavior of transgender. **Design of the study:** Descriptive research design. **Methods of study:** FGD and Interview guide. **Findings:** Majority of transgender were seeking sex reassignment surgery for attracting and satisfying men. More than half of the transgender have involved in sex work for their livelihood. Around 75 percent of transgender have regular sexual intercourse with men i.e. customers including their partners and also infected by HIV/AIDS due to unprotected sex with multiple sexual partners. **Conclusion:** The sexual behavior of transgender, almost all transgender are engaged in sex work with multiple sexual partners. The behavior of sex with multiple sexual partners is contributing health issues like HIV/AIDS, Syphilis, gonorrhea, etc. So the sexual behavior of transgender is a risky one.
value of labour power (VLP) and financialisation. They are explored and shown to have common as well different specificities in terms of key processes of commodification (C), commodity form (CF) and commodity calculation (CC) that are introduced and explained.

RC47-JS-22.12

SAADI, MOHAMED* (Mohamed first University)
El Hirak Popular Del Rif Estrategias De Movilización y Resistencia

El Hirak Popular del Rif
Estrategias de movilización y resistencia
En comparación con las protestas anteriores de la “primavera Árabe”, la movilización del Hirak en el norte de Marruecos, con su ícono Nasser zaffafi, ha puesto en marcha estrategias de organización y de resistencia sin precedentes. A lo largo de los meses pasados los activistas mostraron gran capacidad y creatividad cuando protestan de manera pacífica y civilizada para exigir la justicia social y la dignidad.

RC06-137.8

SABAH, MAHA* (Hofa University)
KAPLAN, AMIT (THE ACADEMIC COLLEGE OF TEL AVIV-YAFFO)
HERZOG, HANNA (Tel Aviv University)
Making Women’s Invisible Work Visible
Making Women’s Invisible Work Visible

For many years, tremendous efforts have been invested in attempting to define what is meant by the term invisible work. Its scope has been expanded and refined to include unpaid care work and housework both in the private and public spheres. However, most research to date, however, has confined itself to one axis or another of invisible work (e.g. care work, housework, voluntarism). Based on nine group interviews -- eight of them including women from diverse social positions in Israel (religiosity, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status), and one group interview with Israeli men -- the current study explores first, a range of invisible work, including care work, housework, voluntarism, and second, how workers experienced in their lives. These daily lived experienced are entangled in the methods were appreciated and enjoyed, the difficulties experienced were.

RC9-187.3

SABB, MATTHEW* (University of Bayreuth)
‘I Only Need a Second Term’: Young Councillors’ Strategic Adaption to the Ambivalence of Everyday Local Politics
Young local councillors in Ghana often articulate somewhat ‘alternative politics’, linked to their lived, vocal and actively engaged self-organizing, they aspire to amplify a voice for the youth that is absent in local politics. However, their optimism at once confronts the ambivalence of everyday local politics—survival in the councils must prevail over any alternative vision of local politics. This ambivalence leads these young and inexperienced politicians to despair. Yet, most of them resort to ‘survival politics’, a strategic adaption of their prefigured ideals to everyday political practices as they struggle at once to deal with the expectations from their electorates and everyday life in the local administration. Drawing on the research, this paper sheds light on why these young councillors must adapt to both the narrative and challenges faced by their ‘old’ colleagues albeit in an arena with young and largely inexperienced politicians. They attribute their despair and everyday tactics to barriers imposed by local elites, poor remuneration, and unrealistic demands from electorates. However, their optimism is not only unrealistic but also fails to link local political processes to regime preferences and interests that shape the very design of the local political space in which the councillors serve.

SABELIS, IDA* (Vrije Universiteit - Faculty of Social Sciences)
MENCESL, LORRAINE (Vrije Universiteit - Faculty of Social Sciences)

When Collaboration Stops and Vulnerability Takes Power: Intentions and Unexpected Outcomes in a Participatory Project of Visual Methods with Sex Workers in Ethiopia

When collaboration stops and vulnerability takes power: Intentions and unexpected outcomes in a participatory project of visual methods with sex workers in Ethiopia. Ida Sabelis, Lorain Nencel, Bisrate Markos

This sentence summarizes the feelings of a group of sex workers, members of a self-identified sex workers organization in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, some time after we finalized a participatory visual methods workshop. It expresses the feelings of this group with whom we were aiming to produce a photo exhibition about their daily lives. Until then, we assumed the project had gone relatively well. We present this case to reach fuller understanding of what went wrong. We review the steps we took, dig out our blinds spots, and ultimately connect and confront our findings to question the assumptions of participatory visual methods’ concerning their potential to empower and produce reflexive spaces. It will become clear that, while the methods were appreciated and enjoyed, the difficulties experienced were partly due to the high degree of self-stigmatization and vulnerability the sex workers experienced in their lives. These daily lived experienced are entangled in the context and contingencies of sex work in Ethiopia, sex workers’ position within the NGO world, and the objectives of our “participatory” project. Hence, in analysing what went wrong, we critically question, on the one hand the relationship between participatory visual methods, “empowerment” and stigmatization/marginalization; and on the other hand ethically consider which dimensions favour, and which impede visual methods in current day fieldwork studies.

Emerging Pattern of Leisure Among Scheduled Caste in India: a Case of Haryana.

The Leisure is essential for everybody, however every society is heterogeneous so the case of Indian society. There is a group of high caste, high class, lower caste and lower class, women, men, youth so and so forth. Traditional Hindu society in India is divided into numerous caste and sub caste numbering in thousands. These caste have traditionally been ranked in a ritual hierarchy. The upper cases at the top of hierarchy were the dominant cases. The scheduled castes at the bottom of the hierarchy can also be described as the marginal cases. These cases acted as menial workers, laborers, servants and watchers. Lower cases leisure have been always neglected. The present paper tries to find out the types of leisure opportunities and constraints among the deprived section of the society. It is not only because of their economic constraints but also due to hierarchical division of the society. The pattern of leisure is deeply influenced by the social transformation, its social structure, economy, technology, cultural and political process in society. Now technology has brought improvement in the agriculture and industry. The print and electronic media emerged as a strong arm for diffusion and orchestration of information, cultural symbols and recreational packages of various kinds.

The political process of democratic participation set into motion among social groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women groups. Its emergence as radically, though not wholly, distributed the traditional pattern of leisure and culture institutions in society. Institutional form of culture to which leisure in the past was oriented, is now increasingly exposed to forces of what is known as mass culture or popular culture. This is happening in the urban setting of our society.
RC25-474.5

SACHDEVA, ASHOK* (MATA JIJABAI GOVERNMENT GIRLS P. G. COLLEGE INDORE)

Emerging Creative Trends in English Communication and the Need for Neologisms

An incessant floods of Neologisms have swept in and the need is linked up to float a thousand words and invent an idea and communicate new concepts. Neologisms will be examined morphologically, etymologically, phonetically, semantically, contextually and to create, recreate, construct and reconstruct fresh contexts and also to suggest emerging future concepts. The creative writers, scholars, academicians, journalists and teachers are always on the lookout for new words, phrases and expressions to express and communicate new concepts, lend color to their thoughts. Language, corpus-based but not corpus-bound, is a creative process with the immense potential to produce infinite number of words and sentences. A creatively geared writer can write different types of fiction, memoir, poetry, novel, non-fiction, science-fiction, lyrics, play, script, travelogue and romance, articles, interviews, criticism and reviews for newspapers, magazines and journals that require plenty of imagination, observation and the innate ability to paint word-pictures out of anything under the sun. If there is a Wordsmith dwelling inside the confines of one's heart, that can be set free so as to engage the ingenuous talents in creative writing either to use a liberal sprinkling of words or to use the imaginative power in order to make the work of art an enjoyable experience. An incessant torrential floods of Neologisms have swept in due to technological communication and intercultural development. The need for Neologisms is linked up to provide a hypothesis, float a thought and invent an idea Old familiar words acquire new meanings that include many different structural word formation types, novel derivations, clippings, back formations and various compounding processes which exemplify a wide range of semantic/pragmatic phenomena such as metaphor, metonymy, euphemism, and eponymy.

RC55-902.4

SACKMANN, REINHOLD* (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg)

An Analytic Model for the Comparative Degree of “Eliteness” in Education Systems: Mechanisms, Inequality and Indicators

Currently, the comparison between countries on the importance of separate elite education is rare and mainly qualitative and descriptive. The aim of the paper is to present an analytical model of elite formation and to suggest indicators to measure it. The empirical material used is on the one hand a cross-comparison of mechanisms of elite formation in different levels of education systems (preschool, elementary, secondary school, higher education), on the other hand a longitudinal quantitative analysis of elite formation in higher education in Germany and France.

In a parsimonious analytical model, the degree of eliteness is set by mechanisms of a) choosing an educational Institution; b) organisational formation of profiles; c) selecting a group of students and d) forming cohesive groups of students. Comparing the mechanisms reveals that the institutionalised form of selection is by far the most essential stratifying mechanism. State-authorised publicised indicators (of choice, selection, profile and cohesion) valorise procedures of single educational institutions to proceedings of education systems. New forms of quantitative measurement of eliteness in education systems (e.g. Gini coefficient; regional disparities) are tested in the comparison of Germany and France. It is shown that elite stratification can concentrate high achievers either vertically (in organisations) or horizontally (in disciplines).

The results demonstrate that new models explaining and measuring inequality of the top decile in education systems add to our knowledge on stratification processes of societies.
of Japanese workers. More than two thousand care workers and migrant nursing care staff from South-East Asia work in Japan to compensate for the shortage of caregivers in the ultra-aging society. Most of these migrants are women. Although it is inevitable that Japanese society has to depend on female migrant domestic and care workers, their contracts are limited to short-term because of the government’s immigration policy. These migrant workers enable Japanese families’ and social reproduction to continue. However, they work in relatively harsh conditions in order to support their families economically and sometimes to repay pre-existing debt. Nonetheless, they have some opportunities to decide on their own lives and exercise their subjectivity. This study will analyze the motivation of migrant women’s decisions to take on domestic and care work in Japan and also to clarify three contradictions of the equality of people who support each other in the process of acquiring their autonomy.

Over the last several decades much attention has focused on the international movement of people from Latin America to the United States. Much less attention has focused on the migration of Latinos within the United States. There are important reasons to examine the interstate movement of Latinos in this country. This paper examines the interstate migration of Latinos during the 2011-2015 period using the American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-Year Sample. The analysis is based on the estimated 874,126 Latinos who migrated across states during the previous year. The analysis aggregates individual-level data to estimate the number of Latino out-migrants and in-migrants for each of the 50 U.S. states during the 2011-2015 period. The results show that 23 states experienced a net out-migration (more out-migrants than in-migrants) of Latinos during the 2011-2015 period. The direction of migration is illustrated in Table 1. The analysis major factors and the Latino net migration rates across the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the results for understanding the social and economic position of Latinos in the United States.

In this paper, I show that such commentaries and publications involve significant misconceptions of sex change surgery in Iran, besides being misrepresentations of trans persons’ bodily knowledge and experience. Based on the information I have collected through forty semi-structured interviews and other materials in Iranian English-language (IPA) media coverage and literature on sex change surgery in Iran during post millennium period is heightened portraying sex change surgery as the product of Iranian state’s sexism and homophobia. In this paper, I show that such commentaries and publications involve significant misconceptions of sex change surgery in Iran, besides being misrepresentations of trans persons’ bodily knowledge and experience. Based on the information I have collected through forty semi-structured interviews and other materials in Iranian English-language media coverage and literature on sex change surgery in Iran during post millennium period is heightened portraying sex change surgery as the product of Iranian state’s sexism and homophobia.

Shifting Perceptions of Scientists and the Climate Change Debate in the United States

Debates about climate change in the United States have polarized the American public. Numerous studies have shown the increasing politicization of this issue, and in particular, skepticism about climate science among those with conservative ideological views. These trends appear to have eroded confidence in science more broadly, raising questions about the social role of scientists. Nonetheless, how Americans perceive scientists, and whether those views shape the debate, is less clear. Drawing upon data from two surveys, the national POLIES survey and the Granite State Poll in New Hampshire, this study examines how Americans perceive scientists and climate change. These surveys questioned respondents about the way scientists develop findings and communicate to the public. Results show that more than 40% of Americans believe that scientists sometimes adjust their findings to get the answers they want. A similar number also indicate
that scientists need to do a better job informing the public about their results. Regression analyses were then used to establish how views about the practice of science relate to climate beliefs. These models controlled for known predictors of climate-related beliefs (gender, age, and political ideology). Two dummy variables were created to determine whether beliefs about the integrity of scientists and science communication predict views about climate change. Results confirm that women, younger people, and those with liberal political views are more likely to believe climate change is occurring and is the result of human activities. However, individuals who believe scientists adjust their findings and those who think scientists need to improve their communication are less likely to think that climate change is caused mainly by human activities. These results suggest that debates about climate change may not only revolve around Americans’ beliefs about climate science but also their views about scientists themselves and the practice of science.

**RC24-452.7**

SAFFORD, THOMAS* (University of New Hampshire)

VIEIRA, PAULO HENRIQUE (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

**The Science-Government-Stakeholder Interface and Access to Appropriate Expertise for Coastal Environmental Planning in Brazil**

The rapidly changing marine environment is affecting coastal communities around the world. Declines in fisheries, new pollutants, and increasing ocean temperatures necessitate innovative environmental planning strategies. With its extensive coastline, Brazil is one of the countries grappling with these challenges. Brazilian policy makers have prioritized implementation of socially and environmentally sustainable coastal development alternatives. To achieve this objective, ensuring access to wide-ranging scientific expertise will be critical. Nonetheless, scientific forces affect scientific engagement and the use of different data within planning and management efforts remains unclear. Drawing on insights from environmental sociology and the sociology of science, we investigate how different conceptions what are appropriate data and scientific experts shape coastal development planning in Brazil.

Our project is an in-depth case study of the planning and management of a development activity often promoted as a socially and environmentally sustainable alternative for coastal communities, marine aquaculture (mariculture). Data consist of 62 interviews with public officials (marine resource, seafood safety, and public health), scientists, and growers in Santa Catarina, Brazil conducted in 2014-2015. Findings show key differences in the way social and institutional forces influence conceptions of what is appropriate scientific expertise and data during the planning of mariculture development versus its on-going management. At the outset, a government-university partnership formulated a production science-based rationale emphasizing the simplicity, sustainability, and economic benefits of mariculture, facilitating adoption of mariculture among coastal communities. However, once mariculture was well-established the production science emphasis deterred broader scientific engagement and constrained growers abilities to access different expertise and understand more complex data related to myriad risks (economic and environmental), increasing their vulnerability. These asymmetries in the way science and scientists shaped the development process in Brazil suggest a need for additional sociological research investigating how the science-government-stakeholder interface shapes conceptions of appropriate expertise within environmental planning.

**RC28-JS-8.21**

SAHA, LAWRENCE* (Australian National University)

KEEVES, JOHN (The University of Adelaide)

**Still Leading the Way: The Development of Analytical Techniques in the Study of Educational Inequality**

The purpose of this paper is to trace the contribution of the sociology of education to the study of educational inequality, which is a key contributor to, and consequence of social inequality. We build on our previous paper (Saha and Keeves, in Torres and Antikainen, The International Handbook on the Sociology of Education, 2003), and provide supportive evidence, that sociological researchers, who study education inequality in its various manifestations in society, continue to make a significant contribution to the development of sociological research methods, and in particular, methods of data analysis.

Our discussion focuses on a select few of the significant new analytical developments which are coming to dominate sociology. In particular, we argue that some of these techniques have developed in response to unique challenges that are posed by research in education, and in particular research in classrooms and schools. Some of these techniques involve complex multivariate models, new scaling challenges, nested data, selection and tracking, multi-level effects and the availability of longitudinal data. They have also been facilitated by the emergence of more powerful computers and programs that have made possible the complex analysis of larger comparative data sets, which also demand new analytical techniques. As a result, we argue that sociological research in education inequality has been a major driving force for many of these important analytical developments which have now become part of general sociological analysis.

**RC40-702.9**

SAHOO, UMESH* (KISS University,Bhubaneswar)

**Agriculture Policy and Farmers’ Right: A Study in Odisha State, India**

For centuries, agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy and as well primary source of livelihood of common masses. In past, agriculture was based on self consumption than commercialization. Since mid sixty, under Green Revolution, agriculture growth turned demand driven to market following modern technology, high yielding varieties of seeds and other know how. Since nineties, after liberalization, privatization and globalization process, the agriculture oriented more to export, food security, employment opportunities, etc. Some academic studies idealize such policy as sustainable to agriculture and agrarian economy for eradication of poverty, inequality, promoting rural livelihood, maximizing benefits, etc. Some other studies perceived new agricultural policy as counterproductive to farmers’ development. As it has caused loss of farmers own autonomy, self-reliant, self-dependant, using own indigenous knowledge, application of organic farming in production process, rising cost of cultivation, high indebtedness, tendency of suicide and overall agrarian crisis because of inability to cope up with new system and failure of marketing mechanism on
receiving value of their product. Over the years, many farmers organizations have staged demonstration and protested government agricultural policies and programs but apathy of state continues unabated without redressing their grievances. In light of this fact, a study has undertaken backward eastern state Odisha of India which has witnessed above 1500 farmer suicide cases in last five years and their violation right relating to life, food, loan, livelihood, production, receiving remunerative price of their product etc are in dead end. The study follows structural approach of dialectical perspectives linking farmers’ socio-economic conditions, agriculture pattern, irrigation facilities, per capita income, dependency nature on trader, money lender and supportive credit facilitates indebtedness, constraints of repayment, counseling by agriculture department and civil society organizations on adoption of modern method of agricultural application, etc to comprehend the issue in totality.

RC18-340.3
SAIKKONEN, PAULA* (National Institute for Health and Welfare)
Local-Self Government, Democratic Decentralisation and Devolution of Power with Reference to Tribal Women’s Participation in Village Panchayat

Unlike many of the modern nation states in the World, India has adopted the path of democratic decentralisation to realise the principles of equality, fraternity and prosperity. Especially, since 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 such process develops more people centric approach with incorporation of women participation in all development programs say water, sanitation, health, education, child development, environment, etc under three tier Panchayati Raj system (PRIs) of local governance i.e. District, Block and Village level. A study of a village in Scheduled Area of backward backward tribal Odisha, India reveals that tribal women participate in any developmental activities as ‘manipulative’ rather than ‘authentic’ because of centralised bureaucratic system, influence of remote controlled political master and above all domination of patriarchal structure in socio-cultural system. Besides, tribal woman in village struggle for survival absorbs much of their time and energy that minimises their chance of participation. Of course, their active participation largely depends upon their belongingness of community, clan, educational attainment, income, employment opportunity, holding assets and position in local social structure which appears dismal. During panchayat election they are mobilised in pretext of gender justice to come out to public life as matter of right. But no policy, so far, guarantee their minimum subsistence round the year. Unless and until tribal women are independent of earning their livelihood and least or no dependant on their men folk, no policy of empowerment could erase the problems of their life. Hence, need for improvement of fabrics of human development system within which they live and survive, alertness tribal women, political will of the State, equity in grass root governance, social justice and holistic approach could ease the problem of tribal women life situation, otherwise, the women empowerment system, objectivity of democratic decentralisation and participation will be in dead lock.

RC19-357.4
SAIKKONEN, PAULA* (National Institute for Health and Welfare)
From Universalism to Universalism or Vice Versa? Finnish Social Assistance Reform and the Equality of Citizens

Nordic welfare states are characterized by strong emphasis on universalism with an idea of equality promotion as a character of the welfare systems. Universal social policies found to be more effective than selective ones in creating equality and social trust among citizens, i.e. building social citizenship. Departing from the idea of British universalism that focuses mostly on the benefit system, the Scandinavian idea extends universalism to the policy outcomes by emphasizing the role of public services in diminishing poverty and increasing equality i.e. financial aid is not always enough to enable participation in the society. At the beginning of 2017, the social assistance was centralized to the Social Insurance Institution of Finland, which is against the current decentralization trend in Europe. In spite of the fact that the connection between social work and financial aid was disconnected, the reform was largely justified by the claim that it increases equality.

The paper scrutinizes which client groups were excluded and which advantaged and in what way, when the reform was implemented. Further, it asks how the reform revised universalism and an idea of social citizenship behind it.

RC48-805.10
SAHU, DIPTI RANJAN* (University of Lucknow)
State, Community and Social Movements in Eastern India

State, community and social movements in the Eastern India can be identified more accurately which gives a possibility to formulate understanding about wellbeing. Then conflicts between social policy and climate issues are too often handled as their own branch in the policy-making strategy. In the 1960s and 1970s, Japanese government contributed to form a new trend of urban community formation which is called Chuo Ward. This study examines its impact and implications upon the local communities by analyzing the questionnaire surveys we conducted for the residents in high-rise condominiums and the surrounding areas. They reveals that the growth of population was mainly caused by relatively young adults who live in the condominiums and working as urban professionals. It also shows that their social class is significantly higher than the surrounding area in terms of the average income, occupation, and educational attainment. They seem to have a distinguished characteristics in consumption behavior, social and political consciousness, and the types of homes they formulate in their neighborhood. The author argue that this new trend of urban community formation is a significant part and parcel of contemporary urbanism which is driven by globally oriented neo-liberal state strategy. In the 1960s and 1970s, Japanese government contributed to form a relatively coherent and homogenous mass middle class society by its suburban public housing program. It has, however, in the last 20 years, shift her policy orientation to encourage more private condominium development in the city
center, which in turn created more class-divided urban landscape. The neo-liberal urban project is not limited to the buildings and urban forms, but people’s mind and attitude toward themselves and the neighborhood community. In that sense, the new trend of urban living in the central core of Tokyo exemplifies a changing relationship between the statehood, built environment and urban community, and can be seen as an attempt by the state to create a society which is more in tune with the global neoliberalism.

**TG03-962.1**

SAITO, HIRO* (Singapore Management University)

*The Limits of Transitional Justice*

Today transitional justice has been institutionalized at the global level to address past violations of human rights. The globalization of transitional justice, however, contains a peculiar contradiction: although transitional justice typically addresses past human rights violations within a single country, the causes of these violations are often transnational. To understand how this contradiction of transitional justice developed, I first trace the historical evolution of transitional justice from the end of World War II to the early 2000s. Specifically, I argue that the contradiction was caused by the dominance of nationalism and imperialism. On the one hand, nationalism legitimates the division of the world into discrete nation-states. Given the persistence of nationalism in the theory and practice of transitional justice, transnationally caused injustices are delineated along national borders. On the other hand, imperialism legitimates a hierarchy of nation-states, allowing some nation-states to dominate others. Such hierarchial thinking has consistently influenced the theory and practice of transitional justice, shielding powerful nation-states from their shares of responsibility for transnationally caused historical injustices. To illustrate various ramifications of nationalism and imperialism in transitional justice, I then examine the so-called “comfort women” issue in South Korea as part and parcel of the chain of transnational historical injustices—the suffering of victims of Japan’s past aggression and of atomic bombings and other atrocities by the Allied powers, to name but a few—interlocked across Asia-Pacific that remain unredressed to date. In conclusion, I explore how the contradiction of transitional justice as well as its ramifications might be resolved, or at least mitigated, in light of transnational and cosmopolitan approaches developed by Ulrich Beck, Nancy Fraser, and other theorists.

**RC40-702.6**

SAJJA, SRINIVAS* (WISDOM Farmers Trust)

*From Agrarian Crisis to Sustainable Agriculture: Case Studies from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, India*

Agrarian crisis is sweeping through the newly formed Telugu speaking states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana with a number of farmers committing suicide due to crop failure and indebtedness. Small and marginal farmers of rain-fed areas are in a losing battle with agriculture as their material conditions keep deteriorating year on year. According to the National Sample Survey (NSS) data released in December, 2014 more than sixty percent of agrarian households in India are in debt trap ranging from 92.9% in Andhra to 17.5% in Assam.

In this scenario, it is pertinent to note that the benefits of highly extractive agriculture, which go by the name of green revolution and based on high input technology was cornered by the rich and affluent farmers operating in irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. The poor and marginal farmers primarily in the vast rain-fed areas of India are the worst sufferers. Apart from the indebtedness, many farmers are unaware of the minimum support price and often, resort to distress sale to clear their loans which were obtained at exorbitant rates.

While the situation appears to be gloomy with thousands of farmers committing suicide in the Telugu speaking states and other parts of the country, there are ways to combat agrarian crisis. This paper aims to present evidence of sustainable agriculture practices with case studies from the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in India. The farmers were able to overcome agrarian crisis to some extent by discarding neoliberal agrarian practices.

**RC31-566.3**

SAKAI, CHIE* (Kansai University)

*Japanese Expatriation in China Since the 1990s: Gender, Nationalism, and Changing Status As A Migrant*

This presentation shows the diverse and changing nature of the Japanese expatriate community in China, mainly using collected life-story interviews of Japanese expatriates in Hong Kong and Shanghai. Japanese companies have expanded operations into overseas markets and production bases since the 1970s, and it has pushed Japanese people in investment-led communities overseas [Glebe et al. 1999]. The tendency has accelerated since the 1990s, especially in Asia. Before the 1990s, Japanese companies were hesitant about localization, and they transferred predominantly male employees to overseas offices as management staff. It was difficult for local staff to be involved in important decisions [Sonoda 2001], [Kopp, 1999], and expatriates and their families tended to focus on Japan rather than their host country [Trevor 1983], [White 1992].

However, along with the globalization of Japanese business in Asia, Japanese expatriation has changed. Dispatched male managers are still at the center of management, but there are also Japanese workers who move abroad by themselves, entrepreneurs and those who migrate to their spouse’s country of origin. Their experiences and future prospects have become diverse, reflected by their different backgrounds, motivations, and positions among Japanese expatriates.

In that respect, economic recession in Japan and the growth of Chinese and other Asian economies has changed the dominant position of Japanese companies. I have conducted life-story interviews and field research in Hong Kong and Shanghai since 1996, when Japanese companies expanded their businesses there. In the presentation, I mainly discuss three points. 1) Has the gender imbalance in the Japanese expatriate community in Asia changed? 2) How has the competition between Japan and other Asian countries influenced the lives and thoughts of diverse Japanese expatriates: Have they become more cosmopolitan or transnational? 3) How do expatriates manage the increasing gap between their realities abroad and the ethnocentric ideas in Japan?

**RC20-JS-79.1**

SAKAKIBARA, KEIKO* (Toyo University)

*Have Working Women’s Stressors Decreased Under the Policy of Promoting Women at Work?*

**Purpose**

Promoting women at work is a critical issue in Japanese society, and the Japanese government and corporations have made efforts to address it. Prior research identified two unique stressors for female Japanese corporation workers: work-family conflict and workplace discrimination, which also prevented women from being promoted. This study aimed to examine if such stressors still exist and identify additional stressors for working women.  

**Method**

I conducted one-to-one semi-structured interviews from October 2016 to March 2017 with working women (five managers and six professionals in corporations) aged between 30’s and 50’s, as this age bracket is associated with stressors such as responsibilities at work, childcare, elderly care, and sickness. Information on current job, position, career history, faced work stressors, and coping strategies was collected.

**Results**

No interviewees mentioned a discriminatory work climate. Three stressors were identified: work-family conflict, pressure to succeed as female manager, and difficulties to maintain good relationship with partners. Work-family conflict was observed among working women with children under 18 years old. However, the impact of this conflict depended on the workplace. Supervisor’s understanding, family-friendly climate, and flexible work arrangements through IT helped working mothers to cope with work-family conflict. Women managers reported often facing pressure to be successful. In addition to heavy workloads, female managers needed to produce high-quality work to obtain positive evaluations and succeed, otherwise companies might hesitate to promote more women.

Some female managers reported difficulties to maintain a good relationship with their partners because of lacking time to spend with them. They also mentioned that if promoted to higher positions, their partners would have mixed feelings because the wife’s social status might be higher than the husband’s.

**Conclusion**

Working women face stressors in relation to promotion to higher positions and their private lives. Interviews need to continue to increase the limited sample size.

**WG01-936.1**

SAKAMOTO, CRISTINA* (The University of Chicago)

*Global Forms, Local Contents: Cultural Expressions and Cosmopolitanism in American Cities*

How does cultural diversity relate to amenities and industry structures in more cosmopolitan cities? Are we becoming more cosmopolitan? In this dissertation, I explore the global and local dynamics relating to the growth of cosmopolitanism and industries in cities. More than just the influence of corporations and foreign investments, globalization develops faster as people participate in this process in their everyday life, by consuming ideas produced somewhere else, and by exporting their own. Immigrants are the most active participants of globalization, as they express their cultures in the form of businesses, arts, community activities, social media, and more, which locals notice, discover, participate in, and enjoy. Thus, people may become cosmopolitans by exposure without traveling too far. Cities with more diverse populations tend also to attract more diverse industries and amenities, in order to cater to different tastes. So, does diversity attract diversity? While this may be seen primarily as a result of large populations, preliminary results show that foreigners tend to concentrate in areas of high diversity, lower crime, and high industry diversity. Some ethnicities also tend to concentrate around ethnicities of similar culture or close countries of origins, while others tend to assimilate with other more distant cultures when they migrate. There are different trends concerning different ethnic groups in the way they concentrate in American cities. Using data science and mapping methods, and
the American Census' data, I analyze how cosmopolitan cities attract migrants and industries. American cities have shifted from manufacturing and retail towards health, education, and professional and technical services, as the influences of globalization, automation, and the internet grow.

I will try to show some aspects of emotional labor supported by the neoliberalism in contemporary Japanese society.

When the idea of Emotional labor was invented in 1980 at the U.S., a lot of scholars have criticized new style of alienation by using this idea. Then, this idea mainly focused on mental exhaustion, considering that the structure of works had come under the service industry. Some scholars had become emotional labor, so, many people feel fatigue to do emotional labor.

Since the 1980s, many theoretical and empirical studies have been proceeded to find out the effects of alienation in the emotional labor. Some research emphasized some negative incidents influenced emotional labor, others suggested some positive factors relieved workers.

Among them, some concepts (length, supervision, gender, autonomy,) have been discussed around the positive/negative aspects of emotional labor. However, these studies have slightly considered the social changes around the emotional labor today. So, I will try to show them by analyzing neo-liberal state in 2000 Japanese society.

At first, almost all of works become emotional labor, and people become to be mobilized to be a "good" emotional workers. A lot of industries have become automation, or shifted oversea. Moreover, manually emotional labors have done by the lower-class, or foreign workers.

So, people want to get more high communication skill not only at the company but at the schools to get good job, social status, and recognition. Then, some activities, books, and Japanese traditions are praised as a source.

Through them, I will show why people will do emotional labor.

In the developing world, community-based disaster risk reduction (CB-DRR) presents a well-established approach for reducing vulnerabilities of rural communities. CB-DRR interventions have emerged as a way to foster community participation, create empowerment and integrate local perspectives. The premise that local knowledge (LK) constitutes an important determinant of community resilience to disasters has been increasingly promoted in scholarly work and international policy arenas. However, despite the promise of inclusion of CB-DRR, realities from the ground imply that participation, and consequently, inclusion of LK, is often limited.

In existing approaches for dealing with flood risk, the risks of lower-class, or foreign workers.

Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) practitioners have long been regarded theoretically as occupying a position of marginality in Western healthcare, particularly in face of the power of the medical profession. The contours of this marginality have been subject to change over time and variability across different socio-political milieus. CAM has not been analysed as yet, though, in terms of the interlinked precarious position that some constituent groups of its practitioners can be seen to occupy. With illustrative reference primarily to Britain in the context of debates on professionalisation, this paper also considers in novel fashion how far CAM therapists fulfil aspects of precariousness alongside parallel members of a putative precarious working in health and other public and private services – such as low pay, short-term contractual positions and high rates of part-time employment. In so doing, it further examines theoretically and empirically how far the medical profession.

The Reverse Politics of Professionalisation in Britain and Russia: A Counterposed Volte-Face By the State

This paper explores the varied relationship between professions and the state over time and place from a neo-Weberian perspective. In this respect, in Britain there has been a volte-face in state policy over the professions in general and medicine in particular since the 1970s/1980s. From being an untouchable and much extolled group, professions became subject to attack following the counter culture and the main political parties in a neo-liberal stance. The main focus of this study is to examine how far the medical profession.

Mobilization through Emotional Labor: How to Do “Good” Emotional Labor

This study analyses this trend in terms of personal faces. The term “face” was developed by Erving Goffman as a sociological concept; it is a key term in his studies. Although Goffman did not research suicides, he was influenced by the sociology of Emile Durkheim, author of Suicide. Today, suicide is apt to be discussed in terms of solidarity, integration, or social capital. These perspectives arise under the influence of Durkheim’s Le Suicide, written in the 19th century, and a valid question is whether these perspectives are currently relevant. According to Christian Baudelot and Roger Establet, trends in suicides changed in the 20th century. Contrary to Durkheim’s conclusion that excessive individualism increases suicides, Baudelot and Establet found that a type of individualism (creative individualism) developed in the 20th century and had the power to suppress suicide rates. Their study suggests that the framework of Le Suicide is not entirely applicable to contemporary suicide. This suggestion is very interesting and important, but these authors did not clarify the influence of social relationships on suicide rates. This study examines suicide through Goffman’s perspective, using it to clarify society’s influence on individuals. Goffman’s use of the term “face” is very important. This study suggests that contemporary suicide can be seen as a “face-loss” problem. From this point of view, the rapid increase of suicides in Japan can be related to its delayed transition to a gender-equal society: today, the faces of young people are seen as problematic.

In 1998, the number of people who committed suicide in Japan increased 1.35 times from the previous year. The high rate of suicide continued for the next 14 years. This study analyzes this trend in terms of personal faces. The term “face” was developed by Erving Goffman as a sociological concept; it is a key term in his studies. Although Goffman did not research suicides, he was influenced by the sociology of Emile Durkheim, author of Suicide. Today, suicide is apt to be discussed in terms of solidarity, integration, or social capital. These perspectives arise under the influence of Durkheim’s Le Suicide, written in the 19th century, and a valid question is whether these perspectives are currently relevant. According to Christian Baudelot and Roger Establet, trends in suicides changed in the 20th century. Contrary to Durkheim’s conclusion that excessive individualism increases suicides, Baudelot and Establet found that a type of individualism (creative individualism) developed in the 20th century and had the power to suppress suicide rates. Their study suggests that the framework of Le Suicide is not entirely applicable to contemporary suicide. This suggestion is very interesting and important, but these authors did not clarify the influence of social relationships on suicide rates. This study examines suicide through Goffman’s perspective, using it to clarify society’s influence on individuals. Goffman’s use of the term “face” is very important. This study suggests that contemporary suicide can be seen as a “face-loss” problem. From this point of view, the rapid increase of suicides in Japan can be related to its delayed transition to a gender-equal society: today, the faces of young people are seen as problematic.

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As a postscript it is intriguing to note that both of the state policy directions in British and Russian medicine have recently stalled to some degree for diverse political reasons, related in part to the willingness of the state to fully take the respective reforms forward.

RC04-89.7

SAKSELA-BERGHOLM, SANNA* (Swedish School of Social Science, University of Helsinki)

POTZSCH, TOBIAS* (Swedish School of Social Science, University of Helsinki)

Seamless Inclusion. A Study of Best Practices from Integration Educations in Canada and Finland

How can integration educations facilitate the more seamless inclusion of migrants into working life and civil society? At present this process is time-consuming and many migrants assert that they lack opportunities of fully participating in society before having completed years of language studies resulting in an atrophying of professional skills and feelings of frustration. This paper discusses our forthcoming comparative study of integration educations as organized by two vocational schools in Finland and a LINC program in Canada. The aim of the study is to identify best practices of inclusion of refugees and migrants in the labor market and civil society of the receiving countries. Our paper will discuss key contested terms such as diversity, inclusion and integration, how these concepts are defined and shaped by the institutional structures within both societies, and how these in turn frame the planning and implementation of integration educations in the partner vocational schools. Our assertion is that supporting students’ own interests and competences should become central points of departure in the realization of integration educations, as well as in the creation of contacts with the labor market and civil society. Our data consists of background documents and preliminary interviews with teachers, planners and support staff involved in integration programs.

RC06-140.6

SAKSELA-BERGHOLM, SANNA* (Swedish School of Social Science, University of Helsinki)

Transnational Bonding: Social Ties and Resources Among Filipino Families

This paper discusses the significance of social resources in the lives of both Filipino labor migrants in Finland and their family members in the Philippines. Social resources are framed in terms of social networks and ties providing both social and economic support for the families. These resources can encompass the exchange of information, guidance and emotional support, for example. The paper illustrates how different kinds of resources are interwoven in the migrants’ networks. Furthermore, it shows how and by whom these resources are transformed into useful forms of capital or remain as constraints in the actors’ lives. By taking the actors in both the sending and receiving states into account, it is possible to obtain a clearer picture of how resources, networks and forms of capital shape the migrants’ settlement into their new surroundings without forgetting those in the home country. The paper argues that transnational activities work as supportive, bonding resources particularly during the early settlement period for the migrants and the ones left behind. However, the significance of the informal social support cannot be fully grasped without taking into consideration the formal social protection, such as the social security systems of both countries.

RC33-604.1

SAKSHAUG, JOSEPH* (University of Manchester)

WISNIOWSKI, ARKADIUSZ (University of Manchester)

RUZ, DIEGO ANDRES (University of Manchester)

BLOM, ANNELIES G. (Collaborative Research Center 884 “Political Economy of Reforms”, University of Mannheim)

The Feasibility of Obtaining Valid Inferences from Nonprobability Surveys

Survey data collection costs have risen to a point where many survey researchers are abandoning large, expensive probability-based samples in favor of less expensive nonprobability samples. The empirical literature suggests this strategy may be unwise for many reasons, among them probability samples tend to outperform nonprobability samples on accuracy when assessed against population benchmarks. Nevertheless, the attractive cost properties and convenience of nonprobability samples suggest they are here to stay. In this talk, we present recent empirical research on the strengths and weaknesses of nonprobability samples for survey inference. We present results from various sources of probability and nonprobability data and attempt to establish some middle ground between these two sampling streams.

RC16-310.1

SAKURAI, YOSHIHIDE* (Hokkaido University)

How Do Rationality and Empathy Deal with “Well-Being” and “Well-Dying” in Organ Transplant and Life-Prolonging Medication?

Weber’s typological theory of means-end rational, value-rational, affectional, and tradition has so far been taught as major sociological theory at university education. However, present behavioral economics and evolutionary psychology teach us that means-end rational decision is also based on heuristics and emotion which are evolutionarily constructed in human evolution. If we looked at various aspects of our life and death in secular and religious lives, we would know the interactive boundary between rationality and empathy.

In this paper I will first illustrate the brief history of organ transplantation and its current condition in Japan, in which most Japanese people hardly recognized the medical and legal definition of brain death and felt conflicted over donating families’ living organ and staying with dying family until they stop breathing and suffer cardiac arrest. Medical experts and mass media revealingly tried to convince the public about the means-end rationality of altruistic organ donation. However, a few Japanese religions opposed organ transplantation from their religious perspectives. The second example is life-prolonging treatment relying on artificial breathing and nutrition by gastrostomy tube and central vein infusion at hospital and nursing care home for the elderly. Increasing longevity in Japan may cause a rise in anxiety among Japanese people, as they are getting more worried about taking care of their older parents, exhausting own living expense in their 80s and 90s, and suffering from dementia. Recently, the concept of dignified death and national death have been discussed among ordinary people who begin to prepare in advance for the directive of medication and funeral in the end of their life time. “Well-dying” could be an important topic in both private and public sphere, involving rational and empathic decision and interaction among concerned people in Japan.

RC33-600.1

SALÁ, EMANUELA* (Università di Milano Bicocca)

ZACCARIA, DANIELE (Istituto Golgi Cenci)

Older People and Data Quality in Surveys. Does Measurement Error Increase with Age and Deterioration of Cognitive Abilities?

In an aging society, the availability of good quality survey data is key. In particular, longitudinal surveys of older people are very powerful research resources to study social inequalities and monitor older people’s health conditions. It is not surprising that a number of longitudinal surveys of older people has been conducted in recent decades, both in the U.S. and in Europe. The relevance of these surveys is undisputed. However, there are very few studies that systematically assessed data quality in longitudinal surveys of older people (Kalwitz, 2010; Gaertner et al., 2015).

This paper aims to evaluate the quality of the survey data in the Survey for Health and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). We draw on Lynn and Lugtig (2016) theoretical framework to assess the effect of aging, and in particular, of changes in respondent cognitive functions, on a number of indicators of measurement error, including heaping and don’t know answers. Our working hypothesis is that aging is associated with poor reporting. Controlling for age and educational level, we expect to find a positive relationship between a deterioration in cognitive functioning (measured with two indicators of short term and long term memory and mathematical skills) and the occurrence of heaping and don’t know answers.

We use Wave 1, 2, 4 and 5 of SHARE data. We intend to employ a set of multilevel models and, in particular, to use growth curve models (GCM) which are appropriate statistical techniques to model change in a dynamic framework. Results from a preliminary analysis have shown that the relationship between aging, cognitive functions and survey data quality and quite complex. E.g. For heaping, cognitive skills do not seem to play a role whereas for don’t answers they seem to have a negative impact.

RC18-336.6

SALAMÉH, BILAL* (Bethlehem University- Palestine)

The Social Actor: A Critical Appraisal of the Palestinian Context and Its Challenges

There is no doubt that the arrogance and political violence Palestinians are forced to endure is unmistakably one of the most pronounced and harrowing experiences of the 21st century. Numerous forms of psychological damage to Palestinians are perpetrated against this population under Israeli occupation and colonialism.

The colonial context generates psychological and political repercussions that create a fertile environment for psychological disorders and mental illness that
are expressed, in the most severe cases, through anger, rebellion, and tension. The environment of violence rebounds on Palestinian society in the absence of an inclusive liberal vision.

Accurate psychological diagnosis is ineffective since it is devoid of the value of cultural and national content. Deciding the treatment for psychiatric patients is impossible because the policies and practices of Israeli colonialism continue, and therefore, the causes and factors leading to the mental disorder, as well as the problems and challenges Palestinians face, are not included in the appraisal of their cases. Moreover, psychosocial and traumatic conditions and adaptation are measured solely by exaggerated quantitative digital statistics. Psychological trauma, behavioral and emotional disorders are unable to respond to the techniques associated with Western diagnosis and treatment.

This article is based on a critical vision that attempts to highlight the importance of the social actor in the Palestinian context as a whole. It includes basic ideas about the author's understanding and expectations of all the aspects associated with the role and profession of the social actor, as a transforming mechanism of issues in the Palestinian context.

If we accept that Palestinian society is vulnerable to psychological setbacks, its recovery, according to Fanon (1972) lies in the resistance against the colonizer. To achieve this, the growing awareness of the Palestinian community is necessary. The growing awareness of the Palestinian community is necessary to achieve the moral legacy that they are willing to defend with determination against the city and transport, the diet is a complex entanglement of physical materiality and ownership in the third sector. The value of food, and meat in particularly, as a commodity of community (Vivero-Pol, 2017). Public health nutrition research typically focuses on either the consumer or the consumed; the intricate relationships between the individual, their dietary practices and the food they eat is seldom explored. Further considering the role of food premises, equipment and transport, the diet is a complex entanglement of physical materiality and social phenomena.

Community, Culture and Meat Consumption is a doctoral research study investigating the cultural meanings of meat consumption. This highly immersive ethnography saw the researcher spend a year of fieldwork with the Birmingham Foodie Community, a network of food activists across the West Midlands (United Kingdom) working to address the social and environmental injustices of the global food system. From what initially appeared to the researcher to be a small group of engaged activists emerged a fast-growing community; a busy assemblage of thousands of individuals, premises, foodstuffs and community facilities. Physical materials were central to the sense of social inclusion, perceptions of authority in volunteering work and questions concerning the "ownership" of both the material assets and the community as a whole. It became apparent that the community was not merely a social network, but a unique entanglement of people, food and the many material resources that bought the two together. The researcher felt a strong sense of community membership and belonging, challenging the perceived dichotomy of materialism and inclusion.

This paper will consider the critical role of materiality in the Birmingham Foodie Community, with a focus on the function of territoriality and perceptions of ownership in the third sector. The value of food, and meat in particular, as a commodity of community will be explored in relation to the complex sociocultural meanings of the diet.

According to the author's understanding and expectations of all the aspects associated with the role and profession of the social actor, as a transforming mechanism of issues in the Palestinian context, the growing awareness of the Palestinian community is necessary to achieve the moral legacy that they are willing to defend with determination against the colonizer.
Psycho-Societal Interpretations in Life History Research

The paper will present a development of life history research in education and learning research, in which psycho-societal interpretations play a key role. The horizon of the approach is the lifelong subjective engagement in intended as well as unintended learning, in formal education as well as in everyday life. The paper will describe the reasons for adopting and developing life history approaches by summarizing how a political and practical engagement in adult education and learning led to a critique of the horizon of academic pedagogy. In order to understand learning and education from the perspective of learners, the need for empirical studies in the situation and life experiences emerged, and the tradition of (auto)biographical research offered a proven experience for a societal understanding of learning processes.

Life histories represent lived lives past, present and anticipated future. As such they are interpretations of individuals’ experiences of the way in which societal dynamics take place in the individual body and mind, either told by the individual him/herself or by another biographer. The Life History approach at Roskilde University was developing from interpreting autobiographical and later certain other forms of language interactive material as moments of life history, i.e. it is basically a hermeneutic approach. The paper will present two different ways of handling biographies and life histories, and then go deeper into the epistemological and methodological aspects of psycho-societal interpretation. The psycho-societal interpretation of biographical accounts aims at breaking the theoretical and empirical dichotomy of the social and the psychic, both in the interpretation of learning processes and more generally in the theoretical understandings of language, body and mind. Finally it presents examples how such interpretations organized by the concept of (life) experience can illuminate professional and vocational identity building as well as adult learning in general.


Alliances between trade unions and other social movements would be essential to resist neoliberal hegemony and oppose policies that prioritize the needs of corporations over the well-being of citizens. This paper contributes to the discussion about these alliances by examining the case of Cambodian civil society, where joint mobilization between trade unions, social movements and the political opposition in the aftermath of the 2013 national elections brought unprecedented gains for Cambodian garment workers. However, this alliance was unique and short-lived, which is what the paper aims at understanding, drawing attention to the compartmentalized understandings of land grabbing and labour rights violation, as aspects of neoliberalism.

Based on interviews conducted during 13 months of ethnographically oriented fieldwork in Cambodia, the paper focuses on the relationship between labour and land rights movements, pointing to the importance of understanding labour struggles as political. Social movement unionism has been largely absent in Cambodia, and for the most part, unions are characterized by industry-focus and male-bias. The paper points to the authoritarian political context, but also to certain tendencies of labour’s institutionalization. In contributing to this situation. The focus of labour strategies has shifted outside the country, to international buyers, which contributes to a depoliticized conception of labour rights that downplays the centrality of trade union rights and labour’s political role.

SALMINAARA, ANNA* (University of Helsinki)


Back to the Basics? Labour Rights Institutions and Associational Power in Cambodian Labour Strategies

The analysis of new power resources has made an encouraging contribution to the understanding of possibilities of labour revitalization, particularly in the context of the Global North and middle income countries with relatively strong institutions. However, in labour-intensive industries such as the garment sector, globalization has implied the transfer of production away from these countries, into contexts where low salaries are guaranteed by weak legal and institutional frameworks.

This paper contributes to the discussion on labour strategies by examining the potential and limitations of new power resources in a low-income context characterized by a weak rule of law, namely Cambodia. Based on interview data collected during 13 months of fieldwork, the paper shows how Cambodian unions have successfully used institutional and societal power resources to build stronger labour rights institutions on innovative regulatory institutions such as the Labour Arbitration Council, buyer’s social responsibility commitments and mobilize international networks to pressure employers. These resources were also used in the 2014 minimum wage campaign that led to unprecedented salary gains for Cambodian garment workers. However, this show of union power triggered an important judicial and political backlash by the government, risking to undo labour’s newly built power. The paper suggests that a more careful analysis is needed to assess the replaceability of labour’s traditional power resources, structural and associational power. Associational power – understood as political leverage - emerges as a key resource to guarantee the sustainability of pro-labour institutions and their impact. Furthermore, it draws attention to the potentially negative impact that private regulation can have on labour movements, if it promotes a depoliticized conception of labour rights that downplays the centrality of trade union rights and labour’s political role.

SALMINAARA, ANNA* (University of Helsinki)
SALOMA-AKPEDONU, CZARINA* (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University)

Universities and Social Innovation: The Human Dimension of Scientific Work in the Philippines

In countries marked by a poverty gap, universities often face the challenge of combining academic and professional culture - the culture knowledge production, and the humanistic culture, which is focused on responding to the common good and needs of society. This paper examines select cases of university-based social innovations in Metro Manila, the capital region of the Philippines, in order to understand the human dimension of scientific work. Using both quantitative and qualitative data, it analyses these social innovations during their scale up and institutionalization, and also discusses the role of networking for university knowledge mobilization. Placing university knowledge mobilization in social context will show the diverse reality of social innovations in terms of barriers such as regulations; support systems, especially multi-level policy support; and power structures and hybrid cultures.

SALONEN, ANNA* (University of Helsinki)

Studying the Content and Construction of Ethical Lives in the Context of Affluent Society. a Case of (im)Moderation in Everyday Food Consumption

Foodways reveal fundamental aspects of us as humans, including our attitudes towards and relationships with others and the environment as well as the most pivotal individual, social and ecological problems of our time. This paper provides preliminary insights from a study that explores how people who do not necessarily identify as religious and who live in diverse or secular societies construct their identities in relation to and in cooperation with other people and the non-human world, by taking foodways as a starting point. The study starts from the premise that even in non-religious settings, as “secular spiritual disciplines” (Grummet, 2014:4), foodways constitute a sphere of everyday life where meanings, significance, purpose and order are constructed and maintained. In everyday food consumption, we are constantly invited to pose the question of how to lead a sufficient, or reasonable with regard to food consumption in an affluent society? By doing so, the paper provides food for thought into theoretical reflection on ordinary ethical conduct and lived (non)religion in the secular contexts.

SALVERDA, TJIO* (University of Cologne)

The Double Movement's Continuum

Karl Polanyi's double movement continues to provide a useful concept for understanding different forces in the organisation of capitalism, even though he himself was relatively pessimistic about the successes of the countermovement. In reality, outcomes appear more varied and often less apocalyptic than Polanyi envisioned. To better understand the limits and potential for transforming capitalism, I argue that portraying the double movement as a stark dichotomy between market representatives and its countermovement may not be very helpful. Instead, the double movement is often a continuum from pro-market fundamentalists, to more liberal market representatives, to actors that are only marginally critical of market society, to the fiercest anti-capitalist critics. To understand (the lack of) transformation, it is important to acknowledge the varieties and interactions within and between actors on the different sides. Starting from my research on large-scale land acquisition in the Global South, yet also discussing many other expressions of market society, I argue that to explain outcomes we have to particularly include the (potential) impact of ‘extreme’ forces on both sides of the continuum – i.e. market fundamentalists and anti-capitalist critics. These forces may often not accomplish their aims, yet due to their social presence they may pull outcomes towards more or less equal distribution. In a strict sense, Marx's and Hayek's hopes may not have become realities, yet they have strongly influenced past and current realities of capitalism. With Hayekian thinking having the upper hand in recent decades, transformation will accordingly only come from fierce opposition able to persuade large parts of the continuum of letting capitalism work for the many and not for the few. This opposition, I furthermore argue, needs continuous attention, because countering capitalism will probably always remain ambiguous and unfinished – yet we may nevertheless accomplish fairer outcomes than we currently do.

SAM, THOMAS* (University of Helsinki)

HIIALMO, HEIKKI (University of Helsinki)

Influence of the Alcohol Industry on the Overall Reform of the Law on Alcohol in Finland

This is a qualitative study whose objectives were first, to find why the initial alcohol laws were changed in Finland to the proposed ones which will instead lead to an increase in the sale and consumption of alcohol and second, what means were used by the alcohol industry to make the change possible. To explore these objectives, the following were the two research questions of the study: (1) why were the initial alcohol laws changed to the proposed ones which will instead lead to an increase in the sale and consumption of alcohol? and (2) what means were used by the alcohol industry to make the change possible? To answer these research questions, the data collected for this study was divided into primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through interviews with experts who had participated in the preparation of the Alcohol Act namely: politicians, civil servants, researchers and industry actors. The experts were selected on grounds that as members of the parliament or senior officials, they had first-hand knowledge of the influence of the alcohol industry on the overall reform of the law on alcohol in Finland. The data was analyzed through qualitatively content and thematic analyses since the two are often used interchangeably. The findings revealed that the original purpose of changing the law on alcohol in Finland was to modernize it because the existing law was too old and had been amended many times. On the other hand, the findings revealed that there were two strategies used by the alcohol industry to lobby for the change in the proposed law. They were active public information lobbying campaign, and personal lobbying contacts with members of parliament (MPs) and other politicians who had positive attitude towards the alcohol industry.

SAMARSKY, ELENA* (University of Oxford)

ANTOSCHUK, IRINA* (European University at Saint Petersburg/ Saint Petersburg State University)

Foreign-Born Scholars in the UK and Their Integration into the Host Country: Comparative Analysis of the Experience of German and Russian Scientists

Increasing internationalization of science is accompanied by the rising level of transnational cooperation and intensified academic migration and spatial mobility. Movement from one place and position to the other is considered not only a desirable but almost a necessary element of an academic career and is typically associated with higher scientific productivity and impact. As a result, science and higher education system in the research-leading nations such as United States and United Kingdom accommodate much greater number scholars from different regions across the world, and scientific community becomes much more heterogeneous in terms of cultural and ethnic background of its members. But under the pressure of the global shift toward science as a highly valuable experience indispensable for the realization of one's professional ambitions, the process of adaptation and integration of foreign-born scientists in the new academic environment is assumed to be smooth and unproblematic. In contrast, existing research reports that immigrant researchers encounter a variety of tensions and difficulties in moving and integrating into the host country. Studies also reveal that scientists of non-European origin generally experience more stress and hardships in migration to another country, but tend to explain it by reference to language and cultural distance between the host and home country. Thus, there is a lack of systematic and comparative analysis of the migration experience of European and non-European scholars in English-speaking destination countries. Our paper seeks to fill this gap by exploring the narratives of German and Russian scientists who live and work in the UK: we characterize and compare the difficulties they face, both in everyday life and professional advancement, identify key similarities and differences, and address the question of the role of the home and host country context in shaping their migrant experience.

SAMARSKY, ELENA* (University of Oxford)

Is Every Job Good Enough for Moving Abroad? Motivations and Desires of German Highly-Skilled in the British Labour Market.

It is not surprising that reasons behind labour mobility may vary across individuals (e.g., for some, higher salary or unemployment in the country of origin would stimulate relocation, while, for others, a desire for occupational mobility). This paper explores the meaning of work for the highly-skilled Germans employed in the UK, focusing more explicitly on attributes contributing to job satisfaction/ dissatisfaction, the role of work in person life as well as workers’ expectation at the workplace. Using in-depth interviews with these migrants provides a unique
case, not only because the majority of the participants had a job-on-job transition, but also because many were contemplating several employment proposals. Analysis indicates that the prospects of a satisfying and exciting job which allows self-realisation was the primary attribute of a desired job. These findings provide support for the relevance of the postmaterialistic values for explaining labour mobility of the highly-skilled. The analysis highlights the interplay between several attributes in the desired workplace abroad, such as direct economic benefits, general atmosphere at the workplace, relations with co-workers and geographic location. Exploring labour migration through the lenses of the sociology of work, contributes to the classical labour migration framework, as it allows taking into account various aspects of job quality beyond pure direct financial rewards with play role in evaluation of jobs abroad.

RC19-364.1
SAMMET, KORNELIA* (Leipzig University)
ERHARD, FRANZ* (Leipzig University)

Foodbanks and Tafeln: Faith-Based and Secular Institutions of Food Provision for People in Need in Germany, the UK and the Republic of Ireland

In our talk, we will present major findings from our research project that compares different European welfare models on various levels. In this project, we assume that welfare state regimes are rooted in religious traditions and therefore develop different ‘cultures of poverty’. Based on qualitative data, we analyse worldviews of people depending on social support in various national contexts.

Our paper will have a look at the impact of religious concepts of poor relief on different levels: a) general semantics of welfare, b) the implementation and appropriation of these ideas on an institutional level in faith-based as well as secular organisations, and c) on how deprived and impoverished individuals perceive the living conditions and options within these structural circumstances. Our explanation starts at the institutional meso-level, using interviews (group discussions, biographical and expert interviews) we conducted at foodbanks in the UK, the Republic of Ireland and Germany in order to make our presentation more vivid. Based on these considerations about the general logic of different foodbank systems, we then also investigate how the users of the foodbanks deal with these structural defaults. We show how different and yet entwined the two perspectives on needness are and reflect on the general understandings behind it of how poor relief should be designed, on semantics of deserving and undeserving poverty, etc.

RC14-262.4
SAMMET, KORNELIA* (Leipzig University)

Irish Travellers: The Identity Construction of an Indigenous Ethnic Minority within the Irish Society

Irish Travellers are a minority of about 30,000 people (Census 2016) in the Irish Society, which became only recently acknowledged as an indigenous ethnic group. However, until today, many Irish travellers live in deprived conditions and are socially excluded from many services and parts of the Irish society. They experience individual and institutional racism and are affected by higher rates of unemployment than the Irish majority, e.g. by health inequalities and low educational attainment (Irish Traveller Movement Report 2014). For centuries, travellers were an essential part of the rural economy in Ireland before they were forced to settle in the second half of the 20th century.

In my presentation, I will analyse the identity construction of Irish travellers based on qualitative data collected in different sites in Ireland. The main reference of the travellers’ identity is still the binary drawn between travelling vs. settled people. I will reconstruct different aspects and dimensions of this binary and discuss their implications and consequences. A special focus will be laid on the boundaries between travelling and settled life, on the difficulties of living on its threshold and especially on the possibilities and consequences of a ‘crossing of the boundary’. Additionally, I will discuss the problems of a minority to keep and transform traditions in changing life conditions.

RC31-574.2
SAMPAIO, PAULA CRISTINA* (University of Minho)
CARVALHAIS, ISABEL (University of Minho)

Post-Calais As Translation of Institutional Violence: Assessing the Mechanisms of Reception and Relocation of Migrants from Calais

The national policies in regard to the management of migration within the EU context, often reveal the State as repressive and selective, as much as absent. Omissions in a form of Institutional Violence, one that, in result of its diffuse nature which involves the actions of institutions and agents at the service of the State, is not always perceptible to those who “construct” it, but also to those who “resist” to it. Calais represents a strong case of Institutional Violence, as much for the absence of a full response to the problem, as for the dynamics of “resistance” of local civil society and migrants in suppressing the State’s deliberate absence. In structural violence, inequalities emerge from society’s stratification at the economic, social and political level. Several elements facilitate society’s legitimization of these inequalities. The socio-economic hurdles and terrorism events in Europe, for instance, have been easing the path for a strong nexus between migration and security. By the same token, the nexus between security and migration legitimizes several forms of institutional violence, both against migrants and native citizens. This paper focuses on the mechanisms of reception and relocation of migrants from Calais. The French government after the camp’s dismantling in October 2016, and how those translate a language of institutional violence. The narratives of relocated migrants in Paris are very relevant, since our approach is more agency-based than structure-oriented. In parallel, we analyze the role of civil society, often ignored by the media, and how it has responded in more or less spontaneous ways, to the absence of the State in providing for migrants. Thirdly, we explore the rationale underneath the French behavior, trying to explain the apparent paradox of a driving-country of asylum and migration policies in the EU, which acts weakly though vis-à-vis the United Kingdom.

RC30-548.3
SAMPSON, HELEN* (Cardiff University. School of Social Sciences)
RAMALHO, JOSE RICARDO* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

Addressing the Complex Challenges of Globalisation: Union Strategies in the Shipping and Automotive Industries

In the context of globalisation, both the shipping and automotive industries have outsourced and off-shored production. In the case of shipping, this has meant registering vessels with ‘flags of convenience’ and outsourcing/off-shoring labour supply via the use of third party crewing agencies. In the case of the automotive sector, it has involved the relocation of factories to new areas of production such as Mexico and Brazil, in Latin America, with the implementation of flexible labour relations and low wages.

This poses challenges for trade unions seeking to protect workers and stave off the associated downward pressures on employment terms and conditions. This paper explores the response of the ITF and national trade unions (representing seafarers in both the developed and developing world) to changes in employment practices within shipping. In parallel, it considers the implementation of International Framework Agreements (IFAs) across the automotive industry and the responses of trade unions in Brazil to downward pressures on terms and conditions in this kind of industry. In doing so, it sheds light on the discussion of the political success of such strategies in securing worker protection and in maintaining the capacity of trade unions to successfully negotiate workers’ demands.

RC30-538.3
SAMUEL, OLURANTI* (Lagos State University)


The phenomenon of unemployment and its effects are not the same in every society. In most African countries and in Nigeria in particular, parents are responsible for the cost of education and/or skill acquisitions of their children, not only for the children to be independent of their parents in future, but for the children to be able to take care of their parents when they are too old or incapacitated to work. However, the rate of youth unemployment in Nigeria (42.24% or about 38.2 million) is making parenting a life course, a situation of ‘till death do us part’. This study adopts both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. The qualitative method uses in-depth interviews, while the quantitative involves the use of structured questionnaire. The respondents are stratified along parents and unemployed youth in Lagos state, Nigeria. Secondary data from National Population Commission and National Bureau of Statistics were used for the rate of unemployment. The result shows that parenting is a continuum as parents are not only investing in the training of their children, the investment continues even after graduation and skill acquisition, even at adulthood. Parents also take huge financial responsibility in the marriage ceremony of their children and continue to assist the family after marriage, due to unemployment. The supposed independent of the children of their parents are becoming unachievable and the pay-back period, the expected traditional social reward for the children to become self-employed by the French government adequate social policy measures, which include: adequate provisions of social facilities, improvement in educational curriculum, affordable housing scheme, free health care facilities for the aged, unemployment allowances, educational loan, skill acquisitions, diversification of the economy among others.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
In this research, a reflection is made on how public administrations, considered as the instruments for the application of public policies, are increasing their transparency according to certain political indicators. We propose a model of socio-institutional innovation for the implementation of a participatory and open government; also an effective control of agency problems in public organizations, aimed at individual and social empowerment by harnessing the generalization of information and communication technologies, social networks and incidental organizations.

For this and considering that during the last two decades have been applied management logic to public management, a theoretical review of the concepts used since the new institutionalism in sociology is done together with the description of secondary data and testimonies corroborating the theoretical hypotheses, structuring this communication in three parts: firstly, the thesis on the how and why of transparency and accountability in Spain is proposed, starting with the promulgation of Law 19/2013 on Transparency, Access to Public Information and Good Governance, which responds to a citizenship increasingly interested and concerned to eliminate corruption, socially trusted and with greater use of information and knowledge. Then, as a question of the above, in the day to day of certain organizations, we reflect on the problem of moral agency in public entities. Finally, a model of innovation is proposed taking elements of the different theories mainly those that come from reflections such as du Gay (2013, 2017) and Du Gay & Lopudrup-Hjorth (2014) about post-bureaucratic Public Management perspective and Organizational and State Phobia.

The aim of this paper is to explore possibilities for understanding social movements and organizations trying to get politically organized, building identity and pushing forward with their agenda. This work proposes to study social movements and organizations which represent unprotected workers - those who are not in the condition that they are employees and cannot be properly considered unemployed. Workers that are exercising gainful activities with work relationships that don't include the contractual relationships of employment (wage) - and the role they play in public spaces for the world of work in Brazil. It is intended to delineate the public invisibility of these workers, the (institutional, political and academic) discourse around these empty sociological subjects, public policies and regulatory frameworks built for these people in the last decade and the trials and possibilities of construction of political figures and political subjects for the emergence of this new reality and the development of new political subjects with their own agendas and identities. However, although these labour relations and its workers are not informal, they still not recognized in their relation with the State as having rights.
The Role of the Citizen in the Political System: Access to Information and Political Participation in Mexico.

In Mexico, the political alternation of the year 2000 resulted in an opening of the political system that has allowed a greater involvement of citizens in it. The first opening of the system was the creation of laws on access to government information from 2003. These laws have been created and reformed since 2003 have been the demand of citizens to know what his government does and does not do. Under the basic premise of "more information, greater political participation", the opening of information from public entities was thought to encourage political participation by citizens in the same electoral processes. After 13 years of entry into force of the government information transparency with political participation in the four federal electoral processes, the opening of information from 2003. The laws of transparency and access to information that the political system that has allowed a greater involvement of citizens in it. The political system that has allowed a greater involvement of citizens in it.

In the end, it is intended to show if what we have in Mexico are more participatory citizens, if the contrary, there are still disinterested citizens of the public affairs of our country. Even when citizen participation in electoral processes is not a sufficient condition to speak of participatory citizens, it is a minimal condition that exists and does so overwhelmingly.
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RC14-265.8
SÁNCHEZ RAMOS, MARIA EUGENIA* (Universidad de Guanajuato)
CALDERA GONZÁLEZ, DIANA DEL CONSUELO (Universidad de Guanajuato)
BARROSO GARCÍA, CARMEN DOLORES (Universidad de Guanajuato)
Contribuciones Contra La Violencia En Niños De Educación Básica En México

Actualmente la violencia es uno de los grandes problemas en México, mucho se ha hablado de las conductas aprendidas en el entorno familiar, en los medios e incluso en las escuelas. Sin embargo, la concienciación de este problema en la sociedad mexicana es una tarea difícil de emprender, debido a que es multifactorial y se ha incrementado en la niñez el bullying refiriéndose en este sentido a todas las formas de actitudes agresivas, intencionadas y repetidas, que ocurren sin motivación evidente, adoptadas por uno o más estudiantes contra otro u otros.

Como antecedente el estudio elaborado por el Consejo Ciudadano para la Seguridad Pública y Justicia de dos ciudades de Guanajuato se encuentran entre las 50 con mayores índices de violencia en el México; Celaya ocupa el lugar 38 y Guanajuato capital el sitio 45 (periódico am, 2015). Los datos anteriores manifiestan una preocupación en las instituciones educativas por la creación de programas que atiendan al sector infantil considerando que la educación es la alternativa para la reflexión y el reforzamiento de valores que incidan en una cultura de la paz.

Esta investigación se caracteriza de carácter cualitativo, descriptivo, exploratorio y experimental, derivada de los casos reportados cada vez con mayor frecuencia de acoso escolar en el Estado de Guanajuato, México. Se muestran los resultados obtenidos en un piloto a través de la estructuración de talleres en un centro de estudios federal con alumnos de primero y segundo año del nivel básico con un total de 265 educados, a través de dinámicas lúdicas y representación gráfica, los cuales permiten se experimente violencia familiar y psicológica lo cuál indica que en su entorno directo formativo las actitudes de abuso y conflicto están presentes desde su primer infancia.

RC47-795.4
SÁNCHEZ-BARRÍA, FELIPE* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)
La No-Violencia Para Combatir La Violencia. Las Experiencias De Organización y Resistencia En Chile Durante La Dictadura De Pinochet.

Este trabajo explora la relación entre la represión estatal bajo un régimen autoritario y la capacidad de organización colectiva de la sociedad civil, en particular de los familiares de víctimas de violaciones a los Derechos Humanos, los estudiantes, y los sectores populares. Para lo anterior, se examina el caso de Chile durante los años de la dictadura de Pinochet (1973-1989). Se observa que durante los períodos de aumento de la represión, los niveles de protesta no desciende de forma importante, sino que modifican tanto el repertorio de la protesta como el contenido del discurso de la movilización. En este sentido, las formas de protesta más destacadas en momentos de alta violencia estatal son las huelgas de hambre colectivas llevadas a cabo por los familiares de víctimas de violaciones a los DD.HH, los "sittings" masivos al interior de las universidades, y masivas "Marchas por la Vida" organizadas por organizaciones populares cristianas. Cada una de estas acciones se caracterizaron por ser formas no-violentas de protesta, lo cual estaba directamente vinculado al rechazo de cualquier forma de violencia, independiente de su procedencia. En tal sentido, durante este periodo no sólo se reclamó por la represión estatal, sino también por la actividad terrorista del Frente Patriótico Manuel Rodríguez (FPMR) la guerrilla urbana ligada al Partido Comunista de Chile nacida a fines de 1983. El éxito en términos de convocatoria de estas acciones, se debió a la existencia de una extensa red de organizaciones sociales, que otorgaron la posibilidad de experiencias de aprendizaje de auto-gestión y participación colectiva. En suma, este trabajo examina una experiencia socio-histórica reciente para contribuir a la discusión entre experiencias de organización y participación, y repertorios de acción colectiva, en el contexto de un régimen autoritario con alta capacidad represiva.

RC35-636.7
SÁNCHEZ-FLORES, MONICA* (Thompson Rivers University)
Transactional Autopoiesis: A Pragmatist Lens on Maturana’s and Luhmann’s Theories of Language.

It has been proposed that the Deway notion of transaction ought to be reconstructed in light of the theory of autopoiesis (McReynolds, 2017). This theory was originally developed by biologists Humberto Maturana and Francisco Varela, and later embraced by sociologist Niklas Luhmann. I argue that looking at transaction through the lens of autopoiesis allows for a clearer definition of the processes whereby the knower and the known are mutually constitutive of one another, and I focus on the realm of language. According to Maturana and Varela, living systems are organizationally closed and structurally coupled to their environment at the same time (synchronically). Their closure allows them to react to outside triggers on the basis of their inner constitution; their coupling permits what can be interpreted as co-constitutive transaction. In this paper, I explain Maturana’s theory of linguistic autopoiesis and how it converges with Luhmann’s theory of language where social systems are construed as a nexus of communications, autonomous from conscious direction. I critique his functionalist interpretation, but also rescue his explanation of the production of meaning in demotic (descriptive) language structures, most legitimate in modern communication—but not the only language structure that humans use. Maturana says that human beings distinctively create a separate domain of language (organizationally closed) that is structurally coupled and sustained autopoietically by a complex network of human physiology, experience, habits, and emotion. Thus language can be seen as a system that displays growth in a transactional autopoietic co-constitutive relationship with human beings and their environment.

WG05-JS-47.1
SANDAKER, SOLVE* (County Governor of Oslo and Akershus)

Government and financing Social welfare and education have roots in earlier history of religion and political movements. In what way are the different solutions constructed and carried out in the countries a result of earlier history? Are the levels of compensation and the overall solutions, good and just outcomes for the people who are dependent upon them? How good and effective are the public and private bodies involved in the governing and supporting systems? Are the half-direct democracy in Switzerland and the representative democracy in Norway important in determining the outcomes?

Are the outcomes and experiences useful also for the further international society?

Education In Switzerland is education largely the responsibility of the Cantons and the municipalities, although there have been taken steps for coordinating education on a national level. In Norway, the content of the education system is mostly a state responsibility, but the allocation of resources to the primary and lower secondary schools is a task for the municipalities. The counties are running most of the upper secondary schools in Norway, but their freedom of acting are limited by strict national rules.

Elderly care In Switzerland, the pension system is mostly private, so Swiss inhabitants will often have to save to their pension in private bodies although in an organized way. Financing their older days is to a high degree a responsibility for the individual, so the situation for the elderly is a result of their priorities and social situation. In Norway, the situation for the elderly is mainly a public responsibility. Never the less it is resulting in differing levels of welfare because of earlier income and years in working life. As the number of older people is rising steep, there are consequences for the pensions in the future.

RC11-230.1
SANDBERG, LINN J.* (Department of Culture and Education, Södertörn University)
MARSHALL, BARBARA (Trent University)
Queering Aging Futures

This paper explores the potential for cultural gerontology to extend its ideas of diversity in aging experiences by opening space to rethink conceptions of successful aging futures. We propose a ‘queering’ of aging futures that disrupts the ways that expectations of a good later life and happy aging are seen to adhere to some bodies and subjectivities over others. Drawing on feminist, queer, and crip theories, we build on existing critiques of ‘successful aging’ to interrogate the assumptions of heteronormativity, able-bodiedness and able-mindedness that shape the dividing lines between success and failure in aging, and which inform attempts to ‘repair’ damaged futures. Conclusions suggest that recognizing diversity in successful aging futures is important in shaping responses to the challenges of aging societies, and presents an opportunity for critical cultural gerontology to join with its theoretical allies in imagining more inclusive alternatives.
Family Structure and Sibling Effects on Timing of Nest Leaving

Leaving the parental home to start an independent household is considered an important life event in the transition to adulthood. This life event is characterized by diversity in timing. Existing literature indicates that one factor influencing this diversity in age of nest leaving is family structure. In this paper, we add to this literature by exploring the effects of siblings. We study the correlation between sibling position and timing of nest leaving. In addition, we examine whether individual household formation varies by gender of both the individual at risk and sibling position and timing of nest leaving. In this paper, we examine whether diversity in age of nest leaving is family structure. In this paper, we analyze data from public registry data. We apply a dynamic life course perspective and OLS regression modelling to trace patterns of individual household formation and the factors that influence them.

The findings highlight the scope and limitations of applying a Big Data approach that was perceived to have value at higher levels in large organizations. There was a perceived need to generate and use Small Data based on interactive and highly contextual mechanisms in order to generate more meaningful (and useful) data.

**Abstract**

India is constantly facing the problem of electricity storage. In fact there is great necessity of energy production as the demand for energy is increasing day by day in the state of Maharashtra along with other states in India. At present there are some proposed nuclear power plants, which the Indian government is thinking about. Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project is one of them, which is proposed at Jaitapur village of Rajapur, taluka in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra state. As a contribution to the growing public debate about nuclear power development, this paper offers a set of insights into the social, environmental and ethical aspects of nuclear power development. The paper also provides the basic idea about the necessity of nuclear power. Finally, the criterion for evaluating sustainability is suggested by the authors who will help in rational decision-making and to ensure better good of all.

**The PRE-Coverage of the Folha De São Paulo Newspaper of the Olympic Games Rio/2016**

Sporting events in Brazil made possible the "so-called" decade of the sport. From 2007, starting with the Pan American Games in Rio, then the Soccer World Cup in Brazil/2014, until the Olympic Games (OG) in Rio de Janeiro/2016. Brazil was on the international media agenda due to the coverage of the events happening above and sometimes billions of people around the world were following the Olympic Games via the press. The Olympic Games in Rio 2016 alone had a 3.5 billion of viewers (half of the global population) who watched at least a minute of the Olympic events (Source: COI, 2016). This research aimed to analyze the coverage of covers of the Folha de São Paulo/Brazil newspaper about the pre-Olympic Games Rio/2016 period. This is a qualitative and descriptive study, having as corpus the covers of the Folha de São Paulo newspaper from July 1st to August 4th, 2016 (representing the pre-event period until its opening date). The analysis was performed using the Content Analysis of Bardin (2011) and the qualitatively analyzed data formed five categories: "Cultural Aspects","Event Costs","Organization of the Event","Athletes training/sports performance" and "Political and Social Issues." We concluded that during the pre-event the Folha de São Paulo newspaper emphasized aspects related to public money and organization and preparation for the event, for instance, security plan, financing of the games and problems with the Olympic Village.

**The Social Construction of Belonging in the Life of Haitian Migrants in Brazil: The Case of Alain and His Family**

In my paper, I will discuss the case study of a family that migrated from Haiti to Brazil. I will focus on the biographical case reconstruction of the older son, I call him Alain, whose dislocation process from the Haitian countryside to the urban areas of São Paulo is one of my examples. I will concentrate on the social construction of Alain’s sense of belonging and the constitution of his social networks in Brazil. In this paper, I focus on the biographical case reconstruction and the social construction of belonging in the context of migration. The case represents a type in my sample of Haitian migrants where the attachment to the Wandu community played an important role in determining Alain’s recurrent attempts to return to Haiti in order to fulfill a religious prophesy about his life.

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the social figurations of their families and different milieus, in different local and national settings.

RC23-425.4

SÄNGER, EVA* (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Ontological Politics and Medical Maternity Care in Germany – Prenatal Decision Making from a Praxeographic Approach

Annemarie Mol argues that medical knowledge production in health care is a form of ontological politics because the production of facts is shaped within the practices of health care itself (Mol 1999). In my talk I will illustrate in which way medical maternity care in Germany is a form of ontological politics. In Germany, maternity care is so armed almost exclusively by obstetricians. Check-ups and ultrasound examinations are directed at detecting risks or jeopardized health in pregnant women and fetuses as early as possible in otherwise healthy pregnancies. From the point of medical ethics it is argued that the offer of diagnostic testing helps women to make better and more informed choices about their future life as parents. In my talk I would like to highlight how the offer of prenatal testing procedures is embedded in the routine practices of medical maternity care and ultrasound examinations. Drawing on praxeographic perspectives and empirically based on participant observation of maternity care and ultrasound examinations in obstetric clinics of a university hospital, this approach might be more in accordance with how prenatal decisions are actually made.

TG08-1011.5

SÄNGER, EVA* (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Showing Sonograms Around. Visuality, Affect and Prenatal Sociability

According to Arjun Appadurai (2003) the meaning of an artifact is inscribed in its use and its trajectory and not in the artifact itself. Pregnant women in Germany as well as in other countries where ultrasound screenings are common show prenatal sonograms around, glue them in prenatal baby-diaries or circulate them via Facebook. Even if these visual artifacts stem from medical screenings they count as pictures of a baby-to-be. Showing them around is commonly supposed to create pleasure. In my talk I argue that the sonogram does not evoke pleasure naturally but facilitates highly gendered norms of prenatal parental behavior and is part of practices that constitute prenatal communities. My talk is based on ethnographic observations of ultrasound screenings in medical maternity care and interviews with pregnant women gathered in the ethnographic study “Enacting Pregnancy. The Role of the Sonogram in Prenatal Diagnosis”, funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG). Drawing on praxeographic perspectives I want to highlight how in the practices of showing and circulating sonograms forms of prenatal sociability are constituted through the display of emotion and affect. I will show in which way the “visual persuasiveness” (Burri 2012) of the sonogram as a visual artifact is performed within these practices and which affect norms regulate the kind of emotions that count as legitimate for pregnant mothers and fathers-to-be and for their significant others in Germany.

RC04-93.2

SANJAKDAR, FIDA* (Monash University)

Beyond the Classroom: The Role of Controversy and Real World Ethics in Education

Current issues such as extremism, racism, marriage equality, violence against women and civil rights, are seeped with underlying issues of a controversial and ethical nature. Various global geo-political processes of these issues have perpetuated violence against minority communities worldwide and have fuelled racism, nationalism and xenophobia. Such issues and their associated geo-political reactions and processes, have also increasingly found their way in our classrooms reshaping curriculum content, teacher pedagogies and student learning. Ongoing debate in educational discourse that students, as democratic citizens in the twenty-first century, must be prepared to deal with ‘real-life’ issues, has seen the area of conflict studies and the relevance of teaching about controversy in schools. However, despite research supporting the value of teaching controversial issues as a way to promote critical thinking, the teaching of controversial issues and real world ethics in many Australian classrooms is frowned on in controversy and public concern because these issues can become eclipsed by a focus on the teaching of core curriculum content. This paper reports on data from a recent project exploring secondary school Humanities and Social Science teachers’ perspectives about the intersections between teaching controversial issues and creating new thinking in education for democracy, civic citizenship, understanding human rights and real world ethics. Using interview data, this paper presents insights into teacher’s beliefs about their role in teaching about controversial issues as well as the role of school and other institutional power relations to promote in students a deeper understanding of their social world. Classroom teaching observation notes also presented in this paper, demonstrate how teachers use effective pedagogies to enable students to move between the powerful role of disrupting fear, ignorance and prejudice embedded in controversial issues. Essentially, this paper invites reflections about the hard curriculum, pedagogical and ethical challenges that confront our schools and teachers today.

RC39-684.4

SANSON, GARETT* (Institute for Sustainable Communities)

BERKE, PHIL (Institute for Sustainable Communities)

COOPER, JOHN (Institute for Sustainable Communities)

GHARABIEH, NASIR (Texas A&M University)

HENDRICKS, MARCUS (University of Maryland, College Park)

MASTERS, JAMIE (Texas A&M University)

NEWMAN, GALEN (Texas A&M University)

How Transdisciplinary Teams, Participatory-Based Research, and Community Engagement Work to Improve Outcomes and Build Local Capacity for Hazard Resilience

Recent research has demonstrated many benefits of engaging community members and interest groups in the conduct of research and the development of interventions to improve local conditions and build community capacity. The Institute for Sustainable Communities at Texas A&M University has brought together a transdisciplinary group of researchers from landscape architecture, urban planning, public health, engineering, sociology, marine sciences and geosciences in conjunction with community engagement staff to collect and synthesize data and co-learn with communities about flooding risk, toxic exposure, and climate change impacts. The work is focused on two socially vulnerable and environmentally justice neighborhoods in inner-city Houston, Texas; both neighborhoods are low-income and majority minority, and both are located near the highly industrialized Houston Ship Channel.

Since 2014 there have been several participatory action research projects conducted with local community organizations and high school students including: 1) a storm sewer infrastructure assessment that incorporated citizens science data collection, 2) an urban landscape design project to improve community resilience to hazards, 3) sampling of standing surface water and within-home samples assessing for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and heavy metals, 4) a community health survey, and 5) participatory GIS to identify flooding issues. Findings from these endeavors revealed a population that is at particular risk of health impacts from exposure to hazardous substances and natural disasters, including Hurricane Harvey in 2017 and the na-tech impacts from the resultant chemical releases. All aspects of these were co-led and organized with local residents and local advocacy groups and stakeholders. This presentation will discuss how using the knowledge of residents within local areas strengthens every step of hazard, climate change, and public health research and best practices and insights into conducting this type of disaster research. We will also discuss the importance of transdisciplinary research and engagement teams to address hazard issues.

RC44-745.5

SANSON, DAVID* (Ecole Normale Supérieure (ENS) - Lyon)

“Balancing the “Gig Economy” Spirit? How Local Labor Unions Cope with Workforce Atomization & Entrepreneurial Culture”

Amongst numerous disruptions, the usually-called “gig-economy” strikingly reinforced the development of individualized workforces. This is particularly salient in traditional industries, where “up-to-date” managerial instruments deeply affect the wellbeing of established social order, based on power of collectives and the prevalence of unions in social contestation. In this study, we highlight some consequences of new forms of appraisal developed in a factory after a recent merger. We focus on how workers re-shape the processes of power-resistance relationships, shedding light on the processes through which performance reviews restrain collective contestations from traditionally mobilized and unionized workers, while enhancing individual commitment and “commitment” at work. We therefore question factory workplaces’ modalities of “fighting”, while unions, collectives and solidarities have been deeply affected by these individual assessments. We focus on the varied and differentiated nature of conflictualities and labor movements, all the more ambiguous as they react to new types of domination, challenging local unions in their traditional ability to lead and canalize mobilizations. This presentation will discuss an ethnographic research conducted since 2014 in a French industrial company, “working-class bastion” with historically well-established “politicized” unions. Our data consist in 67 interviews with a broad panel of employees, numerous observations and diverse archive documents. The study suggests how, behind a rhetoric of freedom and autonomy, the competitive context leads to a “constrained compliance” containing collective actions.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
through workforce atomization and the slow erosion of solidarity. We also study the “gig-economy” spirit simultaneously endorsed by management promoting flexibility and producing consent by shaping workers as *entrepreneurs* individuels — (re)Penser Les Actions Collectives à l´Aune Des Logiques d'Autoréalisation Du Personnel*.

Parmi les nombreuses évolutions qui traversent les mondes du travail, l’essor de *zones grises* entre indépendance et salariat a profondément renforcé l’individu dans la construction des logiques nouvelles de fragilité sociale. Nous interrogerons les données recueillies en SEIG (Sécurité et Santé au Travail) au sein de trois usines d’industries traditionnelles pour comprendre les enjeux de résistance au travail des populations ouvrières, jusqu'alors portées par les logiques de la dépendance et spoliation des salariés. Nous interrogerons les formes d’action collective qui se sont manifestées pour understanding whether unions can still mobilize and unify dispersed workers, so as to produce effective counter-speach channeling fragmented complaints against management.

**RC30-550.1**

**SANSON, DAVID*** (Ecole Normale Supérieure (ENS) - Lyon)

*“Convertir Les Travailleurs En « Entrepreneurs » Individuels *(de) : (re)Penser Les Actions Collectives à l´Aune Des Logiques d'Autoréalisation Du Personnel*

La prise en compte de l’individu dans le travail est un défi constant, nous interrogerons les stratégies de résistance et de mobilisation qui se manifestent au sein de ces usines.

**RC34-732.3**

**SANTIAGO, ANNA MARIA*** (Michigan State University)

*Neighborhood Contexts Associated with Internalizing Behaviors in Latino and African American Youth: Evidence from Denver, Colorado*

National and local studies in the United States report that more than one in five children exhibit behavioral health problems falling in the borderline or clinical range. Previous studies have focused on exposure to interpersonal and community violence as antecedents to such problems; more recent literature has focused on other neighborhood factors that might lead to the development of internalizing behavioral problems (depression, anxiety and PTSD) — among the most common behavioral health problems during childhood. These studies find that children residing in neighborhoods of concentrated disadvantage, limited institutional resources, high fractions of unsafe or poor-quality housing, and high levels of crime and disorder are more likely to experience childhood depression, anxiety, and PTSD. Yet, numerous questions remain as to the magnitude and mechanisms of purported neighborhood effects and the extent to which they might vary by ethnicity.

In this paper, data from a natural experiment in Denver (CO) are used to assess the relationships between neighborhood contexts and internalizing behaviors for a sample of 600 Latino and African American youth aged 7 to 18 who spent a significant part of childhood residing in subsidized housing. We use instrumental variables and accelerated failure time (AFT) models with frailties to estimate variables in the timing of internalizing behaviors diagnoses during childhood.

Findings suggest that 10% of all youth were diagnosed with internalizing behaviors after initial random assignment to neighborhood. Accelerated failure time models show that several dimensions of the neighborhood — safety, socio-economic status, nativity, and residential instability — were strongly predictive of the acceleration or delay in being diagnosed with one or more internalizing beh-

**RC38-672.2**

**SANTOS, HERMILIO***

*On Relevance, Experience and Knowledge: A Schutzian Perspective to Biographical Research*

This presentation aims to discuss the main contribution of the sociology of Alfred Schutz for the interpretative biographical research. Schutz handles with biographies as an arena for individual and social actions and for understanding their motives for action and as a way to exemplify his theoretical considerations. The first step will be to discuss the biographical experience as a key aspect to understand the motivation for action. It will be argued that for Schutz, biography...
is not exclusively an individual life’ trajectory, but results of both individual and social experiences, synthesized on the individual relevance systems, which are embedded by the relevance systems of the community in which one has been socialized. In the second step the paper verifies how Schutz deals with his own biographical experiences to discuss theoretical and empirical aspects of his sociology. Examples of the first kind of use of biography by Schutz are, for instance, “The Stranger” and “The Homecomer”, which will be considered in this paper. The third step will be dedicated to establish a dialogue with some of the most influential approaches in the biographical research field, as those proposed by Daniel Bertaux, by Bernard Lahire and by Gabriele Rosenthal, pointing out their advantages and limitations from a Schutzian analytical perspective.

RC29-531.6
SANTOS, MYRIAN* (UERJ)
The Social Construction of ‘Vagrants’ in Brazilian Prisons of Ilha Grande

Much has been written about violence in prisons in Brazil. There is a consensus among those who study the Brazilian penitentiary system on the distance between laws, norms and rules and ongoing practices. This research is based on interviews with former prison guards who worked in prisons in Ilha Grande, Rio de Janeiro. The starting point of this work is the distinction made by a former prison guard between the ‘vagrants’ and the ‘brave’ prisoners. It will be also examined the presence of the term ‘vagrant’ in laws criminal anthropology, and in the memories left by political prisoners. From the data collected, it will be highlighted the presence of a punitive culture focused on social groups that are mostly black and live in poor conditions.

RC30-549.2
SANTOS, RODRIGO* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)); MONTEIRO, CRISTIANO (Fluminense Federal University); LIMA, RAPHAEL (Fluminense Federal University); DULCI, JOÃO (State University of Minas Gerais)
Corporate Strategy and Territory: Modalities of Territorial Embeddedness in the Volkswagen’s Gpn in Brazil

The paper is aimed at discussing the territorial embeddedness of the operation of a German-origin transnational corporation (TNC) in two Brazilian localities. Based on Global Production Networks (GPN) and Varieties of Capitalim (VoC) approaches, it analyzes the social and political conditions for Volkswagen's corporate strategy, which combines elements of its original institutional setting of a Coordinated Market Economy to the organizational and institutional variations in the TNC's local engagement by Alejandro (ABC paulista) conditions, within a Hierarchical Market Economy (EMH). We analyze the interactions between the GPN key economic actor, Volkswagen, and the economic and non-economic actors performing on a regional scale between 1996 and 2014. We typify these relationships based on the effects of the exercise of corporate, institutional, and collective modalities of power. Partial results support an interpretation of non-economic social action as economically relevant, with levels of influence and roles of collective actors significantly divergent as regards the establishment of Volkswagen's corporate strategy and the GPN architecture. Notwithstanding, multi-scalar, state and trade union actors are recognized as key drivers in framing both dimensions. In the article, we employ the comparative method, and mobilize primary and secondary data on the corporation and on both regions, focusing on semi-structured interviews with managers, public officials and trade unionists, as well as public statistics and official documents.

RC12-236.2
SANTOS, SUSANA* (ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa)
Work-Life Balance in Large Law Firms: A Case Study on Young Female and Male Lawyers

Work-life balance had become a major topic of research on organization studies and professions and also an aspect of concern to managers and directors. The combination of these two aspects had resulted in several discussions and conferences and opened a public debate in several countries around the world. The new generations of female and male lawyers are entering professional life with more awareness and information and so is particular relevant to know how they experience their transition. Do they understand work-life balance as a problem? What kind of strategies they develop in order to gain control on their life? Are they opened to the idea of sacrificing their private life’s in order to achieve professional goals? Young female and young male have different opinions about the subject?

To answer these questions, we developed nineteen biographical interviews with both men and women, all from large law firms with ages between 24 and 32 years old. We focus our analysis on emotions, the words and expressions they use to describe the entrance in the profession, the socialization process and the expectations about being lawyers or moving out in the near future. In order to capture the richness of the testimonies we use breaking point events like having a child and/or getting married to explore the links between private and professional life.

The Portuguese case as some interest to the global community, although it’s a small country in the European Union as several large law firms, some of them global law firms. These firms work in a global context in particular with Portuguese speaking countries or regions in Africa and Asia (Macau) and Brazil.
RC06-132.6
SARAC, MELIKE* (Hacettepe University)
KOC, ISMET (Hacettepe University)
Whose Marriage Is More Resistant to the Risk of Divorce in Turkey: Self-Choice Marriages or Family-Choice Marriages?

Although during the last 10 years, the number of marriages has decreased by 6 percent, almost 97 percent of women still marry by age 50 with a slight delay in the timing of the marriage. Analysis on the basis of marriage cohorts from pooled data sets puts forward that self-choice marriages are on the rise and family-choice marriage are on the decrease significantly in Turkey. On the other hand, number of divorces has increased by 41 percent during the last 10 years. The study focuses on marital stability in Turkey, and asks the question on which type of marriage is much more resistant, self-choice marriage or family-choice marriage, to the risk of divorce. Analyses suggest that family-choice marriages are less resistant to the risk of divorce compared to self-choice marriage. Our finding confirms Goode's classic thesis about the social diffusion of divorce. Divorce in Turkey appears to be getting much more frequent event among couples in lower segments of the society. In this regard, the risk of divorce is 1.5 times higher among couples married with family decision as opposed to couples married with self-choice under the control of all possible covariates. The higher risk of divorce may be related with the (1) the duration between soy kesme (positive response of the female's family with a small celebration) and nikah (official marriage at the registry office) is shorter; (2) the contact between prospective couples is limited in family-choice marriages than the frequency of contact observed in self-choice marriages. Furthermore, as literature points out that the conflicts on marital issues between couples in family-choice marriages are significantly higher than the couples in self-choice marriages, as we found higher emotional violence against women in family-choice marriages. All these factors seem to have negative impacts on the marital stability of couples in arranged marriages.

RC34-614.4
SARAVI, GONZALO* (CIESAS)
The Experience of Youth Transition in Disadvantaged Sectors: Vulnerability and Social Exclusion in Urban Mexico

This paper develops a twofold argument: a theoretical reflection and an empirical exploration of the processes of social exclusion in the transition of young people to adulthood. On the one hand, I discuss the possibility of thinking about youth transition beyond a normative perspective, focusing on the lived experience of this period of the life course; that is, the "experience of transition". In order to develop and operationalize this concept some preliminary levels of analysis are identified, pointing out the relevance of some meso-scenarios of interaction like the family, the neighborhood, or the school. On the other hand, and based on this theoretical framework, I explore the experience of youth transition in disadvantaged sectors of urban Mexico City. This exploration focuses on vulnerability to social exclusion and three different sources of risk for contemporary youths: transitional, biographical and societal risks. Drawing on an extensive corpus of semi-structured interviews with disadvantaged young people and from a biographical perspective, I analyze the unfolding of a process of cumulative disadvantages in the transition to adulthood.

RC24-444.5
SARBU, MIHAIST (University of Ottawa)
Defining the Transition to a Post-Carbon Economy: Complexity, Urgency, and Effective Action.

The transition to a post-carbon economy is generally conceived as gradual and linear: It is assumed that the green energy sector will continue to develop until it will eliminate the use of fossil fuels, and that any eventual obstacles along this way will be manageable. However, the emissions of greenhouse gases continue to grow, and recent research indicates that keeping the global temperature increase below 2°C, as stipulated by the Paris Agreement, is unlikely. We may need to change many of our social and economic arrangements, while at the same time facing the increasingly serious consequences of climate change. For these reasons, I think it is unrealistic to envision a gradual and uncomplicated transition to a post-carbon era. I will therefore analyze this transition using a theoretical framework based on complexity, with the purpose of defining what could inspire our society to abandon the comforts offered by fossil fuels, and muster the courage to deal with an uncertain future. Using a framework based on complexity could allow us to better understand how entities that function on different timescales influence one another, which can be useful when analyzing the interactions between natural systems and manufactured ones. Also, by using the concept of threshold, complexity theory can help us understand the transitions between different system configurations; these transitions can be characterized by a period of nonlinear behavior, when small stimuli can lead to very large effects—something that can be relevant in the context of climate change.

The Multiple Justice Dimensions of Low-Carbon Energy Transitions: Towards a Comprehensive Approach

Transitions to low-carbon systems entail environmental benefits through emission reduction. Socioeconomic aspects of sustainability demand further attention. This paper develops a twofold argument: a theoretical reflection and an empirical exploration of the processes of social exclusion in the transition of young people to adulthood.
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RC31-560.6
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MANTOVANELI, WAGNER (University of Vienna)

Refugees Shaping Communicative Spaces in Institutions: The Case of the Open Learning Initiative at the University of Vienna

One important dimension of power in institutions is control, a central problem in Sociology since its beginnings. Institutions, according to Berger and Luckmann (1966:72), "by the very fact of their existence, control human conduct by setting up predefined patterns of conduct, which channel it in one direction as against the many other directions that would theoretically be possible". Refugees are forced to interact with 'fortified borders' of institutions ad hoc, finding hurdles in the process of 'home making'. We explore refugees' efforts to redefine the future, their personal and community aspirations and their role on the constitution of dialogical institutional spaces in society through the case of two Higher Education programmes to prepare these groups for University study. We draw upon refugee and forced migration studies and history "from below" (Elle, 2014:30; Sigona, 2014). The problem that control imposes from an institutional point of view to a history from below is directly associated with creating communicative spaces in which the control is negotiated. Our case to observe the ways in which these communicative spaces may emerge from an institutional approach is the Open Learning Initiative (OLIve) at the University of Vienna, Austria, a programme designed to receive refugees from all nationalities who have an interest in pursuing and/or continuing tertiary education. Our question proposed is, then, how, besides the intrinsic control characteristic of institutions, a communicative space could emerge to make the refugee voice effectively heard? For this matter, the paper assesses/examines documents produced inside the programme where both the teachers and refugees register their experiences on a regular basis and in a systematic way so that the symbolic dimension can be identified, compared and scrutinized against the institutional boundaries imposed.

RC15-282.23
SARKAR, TANNISTHA* (University of Calcutta)

Work Environment of Nurses in a Metropolitan and Suburban Hospital - a Comparative Study in West Bengal

Patient satisfaction and outcome with healthcare settings depends on nursing care. The nurses encounter varied occupational hazards specific to their work settings which pose obstacles in performing their duties. Also, workplace violence is a growing problem in healthcare settings in India and has a direct relationship to stress, decreased work productivity and quality of patient care (Gates, et al., 2014: 65). There is a great deal of differences in the work settings of Metropolitan hospitals and suburban hospitals, in terms of infrastructure, environment, manpower, medical staff, financial aids or salary systems and in the way workplace violence is addressed. This working atmosphere plays a crucial role, although may not be the sole factor, in determining how much effort a nurse can give in caring for and helping patients to recuperate. Since nurses are tasked with identifying these problems and controlling them, their job satisfaction is important to address these problems and improve patient outcomes. The purpose of this paper is to study and investigate the factors that might act as hindrances for nurses in fulfilling their responsibilities.

This study will utilise a comparative explorative methodology. Nurses will be divided into two groups, one belonging to the Metropolitan hospital (Kolkata, West Bengal, India, ~ 14.5 million population) and the other to the Suburban hospital (Katwa, West Bengal, India, ~ 1 million population). Therefore it will be appropriate to use the stratified random sampling for conducting the study. Data for this research will be collected using the survey method involving the use of questionnaires having both close ended and open ended questions that will elicit the required answers from the respondents.

RC13-259.2
SARMA, PRANJAL* (Department of Sociology, Dibrugarh University, Assam, India)

Leisure Opportunities for the Aged Folk of Dimasa tribe: A Sociological Analysis

'Leisure' generally involves any pleasurable activity related to free time. Leisure activity of the aged Dimasa tribe is the focus area of this paper. The Dimasa tribe belongs to Kachari family of the Indo-Mongoldid group. They are the mainly inhabitants of Dima Hasao District of Assam. We have interviewed 75 aged folk (age 60 and above), 25 each from three Dimasa villages - Prurana Hajong (traditional village), Khejurband ( modern village) and Donzenraj (industrialized village); three 'Gaon Bura's (village head man) of the respective villages and 25 leaders of the community. A total of 103 respondents have been taken into consideration and an analysis is drawn by using different sociological perspectives of aging. The major findings are:

1. The elderly have comparatively more free time in Dimasa Society than the youth and adult. Ways of spending leisure time are different in the three villages- traditional, modern and industrial.
2. Different leisure activities among the aged were found in terms of gender, life cycle, changing nature of leisure and its varying roles in social change and class patterns.
3. Playing games, singing, playing the flute and drum, basket making, etc by aged men and child rearing, cooking, weaving etc by aged women are some of the leisure activities.
4. Different religious, cultural dimensions along with structural aspects of Dimasa society have tremendous influence on leisure and its activities.
5. Consumer culture and capitalism have influenced the Leisure activities.
6. In the traditional village the aged are more integrated into the family and community life than the modern and industrialized
7. The prestige, form and nature of leisure of the aged is influenced by their advisory and contributory role, their kind of control and their previous status.
8. Sociological interpretation on leisure activities can be drawn from the multiplicity of sociological approaches of aging.

RC13-259.5
SARMA, PRANJAL* (Department of Sociology, Dibrugarh University, Assam, India)
BHATTACHARYYA, IPSITA (DHSK Commerce College, Dibrugarh, Assam, India)

Leisure Opportunities for the Aged in Missionaries of Charity (MOC) (Mother Teresa), Tinsukia, Assam, India

Missionaries of Charity(MOC)(Mother Teresa) Tinsukia is a charity home under MOC Calcutta which was established in 1950 by Saint Mother Teresa, one of the 20th century's greatest humanitarian with the aim to provide 'wholehearted free service to the poorest of the poor'. The organisation has 4,500 members who run different charity centres, orphanages, nursing homes etc. for the aged, the poor and the homeless, sick children, abandoned children, and so on regardless of their religion.

MOC Centre at Tinsukia, Assam is one such home where especially thirty five aged (60 years and above) are residing. Few of them are mentally sick, blind, physically challenged as well. All of them were poor homeless people rescued from the streets.

This paper highlights the leisure opportunities for the aged residing in MOC Tinsukia home. We have interviewed the thirty five aged, seven sisters, two Doctors, one Trainer, Five numbers of staff of MOC, Tinsukia and fifteen local leaders and senior citizens. Altogether there were sixty five numbers of respondents. Secondary sources are also used.

Major finding are:
1. Majority of respondents opined that they get lot of leisure time in the MOC home as they get satisfactory care and support.
2. In the morning and evening, they participate in prayers and do physical exercise under the guidance of a trainer.
3. At 3 or 4 pm they go for walks.
4. Gossiping, reading, playing games, watching TV, singing, playing and listening to music, drawing, cleaning their campus, etc are their leisure time activities.
5. Two respondents were found to be completely bed ridden and they pass their time in bed.
6. In a few cases psychological counseling and guidance by expert are offered as they have aggressive behavior and abnormal activities like throwing water in and around.
7. Some of them also assist the staff of MOC.

RC34-613.6
SARNOWSKA, JUSTYNA* (SWPS University)

Socialization Role of International Migration in School-to-Work Transition

The mail goal of the paper is to explain based on socialization framework what is the role of international migration in school-to-work transition and entering the adulthood.

School-to-work transition is more and more dynamic and time-consuming process (Furlong 1992, Hodkinson 1996). There is a life status in individual's

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
career transit from school to work in various ways looking for own identity and influenced by macro socio-economic environments (Brinzsky-Fay 2007). Occupational stabilization is a key factor of the traditional understood adulthood (Settersen 2007).

After EU enlargement in 2004, many young Poles got the possibility of free movement within the EU. Migration became an integral part of the entering the adulthood process named as a *rite of passage into adulthood* (Eade et al. 2007). There is a lack of literature connected effect of migration in school to work transition after return of young migrants to Poland as country of origin. Most studies concentrate on motives and socio-economic decision-making determinants to move as well as economic and social integration abroad.

The main theoretical framework is the *reflexivity socialization* coined by Margaret Archer (2015) as the element of the social change. Socialization is understood as long-life and long-wide process connected with taking in the same time more and more complex social roles.

The paper seeks to answer two research questions:

1. What is the role of international migration by the first job abroad in entering the adulthood?
2. How does the socio-demographic profile of migrants determine school-to-work transition?

The study is based on Qualitative Longitudinal Study (QLS) (Neale&Flowerdew 2003, Adam 2008, McLeod&Thomson 2009). By QLS the study uses time as school-to-work transition as well as entering the adulthood explanatory variable. During two waves of the research, 44 semi-structured interviews with 30 university graduates were conducted. Research participants experienced migration in school-to-work transition.

**RC26-482.2**

**SARRIS, NIKOS** *(National Centre for Social Research)*

The Role of NGOs and Civil Society in the Refugee Crisis: A Case Study of Lesvos in Greece

Local and municipal authorities, independently or in cooperation with other public agencies and non-governmental organizations are involved in migrant integration providing a large array of social services in the area of health, education, and social and child care. Regarding migration matters, municipalities played a very important role in the heightening migration and refugee crisis over the course of 2015 and in the beginning of 2016. During this period, Greece became a transit country for over 1,000,000 million migrants and refugees reaching the country through the Aegean islands.

Lesvos is one of the several Greek islands that function as the main gateway to Europe for migrants and refugees that are looking for a better life. The period between the summer of 2015 and early 2016 was the peak for crossings, with almost 500,000 arrivals to Lesvos, the main point of arrival. Humanitarian aid organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, have worked to provide this basic assistance at many points on the path from the landing beaches. The contribution of NGOs and the collaboration with local authorities was of crucial importance.

The paper examines the role of NGOs, the ad hoc grassroots organizations and civil society during the 2015 refugee crisis. It outlines the evolution of humanitarian response, which started with various spontaneous initiatives and the cooperation with NGOs and international organizations in the provision of humanitarian services. It also refers to the anxiety of the local society concerning that the presence of unregistered NGOs is more disruptive than useful. Overall, this paper will attempt to answer the main critical questions of how top-down and bottom-up models can co-exist in the implementation of public policies at a local level.

**RC37-665.3**

**SASAJIMA, HIDEAKI** *(Osaka City University)*

States’ Interventions and the Transformation of Urban Art Worlds: Comparative Studies of Western European, North American, and East Asian Cases

How do states affect urban social networks of the arts? This paper focuses on the organizational and institutional transformations of art production, distribution, and consumption. Since the 1960s to the 1980s, a time when welfare states actively promoted the arts. Existing studies such as those by White and White, Becker, and Bourdieu have respectively examined institutional transformations of the arts. Although these studies have made critical contributions to understanding the structural changes of art production, they focus mainly on the differences between premodern and modern society in Western countries, or as White and White described it, the transition from “academy system” to “dealer-critic system.” Yet few studies examine structural transformations in the twentieth century.

The greatest factor changing the art world in the twentieth century was an expansion of global primary and secondary art markets, but states interventions such as promotion by subsidies or censorship, are also critical. In particular, after WWII, welfare states that developed in Western European, North American, and East Asian countries implemented various cultural policies to promote the social welfare of their people and national prestige. Cities were the main sites for such interventions. Central and local governments constructed museums and subsidized artists and non-profit art organizations in urban areas. My question concerns the relationship between such state interventions and the organizations and institutions for the arts in cities.

In order to pursue the research question, I compare three visual art worlds in London, New York, and Tokyo during the postwar period. In particular, I select case studies from the 1960s to the 1980s because they represent a highly important period for welfare states’ initiation of cultural policies and the establishment of their cultural bases. Utilizing mainly primary and secondary sources, I examine the historical contours of urban art worlds.

**RC27-495.1**

**SASSATELLI, ROBERTA** *(University of Milan)*

**LO VERDE, FABIO MASSIMO** *(University of Palermo)*

Bodies on the Spot. Commercialization and Performative Rationalization Among Italian Runners

This paper addresses the interface between sport and fitness, considering that commercialization has worked in two directions: while competitive, professional sport is becoming a global media phenomenon, with increasingly global and yet fragmented audiences, ordinary sport practice is being individualized in the Global North and shaped by the logic of therapeutic leisure. The latter has given way to the diffusion of a variety of active leisure activities aiming at providing individual consumers meaningful experiences of body transformation as well as health and fitness Apps apparently extending consumers’ self-surveillance capacities. Based on semi-structured interviews with runners in two Italian cities, from the North and the South of the country, we explore how running practices and relevant Apps function as commercial disciplinary body techniques. Looking at runners’ fitness and sport scripts and exploring how they use Apps to assist in training, we show that these devices take on some of the functions previously carried out by trainers, both further individualizing sport and fitness practices, and allowing for the construction of relevant online communities. We analyze the variety of fitness and sport scripts collected on the backdrop of the broader discourse on active leisure, and consider how these interface with commercialization and market culture. We further discuss the emotional code which are deployed by runners in managing their running practices and illustrate their increasingly rationalized mode of relating with their bodies. The paper proposes that spectacularizing and individualizing self-surveillance are the staple of running practices as monitored through running Apps, and shows how gamification of practice situates running at the crossroad of fitness and sport practice colluding towards the increasing performative rationalization of active leisure consumers.

**RC02-59.1**

**SATGAR, VISHWAS** *(University of the Witwatersrand)*

The Climate Crisis and Just Transitions

Author meets Critic: The Climate Crisis and Just Transitions

**RC44-741.1**

**SATGAR, VISHWAS** *(University of the Witwatersrand)*

**WILLIAMS, MICHELLE** *(University of the Witwatersrand)*

The Crisis of National Liberation Nationalism in South Africa: The Response of the National Union of Metal Workers (NUMSA) and the Role of Worker Education

Abstract:

The Crisis of National Liberation Nationalism in South Africa: The Response of the National Union of Metal Workers (NUMSA) and the Role of Worker Education

In the post-apartheid period national liberation nationalism has degenerated. Since 1996 it was neoliberalised and of late has become increasingly authoritarian. While it continues diminishing nationalism, it is linked to massive state level corruption and a new resource nationalism. In popular rhetoric the latter is referred to as ‘radical economic transformation’. At the same time, the squeeze on labour has induced greater precarity, high structural unemployment, retrenchments in the context of industrial restructuring and widening income inequality. The Mari-kana Massacre of platinum mine workers in 2012 was a turning point for the national liberation alliance in South Africa. It has fed into the split of the largest and most militant labour federation in South Africa, COSATU, but has also given rise to the NUMSA Moment. This refers to the decisions taken by the National Union of Metal Workers (NUMSA), one of the largest unions in South Africa with over 300 000 members, to withdraw from the ANC-led Alliance, withdraw support for the African National Congress in the 2014 elections and work towards building a movement for socialism and workers party. These historic decisions were couched in the language of renewing revolutionary nationalism. This paper explores the understandings of the NUMSA Moment, its political significance, its
commitments to alternatives for South Africa and its limits by also drawing on a survey done of leading NUMSA shop stewards and worker leaders involved in a social theory course taught for six years at the University of Witwatersrand. This social theory course continues a tradition of radical worker education in South Africa and had its own consequences for shaping the ‘NUMSA Moment’ as a con-junctural shift in class politics.

RC15-JS-86.1
SATOH, AKIHIKO* (Kwansei Gakuin University)
Discourse Analysis of Drug-Induced Sufferings in Japan

“Drug-induced sufferings (DISs)” is a term to refer to medical, pharmaceutical, and social problems in Japan. The original Japanese word is “Yukagai” which refers to serious troubles caused by medicines or any other medical materials such as Thalidomide, Quinoline, blood products contaminated with HIV. The word “DISs” became popular and has been used in mass media since 1970s, whereas the meaning of it is still ambiguous. Such ambiguity sometimes causes troubles even today especially when discussing advocacy for victims of DISs.

The purpose of the paper is analyzing the discourses of DISs to clarify the historical change of the meanings of it and prove the contemporary meaning along with people’s usage of the word. The paper adopted Discourse Analysis that has developed in UK (e.g., Potter and Wetherell 1987) in order to analyze almost all DISs discourses that can be found in the news papers and magazines, the academic journals, the minutes of the National Diet, the books that discussed about DISs, and the autobiographies by victims.

The result was that four interpretative repertoires were identified: Causality repertoire, Responsibility repertoire, Structuralism repertoire, and Solidarity repertoire. People including medical doctors, lawyers, journalists and even sociologists have used the first three repertoires to construct their temporal versions of DISs, depending on the contexts. The victims of DISs have also used these three repertoires to describe their experiences, however only victims have used the last repertoire to express how they have been suffering from social exclusion.

We can well understand with these four repertoires the reason why and the process whereby the debates and the institutions on DISs in Japan have been organized. The results of them indicates that DISs are not just impairments and physical troubles caused by the adverse reactions, but social sufferings with social exclusion and disability.

RC45-763.2
SATOH, YOSHIICHICHI* (Tohoku University)
Mind the Gap between Rational Choice Theory and Social Theory: Toward a Meta Rational Choice Theory

I propose a new theoretical framework to bridge the gap between rational choice theory and social theory. Rational choice theory is a strong tool with which to study social phenomena focusing on the macro–micro linkage. However, it does not dominate sociology, its influence in sociology is rather limited. One of the reasons for this, I would argue, is that rational choice theory has not adequately dealt with meaning and reflexivity, important concepts in social theory, which is influential in sociology. Rational choice theory assumes that actors choose alternatives that they believe will realize their goals. What is important in this assumption is that their goals are given. Actors are not assumed to change their goals. However, people sometimes reflect the meaning of their goals and find new goals. A textbook example is the creation of the concept of “sustainable development.” When people enjoyed economic development by exploiting natural resources, their goal was just to pursue the development. However, once they began to realize that such development will damage the natural environments, they reflected the goal, tried to make a balance between economic development and ecology, invented the concept of sustainable development as their new goal, and have been trying to realize it. Rational choice theory has not seriously considered this process of changing goals via reflexivity. I proposed a mechanism in which actors move from backward-looking to forward-looking rationality (Sato 2016) and a theory that assumes that agents find a new goal in agent-based models, which represents a process from forward-looking rationality to reflexivity (Sato 2017). I will propose a more general theory that deals with the triangular move from backward-looking and forward-looking rationality to reflexivity. Finally, I will argue that the new theory will make rational choice theory more vibrant in sociology.

RC24-444.3
SATOH, KEICHI* (University of Konstanz)
YLA-ANTTILA, TUOMAS (University of Helsinki)
International Organizations and Domestic Climate Change Policy Networks in Australia, Finland, India, Japan, Sweden and the United States

Addressing the problem of climate change requires international collaboration. International organizations – scientific organizations, environmental NGOs and the United Nations – have long strived to create global norms on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In this paper, we argue that an important channel through which these global norms affect national policy processes are connections of collaboration and information exchange between international organizations and national climate change policy networks.

We use methods of social network analysis on organization-level survey data from Australia, Finland, India, Japan, Sweden and the United States. The respondents include the roughly 100 most important organizations in climate change politics in each country. We analyze measures of collaboration, information exchange, influence and policy opinions, focusing on the role of international organizations in each national policy network.

The results show that international organizations, especially those that are known for providing scientific information and policy advice, have influence on domestic climate change policies. The effects of international organizations on national organizations are twofold: First, the information obtained from international organizations affects the policy preferences of national organizations. Second, national organizations gain more reputational power in the network by having ties with international organizations, especially with those that do not have ties with other national organizations. This distribution process of information from international organizations to domestic policy domains can be seen as a mechanism which brings about global convergence on climate change policy ideas.

However, we show that there is also a homophily effect: domestic organizations tend to form ties with international organizations based on their existing policy preferences. As a result, the information from international organizations is filtered through domestic organizations in the network. This is one likely reason bringing about the national differences in climate change policy.

RC48-812.3
SATOH, KEICHI* (University of Konstanz)
NAGAYOSHI, KIKUKO (Tohoku University)

Following the Fukushima nuclear accident, Japanese citizens have called for nuclear energy to be phased out in the country. In fact, over 60 percent of the population has expressed support for the immediate abolishment of nuclear power plants or, at least, for shutting down a significant number of power plants. As a result, the country has witnessed an upsurge in anti-nuclear social movements. The results of the recently concluded elections, however, do not reflect the growing anti-nuclear stance. In fact, the ruling government regards nuclear energy as a core source of energy. In this research, we seek to address this contradiction—a majority public opinion against the use of nuclear energy, on the one hand, and the ruling government’s continued backing of nuclear energy on the other.

To this end, we analyzed the data gathered from a 2017 survey of twenty-thousand residents of the Greater Tokyo Metropolitan area.

Our analysis is divided into three steps. First, we classify respondents “milieux” based on their attitude toward nuclear power plants, social status and lifestyle. Second, we examine the relationship between the milieu and their support to the political party. Third, we also examine the relationship between the milieu and their stance toward the anti-nuclear movement. We found that middle-class residents with a liberal ideology tend to support anti-nuclear demonstrations but do not actively identify with a political party. In contrast, the so-called conservatives do not participate in or support the demonstration. They also support the ruling parties regardless of the latter’s stance toward nuclear energy. They are also discouraged from expressing their political views publicly by the organizations they are affiliated to.

There is a structural conflict between the rapidly changed public opinions crossing over the traditional ideological cleavage (liberal and conservative) and the conventional constellations of the political parties.

RC49-B31.2
SATTLER, SEBASTIAN* (University of Cologne)
MEHLKOP, GUIDO (University of Erfurt)
BAHR, VANESSA (University of Erfurt)
WOERN, JONATHAN (University of Cologne)
BETSCH, CORNELIA (University of Erfurt)
Social Influences in Parental Decisions to Give Prescription Drugs to Healthy Children

One third of Nature magazine’s readers would feel pressure to give their children prescription stimulant drugs (e.g., Methylphenidate) if classmates were taking such drugs to enhance their school performance (Maher 2008).
In the ethical and societal debate, opponents and advocates of such so-called “Cognitive Enhancement” (CE) discuss the benefits and challenges associated with this practice. Advocates argue that using CE can solve social problems, as poor schooling and bad teaching can threaten children’s mental health by exposing them to stress or restricting their intellectual and emotional potential. Opponents of CE stress that such medically induced solutions to social problems are fraught with potential stigmatization, coercion processes, unknown medical effectiveness, and side effects that might negatively impact children’s mental health, e.g. by exposing them and their vulnerable brains to the risk of addiction, depression, or anxiety. Parents are important stakeholders in the decision to mediate children’s environment. However, little is known about how parents make decisions for or against giving CE-drugs to their children and how their proximate and distal social environment influences their decisions. We currently conduct a series of experiments using vignettes that explore social influences. These experiments examine different mechanisms of influence (e.g. social control, moral evaluations, and imitation) as well as moderating influences of the source of the information (peers or media). In our presentation, we will also discuss the social implications of our findings in settings beyond Korea and in realms other than higher education.

SAUNDER, MICHAEL* (University of Iowa)

Chun, Hyunsik (University of Iowa)

Rankings and the Rise of the Logic of Quantification

This paper examines how rankings contribute to the rise of a “logic of quantification” in higher education. Drawing on an intensive qualitative study of universities in South Korea, we show how the growing influence of rankings paved the way for the development of new ways of conceptualizing how these schools should be managed and the types of outcomes they should produce. We identify six processes through which this quantification logic has become dominant and, importantly, entrenched itself in organizational structure and process. This entrenchment, we argue, buffers these organizations from future challenges to the now dominant logic. We conclude by discussing the implications for these findings in settings beyond Korea and in realms other than higher education.

SAVA, Ionel* (University of Bucharest, Romania)

“Popular” and “Citizens” Movements in East Central Europe. The Case of Romania

Since early 2010 democratically held elections have generated new political majorities and relatively stable governments in East Central Europe. Hungary, Poland and Romania are among the countries in the region that follow this path. However, a number of authors have pointed out that against this apparently democratic change illiberal civil societies and public policies have actually developed. This paper tries to assess what is the impact of the newly emerged social movements. It starts with a review of the political process theory and explores to what extent a paradigm shift from contention to convention has been occurred in the former communist countries. Whereas the governments have had to balance between being domestically responsive and internationally responsible, civil societies have become more divergent and a certain polarization between left-wing (occupy) and right-wing (populist) movements has occurred as well.

SAVALE, Sanjay* (K. T. H. M. College, Gangapur Road, Nashik, Maharashtra, India)

Environmental Justice Vs Livelihood Justice: A Case Study of Forest Land Grab Movement in Tribal Belts of Nashik District, Maharashtra

In India, the construction of environmentally good has been vastly based on the rules and regulations influenced by the colonial forest and nature related laws. However, the change has observed in the recent legislation like Forest Act of 2006, which grants recognition to the rights of traditional forest dwelling communities. But still, what the policy based environmental values consider may not be contestant to the idea of environment justice but it surely hampers the livelihood justice of the rural poor. The forest land grab movement started in the late 1970s by the Kisan Sabha, a leftist party, in the tribal belt of Nashik district has been considered as issue of encroachment of forest land and a matter of environmental harm. The movement on the other hand opened up livelihood securities to them. Present paper, based on field work and cases, analyses the paradox of justice on the lines of protection from environmental harm on one hand and securing livelihoods of the tribal poor. The ‘justice’ involved in environmental justice oscillates between the rights and needs of the local marginal sections and policy based conceptions of environmentally good. The paper also sees the possibilities of inclusionary participatory interventions.

SAVLELA, Timo* (University of Turku)

Things Matter: Landscapes of Education As Spheres of Influence

Research in linguistic landscapes of education or schoolscapes (Brown, 2005, 2012) is a relatively recent development. The research is best described as transdisciplinary, operating in the margins of multiple disciplines, namely social sciences, educational studies and geography. My research focuses on mediated interaction between various landscape participants who not only experience the landscape as recipients, but also as shape it as active agents.

In India, women workers working in earlier EGS (Employment Guarantee Scheme) or present MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) are equally needy: they earn similar wages and do similar manual work like the men working with them. These are the programmes known for gender sensitized outlook and framework. However, women workers have different survival strategies to mitigate famine. Their perspectives, their aspirations are always different than the male workers. This paper is based on field work data from Nashik, Maharashtra and explores the forms of discrimination based on gender, age, region and its implications on the marginalized from the marginal sections. The paper narrates the different livelihood and survival strategies of the women workers. The discrimination they face while working on the schemes and their abilities and liabilities to fight the discrimination involved in the wage based poverty reduction programmes are also analyzed in the paper.

SAVLELA, Sanjay* (K. T. H. M. College, Gangapur Road, Nashik, Maharashtra, India)

“They Wanted Wages in Cash, We Wanted Wages in Foodgrain“: Women’s ‘Other’ Issues While Working in Rural Employment Programmes in India

In India, women workers working in earlier EGS (Employment Guarantee Scheme) or present MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) are equally needy: they earn similar wages and do similar manual work like the men working with them. These are the programmes known for gender sensitized outlook and framework. However, women workers have different survival strategies to mitigate famine. Their perspectives, their aspirations are always different than the male workers. This paper is based on field work data from Nashik, Maharashtra and explores the forms of discrimination based on gender, age, region and its implications on the marginalized from the marginal sections. The paper narrates the different livelihood and survival strategies of the women workers. The discrimination they face while working on the schemes and their abilities and liabilities to fight the discrimination involved in the wage based poverty reduction programmes are also analyzed in the paper.

SAVALES, GOKHAN* (Social Sciences University of Ankara)

Gender Double Standards in Turkey

We have different rules guiding men’s and women’s sexual behavior. In addition, their attitudes and behaviors in most cases are judged differently. Women are usually expected to be weak, kind, naive, emotional, sensitive, and dependent while men are generally expected to be strong, rude, rational, and independent. Those expected attitudes and behaviors mostly become gender stereotypes that in turn hinder gender equality in society. The purpose of the present study is to investigate what women's NGO members in Turkey think about gender roles. In doing so, the study utilizes a survey having a Gender (In)Equality Index with almost 1,000 women from over 200 women's NGOs in Turkey. The study analyzes the factors affecting the attitudes of women on gender (in)equality. This research is a part of a research project titled “Evaluation of Women's Policy in Turkey from the Perspective of Women’s Associations” which has been supported by the Coordination Office for Scientific Research Projects of Social Sciences University of Ankara.
As landscapes schoolscapes are not merely static institutional spaces where education takes place. They not only are, but also do; they are processes that shape people and in turn are shaped by people. On one hand, they reflect the top-down socializing processes of education and language policies. On the other hand, they are shaped by bottom-up processes, namely by the landscape participants who have the potential to shape the environment that shapes them. One key aspect of my research is to evaluate the role of landscape participants in shaping the learning environment.

Evident from the issued items, the results of my research conducted in a school unit in Finland indicate that the use of language differs between the landscape participants. Similarly to external participants, students use more languages than the institutional participants whose use of language reflects the top-down education and language policies. Furthermore, the use of language by students varies considerably on different levels of education. There is a clear shift from high use of Finnish at the primary level to high use of English on the secondary level. Nevertheless, while the students are able to participate, the institutional participants dominate the educational landscape. Moreover, student participation declines on the secondary level, indicating that students become more passive as they grow older, further emphasizing the role of the institution in the landscape.

**RC30-542.5**

SAVUL, GÜVEN* (CONFEDERATION OF TURKISH TRADE UNIONS (TÜRK-IS))

*The Economy Politics of Robotization and Digitization: The Myth of Industry 4.0*

Industry 4.0 as a brand new concept has been discussed in different milieus effectively for seven years. Especially, the employer association claim that the digital and the robotic technologies have the capacity to transform the working relations and production patterns within the scope of the concept of Industry 4.0. The rooted companies of the mode of capitalist production are racing each other to take a leading position in order to benefit from the prospective outcomes of the concept of Industry 4.0.

Industry 4.0 as a concept containing different sub-components in itself deserves to be analysed by the researchers who are interested in the sociology of work and the recent developments in the world of labour. Since the concept of Industry 4.0 has a contradictory gale of unemployment and more deregulated labour market, it should be taken into account by the labour sociologists. So, the EU institutions, the labour organisations such as the ITUC, the ETUC etc. contribute to the concept as well. The claim that the ICT based production processes have become more crystallized for forty years and that they are distinguished from the previous technological developments are two focal discussion topics revolving around the concept. Particularly the question such as “Can the robots appropriate the jobs of mankind?” and the other fundamental ones regarding the working principles of working life are raised within the concept of Industry 4.0. Following the beginning of the practices categorized under the concept of Industry 4.0, the job opportunities will be limited in labour market.

This paper will analyse the concept of Industry 4.0 with a critical perspective. Following the brief information about the general framework of the concept, its prospective outcomes will be assessed in term of the world of labour and organized labour movement.

**RC07-153.5**

SAWARD, MICHAEL* (University of Warwick)

*Democratic Design: Modelling Political Futures*

Democracy's potential futures can be modelled in a manner closely informed by design thinking. Methodologically innovative and interdisciplinary, this task takes the bearings of democracy's shaping and attends - contextually and reflexively - to its reshaping.

By exploring democracy as a critical design challenge rather than a received set of institutional Design! both building and departing from wisdom, not least democratic theory's tendency to 'isolisee' and downplaying the importance of temporality. The core question of democratic design is: now and in the future, what combination of institutions, sequenced in what order, at what levels of a polity, may maximise a distinctive combination of democratic principles? At the idea's heart is detailed consideration of a set of key design and modelling concepts, notably: enactment of principles, such as equality and freedom; institutions, from city councils to citizens juries, as assemblages of action and value; system and sub-system boundaries, such as central and local government interaction; and mixed systems, for example ones that combine direct, representative and deliberative devices; and the different incentive effects arising from ordering institutions. This work will enable responses to practical design questions, such as how can we to tailor democracy in the face of distinctive governance challenges such as climate change?

An innovative focus on a design paradigm promises to bridge the theory-empirical divide, draw flexibly on different models (by actively modelling, e.g. mixing and matching practices belonging to supposedly separate 'models'), and create new avenues for rethinking democracy in a pluralistic and fast-changing political world. The paper will draw on a range of resources including social anthropology of design (Appadurai, *The Future as Cultural Fact*), design studies (e.g. Cross, *Design Thinking*), and the author's own earlier work on democracy (e.g. 'Enacting democracy', in *Political Studies* 2003).

**RC11-233.2**

SAWCHUK, DANA* (Wilfrid Laurier University)

*Older Women's Reading(s) of Women's Magazines*

Older women in Canada are often faced with challenges relating to both ageism and sexism, along with a resulting social, economic, and cultural marginalization. In our media-saturated culture, moreover, how we view and treat older women is related in part to how we see them represented in the mass media. On this note, women's magazines have been critiqued for conveying an anti-aging message through their images, stories, and advertisements. Cognizant of the rich scholarly tradition of content analyses exploring such media representations, this paper reports on a study that begins from a different vantage point - the magazine reader herself. We already know what scholars argue about representations of older women in magazines, but what do older women who read these magazines for non-academic purposes think? And, especially significant given that magazine portrayals are argued to influence not only how others see older women but also how they see themselves, how important are magazines and magazine reading to older women in the first place? Based on semi-structured interviews with Canadian women over the age of 55, this paper explores when, how, and why these women read women's magazines, and what they think of the representations of aging these media forms contain. Initial interviews reveal that, although these readers are clearly aware of certain problematic messages about aging contained in the magazines, this awareness interacts with the readers' instrumental and escapist uses of magazines in complicated and sometimes unexpected ways. The findings are discussed in the context of the broader empirical, theoretical, and methodological characteristics that have informed previous studies of women's magazines and magazine reading.

**RC28-525.4**

SAWERT, TIM* (University of Potsdam)

*Mind the Gap: Gap Years Abroad As a Form of Socio-Structural Differentiation*

In the last decades, taking a gap year after completing secondary education has become increasingly popular in Germany, and everywhere in the Western world. Before starting to work or continuing to tertiary education, an increasing number of young people decide to take a year off for doing something which does not necessarily relate to their future careers. Besides activities such as gap year activities and offers first empirical evidence on the processes of social differentiation and the making of symbolic boundaries through different transnational activities.

**RC06-138.1**

SAWYER, VIRGINIA* (University of Delaware)

TRASK, BAHIRA (University of Delaware)

SETTLES, BARBARA (University of Delaware)

*Work-Family Reconciliation in Global Contexts*

Significant social changes in societies have led to the intersection of gender, work and family becoming a hotbed of argumentation. Critical of biological and/or functional approaches, feminists have identified the ideological construction of the ‘breadwinner-homemaker family’ with its accompanying gender role constructs as particularly oppressive to women. This view has been exported by academics to non-Western parts of the world where social unrest, the incorporation of large numbers of women into the workforce, and the revival of fundamentalist movements have re-focused attention on the role of women and men in families and societies.

Thus, concurrently, globalization has led to multiple ideological and economic constructs and models being available to individuals. Social policies have not kept up with these ideological and economic transformations. In general, most
social and economic policies that focus on these issues specifically address keeping women in the labor force while discounting their roles in families. This paper will address the discourses on families, gender, and work environments and will provide some policy examples from Western and non-Western contexts.

RC06-136.9
SAZONOVA, POLINA* (Goethe University Frankfurt am Main)
Work-Life Balance through the Prism of Biography: A Case of Russian Middle-Class Women

In contemporary society, built on the idea of labor, the individuals' lives, and especially women's lives, have become the crossroads of work and family, career and care, self and household, and can, therefore, be regarded as an arena for balance or imbalance in the life tasks set by the individual. The collapse of the Soviet Union and further transformations in the economic and the social spheres influence everyday life of Russian families and the repertoire of typical women biographies. The break of the state-sponsored gender contract of 'the working mother' forced women to form more independent strategies that would allow combining paid labor with family-related duties and mothering. This affected to a greater extent middle-class women, who study longer and set more ambitious career goals. The research draws on the combination of the structural-functionalist and biographical research methods and aimed at finding a social typology of realisable and biographical patterns of a combination of public and private self-realization, which depend on the pre-given circumstances (including institutional frameworks and cultural stereotypes), but also can be indirectly attributed to the self-management of biography. Empirical evidence for the research is the analysis of the biographical interviews that were conducted in 2015-2017 in the middle-sized Russian cities of Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, and Irkutsk.

RC29-536.7
SCALIA, VINCENZO* (UNIVERSITY OF WINCHESTER)
I Have Been Working a LONG Time. The Justification of Violence By Italian Police

Italian public pinion has grown more and more aware of police abuses, particularly about those ones committed against young “alternative” youths, women, migrants, political activists. This paper will discuss the case of Federico Aldrovandi, a young man beaten to death by four police officers in 2005. In describing the declarations the policeman made during the trials, I will analyse the Italian police culture through two main theoretical focus: the isolation culture proposed by Robert Reiner and the strategies of denial worked out by Stanley Cohen. I will show how Italian police culture is shaped by these two aspects, which must be set within the specific Italian social and historical background which enhances the autocratic structure and functions of police, so that any attempt to reform is vain and makes police forces refuse the idea that they are accountable to public opinion. As I will develop my point, I will argue that there exist two models of policing: the Nordic one, which is typical of Northern European Anglo Saxon countries, and the ethic one, which is typical of Continental Europe and Latin American countries. Whereas the former model is more community oriented, in the end will follow the classed based and racist input of mainstream public opinion, the latter module relies on a top-bottom structure, which sees citizens as subjects to be governed and directed in the name of superior state ethics. I will conclude by arguing the necessity of creating a new model of policing, focused on diversity, as well as on the equality of citizens.

RC15-281.5
SCAMBLER, SASHA* (King's College London)
Dis-Embodied Habitus in a Disabling Field: A Tentative Framework for Thinking about the Complexity of Disability, Symbolic Violence and Ableism

Long running structure/agency debates have been complicated by ideas of embodied agency, highlighting both the structural disadvantage faced by those with non-normative bodies and the impact of dis-embodied habitus on identity, agency and social power. Drawing on examples from disability research this paper outlines a tentative framework for rethinking the links between social oppression and embodied experience and bringing together the, often disparate, research on disability undertaken across disability studies and medical sociology. Bourdieu’s concepts of habitus, hexis, and symbolic violence are the starting point for exploring the relationship between non-normative bodies and embodied agency. If, as Bourdieu suggests, dispositions which shape habitus are embodied and physically realised through the ways we preconsciously display our habitus, then the body is the materialisation of class and taste. This is where the personal combines with the social and becomes visible. It is also where bodies which do not conform to the dominant normative bodies of the discipline become visible. For those with non-normative bodies the seemingly most natural features of embodiment may themselves be rendered unnatural. I further argue that the tacit assumption of the pre-eminence of scientific knowledge and biomedicine results in symbolic power, and has led to an unthinking acceptance of the medicalisation of bodies, with attempts to normalise disabled people accepted as rational. Symbolic power becomes symbolic violence when those who have bodies which do not fit these norms unknowingly accept their place of stigmatisation in their failure to meet them. This in turn affects agency and the accumulation of capital and social power. Dis-embodied habitus and symbolic violence can help explain some of the ways in which disabled people are systematically disadvantaged at the individual, institutional and structural levels.

RC24-JS-89.4
SCANU, EMILIANO* (Sociology Department, Laval University)
Climate Change and Urban Transformations: Towards a “Climatisation” of the City?

The quantitative and qualitative growth of urban climate actions represents probably one of the most concrete and promising efforts in the global fight against climate change. What is interesting about this phenomenon is not only its contribution to a resilient and low-carbon society, but also its reflexive impacts on the city itself. In fact, the climate issue is increasingly being institutionalized within urban planning and governance, and it is consequently transforming urban spaces and societies. In other words, the climate is changing, the city too. Starting from these considerations, this paper offers theoretical and empirical insights in order to understand the transformations taking place in cities and metropolises engaged in the fight against climate change. The results are based on field research in Canada and Italy, as well as on the extensive literature on cities and climate change. First, the paper situates urban climate action in a framework which combines a constructivist perspective on ecological issues with urban studies interested in governance and planning. Second, it develops a typology to grasp the nature and scope of current urban climate actions. Finally, the paper argues that a “climatisation” of the city is underway, and sketches the contours of the transformations and the implications it involves. Besides wanting to improve sociological understanding of urban climate action, this paper wishes to shed some light on how and why contemporary societies are being reconfigured in a context of global environmental change.

RC07-157.3
SCHACHTNER, CHRISTINA* (University of Klagenfurt)
Digital Counterpublics. Femal Arab Network Actors As Producers of Critical Discourses

This lecture is about the discursive practices of female network actors and bloggers from the Middle East. The discourses which they initiate are a reaction to antagonisms in societies which see themselves as homogeneous and closed. In such societies, gender is a key heteronormative category of order which does not only draw a clear dividing line between men and women but which also exploits this dividing line to define the boundaries of the public and the private as well as the distribution of human rights. The network actors’ discourses are critical of the public sphere as defined by the ruling powers. They can be understood as counterpublics, which typically originate in groups whose positions and interests are marginalized or oppressed. They do not only expose social antagonisms but also address political alternatives, signalling the possibilities for new conceptual spaces. The political sphere does not have a fixed location in the online discourses which were analysed but rather a wandering existence, turning up in various digital networks and blogs (Mouffe 2007).

The protagonists of these critical discourses are young women between the ages of 21 and 27 who were interviewed as part of the study “Communicative publics in cyberspace”. The lecture takes empirical data from the study to explore answers to the following questions:

1. What features are typical of the network actors and bloggers’ critical discourses?
2. Which structural conditions do they arise from?
3. What does the visionary substance of these discourses consist of?

Digital media are seen as the main instances and instruments for initiating, shaping and disseminating discourses, the contents and forms of which are not unaffected by the chosen medium. It would therefore also be interesting to ascertain whether cyberspace would be a suitable space for a “subversive remapping” (Roth 2013) of social order from a feminist perspective.
The intended talk highlights the question, how we can investigate the relationship between artifacts and emotions by introducing an ongoing research project on the relationship of affective discourses and practices of moving protest forms and will present first findings related to the affective dimension of artifacts. From the initial assumption, that not only terrorist destruction of restaurants, department and airports seem to be responsible for the emergence of the protest but also the symbolic emergence of artifacts during different formations of protest cause emotions, enlarge protest and initiate social change, the unfinished discussion of the affective and respective emotion in sociological theory will be addressed. I argue for an active and positive connotation of the decentering of the subject, like in an discourse-analytically informed sociology of practice which borrows ontologically from Massumi, whose concept of the affective applies empirically in the tradition of Grossberg and Clough. That will be tested against a sociology of protest by borrowing from Stahel's concept of the collective. The Chicago Festival of Life 1968 gives the example how to do a practice-theoretical sequential filmanalysis with the methodological focus on artifacts and their careers from unimpressive to impassioning elements of protest practice. Transformations often occur when conflicting artefacts, with deviating symbolic content, are integrated into practices and transform the social sense or the logic of practice. With the recommended research design one needn't with the subject in focus throw the affect and subsequently the emotion as such overboard as well, but could rather implement the affective turn in a way that it refers to the discontinuity of the subject and conceives physicalness and materiality in general as constituting moments of sociality.

**RC07-148.2**

**SCHAFFER, SCOTT** *(The University of Western Ontario)*

**Theses on a Speculative Sociology**

This paper represents an intervention into a recently burgeoning field of study — namely that of speculative sociology (cf. Wilkie, Savransky, and Rosengarten 2017; Wilkie, Michael, and Plummer-Fernandez 2014; Cordero 2013, 2016, 2017a, 2017b, inter alia). While one of the originary intents of sociology was, according to Auguste Comte, the provision of dramatic forms of social change in order to attempt to stave them off (Comte 2000), the professionalized and perhaps even the industrialisation — of academic sociology in the ensuring two centuries has in the main led sociologist and social theorists away from the prescriptive and prognosticatory aspects of the endeavour that are in many ways baked into our intellectual DNA.

While the versions of speculative sociology proffered by Cordero and Wilkie are grounded in the Marxist conception of the moment of crisis, I wish to contribute a version that is rooted in the moment of the normal — that is, founded upon the assumption that the situation from which we engage in speculation will, barring some kind of crisis, continue unabated into the future, and thus needs to be the rootling moment for speculation.

The form of speculative sociology I propose here is rooted in the critical works of Marxism and the Frankfurt School, as well as anticolonial, postcolonial, and decolonial critical theory. It takes seriously the work done on public sociology, ranging from Bourdieu's public interventions to Burawoy's theoretical contributions to our understanding of the work of sociology. This paper seeks to develop an anticipatory analysis of the future of extant social problems, and to develop a normatively-grounded framework for their evaluation and for developing solutions to these problems in the here and now so as to stave off their manifestation as crisis.

**RC02-JS-44.6**

**SCHAIGORDOSKY, EMILIA** *(National Scientific and Research Council-Universidad Nacional de Villa María, Córdoba, Argentina)*

**Elites' Perception of Inequality: The Case of the Province of Córdoba, Argentina**

Elites’ perception of inequality: the case of the province of Córdoba, Argentina

This proposal aims to show the first results of an ongoing research (part of a future doctoral dissertation) about the economic elite in the province of Córdoba, Argentina. Its main goal is to characterize the practices of local businessmen nucleated in the chambers of commerce and industry (Cámara de Comercio de Córdoba and Unión Industrial de Córdoba, respectively).

In this instance, we will analyze the perception of the local elite about social inequality and the economic policies taken upon by the government. The events in Argentina and the region in the last couple of years are useful to study elites in the way proposed in the session. Since the end of 2015 Argentina has seen an abrupt shift in the tendecies of the government, with the ascent of a new political coalition (Cambiemos) that brought upon a change from a populist ecoonomic policy centered in “redistribution” to an open-market policy. This scenario has been characterized as many analysts as a “CEOcracy”, on which members of the economic elite have pressured to limit public policies aimed at reducing social inequality and have increased their voicing of opinions and interests in public and sectoral issues.
This context is a privileged opportunity to look at the way the perception of elites regarding inequality unfolds, particularly in regions like Latinamerica, typically marked by strong socioeconomic disparities. To reach this goal we will analyze public allocations and the content of dissertations given in the cited businessesmen organizations on which the researcher took part from 2015 to present times. With this information we pretend to make a contribution to the discussion in the session taking into account that local expressions of elites in different countries are key to understanding changes that exceed national borders.

**RC55-902.5**

**SCHAIGORDSKY, EMILIA** (National Scientific and Research Council, Argentina- Universidad Nacional de Villa María, Córdoba)

*Reflexiones Sobre La Investigación Comparativa De La “Desigualdad Mirada Desde Arriba”*

Nos proponemos mostrar reflexiones pertenecientes a una investigación en curso[1] respecto de la elite económica en Córdoba, Argentina. Aquí nos interrogaremos sobre los alcances y limitaciones del empleo de herramientas del estudio de la desigualdad para dar cuenta de sus particularidades en la indagación de “la desigualdad mirada desde arriba”.

El punto de partida será el trabajo presentado en un evento científico auspiciado por la red INCAS[2] donde se discutieron las implicancias del empleo de instrumentos cualitativos y cuantitativos en la construcción de objetos de investigación en torno al polo más alto de la distribución de recursos de diversa índole. Allí, se observó, desde el estudio de Benza y Heredia (2012) sobre las clases altas de Buenos Aires, la dificultad de homologar la estructura social de dicha provincia a Argentina en su totalidad, y la necesidad de construir características en diversas localizaciones en base a los contextos y escenarios privilegiados y a las fuentes de información que ellos priorizan.

En esta instancia, proponemos contrastar los resultados de dichas autoras con la Provincia de Córdoba y Argentina en su conjunto desde tres fuentes de datos: Encuesta Permanente de Hogares, Censo de población y los resultados del Pro- grama de Investigación sobre la Sociedad Argentina Contemporánea. Luego, se intentará establecer comparaciones con trabajos de autores de otros países a fines de ahondar más profundamente en los alcances de estudios sobre clases altas. Para ello se tomará un primer punto de lectura en Espinoza (2010) y Espinoza y Barozet (2013) para el caso chileno, y luego se buscarán otras líneas de contacto. Se espera que los hallazgos hagan hacia un análisis más comparativo en Latinoamérica permitan luego realizar comparaciones con otras regiones como la Unión Europea.


**RC04-101.1**

**SCHARF, JAN** (University of Luxembourg)

**GRECU, ALYSSA** (University of Luxembourg)

*How Classroom Composition Impacts Alienation from Learning Among Different Student Groups: A Study of Secondary Schools in Luxembourg and the Swiss Canton of Berne*

School alienation, and alienation from learning in particular, appears to be a major cause of deviant behaviour in school, school failure and even school drop-out. Research indicates that students of low social origin and boys show a higher level of alienation, while students with an immigrant background are less alienated from learning. This paper aims at analysing how classroom composition impacts on alienation from learning among different school populations. Based on conceptual considerations on the role of classroom contexts, we will study the impact of classroom composition regarding the proportion of low-social origin students, immigrants and boys on alienation from learning among certain groups. We will distinguish between vulnerable immigrants, immigrants with a privileged social origin and non-migrants of low and high social origin. Analyses are based on quantitative panel data gathered in the framework of the international mixed-method project SASAL – School Alienation in Switzerland and Luxembourg. To analyse the outlined research issues, multilevel models will be employed allowing to separate individual level from context level mechanisms. Preliminary findings show that alienation from learning is lower in classrooms with a higher proportion of immigrants and higher in classroom with a higher proportion of students of low social origin.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
In my contribution to the session, I will delineate how my interview partners and I engaged in dialogic/performative interviews in which stories were co-produced in a “complex choreography in spaces between teller and listener, speaker and setting” (Kohler-Riissman 2008: 105) and which I link to the dialogic analysis of interaction as Lutz and Davis (2005: 241-242) propose it. This embodied co-constitution of socio-cultural space is one way in which biographical research, feminist relational life and intimacy – and the shifting gulf between ‘being Jewish’ and ‘being German’ as complex axis of difference, itself comprised of the intersection of religion, culture, ethnicity, race, and cultural/social memory related to the Shoah.

RC28-505.4
SCHIEBHELHOFER, ELISABETH* (University of Vienna)
Migrants’ Access to (transnational) Social Protection and its Consequences for Social Inequalities

Transnational social protection has received more attention within migration research as well as within social policy and welfare studies. Based on a comparative three-year project TRANSWEL (2015-2018, https://transwel.org/) I will discuss results from qualitative fieldwork of EU citizens moving within the EU in terms of securing their (transnational) social security and resulting social inequalities. Starting out from the assumption that social inequalities are (re-)produced in any kind of migration, the case of EU internal migration is considered specifically important in terms of citizenship within a multilevel governance of the EU. Comparing four EU country pairs (Hungary-Austria/E. Schiebhelhofer, Poland-UK/E. Carmel, Bulgaria-Germany/A. Amelina, Estonia-Sweden/A. Runfors) in a mixed methods approach we analysed the implications of ‘free movement’ in terms of social inequalities. We found that educational backgrounds and employment situations per se are not as decisive for whether EU migrants access social benefits (we focused on the areas of family, unemployment, health and pension) but that patterns are more complex leading to specific kinds of stratification induced by inclusion and exclusion from (transnational) systems of social protection. Based on this finding, I will argue that educational backgrounds and employment situations should be seen specifically as a result of multi-level processes of exclusion and inclusion and I will discuss the growing body of evidence that shows that patterns are more complex and contribute to specific kinds of inequality. Hence, in closing, I discuss how the findings of this study can be transferred to other contexts.

RC32-597.2
SCHIEBHELHOFER, PAUL* (University of Innsbruck)
Educating the Male Other. Pedagogy As a Means for Restrictive Asylum Politics.

Focussing on the Austrian context, this paper analyses how the mode of pedagogy is used to introduce new restrictive asylum laws and the role that images of problematic foreign masculinity play therein. Rather than being outright punitive, these measures draw upon a discourse of the problematic archetypal refugee in need of training and instruction of alleged “Austrian values” such as professional skills or LGBT rights. This discourse was used to introduce new compulsory measures such as “value courses” that refugees have to attend or otherwise they face cuts in social benefits. Drawing upon postcolonial and intersectional approaches and integrating them with theories of critical migration studies, this paper discusses the contradictions that occur when emancipatory, feminist knowledge and pedagogy is integrated in compulsory and restrictive refugee politics in the name of educating the problematic male other.

RC38-JS-3.8
SCHIEBHELHOFER, PAUL* (University of Innsbruck)
Precarious Masculinity in the Context of Refugee Migration.

Not just since the “long summer of migration” of 2015, dominant representations of male refugees in Europe have centered around images of an archaic, dangerous and deceitful hyper male. While these depictions are useful for legitimizing anti-immigrant politics, they say little about the actual life of male refugees. But also opposing depictions of male refugees as passive victims of their circumstances are stereotypical in nature. Employing an intersectional approach, this paper analyses the complex and contradictory processes of constructing masculinity in the context of refugee migration. The paper presents the biographical analysis of a male refugee who travelled from Syria to Austria in the course of three years. Integrating critical masculinity studies and migration studies, the analysis shows how the young men’s experiences of social marginalization and institutionalised exclusion have both masculinizing andemasculating effects. But the analysis also shows moments of resistance to marginalization, practices of “caring masculinity” and solidarity across social boundaries. The intersectional biographical analysis thus not only documents how multiple social hierarchies interact to create a precarious masculinity in the context of refugee migration, but also how this situation is navigated, confronted and subverted.

RC06-135.3
SCHIEBLING, CASEY* (McMaster University)
“Ambassadors of Involved Fatherhood”: Exploring Online and Offline Discursive Practices in the North American Dad Blogging Community

Over the past eight years, a growing number of men have created online parenting blogs where they write about their experiences of fatherhood. Known now as “dad bloggers,” this group has expanded into a cross-country social network of fathers who interact regularly on the internet and meet annually at a conference called the “Dad 2.0 Summit.” Despite increasing membership and media publicity, academic researchers have paid scant attention to dad bloggers. The purpose of this paper is to address this gap by closely examining the North American dad bloggers group. I am guided by questions about how and why this online community has developed. More specifically, I am interested in exploring and understanding the collective interests and intentions of these fathers. To do so, I am involved in an ongoing “virtual ethnography” (Hine 2000, 2015) and make use of three types of data – a sample of blog posts, field notes from annual conferences, and interviews with bloggers themselves. Based on a qualitative analysis, I highlight three discursive practices that speak to the shared goals of the group. First, dad bloggers wish to further establish and enlarge a supportive community of involved fathers. Second, they produce counter-discourses aimed at correcting misrepresentations of fatherhood in popular culture. Third, many use digital media to engage in social and political debates, particularly surrounding issues of gender, work, and family. In closing, I discuss how dad bloggers operate as a “tiny public” (Fine 2012) and the ways in which they are redefining aspects of fathering both on and offline.

RC16-318.2
SCHENDZIELORZ, CORNELIA* (German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)
HESSELMANN, FELICITAS* (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin)
"Was This Review Helpful to You?" Creation and Re-Creation of Value through Measurement

In our contribution we want to tackle the question how valuation and measurement procedures in the interview system in science. We argue that measurement is always an act of value creation and-in-sofar as it rests on the assertion that something is potentially of value or valuable: Measurement always presupposes that something is, in principle, relevant. This creation and re-creation of value, however, does not yet say anything about the actual value it refers to, it asserts that something has value, but not, which value it has.

This is evident for example regarding the multiplicity of evaluation and measurement procedures in the interview system in science. The quantification of citations through impact factors and other indices, the further evaluation of impact factors concerning their correlation with other performance metrics establish chains of measurements, where it becomes more and more obscure which value they actually express. Hence it is only through the concrete practices of evaluation and measurement that this value becomes fully conceptualized.

We conclude that value is created and re-created through the actual practices of measurement and discuss possible discrepancies, e.g., a hegemony of measurement over value in the depicted phenomena in peer reviewing in science. We finally reason that there is a considerable value diffusion through a multiplication of measurements and evaluation procedures insofar as their effect is ceaselessly re-create, transform and modify values, which remain in constant flux and are steadily overthrown, while at the same time they set up, claim, and configure more and more values, whose reference measure become increasingly obscure.

RC55-906.3
SCHIELE, MAXIMILIANA* (IRSEI-Institute (University of Luxembourg))
Subjective Well-Being Differentials and the Decision of Migrants of Different Origin to Stay in the Host-Country: Evidence from Germany

Studies which try to explain return migration are rare, especially using utility function framework. This might be due to the large variety of factors that shape the decision of return migration. This study proposes subjective well-being (SWB) as a measure of return migration.Using data from the German Socio Economic Panel (SOEP) and the World Database of Happiness (among others), a sample of 9,712 migrants between the years 1998 until 2015, coming from 81 countries (overall 32,003 observations), is studied. The analysis is carried out in two steps: first, SWB differentials are calculated and their systematic variation across the countries of origin are explored in a
comparative setting. Then, these SWB differentials are used as a proxy of utility gains to predict intentions for a permanent stay in Germany using a three level random intercept logit model (migrant-country-year) and controlling for a wide array of individual level and country level variables (income, education, age, GDP in country of origin, and more). The results indicate that the estimated SWB differentials are in accordance with the utility-based theory. The proxy for utility is a strong predictor of intentions to permanently stay in Germany before and after a multitude of control variables on the individual and country level was included. The existence of a significant contextual effect is evidence that utility of living in Germany is a function of the country of origin and further shape a migrant's intention to permanently stay. The results suggest that return-migration can be conceptualized with a utility framework and subjective well-being differentials are an appropriate way of capturing the utility function at work.

RC42-722.3
SCHIEMAN, SCOTT* (University of Toronto)
TAYLOR, CATE (Indiana University)
NARISADA, ATSUSHI (University of Toronto)
PUDROVSKA, TETYANA (University of Texas, Austin)

Under-reward Potential: Gender, Power-Status Combinations, and the Association between Under-Reward and Depression

Under-reward is associated with depression—but is that association contingent upon power at work? As Hegtvedt and Parris (2014) assert: “Research on ‘moderating factors’ has made inroads, but falls short of the types of structural situations involving differences in power, status, and legitimacy…” (p. 120). In his call for greater theoretical integration, Turner (2007, p. 290) sharpens this point: “How does justice intersect with power and status dynamics, as well as expectation states associated with power and status?” Our paper address this basic call for new analyses, blending diverse theoretical traditions related to distributive justice, reward expectation states, status, and gender. Our analyses of data from the 2005 Work, Stress, and Health study reveal that the link between under-reward and depression depends on the ways that job authority combines with other forms of work-related status: income, skill, autonomy, decision latitude, and demands. Moreover, these power-status combinations manifest only among women. We first document a significant two-way interaction for job authority such that under-reward is more strongly associated with depression among women with higher levels of job authority. We then demonstrate that this observed two-way interaction effect is significantly stronger when other forms of status are higher. These patterns are observed net of sex composition of the occupation, interpersonal conflict, and work-nonwork interference. Our findings provide new insights about the gendered ways that workplace power intersects with other forms of workplace status to shape the association between under-reward and depression. In doing so, we speak to diverse theoretical traditions related to distributive justice, and extend the scope of reward expectations theory. Our efforts also dovetail with recent interest in the gendered implications of the status-power nexus and mental health inequalities.

RC16-317.3
SCHIERMERM, BJØRN* (Oslo University)

Durkheim on Imitation – from Holism to Interactionism

The paper has a double aim. On the one hand, I seek to demonstrate the explanatory potential lying dormant in the late Durkheim’s theory of the relation between the social and the material in religious experience; on the other hand, I want to show that the concept of imitation plays an all-important role in this relation.

I take as my point of departure the debate between Durkheim and Gabriel Tarde. I seek to show that Durkheim’s strong reaction to Tarde—is inseparable from his attempt to circumscribe the new science of sociology—leads him into a radical and untenable holist position. His insistence on the social understanding as the key to overarching the “exteriority” of the social and its “constraining” character, which, conversely, leads him to marginalize collectivity and “decollectivize” both the social and the individual. He ends up with a sole individual facing a normative “societal” structure; i.e. a typical schism between factor and structure.

Yet, as I will demonstrate, the interactionist turn of the late work also implies a reconfiguration of the role of imitation. Here it enters the work in a modified and positive shape, in the form of a dynamic of collective entailment which now takes center stage. The concept of imitation thus plays a crucial role in Durkheim’s theorizing of religious experience; it helps to account for the very coming into being of the sacred object.

The last part of the paper seek to investigates the empirical potentials of this template in the present context, it seek to generalize and extend it to new cultural areas and it discusses why Durkheim (largely) overlooked this potential.

RC19-349.4
SCHILLIGER, SARAH* (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Basel)

(Self-)Organizing of Migrant Live-in Care Workers in Switzerland

Due to privatization of care services, changing migration patterns and transformations in the gender regime, the home care market in Switzerland has changed in recent years. In private households of elderly away in need of care, a highly gendered and racialized low-wage sector has emerged. Especially around the clock care is increasingly organized by transnational for-profit agencies. Women from Eastern European countries work as live-ins and regularly commute between their family back home and their workplace in a Swiss household. Their work is characterized by low wages, long working hours and blurring boundaries between work and non-work.

Despite political and trade union efforts to regulate this labor sector, there is a general difficulty to enforce legislations in private households due to strong power hierarchies and lack of controls. In my paper, I argue that the possibilities and challenges of the politicization of commercialized care work through migrant (self-)organizing. Taking the example of the network Respekt/vpod in the city of Basel (Switzerland), I investigate how migrant care workers’ empowerment can succeed despite a situation of social isolation, limited citizenship and insufficient institutional support by conventional unions. I therefore identify different enabling factors: a) ‘sociabilities’ and (virtual) networks within migrant communities; b) ‘space/place-making activities’ in sites like churches and public places; c) strategic law suits and practices to raise legal consciousness; and d) successful collaborations between migrant networked and trade unions at eye level. Based on my empirical work, I draw the conclusion that the private sphere is more and more contested by the commercialization of care work and the emergence of for-profit care agencies. This development is also caused by the fact that it is easier for the concerned workers to organize themselves and claim their rights when facing a care agency rather than a private employer.

RC47-796.4
SCHILLIGER, SARAH* (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Basel)

Urban Citizenship Struggles As Transformative Politics

In liberal democracies, access to fundamental social and political rights is strongly linked to national belonging. This results in a stratification of rights according to legal status as well in (partial) exclusion of certain populations from political and social participation. As a result, ‘sans-papiers’ (illeglalized migrants) are particularly deprived of the fundamental ‘right to have rights’ (Arendt). In recent years, non-citizen migrants and refugees got involved in practices of claim-making, even when lacking formal citizenship status. Various examples of ‘urban citizenship’ such as the ‘sanctuary cities’ movements in Canada and the US show possibilities of cities to challenge not only the nation-states’ ability to draw and uphold national boundaries, but also the fundamental meanings of citizenship. A multitude of European movements and initiatives have been inspired by such engagements in citizenship movements. Due to the rising presence of refugees in European cities, the concept of urban citizenship has become more relevant.

In Germany and Switzerland, the ‘Solidarity City’ network is imagining cities as spaces where no one can be deported and where everyone has access to education, health care and possibilities to participate actively in the cities’ cultural and political life. In my presentation, I will discuss the possibilities and potential pitfalls of the concept of urban citizenship by examining how urban protests and activist practices can transform the city’s material structure and redefine boundaries, membership and rights at the municipal level. Empirical examples of initiatives within the ‘Solidarity City’ network in Berne (Switzerland) will be illustrated to show the strengths and limitations of urban citizenship struggles, in particular regarding illegalized migrants. While the possibilities to bypass restrictive immigration law are limited so far, new political spaces have been created in which variously excluded groups of urban inhabitants empower themselves and create new understandings of belonging and citizenship.

RC30-538.2
SCHILLING, HANNAH* (Humboldt University Berlin)

Beyond Informality – Young Call Box Workers and Smartphone Traders in Abidjan and Their Making of Livelihoods

Mobile phones are devices of crucial importance to young dwellers in urban Africa (Maton 2014; Archambault 2012), and are interesting starting points from which to study relations of debt and credit in the making of urban livelihoods and from a mobile platforms. Yet, a determinant part of this research is that the digital transformation give rise to worldwide. This paper looks at ways in which young men in Abidjan utilize mobile phones to make a living in the city, on the basis of participant observations and in-depth interviews with young call box workers and smartphone traders in two popular neighborhoods in Abidjan. The sale of airtime and mobile phones constitute for young Abidjanesque men a way to navigate core mobile phone and digital spaces of urban life – such as households, the street, and the nightlife. In the fabrication of their relationships to other dwellers, these earnings gain different
denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

The spread of new information technologies is praised as tool for development, centered in urban hubs worldwide. The digital transformation produces work arrangements that are characterized by their temporariness and ambivalent work status (Nachtwey/Staab, 2016). Scholars in African urbanism stress the creative appropriation of these technological devices by the population in informal activities (Cheneau-Loqay 2012). This paper goes beyond a discussion of the inventiveness of “the African dweller” and uses recent debates on the gig economy (Scholz, 2016) as lenses to understand the political economy of these new forms of informalized work. Starting from here, this paper problematizes the potential for struggles that popular digital economies in cities give rise to, on the basis of an empirical case study of practices of young dwellers in mobile phone economies in Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire. It suggests the notion of piracy (Simone 2006) to embed these “workers” mundane practices in the political economy of digital capitalism and the potential it has to do reassembling of material and resources. It illustrates forms of “quiet encroachment” (Bayat, 2010) and an appropriation of these infrastructures (Hentschel/Angelo, 2015)? At the one hand, the phone credit sellers, online scammers and smartphone traders are common targets of existing peer groups and data recycling of numbers and data, which can be understood as techniques to re-insert themselves in circuits of wealth by hijacking logics of capital and conventions of work and exchange (Newell, 2012; König, 2014). At the same time, these “workers” enable through their practices an infrastructure for ICT firms to diffuse their services and devices. These capitalize on the precarious workers’ labor and capital and make use of their social infrastructure as dwellers to increase benefits (Mann/Meagher, 2016). To reveal this tension is an important step to understanding workers’ struggles that take place beyond registers of legal rights and formal organization.

RC22-409.11

SCHERKA, SEBASTIAN* (Bielefeld Graduate School in History and Sociology, Bielefeld University)

Secularization As Struggle

This paper aims at presenting a new approach on secularization that is applicable in empirical research and avoids the historical teleology of most classical secularization theory. These goals are achieved by basing the approach on Bourdieu’s theory of practice and treating secularization as the result of struggle.

Regarding the meanings of the term secularization, Casanova speaks of differentiation, privatization, and marginalization. These meanings can be understood as dimensions of secularization. From a critical assessment of secularization as well as desecularization approaches from all three dimensions (Luhmann, Habermas, Luckmann, Casanova, Thomas, and Riesebrodt) I have developed two aspects for each dimension. Differentiation can mean the autonomy of religious actors as well as the expansivity of religious worldviews to other fields than the religious. Privatization not only refers to the public-private dichotomy, but also to the individualization of religious beliefs. And marginalization can be the result of societal change or of competition by non-religious actors.

Looking more closely, one notices that all these meanings of secularization describe aspects of religious praxis. In Bourdieu, which praxis counts as legitimately religious is always the object of struggle, with each actor trying to impose his own praxis as legitimate. Speaking in theoretical terms, it is the religious field’s norms. Since, as Luhmann states, speaking of secularization only makes sense in the context of the relation between religion and non-religion, in order to return to secularization we have to get back to non-religion. Non-religious actors have their own ideas of what religion ought to be, and they try to impose their own versions (e.g. building on Wohlrab-Sahr’s idea and Luhmann, we can define these non-religious ideas of religion as secularism. Secularization, then, can be defined as the (forced or deliberate) adaptation of religious actors to secularism. Put differently, secularization is the result of struggles.

RC31-555.4

SCHLIMBACH, TABELA* (German Youth Institute)

HEMMING, KAREN (German Youth Institute (DIJ))

“I Would Not Have Done It on My Own.” Peer Experiences in Cross-Border Group Mobilities

Cross-border mobilities taking place in the context of German vocational educational training (VET) are largely dominated by group mobilities which represent a unique peer setting: They imply a transfer of existing peer groups from one context (VET) to a new setting and make mobility a shared experience.

This work examines the implication of this specific setting on old and new peer relations, on individual development and on the mobility experience itself. Starting from an action-theoretical approach that looks at how young people engage with identity structures and actors they face in their biographical maneuvering (Pohl et al. 2011; Coffey/Farrugia 2013), we examine their individual perceptions of, and responses to group mobilities as structural element within mobility programmes, and to peers that shape their mobility experience. The empirical basis for this contribution is provided by the HORIZON 2020-funded research project MOVE that looks at youth mobility in Europe via a multi-methods approach. Data has been analysed from qualitative, problem-centered interviews with mobile German apprentices (the subsample comprising 16 interviews) and will be critically discussed against the backdrop of a wider picture (altogether 206 interviews in six mobile fields and six countries).

Empirical evidence reveals intensive peer experiences due to the extreme spatial and timely closeness with accompanying peers. While the group element is reflected as decisive inducing moment for VET mobilities and contributes to positive experiences abroad (e.g. through prevention of homesickness, reduction of anxiety), it lowers agentic behavior and has a hindering effect on maturing due to the shared coping and the delegation of developmental tasks (Havgurhurst 1972, Fend 1998). Moreover, the interviews suggest displacement effects on the development of peer relations to youth in the host country. This ambivalent fostering as well as hindering character of group mobilities becomes even more visible in comparison across countries and mobility fields.
Having experienced ongoing immigration since the early 1960ies, Germany yields an important case for the investigation of labor market incorporation of immigrants. Thus, a large body of research examined ethnic inequalities in the labor market integration of immigrants. In the German context it was often assumed that immigrants were negatively selected in terms of their human capital. We want to investigate this by examining how educational selectivity on an individual level affects immigrants’ integration into the German labor market. Based on arguments which specify how selectivity might translate into migrants’ labor market performance - for example via individual differences in motivation, skills and competences or (cultural) resources - we empirically examine this relationship. Combining data from the IAB-SOEP Migration Sample with international data on educational attainment distributions from 1950 to 2010 in 146 countries (Barro/Lee 2012) we create a measure of immigrants’ relative level of educational attainment. This index captures the individual position in the educational distribution of their home country and allows cross-sectional analyses with different methods.

XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

RC53-875.5

SCHMEECKLE, MARIA* (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Illinois State University)
LYNN, EMMA (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Illinois State University)

Intersectionality Mapping, Children’s Agency, and Rebellion Against Parents

This paper uses intersectionality mapping to retrospectively explore children’s agency in the context of rebellions against parents, using a sample from the USA. Children’s intersectionalization has long been observed in childhood studies, but only recently has this marginalization been considered from an intersectionality theory approach (Konstanconi & Emelju, 2017; Rodo-de-Zarate, 2017). Children’s lack of power by age exists alongside other areas of marginalization and privilege, and multiple inequalities intertwine to shape children’s trajectories (Choo & Ferr, 2010). Intersectionality theory provides a useful framework in which to situate how contexts of marginalization and privilege shape children’s experiences of agency in their families, and recent work on children’s agency notes that it is not separate from the relational/interdependent contexts of children’s lives (Esser, Baader, Betz, & Hungerland, 2016).

To get at these dynamics, we present our methods, preliminary analyses, and lessons learned from a portion of our study of children’s rebellion against parents, drawing on 40+ qualitative interviews with adults looking back on actual and desired childhood rebellions against parents. We conceptualize rebellion as “repeated cases of opposition to the rules, values, norms, or established power of one’s parents or guardians (either overt or covert) before age eighteen.”

We utilize a “relief map” created for the interviews to capture how the time periods related to rebellions and the control participants felt they had over their lives connected to eight social categories of age, race/ethnicity, education, income, sex/gender, religion, family, and nationality. The relief map enables multiple categories of difference to be considered quickly, and gives a sense of their relative importance. We have modified Rodo-de-Zarate’s (2017) intersectionality tool; she mapped social categories alongside geographic locations, while we map social categories alongside time periods related to rebellions.

RC24-443.5

SCHMIDT, LUISA* (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon)
GOMES, CARLA (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon)
ALVES, ADRIANA (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon)
MOURATO, JOAO (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon)

Adaptive Governance in Portugal: Breaking New Ground in Stakeholder Engagement

The challenge of climate adaptation has brought to the fore governance hurdles that have long plagued public institutions and policies. Lack of cross-sectoral communication, ineffective implementation, and weak engagement of citizens are some of the most critical, which have been recurrently highlighted in policy reports. This paper discusses the results of two projects that contributed to launch a climate-induced institutional change in Portugal, over the last seven years.

From 2010 to 2014, “Change” initiated a process of adaptive governance in three coastal areas vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. This project engaged public officers across the national, regional and local scales, in a combined effort to envision future scenarios (2025, 2050, and 2100) and develop adaptation strategies. “Change” contributed to a series of focus groups discussions and workshops where regional and municipal officers interacted with the coastal communities at large, including local businesses, non-governmental organisations and fisherwomen.

In 2015-2016, the project ClimAdapPT.Local pioneered the creation of Municipal Adaptation Strategies in Portugal, in close collaboration with 26 municipalities across the country. The project aimed to increase the capacity of these municipalities to incorporate adaptation measures into their planning instruments. Multiple methodologies were developed, including an innovative strategy for the engagement of local stakeholders.

Both research projects involved an interdisciplinary team from the University of Lisbon combing the approaches of natural and social sciences. This paper will discuss how “Change” and ClimAdapPT.Local have broken new ground in stakeholder engagement, contributing for a shift in how institutions cooperate and manage the territory.

RC29-531.3

SCHMINCKE, IMKE* (LMU Munich)

The Role of Sexual Moral Panics in the Emergence of Right Wing Populist Movements in Europe

Since the mass protests against the “marriage for all” in France in 2013 it has become clear that the politicisation of sexuality is one of the central features of emerging right-wing populist groups and parties in Europe. Especially protests against sexual diversity and the legalization of same-sex marriage have triggered right wing populist discourses and movements for new conservative social movements. In the new right wing sexual politics, as I would call it, the notion of the endangered and vulnerable child is used for a specific kind of affective politics that builds on the force of sexual moral panics. My argument in this presentation is that sexual moral panics have become an important mobilizing tool for right wing populist discourses and movements. The focus of my analysis will be sexual moral panics around the ‘endangered child’ and sexuality. Right wing sexual politics try to defend conservative values and traditions – both cultural and biological – and to discourage any re-orientation of the past may prove not only un instructive, but misleading when thinking about policy responses for tackling the challenges they present.

RC28-504.2

SCHMIDT, REGINE* (University of Bamberg)

Educational Selectivity and Immigrants’ Labor Market Performance in Germany

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
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Therefore the Military Academy at the ETH Zurich is analyzing the social media behaviour and impact of the Swiss Armed Forces by using the method of qualitatively oriented quantifying content analysis. Three different models are analyzed:

The old public administration (OPM) provides information about government decisions without protectorate or preferential treatment. Citizens get relevant information by top-down and one-way communication in order to align the government with its citizens (Brainard & Mc Nutt 2010).

The New Public Management (NPM) seeks marketization and outsourcing of core services like in the private sector (Möllten & Pipke 2009). Perception and impression count more than objective facts. Citizens are considered as costumers. The aim of the NPM is to work on its particular brand and its reputation. The focus is on single demands and individual interests. Thereby the public administration endangers democratic values like transparency and impartiality.

The New Public Service (NPS) does no longer rely on reputation but is oriented towards participation, collaboration and deliberation. The citizens should be supported in articulating their common interests in a pluralistic society. By facilitating participation, democracy and a responsible government are fostered. Citizens discuss common values cooperatively to find answers for relevant problems of the public interest (Robinson 2015). As a result democratic legitimacy of political processes increases. The armed forces should be open for public deliberation. Social media provide a chance for this as they facilitate information and participation simultaneously.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
has risen enormously. Hence, it will be examined how professional knowledge and judgement relates to this environment. Beyond the aspects previously debated with regard to the relation between professions and organizations, huge corporations operate on the basis of a multi-level technocracy. Professionals have to deal with the logics of business administration, quantification and close monitoring with, for instance, by digitalization of dataokiologists resulting from my empirical work on professionalism within such structures (e.g. media, banking, pharmaceutical industries) the effect of corporate capitalism on professional authority and in how far professionalism might still act as a counterbalance and systemic critique of technocracy will be discussed.

Doubles for Everyone: Transit Characters As Tactics for Involving the Public in Dutch Documentaries Since the 1960s.

This paper investigates the appearance of transit characters such as tramps, taxi drivers or urban passers-by in documentaries produced by Dutch filmmakers since the 1960s. It analyses these figures in their function for the public as kinds of doppelgangers, to re-direct affect and attention and to stimulate interest in and reflection about social and geographical milieus far from everyday reality for most viewers. The paper locates these “everybody” figures in a genealogy and historical iconology of visual figurations addressing and involving the audience and constituting public authority that takes account of the longue durée of such visual figurations as well as of the specific transformation and forms of appearance of these figures that has emerged in modern, globalised societies since the 1960s. In doing so, it focuses in particular on the role these figures assume in constituting authenticity and in convincing and in persuading the spectator and in popularising visual research and social and anthropological knowledge as well as political positions. It identifies the particularity of the Dutch documentary tradition in this respect, but also shows that these films and the “facefeet” (visagefeet) images they present are part of transformations happening on a transnational and increasingly globalised scale. In addition, the transmedia transitions of such everybody figures – for example between film and photography or film and the internet – are also an issue. These questions will be approached by combining a genealogical discourse-analysis methodology with iconological visual-studies and film-studies methodologies. Finally, the “everybodies” appearing in Dutch documentaries since the 1960s are investigated as figurations stirring the public, political imagination and providing an experimental site for the interlacing of similarities and singularities in respect to contemporary practices of lived democracy.

Unequal Racialization and Divergent Career Outcomes of Skilled Migrants in Postcolonial Hong Kong

Scholars have called for an increased focus on racialization processes that channel migrants towards divergent social positions in receiving societies, creating highly paid ‘expats’ on the one hand and de-skilled, discriminated ‘immigrants’ on the other. This study investigates the mechanisms that structure the career outcomes of differently racialized migrants in Hong Kong. 34 in-depth interviews were conducted with university educated migrants from South Asian and Western countries racialized as South Asian, Black and White as well as receiving society colleagues and superiors. Migrants were asked to provide detailed information on pre-and post-migration employment spells, including increased and decreased valuation and utilization of skills, and obstacles and facilitating factors to career success. Racialization as ‘White,’ Western nationality or possession of Western cultural capital is found to connect to career advantages and upward occupational mobility. Such migrants have the choice to utilize existing skill sets in well-paying jobs linking regional production sites with Western markets, in globalized industries following Western standards, or to convert their real or ascribed ‘native’ cultural capital into craved ‘Western’ goods or services. Their Whiteness is strategically displayed by employers to signify ‘authentic Western’ expertise and cosmopolitanism. Their career success is aided by the ease of networking with influential co-ethnics and by receiving society members’ familiarity with and affinity to Western culture in racially stratified, postcolonial Hong Kong. Conversely, migrants who do not possess Whiteness, Western nationality or Western cultural capital face subsequently more obstacles, de-skilling, and discounting of human and cultural capital, racial discrimination, networking difficulties and pressure to acculturate, and often experience downward occupational mobility. These mechanisms can channel individuals with same amounts of human capital towards substantially different careers. The findings show how ongoing coloniality, economic structures in the world system and global cultural stratification contribute to divergent socioeconomic outcomes for unequally racialized migrants.

There Is No Such Thing As “the Elderly”: Results and Reflections of Three Co-Design Research Projects with Elderly Participants from a Socio-Technical Point of View.

In our contribution, we present and reflect findings from our long-term experiences in co-designing ICT and sensor technology for and with elderly people. We will particularly refer to three projects (“City Quarter,” “TOPIC” and “Cognitive Village”) that were realized in the context of designing supportive technologies for the well-being and staying independent of older people (aging at home), carried out from our research team of socio-informatics at the University of Siegen (Germany) during the last five years. Our research approach is based on qualitative methods of sociology (mainly ethnography, participant observation, interviews, photos etc.) as well as Participatory design (e.g. Crabtree 1998). An important aspect of all the projects is our long-term engagement with...
the elderly participants, our support for the appropriation of the technologies and the implementation in the everyday life and homes of the participants. In our reflections, we would like to emphasize issues around the underlying images of age/aging that have impacts on the visioning, design, implementation and appropriation of technologies in IT design projects, for instance the multi-faceted and dynamic aspects of age (age as a "transition" stage) and the discrepancies between imposed images of ageing (for instance by institutions, organizations, but also funding agencies etc.) versus the self-images of elderly people. This is especially important due to the high diversity of elderly people in respect to their life styles, experiences, socio-economic and educational backgrounds and interests in engaging with new technologies that is often overlooked. Thus, we aim to foster visibility and thus critical reflection and deconstruction of images of ageing which explicitly and implicitly contour IT design projects embedded in societal discourses on the micro, meso- and macro level.

RC33-609.4

SCHORCH, MARÉN* (University of Siegen)

"Exactly What They Need...": Ethnography in Informal Care Settings.

In my contribution, “culture” refers not to a different ethnic group or national context, but to the setting of informal caregiving and the challenges that came along with doing ethnography in such a context and with elderly informal caregivers. I will present and reflect insights from my own ethnographic experience in ten families in a rural area in Germany that I carried out over more than a year in a completed research project. The challenges of the project were multifaceted and not only expected due to the intimate character of caregiving in the homes of the people, but also largely connected with the given framework of the research funding agency (their political interest in the topic) as well as the expectations and claims of the participants (the caregivers) and other involved project partners (from other disciplines and professional care institutions). Generally, the most challenging part was not to establish a relationship and maintain both with the elderly informal caregivers who were often long-term caregivers for their sick spouse with dementia, Alzheimer's or Parkinsons disease for at least for four, mainly ten years. Most of them were 247 caregivers, under a lot of timely, emotional and psychological stress. The misbalance between this situation and our claim to carry out ethnography in this setting created ethical issues that accompanied me up until now. Along with this goes the experience of death and dealing with it (which stimulated a revisit of the work of Glaser/Strauss 1967). That is also interrelated with the more methodological question of the status of involvement and applied social research. Last, but not least, I would like to share experiences in respect to the different involved researchers, their personalities, individual skills, but also aspects such as seniority principle that caused a lot of trouble in the beginning of our project.

RC15-JS-72.8

SCHRECKER, CHERRY* (Université Grenoble Alpes)

Old People and Suicide: An Empirical Study in France

Over the last century life expectancy in France has greatly increased and large numbers of people live well into their 90s. But this increase in longevity often includes also the hardships of ill health or physical impairment during which it becomes difficult or impossible to maintain previously normal physical, mental and social activity, this may be accompanied by a feeling of exhaustion, social isolation or estrangement. Under these circumstances many old people resort to suicide, in France in 2012 1668 people took this way out (39.84% of suicides in that year).

This paper will discuss the results of a study on old people and suicide which began in 2015. We have carried out 50 interviews with health-care professionals and members of the families of old people who have committed suicide. We have also taken part in training courses and observed meetings on suicide prevention. I will present the results of the interviews carried out with family members and with one old person who has survived two suicide attempts. The situations vary, not only by the diversity of the acts, but also with respect to the ways in which families react to suicide threats and attempts. We will examine the narratives by which families try to explain the suicide and the ways in which they situate this act in the person's life seen as a whole. It would seem that being suffocates the family and community (or not) is not a sufficient explanation of suicide in the aged. Many of the people concerned were not socially isolated. Our interviews suggest that the incapacity to conform to social norms of beauty and activity is at least as important as an explicative factor.

RC31-JS-13.6

SCHREYER, FRANZISKA* (Institute for Employment Research)

FENDELM, TANJA (Institute for Employment Research)

Legal Discrimination within Integration Policies? Paradigm of Activation and Educational and Work Experiences of Female Refugees in Germany

Activating integration policies with the paradigm of being challenging but also supportive have been enforced in several European countries. The Integration Act for forced migrants, introduced in Germany in 2016, is based on this principle. Before the law came into force, accepted refugees in Germany received a residence permit for three years and afterwards - when the protection reasons continued to exist - a permanent residence permit. Due to the paradigm of activation, today a permanent residence permit is only granted if refugees have sufficient German language skills and are able to secure most of their own livelihood.

The study addresses the question whether for female compared to male refugees an even more challenging to meet the new requirements. We give empirical evidence about gender differences in educational and employment participation as well as in language skills. The used data is based on qualitative interviews with 123 and quantitative Interviews with 4.800 adult forced migrants who came to Germany between 2013 and 2016. Theoretically, our study refers to concepts of legal discrimination and civic stratification.

Due to human rights violations, women have often been excluded from education or paid work in their home countries. In Germany their labor market participation is on average lower than the male one's and working conditions are more often precarious. Thus we argue that female refugees have on average a higher risk to fulfill the new requirements for a permanent residence permit only together with a partner, only later or not at all. Their chances to move up within the hierarchy of the civic stratification are lower. To prevent the assumed legal discrimination within activating integration policies, it is very important to support female refugees during their integration process. Our findings indicate that currently gender inequalities in Germany rather seem to be proceeded.

RC25-JS-40.2

SCHROEDER, JULIA (University of Zurich)

ROESSEL, JOERG* (University of Zurich)

Transnational Spaces and Linguistic Capital

The ongoing transnationalization of societies has changed the social conditions of migrants and non-migrants alike. For both groups research demonstrates the existence of social relations and exchanges beyond the country of residence. However, for migrants, there is an ongoing debate about the relationship between processes of integration and especially acculturation into host societies and the maintenance of networks into home countries. It has even been assumed that transnational relations undermine the integration into host societies. In contrast, in empirical research about non-migrants the prevalence of transnational social relations and exchanges was usually discussed as a form of transnational social capital, attributed to elites or higher classes, enabling them to profit from the processes of transnationalization and Europeanization.

In our paper we want to test both assumptions with respect to linguistic capital, as one form of transnational cultural capital, in Switzerland. On the one hand we study the determinants of linguistic capital in general (languages spoken) and on the other hand of Swiss-specific linguistic capital. Thus, we capture on the one hand the acculturation of migrants in Switzerland and on the other we are able to study language proficiency as an indicator of transnational linguistic capital, which is often attributed to upper-middle class and elite persons. We mainly focus on different transnational relations and experiences as determinants of linguistic capital. Our main assumption with respect to Swiss-specific capital is, that relations to countries were national languages of Switzerland are spoken, should increase linguistic capital, relations to other countries should have a negative effect on linguistic proficiency. Therefore, we are able to test if and which transnational networks and experiences (a) have a positive effect on migratory linguistic acculturation in their host country (Swiss-specific linguistic capital) and (b) have a positive effect on transnational linguistic capital in general.

RC30-77.6

SCHUBERT, CHRISTOPH* (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg)

Civil Society, Social Innovations and the Coping with Demographic Change. Three Case Studies of German Shrinking Rural Communities

In several countries around the world, rural areas are confronted with major shifts in the composition of the population. Most of all aging and the population decline in rural communities are the consequences, which often lead to a reduction of social infrastructure, a lack of personnel, but also a restructuring of local administrative institutions. These phenomena are evident in many modern societies like Canada, the United States of America, Germany or even Japan.

The central question of my presentation is: How do rural communities cope with the consequences of demographic change, and which possibilities do the civil society have to reform, restructure or redesign local institutions?

To answer these questions, I will present results from a research project that focuses on coping with demographic change in different small shrinking villages in Germany. With ethnographic case studies, the project examines promoting and inhibiting strategies and factors to empower civil society actors.
The members of civil society react in different way to cope with demographic challenges in the three observed villages. In one case, they had to deal with the closure of the last primary school, which led to a restructuring of the local landscape of associations to become more powerful in future challenges and to keep the attractiveness of the village. In another case, the local mayor established a group of local municipal tasks. Moreover, in the third case, local associations had to deal with a decreasing number of memberships. For this reason, they initiated corporations with associations in surrounding villages to continue together the associations work.

With these three case studies, my presentation describes promoting and inhibiting factors how social innovations initiated by civil society actors can help to cope with the consequences of demographic change and to reform rural communities for future challenges.

RC16-299.5

SCHUBERT, TINKA* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)
SOLER GALLART, MARTA (Department of Sociology, University of Barcelona)

A Framework for Solidarity in the Achievement of Social and Civil Rights

Over the last decade we have experienced both an economic and social crisis, involving a crisis of transnational solidarity in Europe, along with mistrust of institutions and rising antidemocratic and populist movements. However, we have also seen increasing civil society and citizens’ initiatives acting in solidarity, helping people to manage difficult living conditions, cover their basic needs or guarantee their social rights. The Horizon2020 research project SOLIDUS -Solidarity in European Societies: Empowerment, Social Justice and Citizenship (2015-2018) analyses these solidarity actions by the citizenship in different social spheres (i.e. employment, housing, health, education and civic engagement).

In the present paper, we will discuss solidarity within the framework of a theory of justice and ethical commitment. Reviewing the debates between Habermas and Rawls on guaranteeing civil rights and liberties, we will discuss the basic moral foundations that lie behind the analysis of these solidarity initiatives. Whereas Habermas argues that Rawls focuses on the political nature of justice and equity, as a mechanism to understand pluralism in current societies, Rawls’ concept of moral subject involves equitable collaboration between citizens who are politically autonomous. Similarly, Rawls emphasizes the political dimension that Habermas’ conceptualization has in his analysis of justice and equity, although he states that it is a mistake to subordinate citizens’ wellbeing to their involvement in public life. Beyond this normative theoretical discussion this paper will also discuss a framework of analysis for grassroots organizing, social movements and subpolitics (approaching authors such as Beck, Tilly, Ganz or Touraine) and their contribution to understanding paths to strengthen civil rights from below.

RC39-697.2

SCHUCHARDT, AGNETHA* (Freie Universitat Berlin)

Social Resilience of Emergency Responders

In order to deal with disasters, emergency responders have to be capable of acting and prepared at all times. This quality is closely related to the concept of resilience that covers the abilities to withstand adverseness and to recover more quickly from disasters (Cutter, Burton &Emrich 2010; Adger 2000; Berke and Campanella 2006; Norris et al. 2008). Resilience is influenced by several multifaceted factors. In this contribution, we want to highlight social factors promoting the resilience of both professional and voluntary emergency responders working in aid organizations that play a major role in disaster management. Focusing on emergency responders, we conducted both a qualitative and a quantitative study and inquired about social (and psychological) resources that are important for coping with negative experiences from different disaster situations.

While the results of the quantitative study are still pending, the qualitative, semi-structured interviews with over 25 experts as well as professional and voluntary fire and rescue, police, and ambulance services were interpreted (using a qualitative content analysis; Mayring 2010) and showed that social support within the organization, a person’s social network and former experiences are useful resources. Emotional support from within the organization seems to be the one the most valuable resources and several emergency responders reported that they avoid sharing negative emotions with their families – unless their families are part of the aid organization as well. Moreover, many organizations offer either informal or formal preventive programs or follow-up care. Access and acceptance of such programs vary greatly.

The data serve as a starting point for the improvement or development of education and training tools for emergency responders. Furthermore, we want to propose guidelines for the development of more resilient emergency management policies.

RC55-901.7

SCHUCHARDT, AGNETHA* (Freie Universitat Berlin)

The Social Production Function Theory for the Analysis of Subjective Well Being

The Social Production Function Theory (Lindenburg 1996; Esser 1999; Ormel et al. 1999) connects the achievement of universal needs of all humans (social and physical) with an increase in subjective well being (Diener et al. 1993). For this end, instrumental needs have to be fulfilled otherwise different activities and resources. Comfort and stimulation are instrumental goals that are necessary for physical subjective well being whereas status, affection and behavioral confirmation promote social well being. Activities leading to these goals and respective resources can be substituted according to costs and benefits (Nieboer and Lindenburg 2002).

The substitution of the sub-dimensions of well being was tested in a qualitative study with voluntary emergency responders. This target group was chosen because their commitment is not based on payment while they have to bear immense burdens. The research question was: Why do voluntary emergency responders accept decreases in their subjective well being while doing their work? The results from semi-structured interviews (analyzed with the qualitative content analysis; Mayring 2010) showed that decreases in some instrumental goals were accepted for an increase through the fulfillment of other goals. These results offer interesting insights into the interconnections of the sub-dimensions of subjective well being. Negative effects on its social component include a lack of understanding for the importance of their work from both society and social networks of the emergency responders, resulting in a lack of appreciation. Moreover, conflicts within the aid organization cause extreme stress. But all these factors can be accepted by emergency responders – even impairments in their physical well being such as a lack of sleep or injuries – as long as stimulation (fun and excitement during missions), behavioral confirmation (doing the right thing and giving something back to the community) and affect (friendships within the aid organization) are guaranteed.

RC07-156.7

SCHUELL, ELMAR* (Salzburg University of Applied Sciences)

Current Trends and Future Challenges of the Austrian Universities of Applied Sciences

As in most European countries, the higher education system of Austria is characterized by a binary system consisting of Universities and Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS). The ideal type distinction between the two links the older Universities with the unity of research and teaching, with basic research and with a general scientific orientation, while practice orientation, applied research and a focus on professional education are ascribed to the much younger Universities of Applied Sciences. However, the developments of the last decades led to a situation that corresponds with this notion only to a certain extent. In fact, the dynamic changes experienced in both sectors create the necessity to re-evaluate their individual profiles and the binary divide.

This background of blurring boundaries between the two sectors was the starting point for a series of interlinked foresight studies on the perspectives and challenges of the Austrian Universities of Applied Sciences. The contribution presents main results of these studies and discusses them in conjunction with the outcomes of the process ‘Future University’ launched by the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy of Austria in 2016. More precisely, the contribution includes:

• a basic description of the higher education landscape in Austria;
• selected results of a literature-based analysis focusing on the trends that affect the Austrian UAS and the environment in which they have to act;
• main results of a delphi study which aimed at identifying those future developments that the most relevant actors and stakeholders of the Austrian UAS sector considered as preferable/preferred futures; and
• a short summary of three explorative scenarios which integrated the individual results of the aforementioned research steps, as well as an evaluation of their validity in the light of the most recent political developments.

RC09-184.1

SCHUERKENS, ULRIKE M.M.* (University Rennes 2 - LIRIS EA 7481 and EHESS)
VILLETTE, MICHEL* (AgroParisTech)
KHONDKER, HABIBUL (Zayed University)

Business Management in Africa and the Arab Countries: Global Standards and Local Practices

The academic literature on enterprises in Africa and the Arab countries has focused on local management and governance considerations as obstacles to development. This negative and pessimistic view of societies in Africa and
the Arab countries deserves to be carefully re-examined and this is the object of the investigations that we propose to carry out within the framework of the ManaGlobal research project. In this project, we study a sample of industrial and commercial plants operating in five countries: the United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Senegal, Ghana and Cameroon. These plants are either subsidiaries of western multinationals and local companies or subsidiaries of a local group in the process of South-South internationalization. Our main question is: How can each of these establishments be particularly profitable and have exceptionally rapid growth? To explain this quantifiable dependent variable, we develop in-depth qualitative analysis that highlight the gap between globalized management standards as taught and prescribed in business schools, head offices and consulting firms, which tend to impose a Western way of doing business everywhere, and the most effective ways and means of doing business in each of the countries studied. This research project aims to anticipate evolutions in progress. This is achieved through discussions between junior and senior researchers from the various countries concerned and a team of European researchers. This cooperation takes place mainly during doctoral seminars organized in the partner countries. Focusing on the ethnocentric approach to business practices, these seminars aim to promote endogenous and diversified management research and teaching, which is an alternative to the dominant model imported from the USA.

**RC07-161.1**

**SCHUERKENS, ULRIKE M.M.* (University Rennes 2 - LI-RISE 7481 and EHESS)**

**Communication, Media, Technology, and Global Social Change**

The acceleration of social change, linked to technological innovations, is now a global phenomenon. Technology influences the direction and the forms of global change. Capitalism and competition contribute to the development of new technologies and their global spread. Technology permits to act upon the social and physical environment and to solve problems, as Milovanovic (1972: 5) wrote: “Technology is the application of knowledge to the achievement of particular goals or to the solution of particular problems.” It includes physical objects (e.g., a smartphone); a way of doing something (e.g., communicating by written language); and, an organization of practices (e.g., housing loans) (Massey 2012: 139). According to Rudi Volli (2001: 6, 11), technology is “a system based on the application of knowledge, manifested in physical objects and organizational forms, for the attainment of specific goals (...). It is not just material artifacts (but includes) human skills, organizational patterns, and attitudes.”

Technology is created, supplied, adapted, used, and affects the life of people. They use these resources, possess skills, and understand this cultural element. If one regards computers and the Internet, one recognizes that this technology has meant new manners of interactions that are adapted to the interests of its users. Technology signifies to apply scientific knowledge to solve specific problems. Technological advances such as automobiles, airplanes, radio, television, cellular phones, and computers have brought major changes to world societies. In fact, 20th century technology has fundamentally changed the way people meet, interact, learn, work, play, and travel.


**RC16-311.9**

**SCHULZ, JEREMY* (University of California Berkeley)**

**STAMM, ISABELL* (Technical University Berlin)**

**A New Empirical Object for Relational-Processual Sociology: Elite Multigenerational Enterprise Families**

This presentation will apply processual and relational frameworks to better understand an understudied yet empirically important and theoretically revealing social formation, namely elite multigenerational enterprise families (EMEFs). In most countries, business ventures owned and operated by families play a substantial role in formal economy. The families behind these businesses, however, are often unknown, and the gap between what is known about them and what they do is large. These families are often smaller one, which we refer to as elite and multigenerational, owns assets valued at over $100 million or employs over 1,000 direct employees in the second generation or later. When viewed from multiple theoretical viewpoints, EMEF stand out because they embody seemingly contradictory and paradoxical features. From a neomarxian perspective, they are structurally geared towards the freedom from commodified labor (Gorz 2011, Fridman 2017), while expecting a substantial role in formal economy. The families behind these businesses, social formation, namely elite multigenerational enterprise families (EMEFs).

Age, Gender, and Care-Dependency - What Makes Us Vulnerable in Crisis Situations

Many studies have found that older individuals are more likely to suffer adverse physical consequences from natural disasters (Cherniack 2008). One explanation can be found in their worsening health condition, which leads to an increased need for care or help in daily life as they age (Schneekloth 2005). In Germany, for example, half of all care-dependent people living in private households were above 80 years of age (Heusinger et al. 2016). Within this group, women outnumber men (Statistisches Bundesamt 2015:10) and are disadvantaged in many ways, i.e. they need to seek formal help more often (ZQP 2013a: 88), as they usually live alone (BMSFS 2001: 123). Therefore, the elderly, and especially elderly women, are already in a very precarious situation and vulnerable in everyday life. This vulnerability increases in extreme situations such as disasters. At the same time, these people may have developed resilience strategies, which could help them to cope with disasters.

This presentation displays empirical results from the research project KOPHIS (Strengthening the Context of People in need of care and/or help), which analyses, amongst other things, the needs and resources of care-dependent people both in daily life and in a disaster scenario. Three different surveys were conducted: 1) qualitative and 2) quantitative interviews with people in need in the region “Willich” in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, as well as 3) a quantitative representative poll of 2000 German citizens. In combining the results, we explore the interrelation of age, gender, and the need for care as well as how these aspects relate to coping with and preparation for disasters. Furthermore, we are able to show what the interviewees requested from different actors and how milieus correlate with the above aspects.

**RC48-812.5**

**SCHUSTER, FEDERICO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires)**

**Mobilization and Politics during Neoliberal and Postneoliberal Times**

Is social change a result from politics? Is it an embedded property of society itself? Who are the role players of social mobilization? This paper aims to analyze these questions from a theoretical perspective, but illustrated by an empirical consideration of a case, namely the Argentinian events from 1989 to the present. What happened in Argentina during those years is quite a laboratory for social and political studies, as the consequence of neoliberal policies on the increase of unemployment, poverty and indigence rates. Due its complexity during that period, we are to state the mutual interrelation between political and social. Within social mobilization, empirical research shows how labor mobilization descend from 1993, being replaced, since 1996, by the unemployed. During 2002 a huge economic crisis drags economists and civil society into a new political period and consider both the possible connections between social mobilization and political participation of social movements on one hand and between the first and elections, on the other. Empirical basis is built upon secondary data taken from a data basis of social protest events from our own research group and other data from colleagues’ research writings.
The EU-Ukraine DCFTA agreement is designed to accomplished the next phase of such harmonising laws, norms and regulations in trade. These are meant ex- tensively to reshape the regulation of labour, land and property, setting in motion changes in the social constitution of Ukrainian production. By constitutionalising the externalisation of economic governance the expansion of EU’s frontiers of capital deepens the operation of the law of value in the core of the EU while se- curing the fealty Ukraine as Europe's periphery. The latter become that external engine that is both dependent on the core for the protection of capital gains and whose dependence facilitates accumulation in the core. This process of European peripheralisation (labour, social and technical unity-in-segmentation) represents not only the core of the explanation for uneven- and-combined Eu- ropean capitalism, but a renewed political attempt to stay the multiplying crisis tendencies of European capitalism.

**RC20-381.1**

SCHWARTZ, MILDRED A.* (University of Illinois-Chicago)

TATALOVICH, RAYMOND (Loyola University Chicago)

**Public Opinion and Morality Policy: Lessons from Canada and the United States**

The relation between public opinion and public policy remains in dispute over whether or not there is any impact and, if so, to what extent. Conclusions vary, depending on researchers’ disciplinary perspective and methodological approach as well as on the subject matter of the issues studied (e.g., Achen and Bartels 2016; Burstein 1998; 2014; Erikson, Mackuen, and Stimson 2002; Erikson and Wezlen 2012; Page and Shapiro 1992). We examine the possible role of public opinion in affecting policy by comparing the life histories of eight parallel issues in Canada and the United States. Issues selected all involve morality policies and include abortion, capital punishment, gun control, marijuana legalization, physician-assisted suicide, pornography, same-sex relations, and same-sex marriage. Because of the moral content of these issues, they are expected to be highly salient, easy to understand, resistant to compromise, and tied to collective action. When they enter the policy arena, they are typically associated with high levels of conflict. Particular issues are selected because their attributes could be expected to make public opinion about them a significant factor in explaining how they are processed by the political system. Our research aims at answering three questions: To what extent does public opinion involving moral conflicts affect the trajectory of issues, from the time they emerge to their possible resolution? Does the evolution of issues over time affect how and when public opinion reacts? How does the national setting have an impact on the relevance of public opinion?

**RC50-837.3**

SCHWARZ, KAYLAN* (Nanyang Technological University)

**To Post or Not to Post, That Is the (Research) Question: Representing Volunteer Tourism Experiences on Social Media**

This paper will draw upon two qualitative research studies (one completed and one in-progress) which chronicle the various ways British and Singaporean undergraduate students visually represent their international volunteer experiences to a public audience on Facebook and Instagram. Through a thematic analysis of photo-eliction interviews and visual content uploaded to social media, and drawing on multiple theoretical re-articulations of Urry’s (1990) ‘Tourist Gaze,’ this paper will elucidate the framing decisions volunteers faced at the moment of snapshotting and during the album editing process, including debates over which images were discarded and why.

Taken together, these research projects seek to answer the following research question: How have the informal protocols which govern international volunteers’ self-presentations online changed over time, and in response to what broader cultural influences (for example, public reactions to the ‘shocked tourist gaze’ and the ‘trauma gaze’)?

In short, study participants took measures to avoid ‘stereotypical’ volunteer photography (including selfies and portraits of emaciated children), determined not to perpetuate the voyeurism and paternalism they associated with ‘voluntour- ism.’ Overall, participants appeared to err on the side of caution, striving toward an uncontroversial or innocuous documentation of their time overseas, and opt- ing instead for ‘touristy’ photography which exemplified the ‘family gaze’ (Haldrup & Larsen, 2011), the ‘romance’ (Larsen & B. Larsson, 2009), the ‘shocked tourist gaze’ (Schwarz, 2016). In charting the rise of cautionary and stanced stances within volunteer tourism practice, my scholarship elucidates the dynamic social context in which international volunteers operate, as well as how they police themselves online in response.
RC15-286.7
SCHWARZ, PATRICIA* (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET))
Protección De Datos Personales En Salud En Argentina. Derechos y Desafíos En La Era De La Información Digital

En este artículo analizamos los derechos vinculados a la protección de datos personales en salud en Argentina, sus contextos, desafíos y horizontes necesarios de aplicabilidad en su relación con el avance de las tecnologías de información. Para ello se analiza la legislación vigente y entrevistas a responsables del área en el ámbito público y privado de salud.

Si bien la generación y administración de datos de la ciudadanía en los Estados Nación es parte constitutiva de éstos, de las lógicas y estrategias de gobernabilidad y de los dispositivos de control social; en las últimas décadas se ha asistido a una transformación del paradigma de la información. Las nuevas tecnologías han integrado al mundo en redes globales de instrumentalidad, un mundo interdependiente, dando origen a una nueva lógica espacial dominante del poder.

En la legislación argentina en la actualidad, el concepto de protección de datos puede definirse como el amparo debido a los ciudadanos contra la posible utilización de sus datos personales por terceros, en forma no autorizada, para confeccionar una información que, identificable con él, afecte su entorno personal, social o profesional, en los límites de su intimidad; o como la protección de los derechos fundamentales y libertades de los ciudadanos contra una singular forma de agresión: el almacenamiento de datos personales y su posterior cesión.

En el país existen iniciativas recientes respecto del control de datos en salud, es por ello que es relevante desarrollar un análisis crítico del camino que emprenden. En el ámbito de salud esto es especialmente sensible ya que se presentan problemáticas asociadas a situaciones de discriminación –laboral, social, estigmatización, vulneración de derechos, entre otros. Es necesario tener en cuenta que las Nuevas Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación no solo permiten trasladar información sino también tomar acciones en función de ellas.

RC31-568.1
SCHWENKEN, HELEN* (University of Osnabrück)
Gender Knowledge in the Labour Market Inclusion of Skilled Female Refugees in Germany

The paper asks for the normative foundations of labour market inclusion projects for skilled female refugees in Germany. It hypothesizes that often less of a traditional understanding of gender roles amongst refugees is the barrier to their adequate labour market inclusion, but indeed a traditional gender knowledge on the side of German institutions and career advisers.

After the institutionalized refugee reception and civil society’s ‘welcome culture’, labour market integration currently dominates refugee reception efforts. Besides projects designated to refugees in general, many target female refugees. Some have been designed for women migrants before (e.g. ‘Stark im Beruf’) and began including female refugees, others are tailored for female refugees (e.g. ‘Perspektiven für weibliche Flüchtlinge – Per-F-W’). Some are also directed towards skilled refugees (e.g. ‘MySkills’ or ‘ValiKom’ on recognition of informal skills; the gender-specific coaching project ‘Betriebliches Mentoring für qualifizierte geschlechterspezifische Beratung’).

The existence of this plethora of gender-specific projects indicates that state and non-state actors are well aware that gender-specific efforts are necessary to promote equal opportunities for female refugees. It is equally important to critically assess these labour market inclusion measures. This paper therefore assesses the normative foundations of such projects. Despite the focus on gender equality, especially skilled female refugees and mothers are placed in low-skill and feminized sectors and experience a devaluation of their skills. The question is why. The paper does not presume bad intentions, but the unintentional effects of deeply-rooted gender knowledge (Dolling; Wetterer) that implicitly drives counseling and placement processes. Gendered norms might be understood as part of cultural capital. Assessing it (as mentioned in the CFP) is not only difficult, but more complex given its tacitness.

The paper is based on expert and participant interviews and documents from an ongoing research project on the gendered labour market inclusion of refugees.

RC31-84.2
SCHWIERTZ, HELGE* (University of Osnabrück)
Political Subjects at the Border: Rethinking Democracy from the Perspective of Migration

Debates about the crisis of representation and post-democracy are calling for attempts to develop new concepts of democracy. Furthermore, the national form of democratic regimes does increasingly not correspond with transnational forms of the social in the context of globalization and the diversification of local communities in the Global North. This paper argues for a new concept of democracy from the perspective of migration, and therefore from the structural margins and borders of contemporary societies. It develops a post-migratory theory of democracy that draws on the political interventions of non-citizens by analyzing theoretical approaches of radical democracy with empirical research on the political organizing of migratory youth.

Theoretically, this paper refers to approaches of radical democracy by Jacques Rancière, Etienne Balibar, Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe. According to these approaches, democracy is not identified with the national institutions of representative democracy. Democracy is understood as an always-contested process, in which democratization should be understood as an infinite challenge. This allows for a theoretical reflection, which conceives those fighting for equality and freedom as political subjects regardless of their citizenship status. Thereby, the perspectives, demands, and desires expressed in migratory struggles prove to be decisive for the actualization of democracy. Empirically, the paper draws upon research on the organizing of migratory youth with precarious legal status in the US and Germany. Building on document analyses, participant observations and qualitative interviews, it perceives their fight against deportations and for a right to stay as practices of democracy.

By combining approaches of radical democracy as an analytical prism with the perspectives of migratory youth, this paper aims to contribute to current debates about democracy, political participation and social justice. Whereas illegal migrants are excluded from national citizenship, their struggles actualize the radical meaning of citizenship and democracy and are therefore instructive for its re-conceptualization.
ments, the groups in the US are more independent. However, through their work on criminalization, the intersections with movements of queer folks and people of color have been focused recently.

Referring to approaches of critical citizenship studies and radical democracy, I argue that these self-organizations of migrant youth challenge the anti-migrant hegemonies in both countries by becoming political subjects despite their lack of formal citizenship. I describe their political interventions as radical democratic practices that combine rather invisible politics of organizing with visible politics of public interventions. The challenge of the movements is to advance both, short-term improvements in the precarious situation of their communities as well as social justice in the long run.

RC25-472.2

SCOLLAN, ANGELA* (Middlesex University in London)
FARINI, FEDERICO (University of Northampton)
Children As Storytellers. Migrant Narratives in Primary Schools

This presentation discusses the results of a research aiming to promote children’s narratives of personal and family memories in intercultural multilingual classrooms, in collaboration with an adult expert in the use of facilitation, to enhance dialogic intercultural learning. The learning activities observed are part of the SHARMED (Shared Memories and Dialogue) project, funded by the Erasmus+ programme of the European Union and coordinated by the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (Italy) in partnership with University of Suffolk (UK) and University of Jena (Germany).

The methodology of SHARMED is centred around Project-Based Workshops (PfBWs), applying dialogic teaching to engage children in extended narratives originating from memories elicited by visual materials. As storytellers, migrant-background learners are given a voice, towards their inclusion in the educational context. Dialogic teaching is based on the acknowledgment that children are active participants in constructing social practices (James, Jenks & Prou, 1998; Baraldi & Verwimp, 2014), creating conditions in which all participants can contribute, mutually encouraging each other to participate actively (Mercer & Littleton, 2007).

The presentation focuses on children’s narrative concerning experiences of migration and inclusion in the English education system, in particular with concern to the interrelation of language adaptation and participation in the education system. The promotion of children’s narratives support a phenomenological description of their life-world. The discussion will develop around the main themes emerging from children’s narratives: 1) the ambiguous status of native language vis-a-vis the language of education and peer-relationship; 2) dynamics of marginalization based on system’s expectation of failure, and children’s rejection of such categorization through active participation in peer-groups; 3) the multicultural classroom as a social space where migrant (and non-migrant) children become active participants of cultural hybridization and social. The presentation concludes by asking how far these narrated experiences challenge hegemonic representations of children as inhabiting spaces of marginality in society.

RC17-323.3

SCOTT, ALAN* (University of New England)
Prodigal Offspring: Sociology and Organisation Studies

Academic disciplines are defined not primarily by their object, but by their (theoretical and methodological) approach to that object, and by their claim to a monopoly over it. Even where that monopoly claim has been highly successful, it remains contestable. For example, economics, perhaps in this respect the most successful social science, finds its object – the economy – contested by political economists and economic sociologists. Whereas economics has successfully marginalized potential competitors, sociology has remained a broad church. Attempts to impose theoretical and methodological order on the discipline – e.g. the current efforts of rational choice theorists within the German Sociological Association – have met with resistance, and eventually failed. Moreover, sociology has hardly reached consensus on what its object is; ‘society’, ‘social facts’, ‘social action’ where the classical options, with the list growing over time (social networks, rational action, actor networks, etc.). Thus, while we can speak of ‘heterodox economics’ there is insufficient orthodoxy to speak of ‘heterodox sociology’. This has an obverse side. Precisely because of the weakness of its monopolistic claim, sociology has been very productive in spawning new disciplinary fields, which, rather than remaining within sociology’s weak gravitational pull, successfully establish themselves as separate disciplines or ‘studies’. Criminology, industrial relations, urban studies, and Organisation Studies are the most obvious examples.

In light of this, this paper will address two questions: (i) what happens to these new fields when they break free of the parent discipline, and to the parent discipline when they do? (ii) If one effect on the ‘offspring’ is a loss of disciplinary orientation (as this paper suggests), what if anything, has contemporary sociology to offer OS as a potential source of reorientation?
tastes and how these lead to the appreciation of particular settings, objects and practices as an integral part of our everyday sexuality. We take Wardle’s (2010) understanding of acquisition, appropriation and appreciation as a starting point for the development of research to better embrace the multi-dimensionality of sex, bodies and consumption as historically, socially and culturally located. We will address the following questions: how are the differences between the classic signifiers of the erotic and the actual tastes of sexual actors in negotiation with sexual partners played out in a specific contexts?

RC38-670.2

SCOVIL, JONATHAN* (University of Warsaw)

Overcoming the Trauma of Mass Violence: Museum of the History of Polish Jews and Its Attempt to Bring One Thousand Years of Polish-Jewish History out from the Shadow of Holocaust

The paper analyzes the ways in which the creators of the main exposition of the Museum of the History of Polish Jews in Warsaw (POLIN), opened in 2014, tried to impact collective memory about Polish-Jewish relations, deeply marked by the images of XX-th century cases of mass violence. The author describes three originating from this tension targets of the Museum’s main message, which are: 1) bringing one hundred years of Polish-Jewish history out from the shadow of Holocaust; 2) presenting the main actors of Museum’s exhibition not as “Jews from Poland” or “Jews, who once lived in Poland”, but as truly “Polish Jews”, who have a unique Polish-Jewish identity, which can’t be simply reduced just to Polishness or Jewishness; 3) showing a balanced vision of Polish-Jewish relations, which was comprised by one of the authors of the exposition to a “marriage of convenience” and which contains both episodes of violence and peaceful, fertile cohabitation, not favorizing any of these aspects of the image. The paper provides also a wider background to all of these targets, by showing the beliefs and the stereotypes – common among Poles, Jews and other nations – creators of the exposition wanted to deal with: e.g. a stereotype of a “Pole-antisemite” linked with wrongful image of “Polish death camps”, or, on the contrary, a belief that as it comes to Polish-Jewish relations during the World War II Poles have nothing to feel guilt about (still surprisingly popular among Poles, as the results of contemporary researches show).

RC30-542.1

SCRIBANO, ADRIAN* (CONICET-IJGG-UBA)
LISDERO, PEDRO (CIECS (CONICET y UNC) / UNVM / CIES)

Digital Labour, Commodification and Expropriations Processes: Contributions from the Sociology of Bodies and Emotions

The expansion of phenomena linking work and new media has resulted in, among other the emergence of debates that cut across different knowledge areas. In this context, the notion of digital labour has revitalised discussions around the connexion between metamorphosis of labour relationships and everyday life of subjects. Digital labour studies have encompassed a variety of definitions and problem areas, including the understanding of value creation, alienation, and audiences in social networks (Fuchs and Sandoval, 2015). The complexity of the debate is related to the diversity of work experiences that entail new labour organisation arrangements, different work environments, and a wide array of contractual relationships, among others. The mere existence of these work positions/workers suggest questions about the impact of digitalisation of human activity, that is, the social consequences associated to the connections between digital media technologies and emerging forms of labour. In this sense, the “digital revolution” applied to the “world of work” has influenced both value assessments as well as the transformation of valorisation processes through which the individual is connected to the informational context.

Addressing the questions emerging from those insights, this paper explores some contributions of the sociology of the body/emotions to understand practices associated with digital labour. To do this, (i) explores theoretical debates around the definition of digital labour; (ii) develops arguments from the perspective of sociology of bodies and emotions, which allow understanding in what sense the following mediation linked to the expansion of ICTs constitutes a reconfiguration of “the policies of the senses” (look, see, observe, touch, etc.); (iii) analyses cases of workers in ICT industries (based on testimonies and records of virtual ethnography) that allow us to connect their daily experience with certain mechanisms of expropriation and commodification of the vitality of bodies.

TG07-1004.2

SCRIBANO, ADRIAN* (National Scientific and Technical Research Council)

Instamcreando: Una Experiencia Creativa En Instagram

Instagram fue creado en el año 2010 y en su nombre de marca hace alusión a tres factores que claramente constituyen sus particularidades distintivas: la evocación a lo instantáneo (insta) de la cámara Polaroid (el formato de las fotos y los filtros del programa la toman como referencia), la sensación de estar elaborado un grafo, gramática, dibujo (gram) y la potencia comunicativa del telegrama.

Desde el año 2014 tengo un usuario de Instagram cuya finalidad original fue realizar una etnografía digital sobre creatividad/expressividad usando a la red social como etno-espacio y vehículo de indagación. Los millones de usuarios, la popularización creciente de Instagram y mis propias inquietudes con colores, dibujos y fotografías fueron convirtiendo mi meta original y la Red devino un espacio de creación personal.

El presente trabajo pretende discutir desde una perspectiva auto-etnográfica cuáles son las sensaciones y sensibilidades que se desarrollan cuando se crea en y a través de Instagram.

Para lograr dicho objetivo se ha seguido la siguiente estrategia argumentativa: (i) se expone brevemente que se entiende por investigación social basada en la creatividad/expressividad en tanto encuadre teórico de la presentación, b) se expone, de acuerdo a los lineamientos de una auto-etnografía, las experiencias tenidas en Instagram al crear/expresar y c) se reflexiona sistemáticamente sobre el cruce entre creatividad y sentidos en la era digital.

Se termina discutiendo algunos de los rasgos centrales a lo que se ha denominado “cultura touch” desde una sociología de los cuerpos/emociones.
Capital Punishment and the Emotional Public Sphere in Twentieth-Century Britain

Lizzie Seal, Senior Lecturer in Criminology, University of Sussex

The death penalty provokes strong emotions. As a highly symbolically rich punishment, it is a focus for the expression of emotions in relation to crime and punishment, as well as wider issues related to identity, order and the state of society. High profile capital crimes are cultural 'talking points' through which shared public emotion is demonstrated. As the public sphere expanded in mid-twentieth-century Britain, the expression of emotion was reconfigured, with greater acceptability of the public expression of emotion (Langhamer, 2012). Capital punishment was one of the issues around which this reconfiguration took place. Certain capital cases were constitutive of the emotional public sphere - the emotional life of the nation.

In 1950s Britain, the hangings of Derek Bentley and Ruth Ellis were intensely emotionally public events. These cases represent a double strangeness - empathy with the condemned, particularly in relation to class and gender. Crucially, perceptions of injustice were also highly significant to public reactions. There were, however, other cases with potentially similar grounds for controversy but which received very little public attention. Through analysing archival sources such as newspapers, letters and case file material, this paper will examine the conditions for, and limits of, the expression of emotions such as empathy in the public sphere. In particular, it will explore the relevance of 'race' and nationality to the emotional public sphere around the death penalty.


**RC22-412.5**

SEALY, THOMAS* (University of Bristol)

*Religion, Culture and the Double Stranger: British Converts to Islam and Dynamics of Belonging*

As has been documented in a number of studies, converts to Islam very often face discrimination and ethnicization from both majority society and born Muslims. As a result, these studies suggest that British converts to Islam are conceived as 'bridge builders' and as existing in 'liminal space' or a 'third space' of hybridity. Yet these frameworks leave converts out-of-place and positioned as 'dual strangers'. Drawing on narrative interviews with British converts to Islam this paper argues that such conceptions do very little to understand their experiences as Muslims and British, instead confining them to the existing terms of the debates, and as such leaves them in something of a conceptual wilderness. Taking Simmel's 'Stranger as a starting point, I argue that converts, who both explicitly and implicitly draw a line between 'religion' and 'culture' with regard to Islam and Muslims, offer a challenge and different perspective on how these terms can mean in Britain today and therefore contribute to discussions of identity and belonging. The paper presents empirical, complex, and problematic. Nevertheless, by taking the culture-religion divide as a prism through which to explore ideas and aspects of identity and belonging, moves can be made towards viewing converts in-place. This divide suggests the need to put the religious at the centre and it is in this way that varying horizons of ways of being can be brought into conversation. In this paper I trace the various lines of this religion-culture divide to explore how British converts to Islam do and do not relate to Islam, Muslim communities and wider society. This involves consideration of the dynamic interplay between the personal and the social, as well as, importantly, the Divine.

**RC52-867.1**

SEDDON, EMMA* (Newcastle University)

*Translation: The Deprofessionalization of a Female-Dominated 'Emerging Profession'*

Translators work within the language industry, defined as the sector dedicated to facilitating written and oral multilingual communication. Translation plays a major role in the circulation of cultural and economic capital necessary in a globalized world. Translators are largely female (70%) and work on a freelance (74%), part-time (60%) basis. Translation work has been called an "emerging profession" by the European Commission, the largest employer of translators in the EU. Translators face threats from 'non-professionals' and the emergence of translation software and machine translation. But do translators fit into the category of 'professional' in the first place? Is this an occupation facing deprofessionalization before it has even earned the label of 'profession'? This paper will use the theoretical framework of the assemblage to question the relevance of definitions of profession in researching translators as a (professional) group. It will then focus on how assemblage can provide a new theoretical angle to explore the impact of looming deprofessionalization and the female-dominated nature of the industry on the (professional) identities of translators.

**RC28-520.1**

SEHHUUS, SARA* (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences)

**Social Class Background and Gendered Educational Choices**

Conceptualizing social class in terms of both vertical and horizontal class divisions, this paper will use the framework of the assemblage to position British converts to Islam and whether certain class fractions are more gender-typical or -atypical in their choices than others. Higher education in large parts of the western world remains horizontally segregated by gender, despite the fact that the gender gap in educational attainment has been reversed. Previous research has shown that higher education is also segregated by social class. Within the research field of educational choice and the interaction between gender and social class background has received little attention, even though sociological theory gives reason to expect that individuals from lower social backgrounds are more likely to make gender-typical choices than individuals from higher social backgrounds. Furthermore, studies that do examine the relationship between gender and social class background have mainly focused on the vertical dimension of social class. By employing a Bourdieu-inspired class scheme that defines class both in terms of volume and composition of capital, and by analyzing Norwegian register data for birth cohorts 1987-1992, this paper examines the relationship between social class background and gender-typical and -atypical choices of higher education. Preliminary results show that focusing solely on the vertical dimension of social class background can conceal how the impact of gender on educational choice may vary within classes.

**RC06-136.2**

SEERY, ANNABELLE* (Université de Montréal)

*Family-Work Balance in Low-Income Couples in Quebec*

Quebec (Canada) is perceived, at least in North America, as a "paradise for families". Its family policy, currently articulated mostly around two main programs implemented since the mid-1990s, the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (QPAP), and the Network of Childcare Centres (CPE), is often given as an example. Despite these programs, the issue of family-work balance is still at the heart of many parents' lives, especially mothers and even more mothers in low-income couples. Our presentation aims to highlight the specific realities of couples of parents with precarious socio-economic status in terms of family-work balance. From a qualitative study based on 30 semi-directed interviews with heterosexual low-income parents in Quebec, we will show that their socio-economic status is an additional obstacle to reconciliation between the different spheres of their lives. Their situation on the labor market appears to retain their use of the main programs of Quebec's family policy. We will particularly highlight the consequences of occupational segregation as well as gender expectations on parents generally, but especially on mothers.

**RC55-904.1**

SEEWANN, LENA* (University of Vienna)

FRTISCH, NINA-SOPHIE (Institute for Sociology and Social Research)

RIEDERER, BERNHARD (Vienna Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences)

*Insects in the City: A Comparison of Vienna Five Years before and after the Crisis Year 2008*

Since the 1970s new forms of living arrangements, non-conventional modes of cohabitation and alternative family forms emerged (e.g. non-marital partnerships, couples living apart together), in line with that, the number of singles and individuals living alone are rising - especially in urban areas. Theoretical debates attribute this development to changing social values as well as new economic insecurities (Hradil 2003). Therefore, our main research question is: What types of singles are prevalent in Vienna and which changes can be observed within the last decades? Our data consists of a large representative survey conducted in Vienna in 1995, 2003, 2008 and 2013 (8,400 respondents in each wave), spanning a period of several years before and after the crisis in 2008. Vienna is a dynamic city that grows older and younger at the same time as it becomes an increasingly international metropolis.

In a first step we want to disentangle and clarify commonly used definitions of singles (e.g. referring to individuals living alone vs. individuals not having a partner nor children). We contrast different types of singles and describe them alongside important characteristics such as gender, education and age. Besides describing size and composition of these types, we want to highlight differences and dynamics within the last 20 years. In a second step we are interested in the impact of the economic crisis on quality of life. We examine trends in the satisfaction with living conditions, use of the city's cultural and leisure facilities, subjective assessments of several dimensions of life satisfactions as well as changes in income and poverty risk. First results indicate, that in single households, women
face higher risks of living below the poverty line or in manifest poverty (e.g. 29% of women over 60 years who are living alone vs. 13% of men in the same group).

RC32-575.5

SEGAL, EDWIN* (University of Louisville)
Gender Variations across Cultures

This paper is concerned with gender expressions in relatively small scale, sub-national ethnicities. These peoples represent a major focus of strain in the processes of national development and consolidation and a concomitant decolonization of these processes. Gender and ethnicity are two major intersecting variables. In the world of primary production gender is a transformative process. Ordinary expectations are that it will be the only process of transformation. Individual experiences will blend with variations in the normative complexes in a particular society. Ethnographic evidence indicates that in every socio-cultural system some people do not find a fit with ordinary expectations, or in some instances ordinary expectations are inadequate. The same material also indicates the known range of culturally based gender paradigms, some of which fit the western binary, many of which do not, either because they use a different binary or are not binary at all. Historic ethnography also documents the impact of western oriented colonialism in traditional female roles to concepts of gender and gendered activities. My approach here is broadly comparative, based on an analysis of secondary sources. Much cross cultural research tends to be based on statistical analysis. Such an approach reduces each culture to a check box, and in that way reduces examination of culture details. It is not enough to simply say that the Bugis people of Sulawesi recognize five genders, and so put them into the multiple gender box. Bugis gender constructs are much more complex (and also simpler) than that. Part of our problem may rest in our understanding of the relationships among the parts of culture and the behavioral models they create. Another part may rest in the Western gender biases that promote a colonialist orientation to gender constructs.

RC32-587.4

SEGAL, MARCIA* (Indiana University South East)
DEMOS, VICKY* (University of Minnesota, Morris)
Gender Panic, Gender Policy

Using diverse theories and methods the 13 chapters of original research in this collection explore gender panic and policy in the United States as well as in Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Japan, Russia, Sweden, and subnational populations. Authors consider a range of issues including the place of women in the military and of transwomen in women's colleges, the meaning of learning to play the traditional female role of gender and gendered activities. My approach to romantic relationship, the difficulties of fairly accommodating non-binary people in traditionally gendered settings and the problem of implementing a gender-neutral rape law in a prison system that is structurally gendered. Gendered policies pertaining, particularly, to women and their fertility as a result of panics over low birthrates are explored as are issues pertaining to the validation of and problems with binary gender categories in elite sports. The impact of UN gender equality initiatives including LGBT equality on nation-states is also examined. The volume is divided into three parts: Tradition, Women, and the Place of Reproduction. Questioning the Gender Binary, and Policing Gender: Rules, Regulations, and Laws. An introduction identifies dominant themes and provides a summary of each chapter.

RC09-186.6

SEGAL, MARCIA* (Indiana University Southeast)

Toward a Gendered and Intersectional Sociology of Development

The sociology of development has begun to incorporate gendered perspectives, but is not fully transformed. Gender scholarship is characterized by intersectional perspectives, but its gender, race and class focus is less useful in the development context. In this paper I begin to develop a theory about how corporations, universities and metropolitan communities are gendered may be less applicable to market stalls in unincorporated urban settlements or harambe schools in rural villages. The gender/race/class intersectional paradigm is not always broad enough for development work and may not include the most relevant attributes. For example ethnicity or religion may be critical in racially homogeneous populations, sexuality or gender identity may be more salient than gender per se in contexts where gender is not considered binary and status may be measured in ways that do not map to socioeconomic class.

RC25-470.5

SEGERSVEN, OTTO* (University of Helsinki)

Native Finns, Finnish Somali and Finnish Swedes – Gender Formation in Interaction

The Finnish Somali arrived in Finland in the 1990s as the biggest influx of refugees at time. In 2016, there were about 7000 Somali citizens and almost 20 000 (less than 1 % of the general population) Somali speaking people in Finland, making them the fourth largest foreign language speaking population and the biggest African, Muslim and Refugee immigrant group. Despite the group size, the Finnish Somali are at the bottom of the so-called ethnic hierarchy in Finland, which indicates a relatively high exclusion from the social life of the Finnish majority population (Liebird, 2000). On the other side of the spectrum is the relatively privileged Finnish Swede minority (5.4 percent of the population), who’s share of elite positions in Finnish society is twice as high as the general population (Ruotsatsaari, 2015). It is officially a language minority, although it meets the four major criteria of ethnicity, i.e. self-identification of ethnicity, language, social structure and ancestry (Allard & Stark, 1981). Group size, political power, language and class are variables which contribute to patterns of intergroup behaviour, making the Finnish Swedes and Finnish Somali salient cases for studying how socially constructed categories of differentiation interact to create a social hierarchy in a national context.

We apply the Imitation Game (IG) approach in which participants, via typed questions and answers, intend to distinguish group members from pretending non-group, members. Current IG analysis is based on the notion of interactional expertise: The ability to grasp the conceptual structure of another’s social world, which comes out as an ability to speak fluently the language spoken in the social world (Collins & Evans 2014). Successful pretending in the Imitation Game is therefore expected to reflect a high amount of interactional expertise. Interactional expertise is gained through cultural immersion in the social world of another. Therefore, the ability to pretend another social group in the imitation game is a proxy for the open or closed character of the group. IG experiments (Collins & Evans, 2014) have supported this argument, and shown that minority populations are better at understanding and reproducing the discourse of the majority populations than the other way around. This paper presents the preliminary analysis of two IG experiments organized in Helsinki with 40 native Finns, 20 Finnish Somali and 20 Finnish Swedes.

RC14-280.1

SEIDMAN, GAY* (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

The Native Finns and the Finnish Somali – Imitation Game Experiments

The Finnish Somali arrived in Finland in the 1990s as the biggest influx of refugees at time. In 2016, there were about 7000 Somali citizens and almost 20 000 Somali speaking people in Finland, making them the fourth largest foreign language speaking population and the biggest African, Muslim and Refugee immigrant group. Despite the group size, the Finnish Somali are at the bottom of the so-called ethnic hierarchy in Finland, which indicates a relatively high exclusion from the social life of the Finnish majority population (Liebird, 2000), making them a salient topic for the study of group relations. We apply the Imitation Game (IG) approach in which participants, via typed questions and answers, intend to distinguish group members from pretending non-group members. Current IG analysis is based on the notion of interactional expertise: The ability to grasp the conceptual structure of another’s social world, which comes out as an ability to speak fluently the language spoken in the social world (Collins & Evans 2014). Successful pretending in the Imitation Game is therefore expected to reflect a high amount of interactional expertise. Interactional expertise is gained through cultural immersion in the social world of another. Therefore, the ability to pretend another social group in the imitation game is a proxy for the open or closed character of the group. IG experiments (Collins & Evans, 2014) have supported this argument, and shown that minority populations are better at understanding and reproducing the discourse of the majority populations than the other way around. This paper presents the preliminary analysis of two IG experiments organized in Helsinki with 20 native Finnish participants and 20 Finnish Somali participants.

RC44-744.1

SEIDMAN, GAY* (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

: Divided Loyalties: Migrants, Refugees, and Fragmented Labor Markets in Post-Apartheid South Africa

Since the end of apartheid, democratic South Africa has generally welcomed refugees from the post-apartheid great whites' war, which has allowed those fleeing conflict and persecution to live freely in South Africa's cities, to use public services like hospitals and schools, and to work. But when urban unemployment rates often reach 25 percent, asylum-seekers compete with South Africa's citizens, often
had been effectively controlled and the escalation did not driven further. This contradicts the property of TFT Nash equilibrium, because, under the equilibrium, no defection (attack) should occur and, if it ever occurs, an unlimited chain of retaliations should arise.

This problem has been investigated as “noise problem” in evolutionary game. Axelrod has shown that revised strategies “Generosity TFT” and “Contrition TFT” which incorporate flexible response to noise (mistaken defection) are advantageous. However, analysis by evolutionary games is not appropriate for the cooperative relationship in trench warfare, since it was born by players’ deliberate choice.

In this presentation, we investigate this cooperative relationship analytically focusing on player’s subjective choice logic in repeated PD game. As a result, we show; (1) When disturbing noise occurs under a sufficiently high discount rate, the expected payoff of simple TFT strategy decreases and becomes lower than that of the strategies incorporating tolerance or contrition; (2) The superiority of those revised strategies is based, not on a mechanical application of Nash equilibrium, but on the subjective reason for keeping on those strategies; (3) And exchanges of “message” through individual choice of “moves” by both sides during the interaction play an important function for keeping the cooperative relationship.

These show that a certain cooperative relationship in trench warfare should be understood as a sociological relationship, not just as a mechanical application of game theory.

TG06-989.4

SEKI, MEGUMI* (Kyoto Koka Women’s University)

Sexual Harassment in Intercollegiate Football Teams in Japan: Ethnography of Female Workers

Sexual harassment has been a topic of special interest to social scientists. Based on my previous study (PhD dissertation 2016), this study, first, compares the ethnographies in intercollegiate football teams in Japan to show the sexual harassment that women working as manêjâs (Unlike the English word “manager”, these manêjâs are usually female students who assist the team) experience daily. As an ethnographer, I employed participant observation, interviews and questionnaire survey.

Here I found that manêjâs are unaware of the sexual harassment or pretending that she hasn’t noticed it. Manêjâs are pressure to socialize with the male players, and in fact it strengthened and maintained the dominant power of the male players. To analyze this phenomenon, I look at the similarity between the club activity system and “membership-based employment” system in Japan.

The Japanese style of regular employment is one under which there are no limits on the duties, hours, or location of work and the employment contracts rarely include detailed job descriptions. In contrast to the style seen in other countries, where the duties, hours, and location are ordinarily limited known as “job-based employment.” Because even the intercollegiate varsity teams won’t require try-outs, students need no skill to join the team, so as manêjâs positions, the gender binary notions, “boys=players” “girls= manêjâs”, plus heterosexual norm make the positions vulnerable to sexual harassment.

In this particular paper, however, I attempt to reexamine the method of my data collection of the above study by applying Institutional Ethnography. As a newcomer to Institutional Ethnography, by reviewing the way of my data collection - i.e. how I approached to my “objects” of my investigation, for example, I intend to show that these manêjâs actual lived experience and activities are embedded in the institutional relations.

RC40-707.3

SEKEINE, KAE* (Aichi Gakuin University)

The Impact of Geographical Indications on the Relationships between Producers and Agri-Food Corporations: A Case of Powdered Green Tea in Japan

In recent years, a number of Asian countries have introduced new legislation on geographical indications (GIs), coinciding with an increasing adoption of trade agreements and a more general tendency toward market liberalization. Following this trend, Japan also introduced the Geographical Indication Act in 2015 based on corresponding European Union schemes of Geographical Indication. This act promises the revitalization of declining local agriculture and rural communities, the support of traditional practices and food cultures and the increase of exports of local traditional agri-food products. This legislation is also likely to affect the relationships between agricultural producers of GI products and agri-food companies that purchase, sell and occasionally support those products. This raises the question of how the systematization of the GI policies will impact existing relations of power between these actors, will it lead to more equal or democratic relations, or rather shift the balance in favor of one party?

Employing the case of powdered green tea or “Matcha” produced in Nishio City, prefecture of Aichi in Japan, this paper probes the manner in which GI systems influence this relationship and whether these systems contribute to processes of democratization. The relevance of the case rests on the fact that, on the one hand,
local aging, small-scale green tea leave farm operators and their cooperatives face the consequences of the agricultural crisis and, on the other, transnational agri-food corporations produce powdered green tea for food industries and the international market. In an era in which “Matcha” Latte is a globally consumed commodity in ubiquitous Starbucks’ coffee shops, the paper discusses what potential roles the newly introduced GI system in Japan can play as a tool for the development and democratization of agriculture and heritage food.

RC35-636.10

SELLAMUTHU, GURUSAMY* (Gandhigram Rural Institute)

LGBT and Human Rights Violations: Some Reflections

LGBT stands for Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transgender. LGBT has become a widely accepted designation for minorities based on sexual and gender orientation. It has helped very much in bringing sexual minorities under one umbrella to fight against the atrocities, harassments and human rights violations. LGBT, as a social minority group, are suffering from various forms of socio-economic and cultural injustice. In the labour market, majority of LGBT continue to hide their sexual orientation or to endure harassment out of fear of losing their job. This discrimination not only denies LGBT equal access to key social goods, such as employment, health care, education and housing, but it also marginalizes and makes them one of the vulnerable groups who are at risk of becoming socially excluded. Review: Mason (2001) observes that violence in the inter-locked systems of gender and sexual identity is not bound by the immediate injury due to the act of violence. As Mason argues, violence is not the MOOC concern, and neither is the MOOC concern on the visibility of the transgressed sexual subject. That is, since people are normatively ‘presumed heterosexual’, only those who indicate otherwise (through their clothing, behaviour, speech etc.) are vulnerable to direct violence. Design of the study: Descriptive research design. Findings: Among the LGBT people transgenders are facing more violence than other categories because of their visible gender identity. They do face atrocities and human rights violations frequently which affect their dignity and honour in social life. Conclusion: All over the world the sexual minorities experience dehumanizing in the aspects of their sex and gender. They face extreme forms of violence and harassments for none of their mistake. They need care and support from all concerned for their dignified place in society.

RC41-711.1

SELLAMUTHU, GURUSAMY* (Gandhigram Rural Institute)

Crimes Against Elderly and Social Justice Implication: A Study

Prelude: Crimes and Violence against elderly are increasing in contemporary Indian Society due to dis integration of joint family structure and negligence of children in family. They are faced with alienation, marginalization, deprivation, discrimination, exclusion and atrocities in the form of torture both physical and mental. A recent survey conducted in metropolitan cities reveals that only 23% crime cases are registered. To study the circumstance led to the crimes against elderly 2. To expose the nature of crimes committed against elderly 3.To highlight the role of GOs and NGOs in prevention and control crime against elderly.4.To suggest programmes of justice to the elderly with appropriate care and support. Methodology: Qualitative Research methodology is adopted and focus to group discussion and case study were conducted to collect primary data. Area of study: Coimbatore District in Tamil Nadu and certain cluster of panchayats in Pollachi Block. Research Design: Descriptive Design. Findings: Elderly persons lived in nuclear families which is vulnerable to crime and violence against them. Intolerance of young towards old sparked violence. Generation gap further intensified the intolerance that led to atrocities against elderly. The elderly were subject to ill-treatment in the form of woundings feelings through usage of rubbish and filthy words. The senior citizens had been put to mental agony due to disrespect by young in families. Government welfare schemes are not reaching the elderly people. NGOs are providing care and support to the senior citizens through hospice. Justice: Conclusion: The elderly people are needed a dignified life with justice. Obviously this necessitates a collective action by GOs, NGOs to provide care and support so as to protect social justice in contemporary Indian Society.

RC41-710.7

SELLAMUTHU, GURUSAMY* (Gandhigram Rural Institute)

To Relate Is to Consttitute, Not Just Cause: Bringing Relations Back to Social Science Methodology

In the paper I outline two major understandings of "relational approaches" in the social sciences, which I refer to as "inter-actionalism" and "trans-actionalism" with reference to Dewey and Bentley's distinction between three understandings of social action (self-action, inter-action, trans-action). I argue that the major difference between these understandings is not in their emphasis on the centrality of social relations in making sense of social phenomena but in their implicit understanding of the form of those relations. In addition to outlining the major differences between those two understandings I also discuss possible dialogue between them and illustrate it with examples from sociology as well as political science and governance. I argue that the major difference between inter-actionalism and trans-actionalism is that the former sees the form of social relations to be causal in nature, whereas the latter sees them in terms of constitution. By bringing out this distinction between causation and constitution (and their interconnection) that leads back to at least Immanuel Kant, and articulating the methodological consequences of causal and constitutive theorising/explanation I aim to clarify in a concise vocabulary the core of deep relational or trans-actional methodological consequences of causal and constitutive theorizing/explanation .

RC04-99.7

SEMENOVA, TATIANA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics)

Additional Education As an Instrument for Successful Employment and Competitive Benefits in the Labor Market

During professional activities, people are faced with the need of professional development and acquisition additional skills and knowledge for successfully career promotion or for obtaining a new profession or for another reasons. This article examines the role of the additional education in the process of obtaining successful employment and getting competitive benefits in the labor market.

This article draws on study results and analysis of such indexes as: Motivation for obtaining additional education; Drivers and barriers in obtaining additional education; Trends and professional fields of additional education; Benefits from additional education.

RC04-84.6

SEMENOVA, TATIANA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics)

Mooc and Inequality in Society: The Chance to Overcome Inequality or Transfer It into Online Environment

There are different and at the same time opposite points of view about massive open online courses (MOOCs). Some researchers believe that MOOC is a way to break national borders and expand democracy among developing countries as well as a means to overcome inequality [Jewitt, 2017]. Since this is an open source of knowledge for everyone despite race, gender, socio-economic status, educational background etc. Nevertheless studies have shown that the majority of MOOC participants are citizens of developed countries with higher education [Hansen, Reich, 2015; Kizilcec et al., 2017]. That is why other researchers consider MOOC as a means of supporting and increasing inequality in society. In our research, we determine firstly whether MOOC participants have an equal chance of successfully completing the course, and secondly, to what extent achievements of MOOC participants are citizens of developed countries with higher education. There is an open survey data on socio-demographic, psychological characteristics of students and data on reasons for choosing the course. We use clickstream and survey data gathered from participants of MOOCs offered by National Research University Higher School of Economics on the Open Education Platform from 2015 to 2017. The results of our research show that students have unequal chances of successfully completing the MOOC at the start of the course.

RC55-903.7

SEVENZA, RENATA* (University of Milan Dept. of Social and Political Sciences)

Labor Market Inequalities: Self-Employed Professionals in Europe and Latin America

Labor market inequalities: self-employed professionals in Europe and Latin America

The paper focuses on the conditions of self-employed professionals, both in the European and Latin American labour markets, whose increase is linked to the expansion of on-demand service economy. Moving from a critique to the insider-outsider theory, this group of high-skilled self-employed, expression of post-industrial work, can be considered halfway between market and hierarchy and between strategies of HR internalization and outsourcing.
The research question, dealing with social inequalities, is whether the conditions of self-employed professionals (namely "self-employers without employees" - "cuenta propia profesionales" with a high level of education and working in the qualified service sectors) are comparable than that of employees and whether the two contexts (specifically Italy and Argentina) have similar trends. From a comparative perspective we use social indicators coming from the Labour Force Survey (ISTAT for Italy; INDEC-EPS–ODSA-EDSA for Argentina). The paper presents empirical evidence related to income (as objective variable) and perception of the quality of work (as subjective variable) to measure how these two aspects -economic performance and job satisfaction- change with respect to the employment characteristics (independent variable), namely self-employed or wage-earner. Despite limitations due to comparative problems in the job classifications, the analysis seems to highlight differences in the proliferation of independent professionals in the two national contexts, arising from the dissimilar degree of expansion of the service economy and the outsourcing of specialized skills that in Latin America is at an early stage. Moreover, in one case they retain a high level status, while in Europe there is a process of impoverishment, precarization and weak social protections.

RC43-729.3
SEMI, GIOVANNI* (Università di Torino)
HOME As Rent. Platform Economy, Short-TERM Rentals and the Commodification of Housing in Contemporary Italy.

The commodification of housing has always been considered a specific problematic in early sociological analysis, especially central in Engels analysis of 'the housing question'. While the Twentieth Century had a major role in decommodifying housing via the provision of public estates for mass citizens, thus creating specific national equilibriums (also known as 'postwar social contracts'), the neoliberal turn that started in the late Seventies and the recent development of the so-called 'platform economy' dramatically alters post WWI equilibriums. In order to provide a deep analysis of the shift towards homes as real estate, we will select a specific case-study allowing to take into account the financialization of housing through platform economy: the Italian way to Airbnb and similar platforms. Investigating the life histories of urban households renting through platform economy, we will provide a detailed, qualitative analysis of the nexus between class, housing and the shaping of new social inequalities.

RC21-397.5
SEMI, GIOVANNI* (Università di Torino)
TONETTA, MARTA* (University of Turin, University of Milan La Statale, Italy)
'Gentrification? I'm Absolutely Pro!' Homeownership, Middle Class Attitudes and Short-Term Rentals.

Platform economy is rapidly changing the shape of the urban fabric and its emergence parallel to the last financial crisis shed a light on the relationship between capitalism and urban transformations. In order to grasp the nexus between gentrification and platform economy, we look at the motives of the supporters of such transformations, namely the 'shrenters' via Airbnb and similar platforms. Investigating the life histories of urban households renting out their properties, we are able to detect some of the strategies that enable middle classes to: use rent as income, maintain a stable class identity in time of economic crisis and job losses, or use the platform economy to strengthen their bargaining power as tenants. Despite limitations due to comparative problems in the job classifications, the analysis seems to highlight differences in the proliferation of independent professionals in the two national contexts, arising from the dissimilar degree of expansion of the service economy and the outsourcing of specialized skills that in Latin America is at an early stage. Moreover, in one case they retain a high level status, while in Europe there is a process of impoverishment, precarization and weak social protections.

RC06-137.3
SENGHAAS, MONIKA* (Institute for Employment Research)

The increase of women with a high educational background is one of the drivers in the increase of their workforce participation and breaks the ideology of the gender division of labor. It brings about the legislation of work-family balance in policy and promotes men's participation in domestic duties, which actualizes a gender-equal society.

This study investigates whether this is also true for Japan per government statistics, surveys, and notices. They show the following: the labor participation of the productive female population increases; the female workforce utilization is polarizing among workplaces; the work hours of regular employees are quite long, especially in their 20s and 30s; singlehodles increases while childbearing decreases; more women view their life course pattern as "to marry, to have a child, but to continue working"; the ratio of women continuing to work before and after their first childbirth rises after 2010; half of all people are affirmative of the gender division of labor, even today; and the government is actively helping women balance work and family but is negative about helping men to do so.

In summary, the ideology of gender division of labor by both policy makers and the general public as well as the long hours of work are the two main barriers that interact with each other to actualize a gender-equal work-family reconciliation in Japan. To access better opportunities, employees have to show their eagerness by working long hours, while there is no establishment of measures to cut long work hours on the policy side. Additionally, the work-family reconciliation policies are mostly directed at and utilized by women. Wives often spontaneously give up promotions, move to a "mommy track," or quit working entirely after childbirth to balance their work and family because they give priority to their husbands' career formation.

RC12-243.3
SENDROIU, IOANA* (University of Toronto)
LEVI, RON (University of Toronto)
Recognition and Accessing Legality: Discrimination, System Avoidance and Legal Cynicism among the European Roma Experience.

Research on access to justice generally focuses on the availability of institutions to address legal needs. This paper instead investigates when individuals avoid law as a mechanism for redress — precisely because they do not believe legal institutions are fair or effective. We draw on a unique survey of 30,000 Roma and non-Roma households across twelve Central and Eastern European countries. We find that Romani individuals living in towns where discriminatory stereotypes are more prevalent are more likely to be cynical and pessimistic about legality. Importantly, this legal cynicism has broad effects for inequality, since this cynicism reduces Romani willingness to engage with state institutions more broadly. Taken together, these findings demonstrate that experiences of discrimination may undermine confidence in legal institutions for stigmatized communities (cf. Lamont et al 2016). By training our lens on how discrimination can shape minority communities' engagement with legal institutions, we elaborate a cognitive approach to access to justice.

RC52-857.2
SENGHAAS, MONIKA* (Institute for Employment Research)
KUPKA, PETER (Institute for Employment Research (IAB))
FREIER, CAROLIN (Institute for Employment Research)

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RC52-857.2
SENGHAAS, MONIKA* (Institute for Employment Research)
KUPKA, PETER (Institute for Employment Research (IAB))
FREIER, CAROLIN (Institute for Employment Research)
Following Michael Lipsky’s well known argument that policy is made in the daily encounters between frontline workers and citizens, a growing body of research emphasises that actors and organisations delivering social and labour market policy play a crucial role in welfare state politics. Our paper examines the role of the professional group of caseworkers in the context of activation policies in Germany. Building on the theoretical perspective of street-level bureaucracy, we point out that relations between caseworkers and clients are characterised by a structural power asymmetry, resulting from the fact that welfare agencies provide services which citizens cannot obtain elsewhere. Based on that assumption, our paper explores how caseworkers interpret their relations with clients and what resources they develop in the process of policy delivery. Empirically, the analysis draws on qualitative data (interviews and group discussions) collected in three local employment agencies in Germany.

The findings show that in the context of activation policies, it is essential for caseworkers to achieve client compliance. In order to keep control of the work situation and to bring client behaviour in line with requirements, caseworkers regard coercive and disciplinary elements as an important element of their work. However, strategies relying on persuasion play an equally prominent role in frontline interactions. Caseworkers in particular refer to building relationships of trust as a strategic instrument in overcoming possible barriers to information exchange and cooperation in caseworker-client interactions. Motivating the client to become a trust-giver in the caseworker-client relationship may help frontline workers to steer the client and to consolidate the structural power asymmetry between street-level bureaucrats and their clients. We conclude that caseworkers in welfare agencies use power in different ways. Apart from coercion, persuasive strategies such as trust building are mechanisms of power in caseworker-client relations.

**RC42-727.2**

**SEN-GUPTA, LOPAMUDRA** *(Bangabasi College)*

**A Disabled Child at Home: Looking into the Possibilities and Challenges in Parental Caring of the Children with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (PwIDDS)*

Birth of a child in a family is usually associated with happiness and joy. It strengthens the bond between spouses and also with other members in the family. However, children born with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (PwIDDS) subverts this equation and the parent of the child lapses into mental agony, pain and trauma leading to a lifelong process of anxieties, tension and grief. The question that haunts the parents day and night is the responsibility and well being of the child in their absence who will take care of this child after their death. It is in this context my paper will explore the initiation of a residential project named “Swapnaneer” in the vicinities of Kolkata. Located at Langalberia Gram Panchayat, District 24 Parganas, West Bengal this residential project is a dream nest to many who wish to provide lifelong support to the children born with PwIDDS. “Swapnaneer is” based on the concept of “Community Living” towards providing lifelong support to the children born with PwIDDS even after the demise of their parents. The objective of my paper will be to look into this exemplary model and analyse how this concept can be made viable in terms of association amongst families, civil society and the State. The paper quantifies the role of the states in the era of globalisation and tries to find out how far these local initiatives can act as an alternative to the states failures in meeting the responsibility to provide basic resources and welfare services to the vulnerable citizens.

**RC06-126.6**

**SEN-GUPTA, LOPAMUDRA** *(Bangabasi College)*

**Gender Dysphoria and the Politics of Difference: Ret(locating) Marginalization of the Trans Persons in Urban Kolkata, India.*

Social discrimination based on gender is an age old phenomenon in the socio cultural milieu of South Asian countries. In a country where sex is considered as a taboo, the lives of the transgender persons have been a victim of constant attack, leading to humiliation, deprivation of basic human dignity that leads to violence and gross human rights violation. By borrowing from the narratives of the real lives of the transpersons in Urban Kolkata, this paper tries to address the conceptions concerning sex and gender identity. It also explores a broader understanding of violence which is not limited to the understanding of direct physical assault but also involves the whole paraphernalia of a larger socio cultural practise that promotes day to day violence towards these people who are non confirming to the accepted notion of the gender binary. The paper tries to arrive at the fact that contrary to the politics of difference, attempts have been made to bring them back into the main flow of the society. The author draws attention to the drawbacks that prevent to bring the transpersons into the mainstream and questions the role of the State towards these vulnerable communities. Reflecting on the recent changes that have taken place in the legal framework of the country (NALSAA Judgement 2014 and Protection of Transperson) Bill, 2016) the author tries to grasp a holistic notion of human rights and social justice cutting across intersectionality, time, space, caste, class and geographical location.
a country known for its generous and universal welfare benefit system (Esping-Andersen 1990). However, the historical processes through which persons with disabilities, like other previously excluded groups, have obtained full citizenship rights in the first place and the arguments put forward by disability rights activists to protect their shrinking rights and economic rights have received less attention in the literature. This paper suggests that citizenship theory offers a useful lens to consider these aspects. Drawing upon T.H. Marshall (1950) who conceptualised citizenship as a 'developing institution' in a context of social and material inequalities, it analyses the changing relation to the social and economic rights of persons with disabilities.

Although the state is the only authority that can formally decide upon citizenship, Cohen (2009) argued that citizenship is informed by competing doctrines of liberalism, democracy and administrative rationality. This paper suggests that, as a democratic movement, disability rights activism participates in (re-)shaping the contours of citizenship. Drawing upon the content analysis of a selection of historical and contemporary claims of Swedish disability rights activists, the paper shows how the citizenship for persons with disabilities is being (re-)imagined through their claims. It concludes that citizenship theory enables gaining a deeper understanding of the societal issues at stake in questions relative to the social and economic rights of persons with disabilities in contemporary society.

RC28-507.2
SEPULVEDA, DENISSE* (The University of Manchester)
Educational Mobility Experiences of Mapuche Indigenous People, Who Are First Generation University Students

My research is centred on how social mobility transitions impact on the racial and class cultures of Mapuche indigenous people in Chile with higher education, and how these affect their identities. My methodological goal is to examine the role of social mobility discourses of the Mapuche (indigenous people), producing narratives of inequalities legitimisation and ethnic discrimination.

For the ethnological perspective and the method I am focusing on the university and works experience of my interviewees. I conducted 40 life histories. The sample were women and men that identify as Mapuche people between 21 and 59 years old and were the first generation that attended university. The Mapuche population is characterized as a disadvantaged group, because since the period of the Spanish conquest, indigenous groups in Chile have faced economic, social, territorial, cultural inequalities, positioning unequal to the rest of the population. Moreover, the proportion of indigenous people who complete their higher education is less than a third of the proportion of non-indigenous people in the country (INE, 2002). However, an emerging research shows that the Mapuche population have experienced social mobility, thanks to integration policies for indigenous population from the 1990s until now. Nevertheless, preliminary data suggest that they deal with class tensions, ethnic boundaries and racism.

The data suggest that there is a re-signification of Mapuche identity, as the interviewees are trying to construct or find a new identity from a non-traditional Mapuche position, because they are the first generation who attend university. On the other hand, the data suggest that migration play an important role related to the identity formation, because according the place they born, grew up and how their trajectories were developing, their identities and experiences are changing in terms of authenticity, discrimination, class identification, gender relation and their relation with the Mapuche culture.

RC22-405.22
SERAJADEH, SEYED HOSSEIN* (Kharazmi University)
RAHMANI, JAMIL RAHMANI (Kharazmi University)
A Qualitative Study of Ethnocentrism and Nationalism Among Sunni and Shiite Kurds of Iran

The present study aims at investigating the relationship between ethnocentrism and religion among Iranian Kurds. The research methodology is qualitative and the data was obtained via in-depth interviews. Grounded theory was used for analyzing the findings. Based on qualitative-purposive sampling method and the theoretical saturation criterion, 31 Sunni and Shiite Kurdish residents of different cities of Kermanshah province were interviewed and their perception and interpretation of ethnocentrism, and its relationship with their religion were investigated and analyzed.

The collected data were categorized into 53 basic concepts, 14 major categories and eventually 2 core categories. The data infers Shiite and Sunni interviewees had some similarities and differences in their understanding of ethnicity, religion and Iranian nationality. The major categories in which Sunni Kurds expressed their ideas include integrated Kurdish identity, dissatisfaction with government, secular interpretation of religion, preference of ethnicity to religion, alienation to the Iranian identity, self-determination right, and the role of ethnic elites. While Shiite Kurds expressed their ideas by the words and concepts categorized into 7 categories, including Kurdish ethnic identity, Iranian national identity, dissatisfaction with government, compatibility of religion and ethnicity, emphasis on the cultural rights of Kurdish ethnicity, secular interpretation of religion, and the lack of historical consciousness of Kurds. Accordingly, "secular Kurdish nationalism" was inferred as the core category for explaining Sunni Kurds interviewees' understanding of the issue, while "cultural ethnocentrism" was suggested for that of Shiite Kurds.

A comparison of different categories obtained for the two interviewed groups, Shites and Sunnis, revealed that they show similarity in two categories "dissatisfaction with government" and "secular interpretation of religion", however, in other cases such as their interpretation of Kurdish identity, Iranian identity, and the relationship between religion and ethnicity they show major differences. These similarities and differences are illustrated and discussed in the paper.

RC21-390.5
SERBULO, LEANNE* (Portland State University)
(Put your) Hands up, Don't Shoot! Exploring the Social Dynamics of Police Shootings in Portland, Oregon 1992-2017

The protest movement that emerged in response to the deaths of Michael Brown, Eric Garner, Sandra Bland, Philando Castile, and others focused international attention on police shootings in the U.S. Despite the contemporary primacy of this issue, there is a surprising dearth of information about the size, scope, impacts, and policy outcomes of police-involved shootings, due in part, to a lack of reliable data reporting by local and national police agencies. Portland, Oregon has seen its share of police-involved shootings and subsequent movements advocating for police reform and accountability. The city is currently under a federal consent decree for systematically violating the rights of mentally ill residents. In 1992, Portland Copwatch, a grassroots organization that was founded in response to the police shooting of a 12 year old hostage named Nathan Thomas, began compiling a database of police-involved shootings in the city. This paper uses data from Portland Copwatch database supplemented with data collected from local newspapers to explore the social dynamics of police shootings in Portland from 1992-2017. The research will examine whether African American, mentally ill, and people perceived to be homeless are disproportionately likely to be shot by the police. It will also look at which types of calls and encounters led to police use of deadly force and will explore how community responses to police shootings and/ or policy changes impacted law enforcement's use of force in ensuing years.

RC29-528.2
SERGIO, PADILLA* (El Colegio de México)
Los Exámenes De Control De Confianza y Las Consecuencias No Deseadas De La Depuración Policial En México

Hace casi dos décadas que el problema de los altos índices de homicidios, desaparecidos y víctimas de delitos violentos en México, ha ido en aumento. En muchos de esos crímenes se han visto involucrados miembros de las fuerzas policiales. La investigación de los casos, ha hecho que los investigadores aborden el tema desde una perspectiva crítica.(Put your) Hands up, Don't Shoot! Exploring the Social Dynamics of Police Shootings in Portland, Oregon 1992-2017.

RC06-125.5
SERIEUX, JOHN* (University of Manitoba)
IGBO, EDDIEFLOYD (Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University)
AHMAD, NORA (Brandon University)
ORANYE, NELSON (University of Manitoba)
Differentials in Men and Women’s Perception and Justification of Gender-Based Violence in West African States

Many acts of domestic violence are gender-based, with significant ramifications for both children and adults in the household or family. Domestic violence can be defined as intentional, interpersonal violence, whether actual or threatened, which involves any one of a combination of acts such as: verbal abuse, physical assault, economic deprivation, psychological/ emotional abuse (torture), or even spiritual abuse. Such violence is typically directed toward women and girls (and less often against men and boys) and...
very often results in harm or injuries, or even death of the victim. Prevalence of gender-based violence can be influenced by wider social contexts such as race, nation, ethnicity, religion, education, socioeconomic class and age factors. The form and extent of justification of gender-based violence among men and women can vary within and between these sub-groupings. Using the DHS data from 2007 to 2008 in these West African countries, we performed a comparative analysis to determine differences between men and women’s perception of gender based violence, and the relative contributions of social contextual factors such as family, as well as wider regional factors, to such attitudes. Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed (using SAK 9.4 software) on a sample of 69,761 observations. Preliminary results indicate significant differences in the effects of social context on how men and women perceived and justified gender based violence. Some larger regional factors were also shown to have strong predictive values for perceptions of gender-based violence.

RC52-857.4

SERRA, HELENA* (New University of Lisbon, FCSH)

What Is New in Professions Theory? Contributions from Actor Perspective(s)

The impact of neo-liberal and New Public Management (NPM) health reforms on medical professions has undergone considerable changes. Although the underlying reasons are similar across western countries, concerning the Portuguese case the outcomes diverge, particularly due the influence of medical profession on shaping professional practices and regulatory mechanisms. In Portugal, doctors’ influence on state regulation seems to counterbalance the dynamics that have formed in sociology of professions, which points out the increasing criticism of medical autonomy, the growing managerial control over medical authority and the state regulation of medical procedures. Doctors have succeeded in developing strategies to protect their professional position in the workplace, by reconfiguring their jurisdictions and influencing organizational structures and decision-making processes. The purpose is to provide a comprehensive explanation of how NPM health reforms impact on micro-level relationships on health organisations, namely the interplaying of doctors with other health professions, managers and patients. New questions arise concerning the understanding of how cooperation between different health professions is construct as they work together in the best interest of patients. As teamwork is a network of semi-independent professionals who tend to represent their professional organisations and groups, the impact of managerialism in healthcare may not improve the situation and brings new challenges to sociology of professions. Research on professions tends to analyse tension/cooperation problems among health professions ignoring the fact that multi-professional cooperation as the same character as mono-professional cooperation, to preserve collegiality through co-existence. This idea challenges the three stands on professions theory: service ideal, discretionary power and professional dominance. My arguments are that the three stands show us only exceptions of the tensions/cooperation problems and that professionals are strongly influenced but not determinate by their professional logics. The actor perspective offers a useful interpretation in understanding individuals’ cooperation problems among health multi-professional teamwork.

RC48-800.3

SERRANO, ADRIAN* (University of Zaragoza)
MEDELEANU, ANDREI CRISTIAN (University of Zaragoza)

“Europe Was a Party”: A Theoretical Approach to Core-Periphery Political Relations in the Aftermath of the European Union (EU) Crisis

The relationship between core and periphery areas in Europe has changed since the 2008 economic and political crisis. In this study we present a new theoretical approach with the purpose of describing a political framework for the connections among the different areas in the EU. We argue that the EU is divided into five political areas: the Core area (France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands and Austria), the South area (Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece), the West area (United Kingdom and Ireland), the East area (Poland, Hungary, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czech Republic and Slovenia) and the North area (Norway, Finland, Sweden and Denmark). In doing so, we have selected a political movement for each area that is representative of the changes in the liberal democracies in the EU: the Crónomer (National Front) for the Core area, the Unidos Podemos (Together We Can) for the South area; for the West area we have not selected a political party but a political movement, such as Brexit; the Polish Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (Law and Justice) for the East area; and the Swedish Perussuomalaiset (Finns Party) for the North area. We explain how the different political changes in these areas have modified the reality of the situation in the EU. As a consequence of that we conclude that the EU will not be a political entity unless there is a substantial change in the political differences between core and periphery.

RC48-811.2

SERRANO-CAMPAS, DANIELA* (CIDET)

Anticrime Protests in Mexico: Emotions, Repertoires and Social Organizations

Criminal violence in Mexico has been on the rise in the last decade. In reaction to it, civil society has taken many actions, street protests being one of them. Anticrime protests do not challenge authorities only, but armed criminals also. When victims are found, and reported by the press, it is not easy to tell who was the perpetrator of violence, civilians or public servants, which authorities are colluded with criminals, and which are not. It is also hard to tell if the victims of violence were innocent bystanders or gang members fighting among themselves for markets, weapons, money or drugs. Therefore, anticrime protests, face stiffer collective action problems that the ones studied by the sociology of collective action, protests, and social movements. They have to overcome the fear, the spiral of silence, additional risks and framing uncertainties related with the diagnosis of the situation, the extent of organized crime, corruption, and the labelling of victims as “collateral damage” or as straightforward “criminals”. In order to investigate the amount of anticrime protests and the tactics they use, I created a novel database of anticrime protests in Mexico between 2007 and 2014. According to my data, in this period there were 2,170 anticrime protests in Mexico. Only 106 of those protests were violent. Furthermore, I classified 39 different types of collective performances grouped into four major tactics: symbolic, violent, disruptive and conventional. Most of the violent protests were related to the 43 students who suffered forced disappearance on September 26th, 2014, in Ayotzinapa, Guerrero. Through multivariate regression models I test the determinants of anticrime protests’ tactics in Mexico. My findings contribute to the literature on repertoires of collective action, resource mobilization and anticrime protests.

RC29-535.2

SERRANO-SANCHEZ, ANGEL* (Universidad de Guanajuato)

Mujeres Migrantes y Violencia Estructural: Las Historias Laborales De Migrantes Mexicanas En Los Angeles California.

Los migrantes en Estados Unidos es uno de los grupos más vulnerables en aquel país. Ellos se enfrentan a condiciones precarias en la esfera laboral, de vivienda y en el acceso a servicios. Por ejemplo, en el área laboral se ha visto que los trabajadores migrantes enfrentan un mayor riesgo que los trabajadores “nativos” a sufrir accidentes y/lesiones, esto como resultado de recursos políticos y económicos escasos, barreras idiomáticas, diferencias culturales y condiciones laborales precarias. Las mujeres migrantes se encuentran en un contexto especialmente adverso y vulnerable, ya que frecuentemente enfrentan discriminación por razones de género, en adición a la condición de ser migrantes. En este trabajo presento las narrativas personales de tres mujeres migrantes mexicanas que viven en Los Ángeles, California con un estatus migratorio precario y que han sufrido accidentes y/o lesiones laborales. El objetivo es evidenciar la violencia estructural que ellas sufren como resultado de la intersección de sus identidades como mujeres y migrantes con un estatus migratorio precario. Las participantes fueron entrevistadas para sus narrativas posteriormente ser analizadas cualitativamente desde una perspectiva fenomenológica interpretativa (IPA por sus siglas en inglés). Primeros resultados muestran la estrecha relación que existe entre condiciones económicas estructurales, condiciones laborales precarias y la violencia a la que las mujeres migrantes se encuentran sometidas en sus vidas cotidianas. El estudio resulta crucial para entender cómo la violencia estructural basada en jerarquía de clases, raza, género y estatus migratorio se traduce en sufrimiento y enfermedad entre las mujeres migrantes. El conocer los efectos que las condiciones de trabajo y de vida tienen en la salud de los y las migrantes es fundamental desde una perspectiva de justicia social y un primer paso para mejorar dichas condiciones y por lo tanto impactar el bienestar del grupo.

RC15-285.1

SERRANO-SANCHEZ, ANGEL* (Universidad de Guanajuato)

Occupational Injury and Experiences of Suffering Among Latino and Latina Immigrants in Los Angeles, California and Returnee Migrants in Mexico.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) calculates that as a result of occupational accidents 220,000 deaths occur every year. In the United States, immigrant workers in general face higher risk than native workers for occupational injuries and illnesses as a result of scarce political and economic resources, language barriers, cultural differences and poor working conditions. Immigrants commonly have the most dangerous occupations and perform the riskiest tasks, and due to language difficulties and discrimination, they may receive inadequate safety training. Occupational injuries are disproportionately present among the Latino immigrant population: In 2002, the average occupational injury rate
among migrant Latino workers in non-agricultural occupations was 12.2 per 100 full-time workers, compared to 7.1 injuries per 100 full-time workers in the U.S. population. In this work, I explore how Latino immigrant everyday lives and employment trajectories are affected by injury and disability in a context characterized by high vulnerability. The theoretical framework of social suffering and concepts such as structural violence and structural vulnerability are used to analyze the links among migration, health and employment. Based on the study of personal narratives, I propose a qualitative analysis to understand the effects of occupational injuries on participants' lives. Latino and Latina immigrants living in California and returnee migrants in Mexico who have experienced severe work related injuries in the United States participate in this study. Participants' narratives show a direct relationship among economic crisis, precarious working conditions and occupational accidents. Their personal narratives also give testimony that suffering is a salient part of their everyday lives. The study of the relation among employment, health and migration is crucial to understand how health inequalities are reinforced and become embodied in the form of suffering and disease at a time that hate sentiments against migrant populations seem to be increasing worldwide.

RC17-327.3
SERRANO-VELARDE, KATHIA* (Heidelberg University)
Bringing Organizations Back into the Study of Education

The paper contributes to the special issue by identifying new areas for the study of organizations in sociology: The Study of Education has much to gain from an organizational perspective on learning processes, whereas most sociological research dealing with education issues emphasize the importance of classroom, cohorts, or educational districts in the making and unmaking of educational trajectories, little is known about organizational effects on individual learning strategies. This is especially the case for situations of so-called informal learning, learning beyond traditional educational settings such as schools or universities. The paper addresses this gap by providing a theoretical and empirical account of the informality of learning situations in the framework of the German voluntary service. Our aim is to make the organization "reappear" as a critical unit of analysis in our sociological understanding of lifelong learning and secondary socialization.

By analyzing how and to what extent informal learning is structured by organizational factors, we explore both the social mechanisms behind the individual learning experience and the way organizations deal with learners. To access the complexity and plurality of informal learning environments and their impact on individual learning, we opted for a mixed methods design combining two types of qualitative data sets: First, we sampled twenty narrative interviews with German voluntary service participants. The interviews elicit information on the expectation framework of volunteers, typical learning situations in the host organization, and their contact to the wider organizational context (colleagues, superiors, and patients/clients). This database helped us to identify systematic variations in the organization's impact on the individual capacity to recognize and take advantage of learning opportunities. Second, we performed a multi-site ethnography in two types of organizations: hospitals and care centers for people with disabilities.

RC05-JS-63.5
SESHIE, ABIGAIL* (University of Saskatchewan)
Black Feminist Thought: The Need for an African Feminist Standpoint

Kimberle Crenshaw's proposition of intersectionality during the 1980s laid the foundation for understanding the concurrent analysis of multiple, intersecting sources of oppression and relative privilege within black feminist scholarship. Based on Crenshaw's intersectionality framework, Patricia Hill Collins (1989) emphasized the interplay of race and gender to explain the standpoint (experience) of black women. This paper seeks to build on Collins' work by introducing the element of culture as a significant factor for understanding the oppression and relative privilege of black women in addition to race and gender. Drawing on some cultural practices of West Africans, I will demonstrate the value of culture as a powerful concept that deepens the understanding of the experiences of black women in different spatial contexts. The rationale for what I call the African Feminist Standpoint is to highlight the need to consider the intragroup variations among the intersecting sources of oppression and relative privilege of black women based on a transnational perspective. The study contributes to advancing the debate of Black Feminist Thought by demonstrating the value of culture as an important factor that should be given attention when articulating the standpoint of black women, especially those in Africa or Africans in the diaspora.
planned city of post-colonial India has been selected for the present study. Economic feasibility, living and working conditions of the target group, their awareness and the social status of street vendors has been gauged using detailed interview schedule, personal observations and mobilizing secondary sources. The findings have been analyzed using the prism of available legal framework in India, safeguarding street vendors with special reference to the implementation of Street Vendors Act, 2014. Various facets of human rights infringement of the target group like violation of their right to livelihood, right to health, right to rest, leisure, social rights etc have been discussed and practical solutions for their inclusion have been put forward.

WG05-942.3

SETIA, SUSHANT* (Panjab University, Chandigarh)
Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Development of Workers in the Urban Informal Sector (A Case Study of Street Vendors in Chandigarh, India): Impediments and Alternatives

Sustainability is essentially the relationship between the environment and society which involve physical aspects as well as ethical attitudes. A mass level rural to urban influx in developing countries due to pushing factors has forced the mushrooming of slums which usually lack basic amenities and indulgence of masses in low paying, exploitative and unhealthy jobs. The present study focuses on the hindrances in the inclusion of this very informal sector into the urban sphere. Two occupational groups have been selected for the present investigation a) Fruit and vegetable vendors, as they have the longest working hours and deal with perishable goods b) 'Chai wala's who are considered the cornerstone of historical and cultural heritage of India. Chandigarh being the first planned city of post-colonial India has been selected for the present study. Economic feasibility, living and working conditions of the target group, their awareness and the social status of street vendors has been gauged using detailed interview schedule, personal observations and mobilizing secondary sources. The findings have been analyzed using the prism of available legal framework in India, safeguarding street vendors with special reference to the implementation of Street Vendors Act, 2014. Various facets of human rights infringement of the target group have been discussed and practical solutions for their inclusion have been put forward.

RC11-JS-81.4

SETTELS, JASON* (University of Toronto - Department of Sociology)
The Effect of City-Level Changes in Home Prices upon the Well-Being of Older Americans

This study investigates how economic changes consequent to the Great Recession of 2007-08 impacted the well-being of older Americans. Using the first two waves of the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NASHAP), I study whether changes in metropolitan statistical area (MSA) median home prices are associated with changes in an index of sadness. I furthermore study whether and to what extent these effects are mediated by changes in older persons’ total household assets. I find that declines in MSA-level median home prices are linked with rising levels of sadness, and that this effect is not mediated by personal financial resources. My results thus imply that contextual economic variables have potent effects upon older persons’ well-being, independent of the impact of their own personal financial losses. My results suggest that in efforts to protect older persons from economic shocks, it is worthwhile to focus on the effective provision of services, the availability of amenities, and the strength of social support within the cities in which older persons live. Perhaps even more important than helping older persons safeguard their wealth is maintaining the quality and the safety nets of the cities in which they reside.

RC22-409.5

SETTLER, FEDERICO* (University of KwaZulu-Natal)
Curating Violence: An Interdisciplinary Reflection on Race and Violence in South African Student Protests

During 2016 South African university campuses experienced two student campaigns, #FeesMustFall and #DecoloniseTheCurriculum when staff and students witnessed, and were subjected to particularly racialized forms of violence and rationalizations of violence (Settler and Haquaa Engh). In the face of securitization of university campuses countrywide, ordinary mediums of teaching and learning, public gathering and commentary proved inadequate because of the production of fear and surveillance. Through reflecting on the production of memorials and performances on our campus, I propose to interrogate the meaning of the aesthetic, as well as the relation to, and commentary on the context within which it is produced (Benjamin, Bourriaud, Lippard).

Drawing on the work of Mbembe, Fanon, Arendt, and Spivak we reflect on the ways that violence, often religiously sanctioned, can be understood and explained in contexts of protest, upheaval and social disruption. In an interdisciplinary effort, I reflect on how a group scholars from religion, drama and visual arts sought to not simply think together about what this meant epistemologically and ideologically, but also explore how curating violence raises pedagogical challenges and opportunities in a context of repression.

Through an interdisciplinary analysis, I propose to interrogate how the black body, violence, the context and the viewer were aligned to produce a public pedagogy on physical and representational violence. In this regard I will reflect on three contextual moments that enabled a collective reflection on violence, resistance and the racialized self, that opened possibilities for a kind of public classroom where discussion about, as well as the articulation and critique violence is possible, and productive.

RC22-409.13

SETTLER, FEDERICO* (University of KwaZulu-Natal)
The Indigenous As Seductive and Disruptive: A Theoretical Revision

In the context of Southern Africa, the history of religions has been closely tied to the classification of the indigenous as an explanatory category. Chadester (1996, 2014) along with Kim (1990) and Matsuzawa (2005) have argued that the classification and manufacturing of religion in the postcolony relied on imperial ideas of the indigenous. Scholars such as Rattansi (1994), Mignolo (1999), Lugones (2008) and Maldonado-Torres (2007), respectively, point to the limits of postcolonial approaches, the crisis of canon, and the need to theorise decoloniality. Both postcolonial and decolonial scholarship draw on the indigenous to both disrupt hegemonic knowledge regimes, as well as a way to bolster anti-colonial movements and discourses.

Thus, I propose to explore what happens when the indigenous uncouples itself from its original classification and instead from traditional taxonomies of religion, but also the methods of knowledge production. The particular manifestations of the indigenous that I explore are the recent uses of spirit possession among young, queer activists during protests related to decolonizing the university curriculum in South Africa, and public discourses related to the recognition of indigenous healers, and their healing practices. In these contexts, the idea of the indigenous refrains (1) on the body as a site of knowledge production, (2) spirit invocation and possession as a mode of discernment and resistance, (3) the demand for recognition of indigenous healing practices while resisting being regulated by the postcolonial state. In centering the indigenous through embodied practices of social resistance, this activists produce a register that expels heteronormative patriarchs and white feminists, ultimately privileging their indigenous ways of knowing and being largely unaffected by hegemonic modes and methods self-expression. The indigenous as a religious category thus emerges as a necessary container and catalyst of resistance, recovery and self-authoring in postcolonial South Africa.

RCO6-141.10

SETTELS, BARBARA* (University of Delaware)
Vulnerable Families: Understanding the Legacy of Property Rights, Spoiled Water Quality, Poverty, and Land Regulation of Big Coal, Petroleum and Chemicals for Families in West Central Appalachia, USA

This review and analysis focuses on personal and public responses to the impact of powerful companies, legal regulation favoring development of resources, and nostalgia for a way of life in western Appalachia, USA with specific examples drawn from Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia. A brief overview of the role of extraction and federal land and mining claims preferences and lack of enforcement in mining safety and will put these issues into context. Poverty in a region of low opportunity plays a role in how families respond to extraction options and proposals in terms of concepts of home and sentiment. Current mountain top removal for coal and fracking for gas and oil ventures are built on an extension of long standing public attitudes and legal policies favoring extraction. Chemical plants have also taken advantage of the lax legal climate. Jobs in impoverished areas are a high priority. The traditional coal-mining jobs that guaranteed a good family wage and did not require postsecondary education have shrunk to a minor influence in the region, but the myth of its potential remains, and holds political and familial attention. Many families have strong ties to the classification of the indigenous as an explanatory category. Chidester (1999), Lugones (2008) and Maldonado-Torres (2007), respectively, point to the limits of postcolonial approaches, the crisis of canon, and the need to theorise decoloniality. Both postcolonial and decolonial scholarship draw on the indigenous to both disrupt hegemonic knowledge regimes, as well as a way to bolster anti-colonial movements and discourses.

RC25-JS-45.2

SEURING, JULIAN* (University of Bamberg)
Ethnic Classroom Composition and Minority Language Use Among Classmates: Do Peers Affect Students’ Educational Achievement?
International large-scale assessment studies commonly report an achievement gap between immigrant and majority students. These ethnic disadvantages are often linked to minority language use. The main argument here is that students who frequently use the minority language are less exposed to the language of instruction, which might hamper the acquisition of proficiency in that language and ultimately impede their educational achievement. While minority language use within families has repeatedly been shown to affect immigrant students’ educational achievement, the role of other contexts, such as the school environment, is still unclear. Ethnically segregated classrooms are assumed to provide additional opportunities to use the minority language which might negatively affect students’ language-related achievement, and, thus, reinforce existing ethnic inequalities. At the same time, students who have ample contact to their minority language in school should profit from this exposure and acquire higher levels of proficiency in the minority language. In the light of research suggesting that the probability of success largely account for Turkish students’ higher transition rates.

Minority and majority students. The findings indicate that Turkish students enter German National Educational Panel Study, we employ logistic regression models to vocational degrees. Another argument suggests that immigrant students are vocational training and underestimate the labor market prospects that are linked to upward mobility. Furthermore, they may be less familiar with the German system of higher education, as a result of their parents’ high aspiration for intergenerational upward mobility. In most societies, immigrant students often attain lower educational outcomes than their majority peers. However, previous findings indicate that the gains of bilingual students are negatively correlated to their German reading comprehension, yet the effect is small. Hence, influences of ethnolinguistic classroom composition do not seem to reinforce the achievement gap between ethnic minority and majority students to a substantial degree. However, the ethnolinguistic classroom composition positively correlates with minority language proficiency, which might foster their educational achievement and reduce ethnic inequalities.

The present contribution addresses suchlike arguments and examines the relationship between ethnolinguistic classroom composition and immigrant students’ language-related achievements. We employ multilevel models using data from a sample of ninth grade students of the German National Educational Panel Study to estimate ethnolinguistic composition effects on students’ German reading comprehension and their minority language proficiency. Our findings indicate that the gains of bilingual students is negatively correlated to students’ German reading comprehension, yet the effect is small. Hence, influences of ethnolinguistic classroom composition do not seem to reinforce the achievement gap between ethnic minority and majority students to a substantial degree. However, the ethnolinguistic classroom composition positively correlates with minority language proficiency, which might foster their educational achievement and reduce ethnic inequalities.

SEURING, JULIAN* (University of Bamberg)
KRISTEN, CORNELIA (University of Bamberg)

Immigrant Students’ Transition to Higher Education in Germany

In most societies, immigrant students often attain lower educational outcomes than their majority peers. However, previous findings indicate that once students achieve certificates that allow them to enter higher education, immigrant students are more inclined to enroll in college than majority students. In this contribution we aim to identify the factors that underlie suchlike ethnic inequalities at the transition from secondary education to higher education in Germany.

Emanating from a rational choice approach, we argue that immigrant students evaluate the outcomes of higher education more favorably than those of vocational training. More precisely, immigrant students expect higher benefits of college degrees, and migrate to additional earnings. Emanating from a rational choice approach, we argue that immigrant students evaluate the outcomes of higher education more favorably than those of vocational training. More precisely, immigrant students expect higher benefits of college degrees, and migrate to additional earnings. Furthermore, they may be less familiar with the German system of vocational training and underestimate the labor market prospects that are linked to vocational degrees. Another argument suggests that immigrant students are more confident when assessing the probability to successfully achieve a college degree. As they migrate to additional earnings, they face additional difficulties in the school system, those who have successfully overcome the hurdles in secondary education tend to be more optimistic about their educational capacities.

Using a sample of 4,838 high school graduates who have participated in the German National Educational Panel Study, we employ logistic regression models to analyze whether the transition rates to higher education differ between ethnic minority and majority students. The findings indicate that Turkish students enter college significantly more when compared to majority students and other immigrant groups. Using the KHB decomposition method, we find that differences in parents’ educational aspirations, expected returns from higher education, and probability of success largely account for Turkish students’ higher transition rates. Turkish students and their parents do not seem to evaluate college degrees more favorable than other ethnic groups, but rather significantly underrate vocational degrees.

SEVANEN, ERRKI* (University of Eastern Finland)

Intellectual and Creative Work and Its Economic and Political Restraints in Contemporary Societies

What is nowadays characteristical of intellectual and creative professions? As Sheila Slaughter and Gary Rhodes (2009) remark, their degree of freedom is on the decrease. “Intellectual and creative professions” mean here academic research work, higher education, and creative arts. Their autonomy is, particularly, restricted by two interfaced processes: the marketisation of societies and the transformation of welfare states into competitive states.

The former process has meant a demand that the entire society has to function in the same way as capitalist enterprises traditionally functioned. The laws of capitalism have, thereby, increasingly spread into the areas of science, education and art.

In the current world, the states strive to be more competitive than the other states, and to promote the competitiveness of “domestic” enterprises by scientific research, innovation policy and technological development work. Likewise, they shape their national social systems as attractive locations of operation for business and investors. Here it is the task of art to produce positive images of the domestic economic life and its “dynamics”, but in this politics art is also in itself seen as a source of innovation, economic growth and competitiveness. Furthermore, in order to promote their own attraction, several metropolises and cities elaborate on their systems of cultural services.

Thus, today artistic supply has, partly, changed into a special sort of entertainment, brand-constructing and tourist attraction. This supply can, like all art, offer “consumers” fresh insights into society and even change their ways of thinking, but also contribute to fundamental social changes. If artists want to achieve a more radical social role, they should try to practise their profession on a non-profit basis or, by their art, to promote radical social movements’ goals. To be sure, the latter alternative is largely excluded in countries exercising authoritarian (China) or semi-authoritarian politics (Russia, Turkey).

SEVANEN, ERRKI* (University of Eastern Finland)

The Dialectics of Utopian and Dystopian Impulses in Contemporary Art, in Particular, in Finnish Contemporary Art

Along the triumph of the neoliberal politics and the collapse of the socialist welfare states, art and minority students. The findings indicate that Turkish students enter German National Educational Panel Study, we employ logistic regression models to vocational degrees. Another argument suggests that immigrant students are vocational training and underestimate the labor market prospects that are linked to upward mobility.

Among the triumph of the neoliberal politics and the collapse of the socialist welfare states, art and design in its different manifestations produce solutions to equality and ecological themes occur rather regularly in it. Although Finnish community art and design in its different manifestations produce solutions to practical social problems, at a general level Finnish contemporary art does not usually contain explicit alternatives to the current societal order. Thus, our era is not void of Utopias and utopian impulses.

The situation in contemporary art is, however, slightly different. As Don Delillo’s and Michel Houellebecq’s novels, Pussy Riot’s political-artistic activism and Ai Weiwei’s works indicate, contemporary art may be critical of neoliberal capitalism and authoritarian regimes, but it does not usually offer clear-cut alternatives to them. This is also true of Finnish contemporary art of which this presentation offers an appraisal. Questions concerning contemporary capitalism, gender inequality and ecological themes occur rather regularly in it. Although Finnish community art and design in its different manifestations produce solutions to practical social problems, at a general level Finnish contemporary art does not usually contain explicit alternatives to the current societal order. Thus, our era is not void of Utopias and utopian impulses.

SEVERSON, MERYN* (University of Alberto)
MAROTO, MICHELLE* (University of Alberto)

Linking Housing Trajectories and the Transition to Adulthood Among Canadian Young Adults

Housing is the largest source of wealth for Canadian families, and homeownership is a major milestone in the housing trajectories of individuals, particularly for young adults. Although recognized as an important step in the life course, few studies integrate housing trajectories with the transition to adulthood. In this paper, we seek to rectify the lack of housing demography research in Canada with a study of transitions out of the parental home and into homeownership among 18-35 year olds in Canada. We analyze three waves of the Canadian General Social Survey (GSS), from 2001, 2006, and 2011. We first use these data to describe the living situations of young adults in Canada over a period of time, focusing on homeownership. We then use logistic regression models to predict the likelihood of leaving the parental home and of homeownership.

The findings show that although the proportion of young adults leaving the parental home has decreased since 2001, homeownership among young adults has actually increased across all three waves and all regions. We find that leaving the parental home and homeownership are intimately tied to other adult transitions in education, employment, relationships, and parenthood, as well as family background and the socioeconomic context surrounding young adults at the time. Our results also suggest there is growing socioeconomic and demographic distinction between young adults who are able to move out of their parental home and into homeownership and those who remain in the parental home, with important repercussions on lifetime wealth inequalities. As the first
Canadian study to explore young adults’ housing trajectories and the transition to adulthood since 2007, this research provides important understanding of the connections between housing and other life course transitions within a rapidly changing housing market.

RC06-138.5

SEWARD, RUDY* (University of North Texas)
RUSH, MICHAEL (University College Dublin)

Parental Leave for Fathers to Strengthen Families: Trailblazing Sweden and Japan; Reluctant Ireland and USA

Granting employment leave has become one of the primary policy and program efforts by governments and businesses to increase fathers’ family involvement and reduce work family conflict. Most advanced capitalist high income nations have some form of employment leave available to parents in conjunction with childbirth and early child care but options vary by nation, gender, type, and funding. Most East Asian, Western and East European capitalist nations now offer some paid leave, on the birth of a child, as part of their modern social care infrastructure. Parental leave is widely understood to be an important part of the tool-kit for running a modern state but development and implementation varies a great deal. The United States of America (USA) and English-speaking welfare states, like Ireland, lag behind Sweden and Japan, among others, in the provision and individualization of well-paid parental leave and related program to promote work family balance. As the trail blazing and generous options in Sweden, a Nordic welfare state, and Japan, an East Asian Welfare State underscore underdevelopment of leave options in Ireland and USA. Lack of paid employment leave options related to birth of a child for USA fathers beyond vacation, sick, and personal days are in line with Irish fathers’ options and for fathers in the majority of low income nations. Most research on long standing Swedish and Japanese social policies and programs indicate a profound positive effects on fathering and in turn families. Documentation of vast socio-economic and public health benefits of parents taking leave for children, themselves, families, employers, and societies is a clarion call for further development of leave options. Hitherto the ‘land use right’ can be sold to developers. This process yields huge ‘land revenue’ for the government, and therefore is widely recognized to be driven by it, with developers acting as participant or colluder.

This study examines the development in Chenjiapu, a mountainous village on the periphery of cities. As rural land in China is ‘collectively owned’, there is no expropriation by the state for urban development, so that the ‘land use right’ can be sold to developers. This process yields huge ‘land revenue’ for the government, and therefore is widely recognized to be driven by it, with developers acting as participant or colluder.

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The employment situation of youth is globally characterized by high unemployment, underemployment and lower quality jobs. These aspects contribute to the risk of social unrest, detachment from labor market and loss of faith in social progress. In the context of Bangladesh, the unemployment rate of the age group of 15 to 29 with tertiary education is the highest. To facilitate the engagement of the growing number of young job seekers, entrepreneurship has gained attention. Entrepreneurship is a significant component of development concerns as it provides innovation, creates new employment opportunities, and leads to increased economic and social wealth in the country. Latest focus of research is on university graduates with the aim to predict their entrepreneurial behaviors in the future. The literature reveals that most of the studies in Bangladesh focused on the problems and prospects of the entrepreneurs but very few researches have been done to address the youth intention to become entrepreneur. Therefore, this study will uncover the perception of university students regarding the drives and deterrence influencing their entrepreneurial intention. To conduct the research the primary sample of 400 final year undergraduate students using non-probability purposive sampling technique through self-administered questionnaire. The drives and deterrence were reduced using a multivariate statistical technique like Factor Analysis. The analysis identified the significant factors which motivates as well as demotivates the entrepreneurial intention and categorized them according to researchers by suggesting several implementable strategies in major areas for the promotion of entrepreneurship in developing counties like Bangladesh.
A Sociological Analysis of the Doctor-Patient Relationship (A qualitative study in the city of Ahvaz, Iran)

Doctor-patient relationship is one of the most controversial kinds of social relationships. Despite the universal unity about this concept in general, there is a lot of discrepancy in this field, which differentiates the societies from each other. This research has been carried out with the objective of analyzing doctor-patient relationship from the patients' point of view with the approach of “grounded theory”. The data has been collected through semi-structured interviews with 21 patients in obstetricians' offices in Ahvaz and also observations of the procedures of medical consultation in those doctors' offices and has later on been analyzed using the subjective encoding method. Based on the analysis under taken in this open and pivotal encoding, five categories, i.e. “multiple visits”, “limitation of time”, “high patient load”, “lack of readiness of patients” and “avoidant behavior of the doctors” have been achieved as reasoning conditions of “non-cooperative and treatment-oriented relationship” that has been recognized as dominant communication pattern between doctor and patient in the scope of the current research. Intervening conditions also, have been analyzed in a larger scope in the form of culture, mental models, awareness and financial supporting actions among which “education” played a very significant role. The patients facing pivotal category regarding contextual and intervening conditions generally adopt approaches such as “compatibility”, “tolerance”, “self-help” and “conflict” that each of those behavioral strategies, have special consequences for patient most important of which are “medical errors”, “financial and mental damages”, despondency from cooperation” and “self-medication” and if nothing is done for improving this relationship, the production and reproduction cycle of an unequal relationship will survive. Since the multiple-visit phenomenon is increasing, especially in obstetricians' offices, more researches need to be done in this field because according to findings of this research it has drastic effects on doctor-patient relationship and the patients' performance.
RC56-JS-32.1

SHAJAHAN, BOHI* (American International University Bangladesh)

Women’s increasing financial contribution became vital for economic development of the country and economic contribution to the family. Keeping this in mind Bangladeshi women obtain much attention to enhance their socio-economic condition and empowerment level. Though much attention is given on various aspect of developing women in society, not much has been done to support the married working women in urban areas of Bangladesh. Married working women in Dhaka city are intertwined in a social system that requires them to handle both family and work responsibility with special care and caution.

This group of women faces various challenges that become a hurdle in their further advancement. The studies and initiatives in Bangladesh are heavily focused on women’s development but haven’t focused on providing support to this sector. The current study besides filling the current literature gap will also provide a solution to address their challenges. Thus the aim of the paper is to identify the intensity of different challenges and provide suggestions towards the women, the family members and the organization the women works in. In order to serve the objective, primary data has been collected from 200 married working women employed in various sectors of Dhaka city using purposive sampling method.

Different challenges that will become part of the questionnaire have been identified from intensive investigation of existing literature. KMO test has been done before conducting factor analysis and the result is more than 0.6. Factor analysis has been done to identify factors. It has been observed that some factors are more significant as challenges. Suggestions have been provided on the basis of the results. This paper will help policy makers of different sectors of the society. These suggestions if properly implemented will help in utilizing the full potential of these working women ultimately positively impacting the society.

RC28-526.4

SHALLA, VIVIAN* (University of Guelph)
Shifting Class: Experiencing Labour Market Transitions and Downward Mobility

In the current context of economic restructuring and downsizing, many workers find themselves forced to move either between jobs, often of a precarious nature, or between periods of employment and unemployment and/or social assistance. This transition in workers’ position in, and attachment to, the labour market clearly points to employment instability, insecurity and precarity, a shift that is compounded by downward mobility, often both individual and intergenerational. These dynamics have implications for individuals’ class position and identity under neo-liberal capitalism. Drawing on qualitative in-depth interviews with workers in the Guelph and Wellington Region of Ontario, Canada, this paper focuses on the lived experiences and challenges of employment precarity and downward social mobility faced by workers undergoing labour market transitions since the 2008 economic crisis. It locates these changes in the context of transformations in the local economy set within the broader global economy. The paper examines transition pathways and processes, as well as different dimensions of individual agency in shaping outcomes. It also analyzes workers’ understanding of their class both structurally and subjectively, as well as their changing perceptions of their own class status and identity flowing from labour market transitions and deepening precariousness. Finally, workers’ struggle to maintain a middle-class status and identity is addressed. This paper contributes to our sociological understanding of work and social stratification under contemporary capitalism by bringing together scholarly literature on labour market transitions and precariousness, social mobility, and class identity to couch the analysis of the everyday lived experiences and decisions of workers struggling within broader structures and forces.

RC24-458.4

SHAMON, HAWAL* (Forschungszentrum Jülich)
SCHUMANN, DIANA (Forschungszentrum Jülich)
HAKE, JÜRGEN-FRIEDRICH (Forschungszentrum Jülich)
Are Information Campaigns Able to Influence the Social Acceptance of the German Energy Transition?

The transition of the German energy system towards a more sustainable energy system has already been decided by the German parliament. This decision is a necessary requirement to reach the EU’s 2030 goals for climate and energy. However, in a socio-technical system such as the energy system, a “top-down” initiated transition process requires social acceptance, in particular for the installation of new energy infrastructure. To this extent, it is important to investigate measures that can be used to influence the social acceptance of energy transition among the citizens. In our study, we focus primarily on the role of information campaigns in influencing the social acceptance among the German population.

For the examination of this issue, we designed an experimental survey on the basis of the Elaboration-Likelihood Model of persuasion (ELM) of (Petty & Cacioppo, 1986) and administered it to a representative sample of the German population. In our quantitative study, we examine the influence of a large number of factors on the acceptance of energy technologies. For example, we study the influence of arguments for and against electricity generating technologies (coal power plants, gas power plants, offshore wind power plants, offshore wind power plants, solar parks, and biomass power plants) on the social acceptance of the technologies. The arguments used in our survey were developed by an interdisciplinary research team at the Forschungszentrum Jülich and scaled according to their persuasiveness in a previous study. The data is still to be analyzed in autumn 2017. A paper will be available by March 2018.

RC33-604.2

SHAMON, HAWAL* (Forschungszentrum Jülich)
BERNING, CARL (Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz)

Careless Responding: Rates and Reactions in a Quota Sample and a Voluntary Opt-in Sample

In recent years, internet based surveys have become a popular survey mode in social science. However, this survey mode is prone to careless responding (CR), the tendency to respond to a survey item by ignoring the item’s content. CR might lead to incorrect factor structures as well as to attenuate associations between survey items such that type II errors may occur. Therefore, several detection methods for CR have been proposed and examined. However, the issue of CR has mainly been discussed among psychologists concerned about serious threats to data quality, when questionnaires are internet based and when the survey contains a high number of potential responders (Brunner et al. 2011). In our study, we examine rates of CR based on two different samples utilizing different detection methods. First, we use a quota sample (with remuneration), a central data source for internet based surveys in sociological and political research. Second, we include a voluntary opt-in panel (without remuneration). The experimental setting in both samples allows us examining respondents’ reactions to the detection methods.

RC31-565.4

SHAN, DESAI* (University of Ottawa)

Mapping the Occupational Health and Safety Challenges Arising from Employment-Related Geographical Mobility (E-RGM) Among Canadian Seafarers on the Great Lakes and St Lawrence River

Shipping on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway connects the trade between Canada, the US and the world. Meanwhile, these and other seafarers have to live and work with different scales of employment-related geographical mobility, including intra-provincial commuting movement every 6-12 weeks from home to port and vice versa, as well as domestic and international transport movement on a 24/7 basis between Canadian and the US ports (Cresswell et al. 2016). Based on twenty in-depth semi-structured interviews, this research examines how E-RGM and the related regulatory frameworks may create health and safety challenges for these Canadian seafarers. The regulatory frameworks involve multi-level international and federal legal sources, including international maritime conventions, the Canada Shipping Act, Canada Labour Code and Maritime Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, implemented by various agencies, including the Flag State (Canada), the Port State (the US) and authorized third parties, such as Classification Societies.

Their high-level of mobility makes ships a working environment temporarily disconnected from land-based society and services. The findings indicate that as a result of this disconnection, seafarers have to sacrifice to a certain extent their individual rights to ensure the overall safety of the ship. In addition, high-volume E-RGM increases workloads on ships. Seafarers are not only required to navigate safely in narrow seaways, locks and canals between the lakes, but are also responsible for cargo discharging, and obliged to control and manage potential pollutants on board. Long working hours, shift works and the motion of ships can cause significant fatigue for the crew. Fatigue is reported to be a prominent cause of accidents and injuries among seafarers. Finally, new technologies are speeding up cargo operation in ports and strict security measures have reduced the chance for seafarers to take shore breaks, which further intensifies the isolation and fatigue suffered by seafarers.
RC47-795.2
SHANAHH, SADI* (Aarhus University)

Motivation for Countering an Extremist Social Movement: The Case of British Muslims’ Activism Against Islamist Extremists

British Muslims have led a number of activities with the purpose of countering Islamist extremism. These activities represent a relatively rare instance of mobilisation against what can be termed an extremist social movement. However, the social and political context, in which this activism takes place, is complex and arguably not conducive to counter-extremism mobilisation. To name but a few factors, British Muslims feel little efficacy and their primary grievances are less connected to Islamist extremism than to the reaction to it by the state, the media and some segments of the non-Muslim population. In this context of many factors speaking against “community-based” counter-extremism, why would many British Muslims still engage in countering Islamist extremists? This paper investigates the individual motivations of British Muslims for activism aimed at countering Islamist extremists. As the point of departure, it uses the theories developed in the collective action, social movement and social psychology literature and it extends them to the understood case of activism against an extremist movement or groups, as the classical literature is overwhelmingly focused on the collective action against the state, authorities or another non-violent movement. The paper primarily draws on data collected in 20-30 semi-structured interviews with British Muslim counter-extremist activists and a survey of 800 British Muslims (both being conducted at the time of writing this abstract).

RC18-346.8
SHARIFI, MOHAMMAD* (Jawaharlal Nehru university)

Nation, Religion and Social Conflict

Key word: social identity, conflict, nationalism, religion

Religion and nation are the two controversial terms, both can be seen as the process identification as well as the basis for conflict and harmony among social groups. In some respect nation as traditional notion of self-determination is essentially the right of a people to determine their destiny and to govern their own affairs to fulfill the sense of pride and self-esteem. However religion is also what people were inspired by, it involved idea it has never been abstract, it animate individuals, communities and nations. In history of human kind both nationalism and religion have always contribute to conflict, off course that social conflict is the outcome of multi domination factors which always include the political and social identities. The centrality of national and religious identification into the social conflict illustrated that struggle over territory, power, resource and citizenship has always been taken place under the shadow of nation or religion. To extend the struggle over identity can also take a similar meaning as the struggle over power and resources, both nation and religion as collective identity for social group plays a pivotal role in creating social conflict. According to sociologists and social psychologists, the ethno-national groups always categorizing themselves from the other who are consider as outsider, the intimacy in-group develop hatred toward out-group, and it is very common among the nationalistic and other social groups who have the similar identity. The attempt of this paper is to look that how nationalism and religion cause and create conflict among social groups and what is the role of social identity from sociological and social psychological stand point.

RC21-JS-19.1
SHARMA, CHHAVI* (IIT Bombay)

Biography of Mumbai City through Its Taxi Drivers

Mumbai city has been written about as a cosmopolitan city, as a melting pot that has people from all walks of life, from different parts of the country to access better prospects of economic upward mobility for themselves and for the generations to come next along with simultaneous assertions of Maratha identity from past few decades. It has been written extensively in terms of housing, its slums, its religious diversity, being the manufacturing hub to becoming the commercial capital, hub of Indian (Hindi) cinema, having an underbelly of smuggling and other criminal activities, etc.

My effort is to present biography of the Mumbai city through the narratives of taxi drivers. They have been associated with taxi trade of the city that started in 1909. Taxi drivers of the city have mostly been migrants to the city, who moved from small remotely situated villages to a large metropolitan city that’s ever expanding and have left an indelible mark on making of this city.

Drawing from my fieldwork, the paper includes interviews with taxi drivers detailing their lives as taxi drivers in the city and their constant touch with their native places in the rural hinterlands of the country along with interviews of their leader and archival material this paper would want to show the transformation of the city through the change of key practices- structural and operational of this century old taxi trade. Taxi that’s both simultaneously symbolic and operational necessity of the city shall allow me to show how the macro makings of the city change the everyday at a micro, rather an individual level. It shall be an endeavor to make a biography of Mumbai through biography of its quintessential taxi and taxi drivers and the reciprocity of this process.

RC13-254.9
SHARMA, NAINA* (University of Rajasthan)

Parks and Livability: Exploration of Leisure Time Activities

Leisure is an important contributing factor in increasing livability. The free dictionary defines livable as suitable to live in. Research has found positive relationship between availability of leisure activities and enhancement of livability. Well developed public spaces like parks are not only a tangible reflection of the quality of life of the community but also provide identity for citizens and parks are a major factor in the perception of quality of life in a given community. Parks and recreation services are often cited as one of the most important factors in surveys of how livable communities are. Parks provide gathering places for families and social groups, as well as for individuals of all ages and economic status, regardless of their ability to pay for access. The present paper explores the relationship between the park goers of central park (a public park in Jaipur) and the enhancement of livability for them. The Central park came into existence 12 years ago and attracts people from all parts of the city. The park functions not only as the lung of Jaipur but also provides a place for interaction for the citizens.

RC13-250.3
SHARMA, ONIMA* (D.A.V. (PG) College, Dehradun; Uttarakhand)
PAL, ARCHANA (D.A.V (PG) College Dehradun, Uttarakhand)

Leisure in the ‘less Known World’: A Study of Leisure and Recreation Among the Van Gujjars Tribes of India

Van Gujjars are a pastoral semi nomadic community practicing transhumance and are inhabitants of the Himalayan belt, stretching from Kashmir to the border between India and Nepal. Van Gujjars are most marginalized, non literate, not very well known pastoralists. Life for them is all about survival and perpetual movement.

Each culture has an impact on its society’s leisure influencing to some degree what people do in their leisure time, which leisure activities take priority over others and how much time and money people spend in different leisure activities. The usual definitions of leisure are not adequate to explain the nature and experience of leisure and recreation of the tribes. Tribal people do not make the same sharp distinction between work and leisure that more technologically advanced societies do. The effects of modernization and globalization has blurred the already ambiguous boundaries between work and leisure. These forces are causing an overall commercialization of leisure, which denies access of leisure facilities to the money poor. The present study aims to understand the meaning and purpose of leisure to the Van Gujjars. It also attempts to examine the Van Gujjars value systems in general, with their relationships to leisure beliefs, attitudes and behaviours. The study is based on qualitative research with the use of both primary and secondary data and a combination of purposive and snowball sampling method. A sample size of twenty five ‘deras’ (households) living in Rajaji National Park, Urantharkh (Uttarakhand) was selected for the study. It was seen in the study that whatever the Van Gujjars do, whatever they have and whatever they earn for their livelihood is within the ambit of the forest they live in. They are technologically cut off in this globalized world and are isolated from the mainstream culture of the land.

RC13-260.5
SHARMA, PRIYANKA* (Pearl Academy)

Digital Jewellery: Innovation in Contemporary Leisure Activities

Leisure is necessary part of our lives and as its gives us an opportunity to develop sense of freedom, creativity, and satisfaction and also builds our skills and self-confidence. People involve themselves in different satisfying leisure activities. Jewellery is a universal form of adornment and jewellery made for itself, as stone and bones survives from prehistoric times. From early times it was worn as a personal adornment; remnants of ancient fashion as proof of such activities. The usual definitions of leisure are not adequate to explain the nature and experience of leisure and recreation of the tribes. Tribal people do not make the same sharp distinction between work and leisure that more technologically advanced societies do. The effects of modernization and globalization has blurred the already ambiguous boundaries between work and leisure. These forces are causing an overall commercialization of leisure, which denies access of leisure facilities to the money poor. The present study aims to understand the meaning and purpose of leisure to the Van Gujjars. It also attempts to examine the Van Gujjars value systems in general, with their relationships to leisure beliefs, attitudes and behaviours. The study is based on qualitative research with the use of both primary and secondary data and a combination of purposive and snowball sampling method. A sample size of twenty five ‘deras’ (households) living in Rajaji National Park, Urantharkh (Uttarakhand) was selected for the study. It was seen in the study that whatever the Van Gujjars do, whatever they have and whatever they earn for their livelihood is within the ambit of the forest they live in. They are technologically cut off in this globalized world and are isolated from the mainstream culture of the land.
design concepts explored by different companies and manufacturers in recent times for shrinking the computers to wearable devices. The paper concludes with suggestions for use of digital jewellery and its advantages for leisure activities.

WG05-950.3

SHARMA, SATISH* (CORDIA INSTITUTES)

Political Economy of Resource Allocation: Emerging Issues of Sanitation in Urbanising Himalaya

Unequal allocation of municipal services and services maintenance resources in urbanizing Himalaya, resultant scenario of insanitation, people’s deprivation of basic civic amenities including adequate quantity of potable drinking water land the Himalayan state in a paradox- pledge for a Swachh Bharat on the one hand and dwindling municipal services on the other. The qualitative transformation in the society therefore remains a far cry. This is substantiated by the fact that 52.1 rural and 7.5 percent urbanites by choice go for open defecation. Since most part of Himalayan region is rural and limedly urbanized the problem is acute. While Himalayan states are prone to floods the people in Himalaya suffer from acute scarcity of water, a key component in sanitation practices.

This paper suffers upon the need for comprehensive incisive strategies vis-à-vis sanitation in urbanizing Himalayan region. A workable strategy to be formulated keeping in view the social structure and political economy of resource allocation. The underlying rationale of the proposed is to resolve the multiple unresolved paradoxes between increasing wealth of nation-state and declining state services, increasing sanitation needs of fast growing populations, especially in the urban areas and declining capacities of the municipal corporations to meet the unmet sanitation needs.

This paper, based on empirical study of Shimla city in north-west Himalaya argues that mountains have historically been the source of forest wealth and water to the peoples of plains but political expediency and political economy of the state is its own urban structures have suffered on account of resource constraints. While the increasing population- both the permanent residents and floating population-tourists, labour force etc. considerably adversely affect the services, the unequal distribution of resources among different classes of population left deep rooted perpetual effect on municipal services.

The paper stresses upon the need for comprehensive incisive strategies vis-à-vis sanitation in urbanizing Himalayan region. A workable strategy to be formulated keeping in view the social structure and political economy of resource allocation. The underlying rationale of the proposed is to resolve the multiple unresolved paradoxes between increasing wealth of nation-state and declining state services, increasing sanitation needs of fast growing populations, especially in the urban areas and declining capacities of the municipal corporations to meet the unmet sanitation needs.

The purpose of this paper is to explore ‘The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act (2009) of the Government of India—which introduced the provision of mandatory elementary education for all Indian youth between 6 and 14 years of age—by situating it within a broader socio-historical context. With marginal adjustments (most notably those involving the prescribed age of formal education), the preceding amendment had its antecedent in Article 45 of the Constitution of India (1949)—specifically, in the provision that within a period of ten years of the commencement of the constitution, the newly conceived nation-state would provide free and compulsory education for all children until 14 years of age. In momentarily bracketing issues pertaining to such—namely, the role of a public system of education in spurring economic growth, in manufacturing a ‘literate’ populace which possesses a common national identity grounded in a shared set of cultural ethos, while simultaneously providing an institutional mechanism through which an increasingly complex society is to be ‘sorted’—this paper seeks to evaluate the socio-cultural implications of a universalist exhortation to education couched within a liberal-democratic discourse of ‘rights’ and ‘equality’. It specifically pivots upon examining the question of the offer of mass standardized institutional compulsory elementary education from the vantage of three perspectives: (1) The institutional legacy of colonization and the postcolonial predicament; (2) Variegated expressions of social relations between adult and child across space and time; (3) The relationship/relevance of culture to the devising of educational institutions and/or practices.

In mediating specifically on the themes of childhood, coloniality and rights, and thereby connecting to key areas of inquiry within the fields of the sociology of childhood and education, it aims to examine the complexities inherent in devising educational policy within a postcolonial globalized context.

RC57-925.4

SHARMA, SATISH* (CORDIA INSTITUTES)

Visual Expressions: Culture Structure and Social Consciousness

Visual expressions with iconographic and stylistic representation reflect upon culture, social structure and a specific type of structure of consciousness. The perceptual representation of icons and styles in visual expressions along with culture and social structure, the three mutually inclusive and exclusive concepts suggest a dialectical relationship between the three. An understanding of the nature of dialectics, their relationship and operation is understandable through systematic analysis and interpretation of visuals as text and method in the given historical time and space context. The underlying assumption being the simultaneity of dialectical mutual influences reinforces reproduction of cultural and structural values resulting in indoctrination of specific structure of social consciousness. The historical and sociological causality of mutual influences reveal definitive role of economic and political structure on the nature and type of visual expressions.

This paper, while examining Indian art as a case study finds it is unique with deep rooted religious contents and values, which is neither accidental nor a representation of people’s true consciousness. The similar is also the case of art elsewhere in the world. The fact, however, remains art and visual forms are consciously and rationally designed as strategy to maintain status-quo to govern and manage all diversities and adversities. Thecombine of culture, structure and social consciousness have not only kept the Hindu icons, cultural symbols and form of ritual practices alive, the latter in turn has survived Hinduism till date despite the emergence of other religions and religious faiths all through the history. Given the historically dialectical nature of the relationship, objective analysis with appropriate theoretical and methodological tools is a challenging task. It is further compounded, with emerging diverse forms, quality of materials, vast geographic locale of their existence, and lack of archives with consistent historical records.

RC40-702.1

SHARMA, SHALINI* (PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB)

Farmers’ Suicides in Punjab: an Individual Act or a Social Fact?

Farmers’ suicide has become a painful reality being witnessed helplessly by majority with no sure solution in sight. In spite of various state sponsored relief measures, suicides have continued unabated, since its onset in the neo-liberal phase. There has been disintegration between agriculture and agriculturist, a discontinuity between farmers’ actual experiences and their normative expectations in rural Punjab. According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) thirty two farmers committed suicide everyday in 2013 which went up to 34 per day in 2014 & further it went up to 35 in 2015. Durkheimian theory suggests that the decision to commit suicide is irrefutable to individual act and be viewed as a manifestation of social conditions. Though many agriculturally developed cotton growing states are reeling under this menace, the present paper focused on Punjab with a specific objective to gauge the chronology and overlapping of social events which had caused the present agrarian crisis. For this, study relied upon primary and secondary sources of data procured from NCRB reports, reports of ADRTC of ISEC, and studies conducted by the department of Economics and Sociology, PAU, Ludhiana, contributing to key areas of inquiry within the fields of the sociology of suicide.

The study substantiates the need to revisit Durkheimian orientation to better understand the social fact of farmers’ suicides by eschewing economic and physiological reductionism in the light of the ‘sui generis’ trait of society.
RC06-138.8
SHEELY, AMANDA* (London School of Economics and Political Science)
SUMMERS, KATE (London School of Economics and Political Science)

Activation Policies and Job Quality Among Lone Mothers in the UK

Since the 1990s across Europe and North America, there has been an increased policy focus on encouraging lone mothers to work. At present, in the United Kingdom, data show that age of five can only get financial assistance if they agree to engage in job search and can receive financial penalties if they do not do so. Activation strategies for lone mothers are often justified with the statement that employment will improve the lives of mothers and children. However, these policies may not have fully accounted for the types of jobs these mothers may be able to find. Using data from Understanding Society, a longitudinal survey of around 40,000 households in the United Kingdom, this article will assess how activation policies have changed the quality of employment of lone mothers with children. We build on the current literature by moving beyond overall employment rates to consider both between- and within-work instability. Additionally, to ensure that differences in employment quality are due to activation and not unobserved individual characteristics, we use a modeling strategy that combines propensity score matching with difference-in-difference estimation. Initial results suggest that activation policies do lead to increases in employment. However, mothers also report lower job satisfaction.

RC18-346.4
SHEIKHZADEGAN, AMIR* (University of Fribourg)
NOLLERT, MICHAEL* (University of Fribourg)

Between Religious and National Identity: (Re-)Converts to Islam in Switzerland

Conversion (adoption of a new faith) and re-conversion (re-embrace of one's own neglected faith) as two facets of “spiritual transformation” (Paloutzian, 2005) also imply a reshuffling of the one's social identities (Travissano 1970; Gooren 2010). Hence, (re-)converts are often assumed to lose their loyalty to the nation-state (Moosavi 2013). In extreme cases, they even break democratic rules and favor a universal theocracy (Phares 2007). Whilst the linkage between religion and nationalism at the macro-level is well-researched (see e.g. Brubaker 2012; Byrne 2005; Deol 2003; Kunovich 2006; Mavrogordatos 2003; Rieffer 2003), research on the microdynamics of this relationship is relatively new (see e.g. Hopkins 2007; Jensen 2008; Ozuyrek 2014) and under-researched.

Addressing this deficit, we apply the method of reconstruction of narrative identity (Luciuso-Heine & Depperman, 2004) to analyze the autobiographies of a selected number of Swiss (re-)converts to Islam. Of special interest is thereby to understand how such an identity transformation affects the sense of belonging to a new state characterized by several social cleavages. Four autobiographical narratives illustrate the variety of relationships between religious and national identity: Hamit, a second-generation migrant form Turkey, and Urs, a Swiss national, both adopt an orthodox reading of Islam and prefer the global Umma to their national identity. Vincent, a Swiss national and convert to Islam, manages to espouse his social identity as a Muslim and as a Swiss. Selma, a marriage migrant, suddenly decides to observe Islamic codex, including wearing of hijab, in order to underscore her national pride as Syrian/Arab woman.

Comparing narratives of (re-)converts the study shows how biographical background, the kind of Islam one has seen (memorialized and social networks) interact to shape the individual's post-(re-)conversion national identity. The study also discusses the similarities and the differences between converts and re-converts to Islam regarding their national identity.

RC12-246.2
SHELDON, TESS* (Osgoode Hall Law School, York University)

Reflections of Canada’s Eugenical Past: Contemporary Accounts of Structural Violence(s) Against Persons with Disabilities

This paper explores Canada’s eugenical legacy, and draws on accounts of social murder and social apartheid as relevant to the rights experiences of persons with disabilities in Canada. These accounts are reminiscent of the evidence of widespread institutional violence and structural violence against persons with disabilities in Canada. Its underlying legal questions are also reminiscent of public health law’s dark history, including the Supreme Court of the United States’ decision in Buck v Bell (1927) upholding a Virginia law that authorized the involuntary sterilization of “feeble minded” persons. The law was found to serve the public’s health because “[t]hree generations of imbeciles are enough.” This paper adopts a broad understanding of the State’s eugenical authority beyond coercive sterilization. It also attends to the eugenic impact of neoliberal policies, oppressive living and working conditions, barriers to health care or disability supports, and the trauma caused by the (interlocking) operation of ableism, sanism, racism and poverty. The paper will offer four examples to illustrate the lingering of Canada’s eugenical past: immigration decisions about the inadmissibility of persons with disabilities including expectations of their “excessive demand” on health or social services, the police killings of racialized persons with (mental health) disabilities, Canada’s failure to adequately respond to the opioid epidemic, and the exacerbation of the Indigenous suicide crisis on- and off-reserve by the defunding of the Aboriginal Healing Foundation. While the term “eugenics” is largely absent from current public discourse, the legacy of Canada’s eugenical history persists.

RC42-724.2
SHEELY, ROBERT* (Ohio University)
SHEELY, ANN (Ashland University)

Implications of Task Type on Emergence of Social Structures

Task types are organized in four categories: 1) Generate ideas and/or plans; 2) Choose right answers or issue discussion; 3) Negotiate conflicts of viewpoint or interest; 4) Execute tasks and resolve conflicts of power. Traditional studies of emergence of social structures have focused on tasks with the assignment for the group to select the right answers to a task (e.g. Lost on the Moon). These exercises result in a truncated pattern of behaviors in terms of cognitive behaviors, organizing behaviors, and status behaviors/cues. Our work has focused on a task that has no correct response and the group is to arrive at consensus on an answer. Participants are asked to identify which poses the group is in a bunker during a violent, war-like event. There are people outside who want to come in and there is no way to determine whether they are friendly or foes. Each participant is asked to make an individual decision with rationale. The group is then asked to reach consensus and a rationale for their decision. We examine the levels of cognitive behaviors, the emergence of organization and related organizing behaviors, and the sequence of the emergence of hierarchical structures (particularly status cues). Initial studies indicate that the level of differentiated behavior within the group is stronger and more varied. The nature of the path to task sequences appear to become richer and more varied.

RC55-JS-55.1
SHEN, JING* (Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES), University of Mannheim)
KOGAN, IRENA (Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES), University of Mannheim)

Birds of a Feather Flock Together? Own-Group Concentration and Immigrants’ Life Satisfaction in the UK, 2009-2016

The local living environment matters for an individual’s life satisfaction, and this is particularly so for immigrants living in the host country. While socioeconomic factors have commonly been examined at various aggregated levels, cultural coherence between an individual immigrant and the environments he or she lives in has drawn less scholarly attention. This study thus aims to contribute to the literature on the importance of cultural coherence between individuals and the local environment in life satisfaction. With focuses on ethnicity and religion, this study aims to address the following research question: To what extent does the match between an immigrant’s characteristic and the composition of the local environment influence the immigrant’s life satisfaction?

Data were drawn from Understanding Society: the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS) (waves 1 to 6) between 2009 and 2016. Using the individual identifier, each individual case is directly linked to the geographic area of Local Authority (LA) in each wave. Ethnic and religious compositions of the LA level are thus computed by weighting corresponding frequencies using the cross-sectional weight variable in each wave. Multilevel modelling is used in the analysis, with time-varying observations nested in individuals, which are in turn, nested in the LA. Preliminary findings show that in the dimension of ethnicity, Black immigrants’ life satisfaction increases, and Indian immigrants’ life satisfaction decrease with the percentages of their own-ethnic groups at the LA level. While religion, religious composition seems to matter only for Christians, who feel significantly more satisfied with their lives when living in Christian-dominant LAs. This may be because ethnic boundaries are more important than religious boundaries for immigrants from African and South Asian regions, while religious boundaries are more important than ethnic boundaries for immigrants from Christianity-dominant regions.
plex.' In this space, the child-centered activity of random sports play has been replaced by an adult-centered, rule-bound, and organized system of training that comes with a hefty price tag; what we refer to as professional youth coaching. Even within organized youth sport, the role of coaches has shifted. In order to justify the hefty price tag, coaches are now forced to focus on filling rosters, recruitment of athletes, winning at all costs, and maximizing profits which detracts from the emphasis on young athlete development, respect for the game, and sportsmanship. In fact, one could argue that youth coaches have become collectors of talent instead of developers of talent. Further, in a space once filled by community based recreation programs, private for-profit commercialized entities have risen to create a place in which parents can fulfill their need for vicarious competition and winning. This autoethnographic study analyzes over 25 years of coaching in youth soccer in the United States and delineates the shift from, what the lead researcher observes to be, player-centered coaching to a profit-centered coaching model based on selling deception and false hope. As such, the paper navigates the lead researcher's attempt to make meaning of his own personal biography within the historical and contemporary context that has seen shifting patterns in the landscape of youth coaching. Additionally, using Norbert Elias' ideas of figured as a framework, the research explores a new currency of power and shifting chains of interdependencies in the coach/player, coach/parent, parent/player, and parent/parent relationships and examines the effects that these changes have had, and still have, on the traditional teaching and mentoring role of the youth coaches.

**RC02-JS-44.3**

**SHERMAN, RACHEL** (New School for Social Research)

**The Contradictions of 'Entitlement': Elite Common Sense about Merit and Moral Worth**

This paper draws on 50 in-depth interviews with affluent and wealthy New York parents to look at how they talk about “diversity,” especially in relation to their children. It analyzes the diversity talk of white American and Indian American interviewees, looking especially at how they think about their children's schools and other social environments. Both parents of color and white parents see “exposure” to a range of social others as serving two functions: to help children situate themselves in the world and recognize their advantages, which is a moral imperative, and to help them get ahead in a cosmopolitan world, which is an instrumental one. But white parents tend to talk in general terms about “diversity” (implicitly conflating race and class in their portrayals of social others). Parents of color talk in more nuanced (though varying) ways about helping their children navigate the relationship between race and class. The paper reflects on the implications of these differences for the social reproduction of privilege and privileged identities.

**RC39-695.1**

**SHETTIMA, ABBA GANA** (University of Maiduguri)


Since the onset of insurgent activities by the Nigerian group terrorist group known as Boko Haram in 2009, the North-East of Nigeria has been seriously devastated by the insurgency. By 2014, the insurgency had reached its peak with an estimated 2 million people displaced from their towns and villages, in addition to tens of thousands of deaths. Public infrastructure particularly schools and hospitals as well as civilian dwellings were destroyed across the region. Livelihood activities including farming and commerce were disrupted. However, beginning from the second half of 2015, the insurgency was gradually controlled. Yet, Boko Haram remains largely undefeated despite claims to the contrary by the Nigerian government and the huge and foreboding humanitarian crisis created by the insurgency is still ongoing. It is considered as one of the greatest humanitarian crises in the world today. In Borno State, the epicentre of the insurgency, hundreds of thousands of people are still in officially designated Internally Displaced Camps, informal camps and host communities. These Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) including widowed women and children orphaned by the conflict, are largely catered for by international humanitarian Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and agencies of the United Nations, in collaboration with local and federal emergency relief agencies. Despite the efforts of both the local and international humanitarian agencies, many of the internally displaced people are still exposed to debilitating hunger and disease conditions. The paper assesses the key factors affecting the effectiveness of the humanitarian agencies within the context of global and local level challenges including shortfalls in global financing of humanitarian activities. Local specific factors, in particular, the prevailing warped public opinion about international NGOs in the North-East and poor governance are also interrogated.
overlooked in previous human rights treaties. This paper examines efforts of four states in advancing rights of PWD. It selects two countries whose national governments have ratified the UNCRPD, Iceland and Brazil, and two countries whose national governments have not ratified the UNCRPD, Ireland and the USA, to examine whether “ratification matters” in reaching the Convention’s goals. These countries share similarities and differences that may influence human rights advancement, as well as UNCRPD decoupling. This study contrasts UNCRPD implementation with concurrent national disability laws, human development index (HDI) ranking, social welfare approaches, and population characteristics. In addition to the rights outlined in the UNCRPD, each country has laws that vary in their enforcement of equal access, anti-discrimination, and other rights for PWD that are outlined in the Convention. The variation in socioeconomic, legal, social welfare, and population characteristics of each of the countries creates noteworthy differences in the human rights status for PWD, as outlined by the UNCRPD. This paper explores how take a human rights-based, industries equality approach, and highlights areas where researchers, governments, international organizations, and individuals can focus efforts to improve the lives of persons with disabilities and enhance human rights outlined in the UNCRPD.

The Disability Tax is a model that addresses impairment-related and socially-driven burdens for persons with disabilities, which in turn can create barriers to full participation in society. People with disabilities (PWD) face hidden burdens, existing in addition to the challenges faced by their non-disabled peers, which can tax their interlinked material, social, internal and health resources. As a theoretical and operational model, the Disability Tax situates disability in social structures and can be employed to make comparisons across societies and disabilities, or within a subset of disabilities. It allows for broad and specific examinations of how societies and individuals deal with disability, and ways it may affect health trajectories. The Resource Wheel is at the center of the Disability Tax. Depending on how a social structure creates barriers to an individual’s ability to fully access and use linked resources, the wheel can function proactively or cease to function. This paper highlights the ways that the Disability Tax relates to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, how it can be used as a tool to support the realization of the human rights outlined in the treaty. It also discusses ways that the model can be used in cross-sectional or longitudinal, qualitative and quantitative studies by researchers, NGOs, Disabled People’s Organizations (DPOs), and governments to highlight barriers, health disparities, and areas for improvement. The Disability Tax model can also be used as an educational and self-assessment tool for PWD and their families to identify tax resources to then be addressed through individual effort, support services, and/or advocacy. Pilot research demonstrated that each one unit increase in the Disability Tax burden decreased subjective life expectancy by nearly six years, indicating both a profound hidden burned faced by PWD, and the utility of the model as a comprehensive tool.

This paper reflects on the legacy of Professor Andy Furlong on the field of youth studies and in particular, his contribution to how we understand youth exclusion. The paper looks at the breadth of Andy’s contribution but also reflects on some of the detail. In particular the paper will reflect on the concept of the ‘epistemological fallacy’ of late modernity first published in the classic text, Young People and Social Change authored with Andy’s long-standing colleague Fred Cartmel (initially in 1997); a book which even today remains core reading on many youth degree programmes. In particular, the paper explores the continued utility of the concept in helping us to unravel the increasingly complex relationship between social structures and young people’s agency and decision-making in determining contemporary youth life experiences. At a time of increased anxiety around the prospects of the current younger generation and amidst serious economic and social challenges, and growing inequalities in countries such as the UK, these issues are ever more pressing. The paper revisits the concept of ‘epistemological fallacy’, assessing its strengths and potential weaknesses in the context of growing intra-generational and inter-generational inequalities. This paper concludes with some reflections on Andy’s wider contribution to the field of youth studies.

In the last ten years in Russia demographers noted a massive outflow of young people from rural areas in order to obtain an education and search for a highly paid and prestigious job (in the Russian Far North figures reach 70% of the youth cohort). At the same time, prone to trends about a healthy life in nature, urban youth leaves megacities, with the aim of finding other life reasons in rural areas. We can observe counter migration flows and differently directed life vectors «from village to city» and «from town to village». Of course, the flows of rural youth to the city exceed the flows of returning youth and urban youth moving to the countryside, but the existence of the second allows us to speak (by analogy with the theory of Professor N. E. Pokrovsky of the «cellular globalization» of Russia) about «cellular de-urbanization».

In our opinion, «cellular de-urbanization» in Russia is firmly connected with the labor market and professional trajectories of young people.

The data presents an overview of the process of the underdevelopment of the human resources in rural areas, which is one of the life vectors of the young people in Russia. The study is a representative national sample in 2015 allowed us to compare the individual communicative practices of rural and urban youth in the labor market and sphere of leisure, check a number of hypotheses and draw the following conclusions: the professional employment of rural residents implies less autonomy in the formation of the pace of work, the content of labor, the quality of the product or service, requires a lesser degree of creativity and communication skills. Communicative practices of rural youth in the search for work are based on interpersonal communication and informal contacts, the Internet and recruiting agencies are practically not involved. Leisure of rural youth is connected to work on the ground and recreational practices in nature.

This paper argues that the interaction orders of life and death which funeral ceremonies reveal have been transforming rapidly in modern society and this is certainly true of belief systems, meanings and practices of rural youth in the search for work are based on interpersonal communication and informal contacts, the Internet and recruiting agencies are practically not involved. Leisure of rural youth is connected to work on the ground and recreational practices in nature.

Senshu University

Outsourcing of Death Treatment Under Modernization; Comparative Studies for Funeral Ceremony

Conducting funeral ceremonies has been one of the most important and sacred rituals in collective life. Corpses have been treated either as something sacred or something impure since the pre-historical period. In this paper I argue that the interaction orders of life and death which funeral ceremonies reveal have been transforming rapidly in modern society and this is certainly true of belief systems, meanings and practices of rural youth in the search for work are based on interpersonal communication and informal contacts, the Internet and recruiting agencies are practically not involved. Leisure of rural youth is connected to work on the ground and recreational practices in nature.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Senshu University conducted research surveys in seven countries of East and Southeast Asia. The results show that the higher a country's GDP is the lower attendance rate of neighbors is. In countries which have a lower Infant Mortality Rate, people also tend not to take part in neighbor's funerals. This means the funerals are carried out by neighbors only in underdeveloped countries.

I conducted participant observations and interviews in seven countries, Uganda, Mongolia, Vietnam, China, France, USA and Japan. I found that funerals are commercialized in the developed countries and that the traditional styles are lost. The funeral services moved away from local communities, relatives and even family members, with the result that custom industries taking their place. And communities are losing mutual help function.

Each country had diverse funeral rituals in the past. Now the funeral is rapidly transforming due to modernization with what looks like the outsourcing of death treatment from the family and community.

RC03-70.1

SHIMIZU, CHIHIRO* (Nihon University)
The Changing “Face of the City”: Homogenization and Accumulation of Amenities

A city has various faces, and those faces change along with the era. The various faces include a young face when a city has just been born by development and the like, a lively and radiant maturing face, and face that has matured with the passage of time but now features many wrinkles. So by what is it that these faces are differentiated from one another? What is the face of the city composed of? Our faces are composed of a contour, eyes, a nose, a mouth, ears and hair. The contour of a city is defined by the things that it is born with, like the shape of that city and the neighboring cities, and nature, such as the sea, mountains and the river that flows through the city.

In this study, I set out from the similarity and heterogeneity of the amenities for the whole of Japan with individual data from the “Yellow Pages” to clarify how to be able to classify these in types of faces of cities. Moreover, based on such a classification, I clarify empirically what kinds of faces the regions where population has been accumulating have by superimposing the small region data (500 meter mesh) of the national census. In other words, I will show what kinds of cities have popular faces.

Based on the above analysis, I estimate by the framework of hedonic theory the extent of the effects that such an accumulation of population has on pushing up land prices. That is, the purpose of this study is to measure the economic value accompanying the accumulation of amenities through the above series of analyses.

RC13-257.5

SHIMIZU, KOKI* (Hokkaido University)
Practice without Faith As Leisure: Analyzing Multiple Dimensions of Religiosity and Those Effects on Happiness in Japan

In the sociology of religion, it is often reported that individual’s religiosity is positively associated with subjective well-being in Western societies. In the case of Japan, where its religiosity is characterized by “believing without belonging” as its religious cultural context and “behaving without believing” as the consequence of secularization, the positive association between membership of religious organization (or religious denomination) and happiness is not confirmed. However, by analyzing survey data, we can still observe a positive effect of customary religious behavior on happiness, such as doing the first visit to the shrine after the new year (Hatsu-mode), participating local festival, and visiting ancestors grave on the equinoctial week. This effect maintains its consistency even if controlling the variables for sex, age, education, household income and social capital. When considering individual’s happiness, it seems rather customary behaviors are important than being a member of institutional religions.

In this paper, we attempt to disentangle the multiple dimension of religiosity within Japan to examine the mechanism of customary religious behaviors affecting on happiness. We look at (1) structural changes in individual’s religiosity which took place in Japan after 1970’s through analyzing the data of “Survey of Japanese Value Orientation” which had been conducted by NHK since 1973 to 2008, and (2) the characteristics of religiosity which are highly shared by today’s youth generation in secular Japan. After looking at these overviews, the main question of this paper is (3) what dimensions of religiosity are positively associated with individual’s happiness. To examine this, we conducted the other survey with randomly chosen 1,200 samples.

Our results imply that customary religious behaviors are accepted by individuals as leisure mediated by their social capital. These behaviors are positively associated with trusts and membership of voluntary organizations, and function to increase its effects on happiness.

SHIMIZUKI, YOSHIHARU* (Hokkaido University)
The Roles for Geographical Indication in Strategic Alliances of Small-Scale Food Processors: A Case Study of Natural Cheese in Japan

The purpose of this study is to clarify how Geographical Indication (GI) plays roles in strategic alliances of small-scale food processors. The study focuses on regionally typical natural cheese in Japan and two systems of GI, the local foundation's GI and the Japan GI of central government.

Dairy farming is one of the most important agricultural sectors in Japan, especially the northern area, but has faced difficult problems (e.g. unintended decrease in domestic production, tariff elimination in the foreseeable future) for the last one decade. On the other hand, high quality cheese manufactured by rural companies or dairy farmers has attracted much attention of consumers.

At the beginning, cheese producers tried to build the co-brand with the help of the local foundation's GI, the aims of which are to develop food sanitation management and identify a product's geographical origin. However, only a few relatively large processors have remained in the partnership because it could not give the majority clear economic benefits. In 2015, these large members organized the another strategic alliance in the form of joint maturing and bargaining of cheese on the Japan GI, deriving from EU’s Protected Geographical Indication (PGI). This alliance has made it possible to stabilize product quality and prevent opportunity loss, as well as certify regional typicity of product. As a result, widespread types of producers in the region are joining it.

Directions for strategic alliances basically depend on GI selected by food processors, so it can be said that GI leads to smooth and well-ordered collective coordination among members joining a alliance. Successful alliances on GI strengthen small rural companies’ competitive position in markets, and contribute to sustainable rural development.

SHIMODA, YUKIMI* (University of Tsukuba)
Searching for the Balance between Paid and Domestic Work: Cases from Less-Developed Countries

The globalising economy has forced both men and women to seek and engage in paid work outside the home. This is not only the trend in developed countries, but can also be observed in the rural areas of less-developed countries. These areas have been included in global value chains in recent decades; while discussions on the relationship between work and family tend to focus on the former setting. In less-developed countries, the increasing opportunities for engagement with paid work will (or even now) require concern over issues related to work and family balance that developed countries have already experienced.

This paper is based on qualitative research into the experiences of female workers, those who produce the handicrafts that are ordered by a Japanese transnational retail and manufacturing company, in the rural areas of two less-developed countries—Kyrgyzstan and Laos. Women generally take responsibility for most domestic work, such as child rearing and care of elderly parents. The introduction of paid work in rural communities is gradually, and certainly, changing the previously blurred boundary between work and family in the process of involving women in global value chains. The strategies of women/families for managing paid and domestic work reveal both the possibilities and limitations of business activities as a development approach, which international donors have been promoting under international initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals. Findings derived from case studies in the two countries suggest that issues related to the intersection between work and family spheres affects people in less-developed countries; as well as those in developed countries. Finally, this paper concludes by discussing the necessity to be aware of the socio-cultural consequences that the development approach using business activities might cause.

SHIMODA, YUKIMI* (University of Tsukuba)
Whose Knowledge Support Development Programs?

International donors have conducted various development activities in less-developed countries. Their activities have been formed within their institution’s policies (and national policies in the case of bilateral donors), and these often cellphone with global donor and/or international and national policy. However, the values and goals in development programs in local contexts are rarely documented in donors reports or in the development literature, as these generally focus on the outputs and effectiveness of programs. Also, in the field of technical cooperation, practitioners often act as a kind of mediator, linking the...
programs designed by the organisations they belong to, and local stakeholders in recipient countries. This paper explores the experience of highly mobile development practitioners from Japan, who regularly or temporarily work for organisations (e.g. aid agencies, consulting firms) that deal with various issues in less-developed countries. The data were gathered through semi-structured interviews, which were mainly conducted face-to-face during the subjects’ temporary return to Japan, or sometimes by telephone or Skype. I also followed some of their activities through social media. Following their mobile working lives between Japan and recipient countries within their career trajectories, this paper aims to reveal how the SMOs to which they have accumulated and utilised (or not utilised) the rich experience and knowledge they have gained while working as practitioners who must carry out activities within the limited timeframe of each program. Finally, this paper highlights the importance of the accumulated knowledge of individual practitioners: a process that is usually unseen behind “good practices” and the trend of strongly emphasising recipient ownership of programs.

RC19-361.4

SHIN, JIN-WOOK* (Department of Sociology, Chung-Ang University)

A Neoliberal Government Approaching to Universalistic Social Policy? Institutions, Social Movements, and Political Mediation in the Development of South Korean Childcare Policy

With the transformation of the welfare states during the past few decades, there is growing recognition that the expansion and retreat of the welfare systems cannot be fully explained as a result of political competition between the left and the right (Haeusermann 2010; Schmidt and Thatcher 2013; Schnyder and Jackson 2013). In this context, the question of finding the key to welfare politics in East Asian societies, where class-based political cleavages have not developed, draws particular attention. South Korea is an interesting case in this regard because after the democratic transition in 1987, there is considerable progress in the continuity of welfare expenditure and institutions both under liberal and conservative governments. This study explores why the government and the ruling party have steadily expanded childcare policy and moved toward universalism since the late 2000s, when the conservative forces took control of both the administration and the legislature. Childcare policy is one of the fastest growing social policy areas in Korea over the past decade. The liberal Roh Moo-hyun government (2003-2007) laid the basis for the processes and impacts of the interaction between social movements, stakeholders, and institutional political actors on the basis of the political mediation model (Amenta 2006; Amenta et al. 2005).

RC47-JS-5.3

SHIN, JIN-WOOK* (Department of Sociology, Chung-Ang University)
JEONG, BOYEO (Chung-Ang University)

How Do Young Precariats Make Their Voices Heard? Strategies, Symbolic Practices, and the Impact of South Korean Youth Movements

Today, the youth are experiencing with particular intensity the problems of precarity in many aspects including income, employment, housing, and welfare. However, they greatly lack the financial, organizational, and political resources for drawing public attention to their suffering and claims. Therefore, what strategies, action methods, and symbolic practices may help them overcome such limitations is a crucial question for social movements of the young precarious people. South Korea has a very high level of income and job insecurity, limited social security provisions, weak working-class organizations and left-wing parties. In this sense, Korea is a case where the precarity and political weakness of the youth are particularly salient. What attracts scholarly attention is, however, that over the past few years, the youth movement has been able to draw great media attention and to influence public policy far more successfully than in the past. This study attempts to establish the factors that explain such movement impacts by investigating selected youth movement organizations such as the Youth Korea, the Part-time Workers’ Union, the Slug Union for Housing Welfare, and the Korea Youth Confederation. These SMOs not only attracted great attention from mainstream media, but also achieved immediate policy shifts of the government and corporations. This paper has thus become an attempt in pursuing our understanding of the governance bodies of local governments including Seoul Metropolitan City. By combining the cultural approaches and the political mediation model in social movement research, this study analyzes the varieties and temporal changes in the relationship between the strategies and discursive repertoire of the SMOs, on the one side, and the media coverage and policy change of local governments, on the other side. We expect this research will contribute to finding an effective way in which the precarious youth themselves can influence public discourse and public policy.

RC19-368.4

SHIRAHASE, SAWAKO* (University of Tokyo)

Protecting Socially Vulnerable People in Japan, the World’s Most Aged Society: Focusing on Multi-Generational Co-Residence

Japan is the world’s most aged society. According to the 2016 report of the Statistics Bureau of Japan, people aged 65 and over make up 27.3 percent of Japan’s population. The generational gap between the working-age population and the old-age retired population has been expanding rapidly. In particular, the number of those who have never been married has increased. Consequently, the number of those who have not formed a family has grown. However, the family has traditionally provided basic livelihood security to the people of Japan. In this study, I discuss how to reposition intergenerational relations, which have formed the basis of various social systems in Japan. The data I will analyze for this study are from the Comprehensive Survey of People’s Living for Japan. I will occasionally present comparative figures from those of the Luxembourg Income Study in the early 2010s. According to our preliminary analyses of the Japanese data, we discovered that co-residency has had more impact on poverty prevention than that of social security benefits. The observed poverty rate is 67.5 percent. Similarly, supposing that there are no social security benefits paid, the corresponding figure became 14.0 percent. Thus, we have confirmed the significance of intergenerational co-residence with regard to the prevention of economic hardship for the elderly. Similar situations can be found in single-mother families and with single-adult children. We argue that there is an urgent need to re-design the social system so that basic livelihood security can be guaranteed for all. This can be accomplished by transforming the basic framework of intergenerational relations in Japan.

RC28-510.2

SHIRAHASE, SAWAKO* (University of Tokyo)

Transmitting Social Advantages to the Next Generation: Focusing on Educational Advantages in the Multigenerational Perspective

The pattern of intergenerational mobility has been at the center of social stratification studies, and recently active discussions have been held about the importance of both parent-child and grandchild-grandparent relations in examining social stratification (Mare 2011; Mare and Maralani 2006, Song and Mare 2015). In this paper, I examine the impact of the educational attainment of grandparents and parents on the probability of children from those families receiving higher education in Japan. The main data I have analyzed for this study are from the 2015 National Survey of Social Stratification and Social Mobility (hereafter, 2015 SSM survey). The survey is nationally represented and cross-sectional. It has been conducted every ten years since 1955, and this is the seventh one. The respondents of the 2015 SSM survey are aged between 20 and 79, and the sample size of the survey is 7,817. The survey provides information on the educational attainment of the respondents as well as of their parents and their children. We obtained two important findings based on our primary analyses. First, the coefficient of grandparents’ education is smaller for children of the younger cohort than for that of the older one. Second, the effect of grandparents’ education is smaller for children of the older cohort. The pattern of grand-children’s education has been statistically significant overall, but it becomes indirect through parents’ education on children of the younger cohort.

Thus, the mechanism in multigenerational relationships has changed over time, and the critical point in multigenerational relations appears to have been during the mid-1970s. This is when the total fertility rate fell below the replacement rate in Japan. I will further discuss whether the pattern of multigenerational relations in transmitting social advantage in Japan is different from that of other societies.

RC02-54.2

SHIRE, KAREN* (University Duisburg-Essen)

Intermediaries in the Creation of a Market Order in Cross-Border Labour Exchanges

The paper attempts to theorize cross-border labour markets from an economic sociological perspective. Cross-border labour markets are seen as facing the
same sets of coordination problems as do nationally bound markets in creating a market order. Yet crossing borders generates unique sets of uncertainties specific to labour markets, which I argue, in many cases are addressed by delegating employment responsibilities to private intermediaries. Thus, private intermediaries take on many of the employment risks specifically posed by cross-border labour. These include risks posed by the irregularity of labour mobility and/or employment contracts, uncertainties surrounding skill matches across nationally bound educational and training contexts, and uncertainties concerning the cultural integration and work commitment of foreign labour. Drawing on two sets of empirical research, the first about cross-border temporary staffing and the second about illegal labour exchanges in the form of human trafficking, the analysis focuses on the practices of market actors in addressing the uncertainties common to market exchanges in general, and those specific to contemporary cross-border labour markets.

**RC02-J5-S56.3**

**SHIRE, KAREN* (University Duisburg-Essen)**

**The Transformation of Conservative Gender Regimes**

This paper discusses the relevance of Walby’s varieties of public gender regimes for understanding the transformation of conservative welfare states, which according to her comparisons, are either historically lagging (a case of incomplete transformation of domestic gender regime) or hybrids, located somewhere along the continuum of liberal and social-democratic types. Neither understanding is sufficiently adequate for capturing change, since classification as a domestic gender regime ignores the advancement of women in the public sphere, while the latter tends to assume that reproductive labour has either migrated to the market economy as paid labour or become socialized. The paper approaches a re-conceptualization by looking at the intersection of commodification/decommodification of the paid employment of women with the familiarization/defamiliarization of their unpaid domestic and care labour. The analysis yields a more nuanced understanding of the transformation of conservative gender regimes and suggests alternatives to the dominant role of the state or the market in the production of care work.

**RC41-712.2**

**SHIVANANDA, JAYASHREE* (Karnatak university)**

**Hermeneutic Phenomenology: An Approach to Understand Oldest-Old**

Oldest –old (90 + years) are the vulnerable segment among aged and this segment lived long years and experienced all sorts of life patterns. Reduced mobility, susceptible to illness, disability, multiple health problems, dependency, loneliness, frustration, increased spirituality are commonly seen among these segments.

Hermeneutic Phenomenology is both a philosophy and a methodology which is used to understand and analyze the meaning of everyday life. It focuses on human actions, activities and interactions and it explains how these human actions, activities and interactions are interpreted by various people.

The study concentrated on how oldest –old lived and also to know their interpretations of their experiences of daily living. Study also focused on everyday activities and their impact on their health and well being. Study tried to find some adaptive mechanisms initiated and followed by the respondents

Only women were included in the present study because of feminization of ageing. Respondents who have crossed 90 years were taken for the study. By using latest voter list respondents were selected. Through face to face interview, data has been obtained.

Some of the respondents were not happy about their longevity. Majority of the respondents unfolded their old memories and they felt that, olden days were good. Inclination towards spirituality was commonly seen among respondents. Everyday life pattern of the respondents in core issues were more or less same tried for majority of the respondents. They also revealed their special needs which can be taken for policy recommendations. Study revealed their past life pattern and they face lot of challenges in everyday life they find it difficult to face present fast changing life.

**RC52-863.3**

**SHMATKO, NATALIA* (National Research University - Higher School of Economics)**

**VOLKOVA, GALINA (National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSEI))**

**Mobility and Career Opportunities in a Globalized Academic Market: Evidences from Russia**

The study examines researchers’ mobility and migration, including “brain drain” and “brain circulation”. The mobility is considered as one of the most important driver of research career on academic and nonacademic labor markets. As an empirical source we used data from the study of Russian doctorate holders (project “Monitoring of the Labor Market for Highly Qualified R&D Personnel”, that is Russian part of the international project “Careers of Doctorate Holders” (CDH). The rates of domestic (intrastate and intersectoral) mobility of Russian researchers are relatively low: two-thirds of employees have not changed their workplace over the past 10 years. Intersectoral mobility is not the same for different types of organizations: the greatest outflow occurs from the research institutes. Special attention is paid on the international mobility of Russian researchers: 15.8% of all surveyed doctorate holders had experience in studying or working abroad. The majority of these (65.4%) conduct their research and are from Moscow and St. Petersburg. Mobility rates of Russian doctorate holders are compared with those obtained in the international project “Careers of Doctorate Holders”. The results indicate that the main trends inherent in the Russian academic labour market are similar to those in the European and global labour markets. The findings of study indicates that mobile researchers are more demanded in the national labor market, and are also involved in the “synchronous mobility”, when the scientist can have multiple affiliations and work simultaneously in several countries. Participation in international mobility significantly increases the publication activity of a scientist.

**RC36-652.4**

**SHMIDT, MAYYA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics)**

**How Do Networks of Mutual Aid Extinguish Poverty in Russia: Intergenerational Perspective**

Due to current economic crisis, the supply of resources that State can typically provide is uncertain. Targeting social benefits is complex. Mobile researchers are mostly men (63.4%) and are from Moscow and St. Petersburg. Mobility rates of Russian doctorate holders are compared with those obtained in the international project “Careers of Doctorate Holders”. The results indicate that the main trends inherent in the Russian academic labour market are similar to those in the European and global labour markets. The findings of study indicates that mobile researchers are more demanded in the national labor market, and are also involved in the “synchronous mobility”, when the scientist can have multiple affiliations and work simultaneously in several countries. Participation in international mobility significantly increases the publication activity of a scientist.

**RC03-73.7**

**SHMIDT, MAYYA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics)**

**Sharing Economy in Russia. Sociological Analysis of Emerging Communities**

Over the past decade we observed the enormous rise of alternative forms of organizing economy such as sharing economy. Terrains of the phenomena which are widely discussed are peer-to-peer accommodation and transportation, on-demand delivery services, crowdsourcing. Many examples of sharing activities can be traced back to foundation of eBay and Craigslist as marketplaces where buyers and sellers meet to recirculate goods, by 2010 platforms amounted to some thousands, provided goods and services from clothes-swap to peer-to-peer banking services. While ones argue that sharing economy is a new capitalist rhetoric and strive for inventing novel means of resource allocation, others assume that this “label is either strategically or unwittingly employed to expand the market” (Widlok 2016, p.193). Thus, sharing economy is quite contradictory in its fundamental reasoning and remains undertheorised, since the focal point of interest is switched to technological dimension of sharing economy, while attempts to set legislative agenda, assessing market size and presence of collaborative consumption platforms and estimating revenues generated by platforms. Present contribution conceptualizing sharing economy as non-commercial organization of exchange, brought in existence by digital platforms, where users which are strangers to one another organize peer-to-peer networks, thereby creating a community in which no one knows each other by name, but has the right to invest their resources and use the resources of others. General and specific features of formation of social communication were specified by comparing two cases of sharing economy platforms in Russia: darudar (sharing goods) and timebank (sharing time and services). What is the motivation underlying participation in
Menace of Child Abuse in India

Child abuse cuts across boundaries of geography, race, class, religion and culture. It may occur anywhere. Perpetrators include parents, family members, teachers, caretakers, law enforcement authorities and other children. Some children are particularly vulnerable because of gender, race, ethnic origin, disability, social status. And no country is immune, whether rich or poor. The consequences of abuse can be devastating even children who survive must cope with terrible physical and emotional scars.

Research on Child Abuse is indeed a neglected area. The Constitution of India mandates the state under Article 39 to ensure that “Children are not abused and are protected against exploitation and against immoral and material abandonment”. Unfortunately, the children in India are subjected to various forms of abuse. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines child abuse and child maltreatment as “all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. The problem of child abuse is a clear replica of human rights violation and is a matter of worst forms of “child exploitation and abuse”. India records 19% of the world children and 1/3rd of the country’s population i.e. 440 million children are below 18 years and nearly 40% of the children are in need of care and protection and out of this 1,51,59,950 total country’s population i.e. 440 million children are below 18 years and nearly 40%

SHRIVASTAVA, DEEPTI (Govt. Girls Autonomus College Bhopal)
Socio-Psychological Problems of Women Prisoners in Indian Prisons

The UN Standard Minimum Rules for treatment of prisoners adopted more than 53 years ago, did not draw sufficient attention to women’s particular needs. However, with the increase of the women prisoner population worldwide, the necessity to bring women into consideration, which could lead to the treatment of female prisoners, has acquired importance and urgency. Though, these rules and principles contain only a handful of provisions specifically directed to women and girl prisoners.

In recent decades, a number of women under criminal justice supervision has increased dramatically. As against 11094 women detained in the Indian prisons during 2001, there are 17930 women prisoners in 2015, indicating a 61.61 % increase in women prison population over the year 2001 in India. Innocent accompanied children are also leaving with these women prisoners. These women facing several problems. Women offenders typically come from economically and socially disadvantaged segments of society. Typically, they are young, unemployed, have low levels of education, and have dependent children. Many have histories of alcohol and substance abuse. A high proportion of women offenders have experienced violence or sexual abuse before incarceration.

Present Paper is based on some problems faced by women prisoners.

Methodology: Present Study is an Empirical study. Women Prisoner Of five Indian states are included as the universe of this study to make sample most effective at national level viz. Uttar-Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh And Bihar, Maharashtra and West Bengal. State Selection is based on Subject to the maximum number of women prisoners.

The European ‘Migrant Crisis’ and Shifting Geographies of Official Development Assistance

Development Assistance (ODA) from European countries has been directed not seen since World War II. Concurrently, an increasing amount of Official Development Assistance spent in donor countries (as opposed an economic-growth/modernisation approach) is the theory and practice. We argue, first, that a ‘people-centred’ approach to development and ‘developing’ countries brought by this inward turn of ODA has led to change, or a ‘post-colonial turn’, within in development institutions themselves by examining changes to ODA channelling in the same four country cases.

The Association of Parents’ Health and the Health of Their Children in Early Adulthood

To date, the majority of social science research on health has focused on the individual life course and has only implicitly addressed the intergenerational transmission of health inequality. At the same time, research on processes of intergenerational transmission has focused largely on class mobility, while often overlooking the persistence of poor health across generations. In this research, we examine potential explanations that have been identified in multiple literatures for health persistence across generations within families, including the role of childhood disadvantage, the role of poor childhood health, and low educational attainment. Our analysis utilizes data from the U.S. National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health, a longitudinal study of a nationally representative sample of adolescents in grades 7-12 in the United States during the 1994-95 school year who were age 24-32 in the latest wave of available data. Information on the family context, including socioeconomic status and health, also was collected from a parent during the first wave of the survey. We use multivariate models to examine multiple indicators of childhood socioeconomic disadvantage and health across adolescence and early adulthood with a focus on intergenerational continuity in poor health within families. Results from preliminary bivariate analysis indicate that parents’ poor health significantly increases the likelihood that their children will report poor health in early adulthood: 15% of parents who reported fair/poor health in Wave 1 have children who report fair/poor health in their early adulthood, compared to approximately 9% of parents who reported good or better health during their offspring’s childhood (<.001). Our ongoing work will examine the extent to which the intergenerational transmission of health operates through childhood socioeconomic status and health and educational attainment.

The Challenges of Suicide and the Problems of Intro-Family Communication : A Study from Rewa Division, Madhya Pradesh, India

The sociological studies and its formulations on suicide have attracted the attention of scholars since Durkheim wrote about it. His study has opened the ways not only new sociological formulations, but also suggested a new methodology to approach this problem. The present paper is based upon an empirical study conducted in the Rewa division of Madhya Pradesh, India; the data were collected through an interview–schedule (n=600) administered on the respondents–mainly the family–members. These families were identified with the assistance of police department and hospitals. The main findings of the paper like (i) the cases of suicides were found to be more in the non-tribal areas than in the tribal areas; (ii) women (aged 20-40 years) committed more suicides than men; (iii) adolescents have also become the victims of suicide; (v) several cases of suicide could have been prevented (v) ways and means are suggested to prevent the cases of suicide attempts in future.

The European ‘Migrant Crisis’ and Shifting Geographies of Official Development Assistance

In recent years, European countries have received asylum-seekers on a scale not seen since World War II. Concurrently, an increasing amount of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from European countries has been directed inwards to cover costs of accommodating asylum seekers and refugees in country. In this paper, we examine how ODA channelling and flows have changed in relation to the primary under-standing ‘development’ in relation to refugees and asylum seekers entering Europe. Thus, development assistance spent in donor countries to accommodate refugees is also understood as a form of transnational social protection. To assess this argument, we use mixed methods, examining changes in the form and flows of ODA by sector in key donor-recipient relationships in the four European countries with the strongest inward turn of ODA – Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Italy – from 2010 to 2015. Second, we consider to what, if any extent the challenge to long standing geographic divisions between ‘developed’ and ‘developing’ countries brought by this inward turn of ODA has led to change, or a ‘post-colonial turn’, within in development institutions themselves by examining changes to ODA channelling in the same four country cases.

The European ‘Migrant Crisis’ and Shifting Geographies of Official Development Assistance

Biofuels are not only promised with ecological sustainability, energy security and accessibility, and better economic returns for small farmers but also promoted as a “scientific” way of doing agriculture and managing the land. However, such promotions and promises need to be understood that a non-commercial crop—Jatropha Curcas—constructed into a commodity through the World Bank’s Global Mission on Biodiesel in India; and traversed and expanded in networks between state policies, corporate influence, farmers’ interests, regional aspirations, and the technological accessibility. Following sociology of science and
technology perspectives, an attempt has been made to identify and understand the presence of socio-technological conditions responsible for different or even contradictory trajectories of jatropha cultivation and biofuel production in India. What are the local agricultural practices and knowledge; and, whether techno-scientific interventions, in the name of scientific way of doing agriculture, are contributing to sustainability in ecological and economic dimensions. An extended field study was conducted at two blocks in Chhattisgarh – one is located in an Adivasi region and another in an industrial region. Data were collected through a combination of literature review, discussions, key informant interviews, and personal observation. An attempt is made to understand the impediments and risks involved in the cultivation of biofuels and its implications emanating from the cultivation.

Refine the meso levels of two competing theories: the theory of the treadmill of production, and the theory of ecological modernization.

Treadmill of production theorists Schnaiberg, Pellow and Gould (2015) argue that competition within the global capitalist economic system forces continual increases in the production of goods, which entails continual increases in both withdrawals of natural resources, and pollution and wastes. Ecological modernization theorists Mol and Spaargen (2009) argue that highly developed industrial economies will prosper by adopting new industrial practices, such as "industrial symbiosis," in which the byproducts from one industry are supplied to another industry instead of being discarded as wastes.

Examining the role of gas liquids in global supply chains helps to contextualize and focus both theories. Before being refined, fractured "wet" gas contains gas liquids including propane, butane and ethane, the gas liquid most commonly used to produce plastics. The abundance of inexpensive ethane has fueled global investment in plastics production. These developments suggest that there is, at least a close alliance between the gas and oil and plastics industries (or at most, that they are actually the same industry), rather than competing industries. It also suggests that the industrial use of byproducts does not always result in environmental protection: it can also be used to stimulate production of environmentally destructive materials.

Contact theory and social identity theory in Israeli Arab-Jewish Integrated Schools

We compare the predictions of contact theory with those of social identity theory (SIT) as pertaining to intergroup contact between Jews and Arabs in multicultural and assimilationist schools. We propose that in accordance with the scope conditions suggested by contact theory, multicultural schools ought to promote interethic friendships by comparison to assimilationist schools where scope conditions are not met. According to SIT, multicultural schools in which ethnic identity is constantly acknowledged and therefore salient, ought to hinder interethic friendships. We collected and analyzed student networks in 61 integrated classrooms, estimated the extent to which Arabs and Jews prefer ethnic homophy over inter-ethnic friendships, and compared homophy in multicultural and assimilationist schools. We analyzed the data using graph-level segregation and homophy indices and Exponential Random Graph (ERG) models. Contrary to expectations, findings reveal a minor degree of homophy in assimilationist schools and a much larger degree of homophy in multicultural schools, results that are robust to various methods of analysis and alternative explanations. Our results challenge the assumptions that multicultural education is conducive to intergroup contact. The policy implications of these findings are discussed.

Gendered Violence and Health across the Life-Course: A Psychological and Social Perspective in Pakistan

This paper will discuss gender-based violence on the basis of empirical findings from the data of 2015 from different communities of Pakistan, its power on the health and happiness of women that can aggravate mental health problems. The results show that across the life-course, women who suffer from the pain of violence have weaker health rather than those who do not. Violence takes the shape of an independent variable where there is a chance that either a person is continuing to commit violent acts or is a victim of violence. In Pakistan, it is estimated that from 60 to 90% of women have suffered from some kind of gender violence in their lifetime. Prevention of domestic violence is therefore, a priority for improving women’s health. This paper will also speak of the psychological dimensions and methods that are a factor to the ‘power imperative’ and its playacting in women violence. The psychological, social, and cultural influences controlling this conduct will be evaluated. Earlier life experiences and exposures will be focused, avoidance, shame and control variables, inflicting pain on others, longing for affection and safety without violent control, will be considered in healing efforts. The development and implementation of interventions that bring up and cover social support can be beneficial to women who have been subjected to domestic violence. Feminist geographers’ arguments will be taken to understand that violence has notably been suffered; an individual has undergone it in person, so is profoundly and intensely personal. The truth is that the gendered violence is ingrained in patriarchal power relations. Violence, is given its ‘own material reality: it simply exists.’ This paper intends to present the effectiveness of psychological and sociological measures and focuses for prevention of gender-based domestic violence incidents within the country. What Went Wrong? How to rectify?
The paper presents an applied research project that looks into whether the Maya language can become an identity factor and not a mere epiphenomenon for the urban youth of Maya descent, but not Maya speakers, inhabitants of a marginal urban area in southeastern Mexico, against the ethnoric tendency towards the Maya language loss in the urban environment. Our starting point is Maturana’s (1989; 1990) idea that through language and emoting human worlds are built and maintained; our lives are intertwined in intercultural networks, therefore we only exist as human beings through conversations we hold with other human beings.

Firstly, we explore how the lifeways of the urban youth of Maya descent are constructed through communicational interactions within the family, including the intergenerational memory transmission, and with other members of their personal networks. The second step corresponds to the second-order intercultural conversations, whose participants (the young men and women and the researchers) conflict in the role of language and emoting within personal interactional networks in shaping their attitudes and representations of the Maya language and culture. These conversations are seen as potential triggers of changes in their attitudes and representations.

We also maintain that for the changes to be sustainable, the rest of the local society, viewed as a cultural multiverse (Krotz, 2003; 2004), is to recognize Maya speakers as legitimate others (Maturana, 1990); therefore the non-Maya groups are also to engage, so that the structural coupling between different parts of the multiverse can be ensured. Our role as researchers, then, is that of external observers, but of co-producers of the cultural multiverse, who through language and emoting, participate in intercultural dialogues and seek to contribute to a broader acceptance and respect towards the minorized language and its speakers.

RC17-JS-18.1

SIEKKINEN, TARU* (University of Jyväskylä)
PEKKOLA, ELIAS (University of Tampere, Faculty of Management)
CARVALHO, TERESA (University of Aveiro and CIPES)

Academic Profession Hubris or Hybrid - the Case in Finnish Universities.

The academic profession is changing because of internal and external pressures, such as the influence of the global economic recession. Due to the requirements for more efficiency and also the invasion of managerial practices from private-sector to public organisations, academics are increasingly more managed inside their organisations – universities. Traditionally, professional values have been confronted with managerial ones; to professionals, managerial values and practices have meant increasing the amount of control and emphasizing accountability, profitability and efficiency, for example. However, recent research is emphasizing the hybrid model, where professional and managerial values and principles come together. In our paper, we are considering if the academic profession is changing towards being a hybrid profession.

In this study, we have a survey data from a Nordic project, focusing on the effects of management reforms in the Nordic countries. The Finnish data includes responses from 956 senior academics. The initial data analysis implies that in Finnish Universities there are hybrid models of coordination, authority, and values. Academics’ attitudes towards performance evaluation are quite positive, for instance. This study is important when aiming to understand the nature of the academic work in changing unpredictable environment, as well as the academic professionalism adapting to those changes in contemporary universities. Moreover, we need more knowledge on what the managerial values and practices actually mean and how they emerge in universities and how academics could be managed well inside their working organisation – in the university.

RC48-814.1

SIELEERT, DEBORAH* (Leibniz Universität Hannover)
PEECK-HO, CATHARINA* (Leibniz Universität Hannover, Christian-Albrechts Universität zu Kiel)

A Researcher’s Intentions – Nuancing the Question of Outsider-Insider Relationships in Social Movement Research.

Methodological debates on social movement research deal with ethical dimensions and tensions of outsider-insider relationships in a certain way: researchers’ sense of solidarity with the social groups they research. Social movements, considering the risks associated with political dissent, may expect or even demand such affinities with its ideas. Consequently, decisions relating to research design and methodological approaches are considerably linked to the political beliefs and intentions of the researcher(s). We propose to include them as research strategies into a self-reflexive approach to the question of insider-outsider relationships in social movement research.

Insider relationships range between a position of “Outside but Along-Side” (Haven & Khasnabish 2015) and potential role conflicts arising when members of a group conduct research on the very same (e.g. Corbin Dywer & Buckle 2000). Outsiders are less affected by role conflict but may lack trustworthiness from the point of view of the social movement. Researchers navigate this highly contest- ed field that touches on basic normative and theoretical assumptions of social scientific research. We draw on our empirical research on anarchist activists in the Netherlands and Germany, as well as on Muslim women activists in Britain, to show in what way research on social movements is influenced by the intentions researchers bring to their work. Our examples, guided by feminist theory and methodology, present different methodological programs as a result of our specific positions towards the groups. In the analysis, the roles of insider and outsider positioning do not appear to be mutually exclusive, but as a dialectic ambivalence that ought to be actively handled. We thereby go beyond ways of approaching the topic as a question of choosing (quantitative and qualitative) methods and the understanding of a specific process involved in the interaction of researchers’ social positions and research projects.

RC35-633.3

SIELEERT, DEBORAH* (Leibniz Universität Hannover)

The Construction of Cultural Heritage in Migration Societies: Symbolic Boundaries and the Production of Trust

This paper explores the production of trust in processes of symbolic and ethnic boundary making in German migration society. More specifically, it will be argued that a conceptualization of cultural heritage as an array of situated practices of (e)valuation (Lamont 2012) can serve as a fulcrum through which specific modes of the production of trust, such as collective and materialized imaginations of the past or processes of ethnicization, can be studied.

Cultural heritage is an arena of negotiations and struggles over resources, belonging, and recognition. As a way to address the political beliefs and intentions of the researcher(s), we draw on our empirical research on anarchist activists in the Netherlands and Germany, as well as on Muslim women activists in Britain, to show in what way research on social movements is influenced by the intentions researchers bring to their work. Our examples, guided by feminist theory and methodology, present different methodological programs as a result of our specific positions towards the groups. In the analysis, the roles of insider and outsider positioning do not appear to be mutually exclusive, but as a dialectic ambivalence that ought to be actively handled. We thereby go beyond ways of approaching the topic as a question of choosing (quantitative and qualitative) methods and the understanding of a specific process involved in the interaction of researchers’ social positions and research projects.

RC28-526.6

SIENKIEWICZ, JOANNA JADWIGA* (Bielefeld University)
STOCK, INKA* (Bielefeld University)

Unpacking the Social and Spatial Mobility Nexus: Migrants’ Mobility Trajectories and Their Perceptions of Social Positions

The migration literature often assumes cross border mobility as a strategy to improve life chances and social positions. Quantitative studies predominately focus on the social position and mobility of migrants either in the country of origin or in the receiving country. These approaches presume that migrants’ social positions can be described in (inter)-national stratification systems. However, such a view neglects the possibility that migrants may position themselves transnationally in multiple, and sometimes also ambiguous ways, as qualitative research has shown (e.g., Nieswand 2011; Voicu & Vasile, 2013). In our presentation we address migrants’ own interpretation and sense-making of their social mobility trajectories. We also link this to the development of dynamic criteria for assessing social position across national boundaries. We draw attention to multiple subjective frames of reference for self-positioning (econom- ic, social, political and cultural), which often span national borders.

Drawing on mixed-methods data from a large scale sample on migrants (n=5,000) from the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) in Germany and a nested sub-sample of 30 qualitative interviews with migrants in different ascribed social positions, we will present findings on the role of different heterogeneities (gender, legal status, migration experience) for the subjective perception of migrants’ own position and changes over time. Particular attention will be given to the role of transnational social comparisons in respondents’ accounts of their social position in order to assess their views on the nexus of social and geographical mobility. We link these findings with a quantitative analysis of migrants’ social mobility trajectories before and after migration. Our data lead to a preliminary assessment of social position as a multifaceted concept beyond working position, income, and prestige. It includes social and emotional dimensions as well as ideas about the own life course.
Professional Journey of the Turkish Military before and after the July 15 Attempted Coup

The Turkish Military has faced a tough mission of reducing its size while increasing its effectiveness and transitioning from a citizen army to a professional one by reducing the number of conscripts and bringing partially “contractual soldiers” system in recent years. The military has started to recruit professionals in limited numbers for years and informed the public about the benefits of contractual soldiering, but so far it did not go well because of the hard working conditions in military and counter-terrorism efforts of military. Turkey has experienced, for the first time in the Republic’s history, a coup attempt by a religious community, known as the Fetullahist Terrorist Organization (FETO), who secretly flourished in the cadres of the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF). This attempt also damaged institutional reputation, affected the TSK’s combat effectiveness, and created problems in filling critical posts and finding new professional soldiers as well. The military is now trying to find personnel in a competitive marketplace and has to emulate the techniques used by private sector firms. Intensive counter-terrorism efforts of Turkish military made working environment tough for years. The situation with the attempted coup after July 15 made it even harder to repair bad reputation of the military and surely, the institution has to recognize that thousands of young people no longer wait in line to join the army and the military needs and must modify its organizational culture preserving its own core values. The implications of July 15 attempted coup are much bigger than just Turkish domestic politics. Turkish military will continue to fulfill its international engagement and implementing democratic norms at home from a perspective of the military organization itself with crucial and immediate reforms focusing not only the tangible factors but also dealing seriously with intangibles like “organizational culture, values and organizational politics.”

RC03-72.3

SIHTO, TIINA* (University of Jyväskylä)
Ideals of Old Age - Constructing Ageing and Care in Local Strategy Documents

Care is currently one of the central issues of social policy. Due to ageing of population the need for care is rising, whilst it is expected that formal care services will be only for those who are the oldest and the frailest. Both care research and care policy are facing the question of what should be done to the widening care gap, and where lies the responsibility for patching up the gap.

In Finland the practical level of care policy takes place primarily at the local level. Currently municipalities have the responsibility for care provision. Consequently, it is essential to do analysis of care policy not only at the national, but also at the local level, and reflect on how the changes taking place at the local level are similar and different to those taking place at the national level.

The focus of my analysis is on how ageing and care are constructed in Finnish local level strategy documents. My data consists of documents that have been published between the years 2008 and 2016. Through the viewpoint of discourse analysis, the aim is to is to explore what kind of reality of ageing and care is constructed in these local strategy documents, and how this reality constructed in the local strategy documents plays part in the shaping of local care policy.

The preliminary analysis shows how in local strategies, the provider and organiser of care is first and foremost the ageing individual who, via self-care, leads active, independent and autonomous life. If the ageing person has any care needs, the needed care is provided by family, next of kin and community. The role of public sector and welfare state is constructed as diminishing and secondary in the local strategies.

RC33-608.5

SIINO, MARIANNA* (University of Enna “Kore”)
From Representation to Attitude: A Quali-Quantitative Approach to the Detection of the Attitudes about the Representation of Bullying at School

The paper describes the process of building an attitude detection tool, starting from item identification to recombination and synthesis. A combined use of both qualitative and quantitative approaches is proposed: a qualitative research aimed to bring out the representations of the phenomenon and the main cut-off dimensions according to which the items to be inserted in an attitude detection scale are built; a quantitative step envisaged the implementation of the Rasch model to calibrate the above-mentioned tool.

This paper, specifically, analyzes representations and attitudes of the teachers on bullying, at the Italian Southern city of Siracusa. In order to understand the teachers in relation to bullying at school and the consequent relevance attributed to their own role regarding the possibility of “concrete intervention”. The data collection was carried out in some secondary schools in a Southern Italian city and was repeated ten years later.

It starts from the assumption that the teacher’s response to bullying at school unfolded into several levels: from representation, which defines the substance and creates around the phenomenon a “patina” of common sense, to attitude towards the phenomenon, that is mediated by that in relation to the representations circulating on it, to the propositional attitude, that evaluates the possible interventions to be put into practice, to the acting behavior, which is a concrete expression of how the representations are rooted and a expression of the “stabilized” attitude in relation to bullying at school.

The paper highlights how recognizing specific attitudes (micro level) strongly linked to a representation of a phenomenon (macro level) requires, on the one hand, a quantitative approach that identifies the process that connects representations and attitudes, and on the other, a longitudinal approach that shows how the evolution of the social representations of a phenomenon causes the change of the attitude itself.

RC57-JS-28.6

SIINO, MARIANNA* (University of Enna “Kore”)
The Power of the Image: The Narration of Life Experience between Creativity and Reflexivity

The paper aims to highlight the potentialities of self-expression through images, particularly when dealing with “sensitive” topics and when the verbal communication or introspective ability of the target group is compromised. More specifically, this paper reports the results of a research project carried out in a Southern Italian city about the perception of family roles, forms of relationship between the sexes, and how violence is experienced within the family.

The target group was made up of Muslim young men and women living in Palermo. In most cases, they had been living in the hosting community for a short and were in a permanent “emergency” situation regarding job, housing and sometimes even health. Since they had considerable difficulties to understand or speak Italian, I decided to frame the data collection within a visual sociology perspective.

The use of collage or drawing/painting was the tool through which the migrants unconsciously conveyed their emotions. When the product was ready, a verbal setting was created with the aim to understand its content, allowing the author to become more conscious of his/her emotions. As such, the most interesting aspect of using the collage technique is not the aesthetic quality of the work, but the great evoking value actualised by the author in his/her choice of different images and their particular and unique combination. All of this becomes a small window on the author’s personality and life experiences. Through the collage technique, participants were able to “delegate” to images the expression of their deep emotions without directly putting themselves on the line, except for the crucial moment of their choice or when creating the drawing.

The visual method triggers, starting from the first creative choice, a reflective process that facilitates the expression of emotions and the narration of life experiences, even in case of “painful” biographies.
This presentation draws on early findings from a large-scale, multi-methodological, project that focuses on the media production and consumption of the Paralympic Games and the impact this has on addressing current political challenges of equality for, and representation of, disability. The findings are drawn from an integrative methodological approach that combined elite media para-sport production interviews, multiple and theoretically informed textual readings of Channel 4’s (the UK’s Paralympic broadcaster) Rio 2016 Paralympic broadcast content, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with the general public, document analysis, and, analysis of archival materials and footage. In the context of the rapid commercialisation of the Paralympic Games and the power of corporate media in constructing social realities, our analysis explores the ways in which neoliberal inclusionary strategies manifest specific forms of representation and whether such representations provide sites of empowerment for everyday people living with disabilities. In so doing, we contribute to ongoing theoretical debates (and media practice) around marginalized and idealized embodiments of neoliberal economies: healthy, fit, sexual, hetero-normative, and attractive bodies (Andrews, 2006; Miller, 2001). With the antithesis being the pathologisation of ageing, death & disability (Turner, 1988), our discussion focuses on the increased hyper-commercialisation and hyper-visibility of disability—via Paralympic coverage—and is suggestive of movement in the representation of disability. Indeed, previous research conducted has highlighted the ubiquity of the ‘supercrip’ or ‘superhuman’, representing the para-athlete as the self-made hero, technologically productive / functional, but largely locked within limited modes of para-sport participation and narratives as sites of resistance, and with respect to the ‘boundaries’ of neoliberal inclusionary practices.
Having as a framework the reality of household and family relations, this paper focuses on the marriage as part and as strategy in the process of reproduction and eventual social mobility. In marriage, to a greater or lesser degree or in a more latent or manifest manner, two elements have been present in various types of societies: emotion and interest. Connected is another phenomenon that is even less openly recognized than the emotion-interest binomial: domestic power. This has been increasingly institutionalized over time and subject to the norms and prescriptions of the moral, religious and/or state order.

This presentation is based on the project “Gender Inequalities: between the laws and social practices”, which considered for analysis both a survey with 800 people, from rural and urban areas, and with diverse age groups, education levels and occupations, and 20 semi-structured interviews, in the Portuguese context. After a brief initial reflection on marriage and its components – emotion and interest – the motivations and the resources, the importance attached, then domestic power will be subject of analysis based on data collected. It will be revealed the marriage property regime, the value of the spouses before marriage’s assets, the division on decision’s making by sex on certain matters (e.g. children’s activity, purchase of home or car, place of vacation), the organization of money, types of relationships with the spouse, forms of communication and types of initiatives by sex. Finally, some conclusions will be presented in the light of the mentioned problem.

SILVA, TANIA* (Universidade Federal de Sergipe)
ENGLERMANN, WILSON (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos)

What Do We Eat? What Are We Going to Eat? New Challenges in Terms of Technological and Scientific Advances in Food Production

Advances in techno science focused on food production have fostered a race among investors in this field, in view of future markets, especially in relation to the use of transgenics and nanotechnologies. New proposals and possibilities for increasing productivity, as well as the promise that hunger can be decimated from the planet, are undoubtedly an attractive discourse that ends up co-opting several sectors of society and making it difficult and/or delaying the elaboration of a normalization and regularization about what is produced and how it is produced. Due to the advertisement made for these new foods, a fertile social imaginary has been created in front of this “new world”. Transgenic foods and the use of nanotechnology in food production, which results in foods called nanofoods, are the spearhead of this modernization of food production, as they seem to be able to solve numerous problems in this field, creating a new conception of food and modernity in the field of food supply. Based on the results of the research “Nanotechnologies applied to food and biofuels: recognizing the essential elements for the development of risk indicators and regulatory frameworks that protect health and the environment” (Projeto Nanobiotec / CAPES / 2009), developed from 2009 to 2014, this communication discusses what lies behind this wave of optimism and the challenges that are posed to the social sciences, including the Law, in the face of these innovations in the food field, to the new conceptions of the future that and the contradictions that accompany these achievements, as well as the fact that we do not yet have regulatory frameworks for food products from nanotechnology, which makes the population vulnerable to the possible negative effects they may have on human health and the environment.
The growth of public art has emerged dramatically in the last century, and particularly through the 1980s with the entry of Percentage for Art ordinances in many cities. Today, thought public art is identified with different values, like community building, enhancing the aesthetics of the built-environment and more (Cartiere & Zebracki, 2016), its integration into policy frameworks across the globe is seen mainly as an economic tool to compete to attract business and capital (Speight, 2016; Saukkonen, 2013). However, in practice “city building” is a heterogenous process, and the introduction that takes place during the promotion of public-art involves multiple stakeholders, who embrace different sets of perspectives and professional tools. Instead of assuming that aesthetic, social and cultural values, are being washed-out and trumped by economic logic alone, we suggest analyzing public-art as a Boundary Object (Star and Griesemer, 1989; Leigh-Star, 2011), an entity which is plastic enough to be used independently by different parties, while maintaining a common identity among them. We explore Toronto’s public-art ecosystem by using 30 interviews and two focus-groups with main players, including public-art officers, planners, city councilors, developers, not-for-profit stakeholders, artists, architects, art consultants, and the public itself – who are all operating together to produce public-art in the city. By mapping their positions regarding the way public-art should be operated and the way they translate their perspectives to one another, we show how stakeholders with diverging interests and perspectives operate together without necessarily reaching a consensus.

How Everyday Radicalism and Contemporary Municipalism Can Create More Democratic Futures

The need for radical democracy to transform the political economy and urban governance feels as urgent as it does distant. Recent scholarship and activism has located the ‘everyday’ as a prime site of radical politics. This is a critical sociological perspective of the everyday, in which the social becomes integral to political struggle. Pre-figurative politics imagine the future through practising it in the present in order to advance change. It holds much promise for immediate improvements in peoples’ lives and a shift towards a more just society through re-imagining the imagination of radical democracy. The promise has not been fully realised.

This paper aims to explore the potential of pre-figurative politics through articulating the concept of ‘everyday radicalism’ and how this can be connected this with contemporary forms of radical municipalist public policy and institutions. Drawing on an action research project with a women’s group in Manchester, England, the paper will argue for democratisation of the concept and practice of pre-figuration by opening it up to include DIY social action. It will argue that evidence of alternative practices can be connected to democratic institutions through the development of a more radical form of evaluation alongside contemporary innovations in municipalism. It is hoped that this can contribute towards the aim of creating a new political purpose for sociology (Back and Puwar, 2012).

Urban Kibbutz: A Framework for Social Sustainability in Rapidly Urbanizing Countries?

The term ‘urban kibbutz’ describes a phenomenon in which young adults, searching for a meaningful way of life, commit themselves to living communally in a disadvantaged urban neighborhood. Seeing themselves as catalysts for change, they rejection of economic logic alone, the paper explores the potential of pre-figurative politics through articulating the concept of ‘everyday radicalism’ and how this can be connected this with contemporary forms of radical municipalist public policy and institutions. Drawing on an action research project with a women’s group in Manchester, England, the paper will argue for democratisation of the concept and practice of pre-figuration by opening it up to include DIY social action. It will argue that evidence of alternative practices can be connected to democratic institutions through the development of a more radical form of evaluation alongside contemporary innovations in municipalism. It is hoped that this can contribute towards the aim of creating a new political purpose for sociology (Back and Puwar, 2012).

Intergenerational Transmission of Religiosity and Social Values over Historical Time

This paper examines variation in the strength with which religiosity and social values are transmitted across family generations as a function of historical time, cohort membership, and age, as well as change in family structure. Using data from the Longitudinal Study of Generations, we examine more than 3,000 intergenerational dyads consisting of parents and children surveyed between 1971 and 2016 to discover whether rates of transmission have declined across time and between three cohorts of generational pairs. An important explanatory variable is whether parent-child relationships are biological or step. Religiosity is measured in terms of beliefs, attendance, and denomination. Social values are measured as those representing individualism and collectivism. Multilevel models are used to predict variation in parent-child correlations based on time varying metrics, and differences between cohort parents and bio-step type of relationship. The analysis expands our understanding of whether intergenerational continuity in fundamental value systems has weakened, and offers possible explanations for this trend.

What Does Feminism Mean to You? Are You a Feminist?Brazilian Activists Defining Feminism, Gender Inequality, and Women’s Empowerment

We look into the various ways activists from a wide range of civil society organizations and state agencies define feminism, see themselves as feminists or not, and perceive gender inequality. The paper looks on two surveys of representative samples of delegates – representing trade unions, political parties; environmental, black and indigenous NGOs and LGBT and feminist organizations – to the III and IV National Conferences for Public Policies for Women organized in Brazil by the Special Secretariat for Policies for Women in 2011 and 2016. The conferences brought together delegates from all over the country - large metropolitan areas, small towns, farms and remote areas in the Amazon rain forest - representing civil society as well as the public sector, and elected through local and regional meetings that drew the participation of over 200,000 activists to draft the National Plans of Policies for Women. We analyse the answers to the surveys’ open-ended as well as closed questions that probed into the ways the respondents defined feminism, their first contact with feminist ideas, and the space they saw for feminism within a wide range of social movements and civil society organizations as well as within the public sector. In particular, we use the descriptive analysis of the definitions of feminism by activists in a wide range of organizations, the paper also explores possible correlations and causality between these definitions of feminism and factors such as the activists’ gender identity, sexual orientation, education, religion, age, marital status, number of children, work situation, class, political orientation, party affiliation, civil and political activism, and between each of these categories and between local and national political parties, trade unions, NGOs and social movements (black, indigenous, environmental, LGBT, religious, student). In sum, the paper explores links between activists’ views of feminism and emerging intersectional locations for feminist praxis.

A Brief View on Systems Approaches in Human Ecology

In several conferences organized by the German Society for Human Ecology (DGH) and in sessions in conferences of the Society for Human Ecology (SHE) different paradigms regarding knowledge integration and responsibilities are considered. There are several approaches, that can be organized in a system of system methods (Keys) having their roots in different scientific disciplines. Especially the social science context and the natural science context bring forth different views on the role of the observer. An important issue is whether the endeavour aims at systems engineering or systems intervention.

In Human Ecology, some “schemes” are of influence, e.g. the POET-scheme (Population, Organization, Ecology, Technology) or the Steiner triangle (Environment, Society, Human Beings), with which the complexity of problem situations in human ecology could be handad. Other well-known approaches are the Sytem Dynamics methodology. In all these conceptions, the role of the observer is either ignored as an independent entity, included as an inherent part of the system, or conceptualized as an influential system component, e.g. on a meta-level, responsible for necessary differentiations, like, for example, the fundamental divide between system and environment.
We will start with the variety of system approaches and discuss how they are related to the concepts of the observer and the challenges that second-order cybernetics is raising.

RC51-847.4
SIMON, KARL-HEINZ* (University of Kassel)
Dror on Actors and the Capacity to Govern

From the very beginning the role of the actor was an important concept in cybernetics. Whereas classical approaches, first-order cybernetics, kept up to externalize the actor, second-order cybernetics tries to include the actor into the (material) feedback loops. In first-order cybernetics the definition and adjustment of goals in control behavior is not part of the control structure. Only the activities of an actor in changing the actuating variable (stellgröße) are included. Second-order cybernetics is based on a much broader picture of the interactions between problem, feedback loop, and goal-seeking processes. In second-order cybernetics the role of the observer plays a similar role. Complexity is increased by introducing 2nd and 3rd order observers when trying to explain social situations.

The role of actors is an important issue in sustainability research and politics. Suggestions for agency alternate between appeal to individual, concerned people, and attempts to design new technical and social frameworks. Change agents, for example, are addressed as those to have the crucial influences on future strands of development. Up to now, these are conceptualized in a first-order mode, reflecting neither the origin of their ideas nor the function they have for adjusting social systems to changing framework conditions. A second-order perspective could contribute to approaching these questions in a wider perspective.

There is an important report, yet widely ignored, by Y Dror on the Capacity to Govern. Cybernetic theory and epistemology does not play an important role in his conceptions. However, it seems helpful to re-interpret some of his suggestions applying cybernetic concepts. Especially the differentiation of actors and their role in change processes will contribute to a better understanding of sustainability challenges.

RC55-900.3
SIMONA-MOUSSA, JEHANE* (University of Neuchâtel)
BRULÉ, GAËL* (University of Neuchâtel)
Measuring the Impacts of Resilience on the Level of Subjective Wellbeing of the Elderly in Switzerland.

People aged 60 or older are often considered as being economically and socially vulnerable. Most of them are out of the labour force and their economic resources (e.g., pensions, rents and cumulated wealth) are sometimes too scarce to maintain a good level of quality of life. In addition to this, many individuals experience a reduction in their social capital when they retire because they have fewer contacts with colleagues and friends. Consequently, a clear majority of this group experience more often feelings of loneliness, isolation or depression compared to those who are still active on the labour market. Therefore, resilience to possible negative life events, such as the death of a closely related person, the occurrence of a severe health problem or the onset of a disability status, is crucial for people aged 60 or older on the labour market. Therefore, resilience becomes quite strong in the pursuit of gaining social order and security.

For the analyses, we use the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Data are available since 2004, and six waves are currently at our disposal. For the analyses, we use the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Data are available since 2004, and six waves are currently at our disposal (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2013 and 2015). Models are estimated for each individual, before and after the occurrence of a negative event, using fixed-effect regressions.

RC36-651.4
SIMONOVA, OLGA* (National Research University - Higher School of economics)
Capitalist Heart: Rationality, Emotion and Alienation in Late-Modern Societies

My main question is whether sociology of emotions can say anything new in understanding the ratio of rationality and emotionality in modern society? Do modern societies promote affective neutrality, thereby creating alienation of a person from his/her own feelings and from other people? How does he/she adapt? Is the demand to be rational in all spheres of life turned into irrationality and violations of social norms?

Based on the analysis of works on the sociology of emotions we can conclude that sociologists argue the rationality of thinking and action is impossible without emotions. Also in accordance to the values of capitalist society individuals restrain their emotions in order to appear more rational, that is, reasonable, normal. This trend becomes dominant and widespread, what T. Parsons called “sensual instrumental activism”: individuals control their emotions in both the private and public spheres of society in accordance with a rational and utilitarian worldview. This is evidenced by numerous sociological works on emotion management in sphere of intimate relationships and public sphere of work (and other contexts such as science, sport, social protests etc.) where individuals combine rational choice and their emotions. That’s why this kind of capitalism was called “emotional capitalism” (Ellouz, 2007).

Thus the sociology of emotions describes the modern man as permanently controlling in accordance with the instrumental rationality. It seems that alienation from feelings is brought up in modern man, who develops in turn adaptation behavior strategies. However, there is still the possibility of irrational reactions both at the level of individual individuals and at the level of society as a whole. Such forms of economic and political actions are not a rational activity for society. So the one of the tasks of the sociology of emotions to research the social consequences of rationality based dispositions on human emotions.

T. Parsons on Fascist Movements: Lessons of Classic and the Contemporary Moment.

A small work written by Parsons more than 50 years ago about sociological aspects pod fascists movements (Parsons, 1954) becomes actual and topical at the moment. There is reason to believe that today there are also conditions for the survival of fascist movements in radical form in the world. In this paper Parsons tries to explain the survival of fascist movements in Western Europe in the first third of the twentieth century, describing the rational and irrational aspects of the movements. Parsons explains the strong commitment of masses and elite groups to these movements by the combination of reactions to the development of industrial capitalism (and its consequences in the form of anomie, weakening traditions, exploitation, alienation and rationalization) and simultaneously to leftist movements, which led to the protection of the traditionalist and conservative political course, based on ideology of national survival and hatred of others. Emotional reactions are also important here, which are often not always realized: fascist movements evoked a strong affective commitment, which is explained by the desire of ordinary people and elites to gain security, a normative support and a clear world image.

Parsons' analysis allows us to conduct many analogies with the modern world. The protection of the interests of capitalism and democracy can also be carried out in radical ways in modern risk societies. The uncertainty of the modern world and the resistance to globalization and westernization can generate strong conservative sentiments and, accordingly, new social associations, actionism, protests, social movements, based on the aspiration of the masses and elites to maintain social order in radical ways, with sentiments and associations can arouse hatred not as an acute short feeling, but as a prolonged background mood, which can become quite strong in the pursuit of gaining social order and security.
RC01-29.3
SINCZUCH, MARCIN* (Military Office of Social Research, Military Center for Civic Education)
WESELIŃSKI, MICHAL* (Military Office of Social Research)
Polish Youth’s Motivations for Military Service

The new wave of discussions about relationship between military and society has started in Poland since suspending conscription and introduction of professional military service only. One of the two main issues was to have enough reserve troops for wartime mobilization. The second one is the problem of possible emergence of military “caste” and focuses on establishing the links between society and military. The main topic of our presentation is the attitude towards different forms of military service and military training among polish youths. The presentation will be based on the surveys conducted by or done for the Military Office of Social Research (Military Center for Civic Education), including representative research of university level students (N=2000) and other representative or all-population research projects on youths, including military training participants. The results coming from these studies show that factors determining interest in military service are difficult to identify. Traditional variables used for describing place in the social structure are only partly useful in predicting interest in military service. Traditional set of values composed of patriotism, conservatism and hierarchy are weak predictors of military service interest too. The hypothesis is we may face another set of motivations pushing young people towards some forms of military service. In our paper we will test two different ones: career orientation hypothesis and adventure orientation hypothesis.

RC16-305.1
SINGER, BRIAN* (Gladen College, York University)
Populism and the Separation of Knowledge and Power

Ernesto Laclau in his book On Populist Reason claims that a proper comprehension of populism provides a key to the intelligibility of democracy. And yet populism appears to trouble democracy. This is not so much a matter of its content (the claim to represent those who see their concerns as derided by an established elite) as a matter of form resulting from the torsion of characteristics central to democracy’s symbolic order. Drawing loosely from Claude Lefort this torsion can be examined under four rubrics: the division of political representation between representatives and represented; the institutionalization of internal conflict; the separation of power from law and knowledge; and “the dissolution of the markers of certitude.” Most analysis of populism concentrate on the first two rubrics: the populist leader seeks to close the division between representatives and represented by claiming to embody “the people,” as constituted through the externalization of internal political debate. In addition, there is considerable discussion of populism’s attempt to reduce the separation of the law from power as it seeks to overcome the limits placed by the former on the exercise of the latter. Much less has been written about the separation of power and knowledge, and the problem of uncertainty. With the campaign and election of Donald Trump, however, we are now faced with a “post-truth” world, and what Naomi Klein calls the “shock doctrine.” Having established this theoretical framework, I wish to turn to a brief look at the relation of power to knowledge. Does it make sense to speak of “populist reason”? Does Trumpian populism have a relation to any form of knowledge beyond expressions of indifference or hostility? Can Trumpian populism be described as post-modern? Can we speak here of an “ideology”? And what are we to make of the resort to “conspiracy theories”?

RC44-738.2
SINGH, ARBIND* (NASVI)
KUMAR, SACHIN (Government College of Teacher Education)
Securing, Leveraging and Sustaining POWER for Street Vendors of India

While street vendors have always been there providing goods and services to millions at an affordable rate on their doorsteps since time immemorial, erosion of the rural livelihood base, growing informality and unabated urbanization suddenly increased their numbers in Indian cities in the 1990s. Despite the fact that these workers contribute significantly to the urban economy, they have faced and often continue to experience humiliation, continual harassment, confiscations and sudden evictions. It became imperative to advocate for their rights through the formulation of appropriate policies, the enactment of relevant laws, and the provision of adequate social protection benefits. The National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) played a pivotal and catalytic role in the transfiguration of the urban poor into a formidable force to reckon with. Using the theoretical framework of power resources and capabilities, the paper aims to reconstruct the process of their transformation. This paper is based on existing published works on the street vendors’ movement in India, a series of key informant interviews and a national consultation with stakeholders, the paper demonstrates that innovative organisational structures, distributive leadership approaches, and holistic understanding of the need of the vendors brought various social actors together which, in turn, developed associational power. A series of studies, media campaigns and advocacy activities advanced discursive power with the help of framing and learning capabilities which have helped to positively frame issues related to street vendors in the psyche of the public in general and policy makers in particular. Thus, increasing associational and societal power paved the path for establishing institutional power in the form of national policies such as the Street Vendors Act 2014. The paper sums key lesson learnt from NASVI’s journey.
SINGH, BHUPINDER* (Barkatullah University, Bhopal)
Socio-Psychological Intervention in the Life of Cannabis sativa
Users in Kashmir: A Study of Attitudinal Change
Socio-Psychological Intervention in the Life of Cannabis sativa Users in Kashmir: A Study of Attitudinal Change
BHUPINDER SINGH & IRFAN AHMAD WANI
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Abstract
The present study tries to analyse how often social factors are responsible to manipulate the cannabis usage among Kashmiri youth. What are the causes in accord with society that lead the youth to its usage? Is it because of the sluggish attitude of their parents, family members and other societal ties? How often society takes it as serious concern? Has the usage of cannabis become a social acceptance in the Kashmiri culture? Are social agencies working towards providing a safe and suitable environment for the youth? Has the cultivation of cannabis sativa in Kashmir triggered an explosion of drug users? Is the rise due to emotional instability or social rejection faced by youth? The study explores the effectiveness of socio-psychological intervention in changing the attitude of cannabis users. The sample (n=20) was taken from the Drug De-addiction & Rehabilitation Centre, Police Control Room, Srinagar, Kashmir, India. The Pre and Post test was used for analysing the data on a single experimental group. The results indicate that the experimental group showed significant differences on the social and family relationship dimensions before and after the application of intervention program. It can be concluded that socio-psychological intervention can be used as an effective tool in bringing about attitudinal change in the life of cannabis users.

KEY WORDS: cannabis sativa, intervention, attitude change and family

SINGH, KHUSHWANT* (Panjab University)
Dalit Assertion and the Question of Land Acquisition: A Case Study of Malwa Region of Punjab

In Indian society, land is not only an asset providing economic gains but also pride, prestige and power. Those who are landless are not only dependent on the landlords for living nevertheless face oppression and atrocities much often from upper caste landlords. According to the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 Punjab has the highest Percentage (36.74%) of Scheduled caste households in the country. Punjab has 45.34% landless households where as national percentage is nearly 22%. In recent years Punjab, particularly the malwa region, has witnessed political mobilization of this marginalized section of the society i.e small marginal peasants and agriculture labor. For equitable growth of all sections of society the government intervened at the policy level by introducing land reforms in the form of - abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms, fixing ceiling on land holdings, consolidation of land holdings and distributing surplus land to landless households and reserving land for the dalits in the common village land. This paper tries to explore that how land ownership changed the socio-economic status of the dalits of malwa region of Punjab and the difficulties faced by them. This paper is divided into five sections; the first section is about the introduction. Second section deals with the socioeconomic profile of the dalits. The third section deals with the types of restrictions and difficulties faced by dalits for acquiring land share and feeling of self esteem, respect and economic gains associated with land. In the fourth section, there are various peasant movements and organizations and how effective they have been in all these years, also state's stand will be analyzed. The fifth and final section of the paper concluded the facts and findings.

RC14-263.4
SINGH, PANKAJ* (Maharana Pratap Govt. PG College, Bils, Budau)
Globalization, Gender and New Media: A Study of Facebook Users in a Developing Country

Globalization is a process which is transforming developing as well as developed societies of the world in last few decades. The new communication technologies play an important role in facilitating the process of globalization. The modern mass media have also been globalized by adopting new communication technologies. The new media differ from the modern mass media in two ways: firstly, it is based on computer and internet and enables the user to interact with other persons either part of the planet earth in comparison to limited time and space dimension of modern mass media. Secondly, new media is global in nature and connects people on the principle of network. In this sense globalization and new media are interrelated. New media has been emerged as an important force transforming the people of the different societies in a variety of ways. Women, who have been dominated by the patriarchal structure and cultural milieu, are now exposed to the new media (also known as social media) in last two decades. The smart phone and other computer and internet based devices have revolutionized the social, economic and cultural sphere of women’s life in the recent past. The exposure of the women to new media has empowered them to a great extent and now they are able to take their own decisions and express themselves in the wider society through different forums like, Facebook, Twitter and other social networking websites easily available to them through their smart phone/laptop/desktop/ipad etc. The present paper makes an attempt to understand the role of social networking websites in the empowerment of the women in India. The paper is based on an exploratory study of the patterns of interaction of the women on the Facebook.

SINGH, MUDIT* (Social Science Research Institute Duke University)
Participation of Schedule Castes in Panchayat: Field Study of a District in Uttar Pradesh

Abstract
In decentralized states of developing countries with large rural populations, local governance plays a key role in deciding policies that, in turn, affect well-being. But, despite its key role in governing resources within villages, community participation (especially of traditional caste based communities) in local governance decision making is yet a big concern. Prior research on decentralization in various states of India suggests that the social identities play a key role in deciding village polity and local affairs. But little is known about caste based social networks and their impact on participation in local governance (attending open meetings in villages). Over the time, with introduction of reservation based decentralized institutions of panchayati raj (PRIs) have attempted to give a new power position to vulnerable groups such as women and schedule castes (SCs). Here, I use unique data from a novel mixed-method field experiment on seven villages (N=135 HHs) across seven villages in Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh, India. This study comes up with quantitative evidence that though participation of SCs has improved (attendance in open meetings) yet active participation (giving suggestions in meetings) remains a concern for the lower caste groups. Additionally, it also assesses the caste based social positions shaping and controlling the social networks and, in turn, how these networks shape the local polity and community engagement. In these villages, households with larger networks significantly share the local polity and local politicians use these network holders to their favour during elections. The narratives and statistics suggest that social disparities of caste and occupation work through social networks. Reservation based system of local governance has given rise to the inter-caste tie-ups leveraging local politicians and doing a marginal favour to SC communities as whole.

RC14-327.6
SINGH, BHUPINDER* (Barkatullah University, Bhopal)
Socio-Psychological Intervention in the Life of Cannabis sativa
Users in Kashmir: A Study of Attitudinal Change

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DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, BARKATULLAH UNIVERSITY BHOPAL (M.P.) INDIA

Abstract
The proposed study is mixed method in nature that includes voices of not less than 300 participants from the field of teacher education, both at beneficiary and training). A common teacher education system aimed at developing a quality infrastructure with better functioning to raise level of teacher education programme in the country. Composition of an alternative holistic approach may create barrier for individuality or regional diversity, therefore it seems a need of time for a common model for teacher education enshrined with principle of equity and inclusion. The research is undertaken to ensure inclusion of regional and nativist voices with their beliefs, practices and socio-cultural-historical context which provide separate identity to a culture and its people.

The proposed study is mixed method in nature that includes voices of not less than 300 participants from the field of teacher education, both at beneficiary and facilitator level. Questionnaire, interview and focused group in a sequential manner is collected. TALIS suggestions along with field analysed data will be compared and combined to reach some understanding with pragmatic approach. To deal with policies, planning it deals with secondary data, literature and different policy framework of teacher education. The study is suggestive in nature.
RC14-278.4
SINGH, SITA RAM* (GANPAT SAHAI PG COLLEGE SULTANPUR 228001)
Communication, Rural Development and Technology: A Sociological Viewpoint

Improving quality of life and achieving desirable socio-economic well being of the people is the main objective of rural development. It becomes more and more pertinent with reference to the people living in isolated and remote rural areas. This process is strengthened by the effective use of communication technologies and imparting knowledge to the farmers at grass roots level. Hence, the agency of change for rural development is communication and technology. The key of agricultural development is in the hands of the farmer. It is the modern technology, which opens the door to innovative and productive agriculture. A steady flow of accurate, understandable, factual information to the farmers is the most feasible way to bring development and well being. Effective communication system plays important role in the growth of agriculture. This can be possible through creation of communication channels such as newspaper, radio, television, cable, internet, mobile etc. Thus media exposure has become one of the important indicators of modernization and brings rural development. This paper argues that the effort to this end is possible through communication and it act as an agency for change. Imparting new agricultural knowledge requires setting up of such agencies for effective communication to the farmers at grass roots level. Further, it focuses on how mass-communication should be used and utilized for rural development. For better agricultural out put effective use of media and communication is essential. On the basis of exploratory and descriptive analysis the paper further argues that knowledge explosion can bring rural development, which is possible through mass media and technology. Besides, other effective and significant ideas pertaining to new agricultural technologies must reach at grass roots level for use of the farmers.

Key words: Communication, Development, Knowledge expansion

RC14-279.1
SINGH, VIREN德拉 PAL* (Centre for Globalization and Development Studies, IIDS, University of Allahabad=211002)
Globalization and the Emergence of New Communication System and Culture: A Conceptual Framework

Globalization is closely linked with mass media communication which itself is transformed with the integration of various modes of communication into an interactive network. The formation of a hypertext and meta-language integrate into the same system the written, oral, and audio-visual modalities of human communication. The integration of text, images, and sounds in the same system, interacting from multiple points, in chosen time (real or delayed) along a global level in conditions of open and affordable access does fundamentally change the character of communication. Thus the emergence of a new (electronic) communication system characterized by its global reach, its integration of all communication media and its potential interactivity is changing our culture. One of the major components of new communication system, the mass media communication, structured around television which resulted into globalization and decentralization of mass media communications interplaying with culture and social behavior. It has transformed the media and helped in evolution of multi-media system in the 1990s. With advent of internet, different systems of communication organized around computer networking and the surprising, spontaneous development of new kinds of virtual communities. The merger of these two communication systems has far reaching consequences for the structure and culture of contemporary societies and the culture of real virtuality is now emerging whose contents, dynamics and significance have to be understood in context of developed and developing societies. In what ways this transformation is taking place is taking place in contemporary Indian Society is the major focus of the paper.

RC48-809.4
SINGHAROY, DEBAL* (Indira Gandhi National Open University)
Distribution, Acquisition and Reclamation of Land and Sustained People's Protests and New Alliances in Rural West Bengal, India

Distribution, Acquisition and Reclamation of Land and Sustained People’s Protests and New Alliances in Rural West Bengal, India

Since late colonial period the agrarian society of West Bengal, India has been replete with sustained people's protests against land alienation, land concentration, and land acquisition on the one hand and for land reforms and distribution and land reclamation on the other. In the process it has borne witness to the outburst of several radical and reformative peasant movements over the decades. Significantly a vast segment of these people's movements have got transformed and now has developed alliances with state machineries, political parties, and civil society organizations having interface with caste, religion, regionalism, and linguistic etc identities. With the increasing migration of rural labour force to the nonagricultural sector and in urban areas, fast expansion of education, road, transport, mass and social media, ICTs, etc in the rural areas the need and possibilities of new alliances both at the grass roots and with the wider society have emerged to be very explicit. These altogether have brought a new variety of emancipatory and transformative politics at grass roots. Hence against the back drop of this paper will examine in the 1) roles of the populist politics in forming new alliances for political movements in contemporary West Bengal, 2) the emerging nature of intersectionality between caste, class, gender, ethnicity, nationality etc identities in the process of realignment of rural forces, 3) emergence of new alliances for political movements in the process of realignment of rural forces, 4) forms of connectivity of these rural movements with the related local, regional, global movements.

RC42-725.5
SINHA (DAS), DHUB* (Oklahoma State University)
Saffronizing India: A Study of Hindutva from a Social Psychological Standpoint

The purpose of this project is to analyze how Hindutva organizations construct images of in-group and out-group. I argue that understanding the construction of these group images can guide us to understand how symbolic boundaries are drawn between these groups. The theoretical framework for this project has been drawn from the Social Identity Approach as well as boundary research. I use case studies of two Hindutva organizations—Raštriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP). Hindutva organizations are those which believe in Hindutva ideology—uniting Hindus and establishing India as a Hindu nation. I use Qualitative Content Analysis method to analyze the contents of these organisations' websites. I find that both the in-group and the out-group are portrayed as homogeneous. Moreover, the image of the in-group is drawn as superior, tolerant, and compassionate, while the out-group image is cast in a negative, “infrahumanized” light. The out-group is perceived as a threat to Hindus and Hinduisim. Finally, I find that symbolic boundaries are drawn between the in-group and the out-group on the basis of morality and national culture.

RC29-536.3
SINHORETTO, JACQUELINE* (Federal University of Sao Carlos) 
The Anti-Racist Turn in the Struggles Against Violence in Brazil

Brazil is one of the most violent countries in the world. Facing different forms of violence, social movements denounce, protest and propose ways to understand the frames of violence and modifies them. This paper focuses on anti-racist turn in social struggles against violence, conducted by black and youth social movements, family members of victims of violence, but also incorporated by a part of the sociological and legal literature. This study points to changes in interpretations of the phenomena of violence and social control - in particular, homicides and incarceration – where the racial approach emerges progressively in a new wave. I analyze the class approach. The methodology is based on two strategies: a) review of recent literature; b) case analysis of great social mobilization against violence, using interviews with human rights activists, public officials, as well as press material. The anti-racist turn means a change in classic terms of sociological interpretation, combining the racial dimension with the class analysis. It points to the inclusion of new bibliographies in Brazilian studies, intensifying the theoretical South-South dialogue and dialogue with black American intellectuals. Points also to the connection of Brazilian social movements with international anti-racist movements and the critique of punishment.

RC27-503.1
SINYUTIN, MIKHAIL* (Saint-Petersburg State University) 
Russian World Cup-2018 and Corporate Power.

The paper investigates the corporate interests and strategies in promoting and organizing FIFA World Cup-2018 in Russia. Sport is viewed from the perspective of business that is, built on the logic of capitalism, and its impact on everyday social life and including sport and leisure consumption. The paper focuses on corporate sponsorship, advertising campaigns and political lobbying, to highlight the logic of capitalist monopolies within the global sport industry, specifically sport mega-events, time being a key issue, both globally and regionally. The paper is influenced by the media, corporations and the governments who seek revenues from the consumption of sport both in terms of participation and spectatorship. The main corporate sponsors of Russian sport are oil and gas companies (Gasprom, Lukoil, etc), metal companies (Severstal, Norilsky Nikel, etc), and financial and banking structures against Land, India, etc. Many of these corporations are deeply embedded in Russian political power, lobbying their business interests resulting in a tendency to merge state and corporate business interests. The sport industry, including football, is a rapidly growing sector of Russian business especially as sport becomes more global. This paper concerns the global developments and changes in geopolitics, focusing on the rising financial crisis there has been a tendency of...
to locate international sport mega-events, particularly football tournaments, in countries with developing economies that often lack the power of financial capital, like BRICS states (China 2008 Olympics, Brazil 2016 Olympics, Russian 2014 Winter Olympics, South African 2010 FIFA World Cup, Brazil 2014 FIFA World Cup, India 2017 U-17 FIFA World Cup, Russia 2018 FIFA World Cup, etc). Despite the social inequalities within host states and even admitting the social value of developing sport facilities for mega-events, corporations use their power to subjugate sport to business interests.

The Russian experience of the 1917 Revolutions and radical reshaping of the political landscape sharply influenced the trajectory of sociology as a discipline and biographies of Russian sociologists. Some like P. Sorokin went abroad, some like N. Kondratiev died in prison, but others made their carrier in soviet academic milieu. This paper presents an analysis of early soviet sociology opposed to conventional wisdom about the first Soviet decades. A recent surprising archival discovery provides new material for deepening and reconstructing the knowledge on initial stage of sociological tradition in the USSR. Investigating the biography of Nikolay Andreev demonstrates that employing Marxist thought seriously and systematically in Soviet sociology was hard and risky road. Educated at Heidelberg University during the early 1900s he was among founders of Russian sociological society in 1916. Although he was an active member of Russian Social-Democratic Party in combat against Tsarist power, after 1917 he broke with political life and focused on academic carrier that was not free from political pressure. During 1920-1940 Nikolay Andreev had given sociological lectures in various Universities of Leningrad. His publications were devoted mainly to the topics of sociological theory (particularly crossovers of history and sociology), problems of culture, religion and rural society in Russia. He suggested the original justification of the method of historical materialism and introduced on its basis the main problems of sociology. My paper will offer an account in rethinking the development of sociology in Soviet society.

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Globalization refers to widening, deepening and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness in all aspects of contemporary social life. Mass media communication had been considered as the most important variable for the modernization of traditional societies. However, the very notion of modernity is under challenge today. There are two sets of scholars on this issue. One set of scholars are those who hold the view that the project of the modernity is over and beginning another stage, late modernity. The other view is globalization is under process. On the other hand, there are scholars who are of the view that the modernity is not over. Instead it is now transforming itself into a higher order. They conceptualize the new stage as late modernity or high modernity and new communication technologies (NCTs) are at the heart of globalization process. These new communication technologies, based on satellite technology and computer processing technologies facilitate 24/7 connectivity to the users at the planetary level and thus has blurred the time-space dimension and thereby transforming the socio-cultural milieu of both the developing and the developed societies. This proposes to undertake an empirical study to explore the role of NCTs in transformation of socio-cultural milieu of the developing society like India. If globalization is a process of transformation of modernity into a higher order through NCTs, it is important to examine its role in the transformation of socio-cultural milieu of these societies. The present paper is on the changes taking place in the life of the post-graduate girl students (N=50) in the religious town of Varanasi when they are exposed to modern mass media and gadgets of NCTs like smart phone, tablets, i-pads empowered with internet.

Role of New Communication Technologies in Transformation of Socio-Cultural Milieu: A Study in a Religious Town of India

SISODIA, MADHU* (Dav Pg College (BHU)), VARANASI, INDIA

Social Background of Women Police Professionals in a Developing Country

The growth of professions in India has been a product of modern university education and British system of justice and administration. Indian police force was organized on modern line during the colonial period in order to rule over the local population. Even after independence (in 1947), the structure of police profession did not much changed. The entry of women in police service was neither legally nor socially approved. However, with the growth of modern education among the women and feminist movement, the entry of women at different levels has not only legally been permitted but also gets social approval to some extent. In the last three decades, the number of women in police profession has been increased significantly. This proposes to undertake an empirical study on the social background of women police professionals in a developing country like India. The present paper is based on an empirical study of women serving as police professional in Allahabad and Kanpur. The study is focused on their social background, role performance, working conditions and patterns of adjustment at work and home. The study reveals that there is a direct relationship between the caste and rank order of the women police professionals. They have been a victim of gender discrimination not only at their workplace but also outside it. They also have certain problems of role adjustment not only at their workplace but also in their family life.

Labor and Domination: Worker Control in a Chinese Factory

China’s export-led manufacturing model has been built on extensive exploitation of its migrant workforce under a despotic labor regime, but the methods of control have shifted considerably during the past decade and a half. This article examines new modes of domination over Chinese factory workers, based on fieldwork conducted while the author was working with workers at a foreign-invested garment factory in southern China. The article shows how the conflicting mechanisms to control the workers are embedded today not only in directly coercive practices but also in a new shop floor culture with affective personal ties and implicit bargaining in wage systems. Against the scholarly literature of management controls that emphasizes rupture and discontinuity between labor regimes, this article argues that China’s emerging labor regime, here referred to as “conciliation despotism,” inherits despotic features of the labor regime exercised in the 1990s but adds new normative features of soft control that seek to conciliate worker resentments. This hybrid form of management control represents a stage in China’s evolving labor-management relations in which workers possess more implicit power and can push management into greater concessions than previously.

Russian Women at the International Marriage Market

Migration flows in modern Russia became widespread after the collapse of the Soviet Union. At that time, a multitude of people began consider of moving to another country. International migration took various shapes, such as labour migration, educational migration, family reunification etc. Numerous Russian women were involved in marriage migration that became one of the most characteristic features of the post-Soviet era. At first, the high volume of marriage migration was stipulated by the fact that it was regarded as the simplest way of emigration from the country. Nowadays the factors for moving are different. Women tend to move to their husband-foreigner for love, for inability to create a family in their country and so on. As a whole, over the last 26 years, marriage migration from Russia has seen various reasons that formed several stages. Each of the stages is characterised by a specific attitude to Russian women abroad. In this regard, there seemed to appear the specific discrimination between women of different ethnicities. In general, Russian women who were involved in marriage migration that became one of the most characteristic features of the post-Soviet era.

SIVOPLOYASOVA, SVETLANA* (Moscow Aviation Institute (National Research University))
in various capacities within sport, however it remains to be seen whether the current policies regarding cannabis use will change within sport.

This presentation will discuss the cannabis use of elite Canadian university athletes. How do elite university athletes incorporate cannabis into their athletic lives? How do elite university athletes negotiate the stigma associated with cannabis use and the perceived benefits of consumption? How will the changes of federal legislation (The Cannabis Act) impact the cannabis use of university athletes. Through qualitative interviews with several elite university athletes these questions will be answered and the emerging discourse of cannabis in sport will be directed through the athlete’s perspective.

The political pressures on a number of NGOs in Russia during the last two decades have been described as "civilized oppression" of civil society organizations by the state (Dauč 2014), meaning that there has been a decline of direct violence against activists with a simultaneous increase in legal and administrative prosecution of organized activity. Some of the most prominent examples of legislation aimed specifically at NGOs include the so-called "foreign agents law" from 2012 and the law on „undesired organizations“ from 2015, targeting foreign-funded Russian NGOs as well as their foreign donors. A crucial element of the self-conception and the basis of the legitimacy of NGOs in the eyes of the broader public lies in their accountability and contribution to the common good. By classifying NGOs as "foreign agents", the Russian legislator denounces such organizations as providing their services for money to a foreign constituency.

In the presentation, I will discuss the findings of two interview-based case studies of Russian NGOs, active in the field of freedom of information both in the digital space and offline, that have to cope with the aftermath of the "foreign agents" law and the law on “undesired organizations”. I will explore (1) the diverging survival and adjustment strategies the organizations are following in order to maintain their activities; (2) the logics of applying the restrictive laws in the face of the organizational specifics of the Russian court system; and (3) finally, some of the broader implications for freedom of information activism in Russia.

SKRIPCHENKO, ANNA* (University of Bonn)
Legal Pressures on Civil Society: Emerging Strategies in Freedom of Information Activism in Russia

The current debate concerning issues of the integration or non-integration of immigrants into the education system shows a marked reluctance to question the cultural and social embedding of scientific practice. However, overcoming this reluctance is essential for assessing the role played by science in the construction of relations of domination and subordination between different forms of cultural capital. Drawing on theory of symbolic violence (TSV) (Bourdieu & Passeron 1973; Bourdieu & Passeron critical race theory (CRT) (Matzuda 1991; Yosso 2005), the present study discusses the role of social construction of the hierarchy of values among forms of cultural capital in migration research. It employs a systematic content analysis of four selected journals in the social sciences to examine whether and to what extent symbolic and (origin)-specific cultural capital are discussed and what specific relation is established between both forms of cultural capital.

SKROBANEK, JAN* (University of Bergen)
Subculture Is Dead! Long Live Subculture!

Since Yinger’s (1960) ground-breaking discussion of contra culture and subculture the concept of subculture has been the target of critique ranging from the “blurring of meaning” to the “empirical uselessness” of the concept. Against the background of critiques on the concept and the so-called post-subcultural turn (Bennett 2011) new concepts have emerged like scenes (Silver et al. 2010), neo-tribes (Bennett 1999) or resistance cultures (Johansson & Lalander 2012). Against the backdrop of the continuing controversy regarding the usefulness, or not, of these concepts the contribution reports findings of an effort to assess the spectrum of subculture, scene and/or neo-tribe orientations and practises among young people in the urban Kanton of Zurich area, Switzerland. Based on a representative quantitative study the results indicate that in reference to all three analytical frameworks orientations and practises can be found among the young. These findings illustrate the continuation of subcultural but also the emergence of new, individualised and reflexive youth orientations and practises like scenes and neo-tribes.
RC25-475.1

SLADE, NATALIE* (Massey University)

Deconstructing ‘Refugeeness’: A Critical Analysis of Mediated Discourses and Refugee (self)Representation in New Zealand

A certain reality about who a refugee is has been produced and reproduced through political, humanitarian and media discourses, creating a stereotypical or universal sense of ‘refugeeness’ – an idea of what a genuine refugee should look like. In a Foucauldian sense, these discourses are deeply embedded within powerful relations of knowledge production and language, in which particular world-views and ‘truths’ are constructed. These discourses do not merely reflect reality but construct a reality, a form of knowledge and power that ignores the multiple experiences of those being represented. However, meaning is not infinitely fixed and dominant discourses can be deconstructed and challenged by individual actors, resulting in multiple contested realities. Refugees may be labelled and shaped by discursive practices, but they are also capable of re-structuring those practices, using their power and agency to dispute and transform stereotypes. Drawing on media analysis and interviews with people from refugee backgrounds in New Zealand, this presentation reflects on the dominant discursive constructions of refugees in the New Zealand mainstream news media, and the various ways people from refugee backgrounds experience, contest, negotiate and transform these discourses, creating space for the construction of their own identities in the process.

RC06-137.5

SLANY, KRYSZYNA* (Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Gołębina 24, 31 007 Kraków Poland)

RATECKA, ANNA (Jagiellonian University)

Gender Equality in Polish Families – Practices, Generational Shifts and Unfinished Gender Revolution

Based upon the results of a representative survey conducted in Poland in 2015 we will demonstrate the relations between the realities of labor market, work conditions and gender equality in contemporary Polish families and its impact on quality of life of men and women in families.

Using the concept of gender revolution (por Goldscheider et al. 2015) we will discuss continuity and change in Polish families as far as the reconciliation of work-life balance is concerned and the adoption of gender equal practices in Polish families in the context of post-transformation economy.

We will portray the “ordinary family” in the context of neoliberal character and the semi-peripheral position of Polish economy, the unstable working conditions and welfare policies oriented towards maintaining traditional gender order, as well as cultural context especially strong impact of the Catholic Church. We will do so by using intersectional approach, which considers the diverse factors influencing Polish families including place of residence, level of education, income, respondent age, having children, etc.

In our presentation we will focus on the following topics:
- The progress of gender revolution in Polish families.
- The economic resources allocation and its impact on the gender equality and power balance in families.
- Strategies of Polish families aimed at reconciliation of work and family life.
- Generational shifts and the change in the division of domestic tasks in families.


RC48-801.3

SLAVINA, ANNA* (University of Toronto)

BRYM, ROBERT (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)

Demonstrating in the Internet Age: A Test of Castells’ Theory

In his highly influential work, Manuel Castells holds that demonstrators in the Internet Age tend to be young, unemployed, underemployed and/or students who are well connected to civic associations, use digital communications media often, are highly aggrieved economically and politically, and think of themselves as global citizens. Using data from the World Values Survey (2005-14), we estimate a generalized hierarchical linear model to test these generalizations. We find that some predictors of demonstrating behave as Castells leads us to expect while others do not. Furthermore, we show that the ways in which grievances get translated into demonstrating depend on a country’s level of economic inequality and its citizens’ sense that they enjoy strong democratic institutions. We draw two conclusions: (1) National context affects demonstrating, both independently and in connection with individual-level variables—a fact that Castells largely ignores. (2) The number of demonstrators with the characteristics identified by Castells may be increasing, but their prevalence is not sufficient to warrant Castells’ claim that they predominate in the Internet era.

RC31-554.11

SLAVNIC, ZORAN* (Linköping University)

URBAN, SUSANNE (Linköping University)

Meandering Rides of the Swedish Taxi Industry: Flourishing Entrepreneurship or Ethnic Segmentation?

Abstract

Purpose: The study of the interplay between changes in policies, rules and regulations that have altered ethnic composition and incomes in the Swedish taxi industry since deregulation in the 1990s.

Design/methodology/approach: This is a mixed methods study, combining the qualitative interviews, scrutiny of relevant policy documents and statistical data of the Swedish population between 1992 and 2012. The analysis uses a mixed embeddedness perspective to show how the changed regulations resulted in new openings/closings in opportunities for individuals operating in the sector and how the proportion of immigrants in the sector, increased continuously between 1992 and 2012.

Findings:
- Policy changes have altered ethnic composition and incomes in the Swedish taxi industry.
- Income differences between foreign-born and Swedish-born are decreasing.
- It occurs however in the context of a general trend of lower wages within the sector.
- New jobs are created, but these are low paid jobs with harsh working conditions.

Originality/value: What makes this paper original is the use of the mixed-method approach, combining the analyses of economic and ethnic changes in the sector with internal and external institutional changes in rules and regulations, which exemplify the essence of the mixed embeddedness concept. Additionally the quantitative part of the study uses register data - tax registers and population registers that includes entire population and is administered by Statistics Sweden in a database for REMESO.

RC04-83.4

SLAVNIC, ZORAN* (Linköping University)

Qualitative Data Preservation and Re-Use in Sweden – Neoliberal Courses, Forces and Discourses

The discourse of openness has proved to be very powerful instrument for promoting the new research policies and (neoliberal) reforms of the higher education in all so-called advanced economies. It has triggered positive developments: transparency- and accountability-related associations when used in the context of politics, fair resource distribution when used in the sphere of public service, and free access to information and knowledge when used in the field of science and higher education.

At the same time, international research shows that of university’s autonomy is increasingly being attacked, reduced and marginalized by the same policies. Non-academic (power) instances impose new, for the academy so far unknown, criteria such as `accountability’, ‘performance’, ‘quality assurance’, ‘good practices’. They also impose ideas about what a good research is, which scientific method is to be prioritized and what the good data is. The process of de-professionalization and proletarianization of the academic profession is increasingly affecting the academy. All this obviously does not have much in common with the above described open access discourse.

The purpose of this paper is to show to what extent and in which way all this affects Sweden. Courses, forces and discourses of the national research infrastructure development policy in general, and qualitative data preservation policy in particular are described and discussed. The preliminary results show that actual policy documents generally focus on competition rather than exchange. There is an obvious trend towards marketization and privatization of basic research. Regarding the policy related to preservation and re-use of qualitative data, the qualitative research community has been completely excluded from the policy creation and implementation, qualitative data has been treated essentially in the neo-positivist way, i.e. as if it is quantitative data and the whole process has been characterized by complete absence of any academic debate on these issues.

RC54-891.2

SLESINGEROVA, EVA* (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Bodies As Libraries of Bioparts/ Sociology of the Body Meets Life Engineering

Human bodies are treated at the level of molecules, genes, DNA, and cells in the current biotechnological context. The focus of life science research has shifted from genome description, DNA mapping, and DNA sequencing to active...
and profound reprogramming, making synthetic life on the genetic and molecular levels. At the same time, our bodies exist in liminal spaces between biology and technology. Bodies on both the material and symbolic levels embody the current cultural and social trend in which biology becomes technological and technology becomes biological. The body is seen as a kind of library filled with various bio-devices, body-like entities, bio-bricks, and synthetically fabricated genetic parts. Taking advantage of the analytical approaches of contemporary anthropology and the sociology of life and the body, the presentation shows the outcomes and results of fieldwork conducted in biological and IVF laboratories in the Czech Republic. The fieldwork is related to the social context in which the various technologies of molecular biology and life engineering are used. The paper focuses on technologies such as repairing DNA, parts of DNA as tools for treatment, and CRISP/cas9. The views, perspectives, and attitudes of scientists and laboratory technicians will be analyzed and presented with special regard for the concepts of body and embodiment.

Located offshore Ireland, Corrib gas has become a byword for controversy, environmental damage and repression. Drawing on original data gathered between 2009-2017, this case study of the Corrib gas project illuminates environmental and social impacts of oil companies’ activities in northwest Ireland.

Tracing the evolution of the Corrib gas conflict, this paper examines interconnections between the gas consortium and Irish state, problematizing a fragment-ded approach to environmental impact assessment and planning processes, which exacerbated tensions between oil companies and the community in which the project was located. Concerned with environmental, health and safety risks, resistance to the project grew from a ‘loose network’ within a rural community through to national and international levels (Garavan, 2007). Environmental impacts of the project include contamination of the regional water supply, imposition of a large industrial development in a rural area, damage to Special Protected Areas and Special Areas of Conservation (Siggins, 2010; Slevin, 2016), and a recent technical error which resulted in €400,000 worth of gas being flared.

Social consequences span multiple levels of analysis and include deployment of ideological and state coercive resources, violent actions undertaken by Shell’s private security company (Barrington, 2010; Flood, 2009), and a myriad of physical, psychological and financial damage inflicted on people living in the region (Garavan et al., 2006; Slevin, 2016). As revealed in this paper, the Corrib gas conflict is more than a ‘David and Goliath’ type battle – it is a phenomenon that raises pressing questions about Ireland’s socio-economic composition, its relationship with the environment, the state and its ‘structural interdependence’ with multinational corporations (Harman, 2009, p. 110).

The main aim of my speech is to put forward methodological issues and results of the ongoing research project titled ‘Objects of Protest. Material Cultures of Contemporary Social Movements’, which is focused on the materiality of contentious politics and performances on the street after 2008 (Tarrow, Tilly, 2015; Tilly, 2008). Especially I would like to consider the visual ethnography (Cillessen, 2001; Juris, Klaghohbavish 2016) – its legal and political advantages and limitations - in the area of social movements sociology (Della Porta 2014; Doerr, Mattoni, Teune 2013; Phillips 2012). In the research project there is employed the definition of material artifacts not only as representations of political ideology or identity, but as a part of the social mobilization processes too (Johnston 2009; 2014).

The first stage of the project was focused on the systemic mapping and interpreting the material cultures of street protests in Warsaw, Brussels, Berlin and London in the years 2008-2017 – the empirical ground for observing material objects of protest was based on press-photos of major agencies (N=600) (Koopmans, Rucht 2002). This mapping process of first stage is deepening by ethnographic observations of protest campaigns in the mentioned capital cities (nationalist, feminist and anti-austerity protests). A single act of street protest is considered as a complex medium, which was expressed by Charles Tilly (2006) as a ‘WUNC dis-play’ – when a sequence of demonstrations based on the accurate use of bodily, material and visual components. Material artifacts are taking part in diverse forms of protest communications – as a material interaction with the police, as an expression of political aesthetics and movements symbols (Sartwell, 2010), and also part of visual communication (Fahlenbrach 2016) with its impact on diagnostically and motivational framing of protest (Snow, Benford 1988).

The World Cup summer of 2018 seems an appropriate place to revisit the issue of football fan violence in sport. Despite being a topic which has received plentiful academic commentary throughout the social sciences, recent events in the 21st century illuminate ever-broadening gaps within the predominantly Western European based literature which require further sociological exploration. Hyperbole is a global phenomenon that can be seen to operate and adapt alongside changes related to both the sport of football and to the particular societies in which the game is played. This research looks at the development of contemporary hooligan cultures in the countries of England and Russia, and uses the case study of the spectator violence at the UEFA European Championship tournament in France in 2016 to demonstrate what can happen when two extremely different but high-profile fan subcultures collide on the international stage. The English and Russian case not only highlights the potential problem of sports fan violence at International Mega-Events, but also illustrates how key differences can form between football hooligan subcultures. This paper uses observational data from the Euro 2016 tournament and the Russian and English domestic leagues, interviews with English and Russian hooligans, and secondary data analysis of mainstream and internet media coverage of football...
hooliganism in both nations, to explore issues such as differences in contemporary hooligan identities, the impact of internet technologies on hooligan cultures, the role of nationalism, and the dissimilar ideological frameworks that hooligan groups create in order to legitimise their sports-related violence. Ultimately, this project aims to add to academic literature on this topic, to challenge the commonly held assumptions within the social sciences that hooligan cultures are the same globally, and to provide a rethinking of the use of the label ‘football hooliganism’ from an international perspective.

RC03-73.11

SMETS, PEER* (Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam)
Stigmatized Homes and Communities. Gentrifiers’ and Non-Gentrifiers’ Struggle for a Liveable Neighbourhood in Amsterdam

Today, much attention has been paid to the role of gentrifiers in ethnic-mixed neighbourhoods, but much lesser extent to non-gentrifiers. This paper will look at both groups in the Transvaal neighbourhood in Amsterdam East, the Netherlands. In the Transvaal neighbourhood, the combination of state-led gentrification and drug-related activities has stigmatized parts of the neighbourhood as a home for drug traders and users. To avoid decline in the housing values, the gentrifiers urge the local government and police to solve the drug-related problems; whereas, the non-gentrifiers of non-Western background often refrain to do so. These non-gentrifiers have their own strategies to improve the livability of the neighbourhood, which differ from the gentrifiers’ way of reclaiming the public space. The drugs-related activities and police response to these activities have effectively polarized the interaction between different ethnic groups in the neighbourhood, which also reinforce the mechanism of exclusion. Apart from the disparity, one could also see that some gentrifiers succeed in bridging the different groups of residents. In sum, this qualitative study will highlight the inclusion and exclusion mechanism of different kind of communities in the built environment of the neighbourhood.

RC32-579.3

SMIDOVÁ, IVA* (Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, Sociology Dpt.)
Reproductive Loss in the Medicalised Post-Socialist Context

Advancements in assisted technologies do not necessarily bring critical reflection of the practices and their impact on everyday lives of actors involved. Based on a research project analysing very specific liminal events of reproductive loss in the Czech Republic, particularly perinatal loss, the presentation targets the gaps and clashes in competing sets of knowledge claiming their perspectives as overall truths in dealing with death at birth.

The paper reflects the Post-Socialist context of the Czech Republic with its advancement as well as negligence in various spheres of human life, and paternalist approach to dealing with death and practices at birth. The ongoing study (2017 – 2019) is based on document analysis and in-depth interviews with bereaved families as well as with health professionals, social workers, policy makers and NGO representatives involved in providing assistance in case of the “empty cradle” contrasting the glorification of the progress in reproductive biomedicine, biomedicalisation and commercialization of health and illness. Gender perspective is stressed in the analysis of power relations, symbolic violence and lack of institutionalized social responsibility of the health care and social service systems.

RC15-JS-72.6

SMIDOVÁ, IVA* (Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, Sociology Dpt.)
The End at the Very Beginning: Perinatal Loss and Better Dying

Little is known about perinatal loss in the Czech Republic or in Post-Socialist countries more generally. The turn towards an “intimate death” is yet a rather experimental practice in maternity wards as institutions dealing with this liminal and often unexpected event. Institutionalised care for bereaved families or professional training for the healthcare staff is only emerging. One pilot perinatal hospice is being founded by a group of enthusiastic volunteers.

The efforts for better dying or dealing with stillborn children and obstacles (structural and cultural) these actors face are analysed in this work in progress presentation of an ongoing project (2017 – 2019) aiming at sociological reflection of perinatal loss in the Czech Republic. The “end at the very beginning” as a liminal experience can teach us also about more general approaches to death, dying (better dying) in other phases of human life and medicalisation of death, birth and other life events.

RC06-140.2

SMIT, RIA* (University of Johannesburg)
Reconciling Traditional Family Life and Individual Autonomy: The Case of Zimbabwean Male Migrants in South Africa

During the past two decades economic and political turmoil in Zimbabwe has led to a rise in the influx of Zimbabwean migrants to neighbouring South Africa. In this paper an attempt is made at shedding some light on transnational family life as seen through the eyes of Zimbabwean men involved in long-term skilled labor migration. The discussion is based on qualitative data collected among Zimbabwean men in their 30s and 40s who live as migrants in the inner-city area of Johannesburg, South Africa. The focus fell on how the research participants sustain generational ties and family life across transnational spaces and what impact their transnational migrant experiences have on their relationship with their wives/partners and children. Moreover, particular attention is paid to the way the participants structure their everyday lives in terms of ‘here’ (the country of origin) and ‘there’ (South Africa). This ‘bifocality’ contributes not only to a sense of being anchored in two different geographical spaces but also embracing two different world views. On the one hand the male migrants emphasise maintaining a sense of self within the ambit of the family – particularly in an African context where families are traditionally embedded in the broader kinship network and where familial belonging and cohesion are essential. Here, repeated mention was made of the importance of traditional family values, meeting multiple family commitments and the significance of remittances. On the other hand transnational migration created an environment – markedly in the host country – where these male migrants exercise autonomy. The participants’ narratives provide a window into their lived realities as migrants with family ties across borders and paint a picture of the way in which they reconcile elements of the collectivist-individuallist binary.

RC16-298.10

SMITH, DANIEL* (Anglia Ruskin University)
Stand-up Comedy after Abjection: New Left Hegemony and ‘Millennial’ Humour

British stand-up comedy, since the Alternative Comedy movement c.1979-1985, revolutionised stand-up by jettisoning traditional ‘gag-driven’ performance in favour of humour derived from an incongruity between the self meeting ‘society’. This revolution was an appropriation of Jewish-American stand-up, one whose humour arose from the cultural performance of abjection (Limon): an inability to assimilate to social and cultural values and expectations. British Alternative Comedy used the language of abjection for their New Left political rhetoric which opposed, politically and culturally, the dominant ‘gag-driven’ humour of mainstream British stand-up. This New Left sensibility has since been incorporated as the dominant representational mode of stand-up. Stand-up comedy, after abjection, is the performance of New Left hegemony: anti-racism, sexism, homophobia, green lifestyle politics alongside a ‘checking’ of material privileges. However, the demographic information of contemporary stand-up comedians shows them to be overwhelmingly young, white, male, middle-class and straight. At a time of rising material inequalities, demographic rifts and volatile identity politics, what does the humour of ‘millennial men’ tell us about the power their humour speaks to? Through an analysis of two ‘millennial male’ stand-up comedians and one double-act, this paper provides a sociology of the comedy art-work. The analysis is taken from, Comedy & Critique: Stand-up comedy and the professional ethos of laughter, a short book which seeks to provide a sociological theory of the stand-up as well as an analysis of comedic routines. The paper draws upon the literary theory of the Yale School and Russian Formalists as well as Maussian anthropology and Durkheimian sociology to provide an alternative sociological theory of art, culture and power in contemporary society. Through this lens one is able to historicise ‘millennial humour’ and decipher its peculiar mobilisation of cultural symbols and myths which transform their hegemonic subject positions into the art of evasion.

TG06-991.4

SMITH, DOROTHY* (University of Victoria)
Exploring Words As People’s Practice

This presentation is to develop further a project given preliminary exposition in a paper published last year (2016). In exploring words as people’s actual practices, we can discover something that people do in particular local settings and at particular times which generalises beyond the local particularities of the time and place. From what they are uttering, in what people say or write, hear or read, we can find at least one important dimension of social organisation as a local accomplishment. Conceptualising words as people’s actual doings or practices proposes a direction of study into how words engage us, as practices, in ways that are quite ordinarily available to observation and description. I am interested in opening up a region for discovery that will be useful in learning how people are putting our worlds in common together in the ongoing of our everyday lives.
SMITH, JACKIE* (University of Pittsburgh)

**Shifting Inter-Organizational Relations & Insider-Outsider Strategies in Transnational Environmental and Women's Activism**

Recent decades have seen dramatic changes in the global political economy, and these changes have been both shaped by and affect the activities and interventions of transnational activist networks. Activist framings of issues and the strategies they develop have changed over time based on both the escalation of conflicts over critical issues and activists' experiences engaging across geographical and other divides and working to affect global and national policies and practices. Drawing from a newly updated dataset of organizational records in the *Yearbook of International Organizations* (1983-2013), we examine patterns of transnational organizing around the highly polarized issues of women's rights and environmentalism to examine changes in how these different activist networks engage with inter-governmental organizations and with other international nongovernmental organizations during a period of heightened tensions and "critical balances" over the future directions of the international system. We identify three categories of TSMOs based on their connections to IGOs, which reflect their relative emphasis of insider or outsider strategies. Multilateralists are linked to a wide and diverse array of international agencies, while pragmatists are more specialized and selective in their ties. A third category of isolationists operates outside the formal inter-state arena, engaging an outsider strategy in relation to the inter-state system. Newer groups, and especially women's groups, were more likely than more established TSMOs to be isolationists, advancing their social change work outside the existing inter-state order. Yet many more recently founded TSMOs, especially environmental ones, are using insider strategies, maintaining ties to operational types of IGOs, specifically treaties and monitoring bodies. We interpret these changes in this population in light of the changing geopolitical, institutional, and social movement context.

SMITH, JANET* (University of Pittsburgh)

**Trends in Global Human Rights Advocacy: Critical balances between global, national, and local, policy and culture**

This presentation draws from research on transnational and local human rights advocacy over recent years, noting the expanding growth of local human rights initiatives that are shifting the balance between the global and the local as sites of human rights struggle. This localization of human rights also has implications for understandings of national politics and citizenship and for the role of institutional versus cultural change. These varied "critical balances" will be examined in light of concrete examples from local and national (U.S.) human rights cities organizing, and the relationships between these local struggles and the global human rights movement.

SMITH, KIAH* (University of Illinois)

**Converting US Public Housing to Real Estate: At What Cost and Who Pays?**

Neighborhoods are real places where people live, work, and play. They also function as sites for launching policy interventions, providing a space to implement and study change—and hopefully improve things—over time. In this presentation, I examine current efforts in the US to promote economic and cultural diversity in public housing transformation through income mixing, as a means to reduce "neighborhood effects" associated with poverty. Even if with good intention, I argue these strategies are grounded in assumptions that continue to privilege homogeneity and specifically higher income spaces and people. The results are policies and programs (strategies) that restrict poor people when planning for intentional economically diverse neighborhoods, evident in how we redevelop public housing and integrate affordable housing into higher income development. Furthermore, I demonstrate how in these strategies these new "neighborhoods" function as critical urban commodities. As spaces that have always in some way mediated social reproduction and capitalism, this current period presents specific challenges for neighborhoods and their occupants, who are now both consumers and the consumed, as strategies intended to promote diversity create spaces that do both.

**The Weight of Precarity: How Do Changing Experiences of Work, Study and Relationships Affect Young Australians’ Risk of Developing a Mental Illness?**

Young jobseekers in post-industrial societies are entering labour markets via insecure employment, whilst also engaging in tertiary study to secure their long-term employability. As a result, precarity and the need for flexibility increasingly features in the lives of both lower and more middle-class youth. Larger numbers of young people are struggling to resolve the conflicting demands of work, education and social/family life. While research shows poor mental health outcomes of unemployed and underemployed youth, the psychological toll of a more generalised precarity is less well understood. To address this, we explored the predictors of psychological distress - a key indicator of mental illness - amongst the first cohort of Australian school-leavers to enter the labour market in the economically volatile years following the Global Financial Crisis. Our analysis pooled comparable survey data from two concurrent youth cohort studies - the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY09) and the Social Futures and Life Pathways (Our Lives) study - with a combined sample of 7,121 young Australians aged 20-22. Being engaged in casual rather than ongoing employment predicted higher odds of psychological distress for respondents who combined this work with university study. Social support, particularly from one’s parents and best friend, but also from neighbours and friends in general, helped to counteract young people’s distress levels. Certain groups of young people, such as including females, those from migrant backgrounds, and those with an alternative sexual orientation, showed higher levels of psychological distress. The results suggest that, without adequate support, the demands of a changing labour market may further compound the risk of mental illness amongst such groups.
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XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

As a conclusion, the paper offers a diagnosis and prognosis for both reactionary and progressive populism.

**RC16-318.3**

SMITH, PHILIP* (Yale University)

Musical Analysis, Modernity and Ambiguity: The Case of Wagner and the Tristan Chord

Studies of measurement and commensuration within sociology usually consider formal rankings and quantification. This paper broadens out the frame of reference to consider the more general problem of classification and calibration by experts and expert knowledge. The music of composer Richard Wagner, with its shifting tonal ambiguities and propensity for deferred resolution, has been seen as both a revolutionary milestone on the road towards musical modernity and a dead end of Victorian romanticism. The paper traces how broader moral-philosophical and musical-critical discourses diversely locate Wagner on the path to modernity. It also explores this issue at the capillary level in the astoundingly diverse range of deep technical analyses of the four notes of The Tristan Chord.

**RC16-298.1**

SMITH, PHILIP* (Yale University)

Wagner, Durkheim and the Search for Transcendence: A Study of the Bayreuth-Festival

The annual Bayreuth Wagner-Festival is perhaps the most famous and certainly the most controversial event in classical music history. On the one hand Wagner's music is associated with humanism and a quest for spiritual and aesthetic transcendence. He likened attending Bayreuth to a pilgrimage and many concertgoers have also used this religious analogy. Yet any easy acceptance of Bayreuth's mission is compromised by the taint of Wagner's anti-Semitism and the festival's profound connections to National Socialism. Drawing on historical sources, field observations and interviews the paper first looks at the various ways that individuals and institutions have managed this deeply polluted legacy of evil while continuing to seek aesthetic transcendence. It goes on to identify a number of routine and profane threats to Bayreuth's attempts to capture the sacred.

**RC20-375.1**

SMITH, TOM W* (University of Chicago)

The Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change across Time and Countries, 1993-2020

A scientific consensus accepts that global warming is occurring and that human activity notably contributes to climate change. Increasingly, it is recognized that the social sciences need to become deeply engaged in understanding the human dimensions of global environmental change and crafting responses to climate change. Moreover, given the global nature of climate change, cross-national data are essential for studying this phenomenon. There are considerable cross-national and inter-regional differences in attitudes towards environmental issues in general and climate change in particular. Also, trend data are vital since both environmental conditions and public assessments of climate change are not static, but dynamic.

This paper examines 1) cross-national differences in environmental concerns in general and climate change in particular and considers regional and structural factors shaping the cross-national variation, 2) changes over time in attitudes towards climate change, and 3) individual-level correlates of concern about climate change. Data from the 1993-2010 International Social Survey Program Environmental Studies and plans for the 2020 ISSP are utilized.

**RC33-607.1**

SMITH, TOM W* (University of Chicago)

Using the Total Survey Error Paradigm to Minimize Comparability Error in Cross-National and Cross-Cultural Surveys

Cross-national and cross-cultural research thus has not only great promise, but is an absolute necessity to understand contemporary human societies. To this end comparative survey research needs to meet high scientific standards of reliability and validity and achieve functional equivalence across surveys. This is challenging because comparative survey research is a large-scale and complex endeavor that must be well-designed and well-executed to minimize error and maximize equivalence. This goal can be notably advanced by the application of the total survey error paradigm to cross-national-cultural survey research.

First, this paper examines the concept of total survey error, including interactions between the error components, its application when multiple surveys are involved, and comparison error across cross-national surveys. Second, obtaining
functional equivalence and similarity in cross-national surveys is discussed. Third, the challenges of doing cross-national surveys are considered and how combining traditional approaches for maximizing functional equivalence with the utilization of TSE can minimize comparison error and maximize comparative reliability and validity. Fourth, attention is given to minimizing comparison error in question wording and the availability of online resources for developing and testing items to be used in cross-national surveys. Special attention is given to dealing with differences in language, structure, and culture. Fifth, issues relating to evaluating scales designed to measure constructs in comparative survey research are examined. Sixth, the combined use of the multi-level, multi-source approach and TSE in cross-national surveys is considered. Finally, the importance of documentation is discussed.

RC17-327.1
SMITH MAGUIRE, JENNIFER* (University of Leicester School of Business)
Civility and the New Rich: An Eliasian Perspective on Emerging Markets

The paper explores the contributions of Elias’s concepts of established-outsider relations and modes of civility (1978; 1994; Elias & Scotson, 1994) for making sense of emerging markets. In particular, I am concerned with how an Eliasian perspective might illuminate the organisational and macro-marketing dynamics at play in the emergence of new, affluent markets. Recent decades have witnessed the arrival of new cadres of super-rich on the global stage. Emerging from disruptions and developments notably in Russia, the Middle East, Africa and Asia, the ‘new, new rich’ are essentialized in the Western popular imagination by such figures as the Chinese tuhu shopper who brings a robot to carry his luxury purchases, or the Russian oligarch's wife showing off her 70 carat diamond ring aboard her super yacht in Dubai. These media representations become important purchases, or the Russian oligarch's wife showing off her 70 carat diamond ring aboard her super yacht in Dubai. These media representations become important to the established elite. The analysis focuses on how the discourse of civility and notions of cultural legitimacy are mobilised to evaluate, categorize and (de) legitimate nouveau riche practices and groups as less civilised. The paper suggests such media representations form part of a geo-politics of consumption and to the established elite. I explore these dynamics through a media analysis, examining the ways in which the nouveaux riches are represented by and to the established elite. The analysis focuses on how the discourse of civility and notions of cultural legitimacy are mobilised to evaluate, categorize and (de) legitimate nouveau riche practices and groups as less civilised. The paper suggests that such media representations form part of a geo-politics of consumption and mediation shaping macro-organisational forms such as emerging markets.

RC19-360.4
SMYTH, CIARA* (Social Policy Research Centre)
KATZ, ILAN (Social Policy Research Centre)
Supporting Settlement: Balancing Obligations with ‘Putting Australia First’

Social and political upheavals around the world have resulted in the displacement of the largest volume of people on record. These migrations present significant challenges for the international community with different nation states adopting a range of policy responses. Migration to Australia is achieved through the Migration Programme and the Humanitarian Programme. The Australian Government funds a range of services and supports to assist Humanitarian Programme arrivals’ settlement in Australia. Among these is the Settlement Grants Program, which provides funding to organisations to support the settlement of humanitarian entrants and other eligible migrants in their first five years of life in Australia, with a focus on fostering social and economic participation, personal wellbeing, independence and community connectedness.

This paper draws on the findings of an evaluation of the Settlement Grants program. The evaluation was guided by six key questions relating to the program’s appropriateness, legitimacy, and effectiveness, and to assess whether it had achieved its intended outcomes. While there were some suggestions for improvements, there was a strong consensus among clients, service providers, policy makers and peak organisations that the Settlement Grants program fills an important role in the range of services it makes available to humanitarian and other eligible migrants.

This paper reflects on the evaluation findings to critically examine how they tally with recent shifts in political rhetoric on immigration to Australia, reflected in the Prime Minister’s recent pronouncement about ‘putting Australia first’. Subsequent political developments include a review of the skilled worker visa program and citizenship reform, including more stringent English language requirements. It will discuss how Australia’s obligations under the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees mesh with ‘putting Australia first’.

RC12-245.2
SMYTHE, DEE* (University of Cape Town)
Lovers, Acquaintances and Strangers: The Relevance of Victim-Offender Relationships in the Attrition of Rape Cases in South Africa

In South Africa fewer than 20% of reported rape cases result in a prosecution. This paper reflects on the relevance of the victim defendant relationship in police investigations and case disposal decisions in South Africa and the definitional difficulties of categorising a relationship as "intimate". It draws on two empirical studies analysing discontinued police dockets at 8 rural and urban police stations and interviews with prosecutors, magistrates and traditional leaders. Teasing out the nature of the complaintant’s relationship to the accused is problematic in practice, as well as methodologically fraught. The question of how well the complainant knew the perpetrator and assumptions made by the investigating officer about this relationship are two interlinked factors that make her credibility suspect. As such, one docket might contain a self-appointed socialist experiences in Latin America in the perspective proposed more sociological-legal approach, relates socialism with the question of the social energy system must involve unions and address the social justice issues unions confront in articulating a unified position. The paper concludes that union environmental roles particularly in relation to climate change. Global warming and associated climate change have called into question the heavy use of fossil fuels in the stationary energy systems in both the US and Australia. Shifts in energy production have significant implications for workers and communities and trade unions have sought to speak on behalf of these workers, communities and the environment in different ways. When jobs are threatened or potentially boosted by energy policy changes union positions at the workplace level, have not always mirrored the union's position at the national and international level. Drawing upon union policy documents, media statements and reports, this paper adopts a multi-level and multi-union analysis that examines union positions at the international, national and local levels and identifies the membership and politics of scale challenges they confront in articulating a unified position. The paper concludes that union using social politics are likely to remain complex and contested domains within the union movement but government and industry efforts to decarbonise the energy system must involve unions and address the social justice issues unions raise if we are to be successful in tackling carbon lock-in.

RC16-319.3
SOBOTTKA, EMIL ALBERT* (Pontifical Catholic University at Porto Alegre)
Social Freedom, the Social Function of Property and Socialism: Revisiting a Classic Theme

Recently, in the tradition of Critical Theory the theme of socialism and its current perspectives have been taken up again, after a long silence. Hauke Brunkhorst, in a more sociological-legal approach, related them with the question of the social function of property. Axel Honneth in turn has reconstructed the idea of socialism philosophically. The text, at first, analyzes the structuring central concepts of these two approaches looking for their contribution to a social theory of medium range in an intersubjective perspective. In a second moment, it discusses recent self-appointed socialist experiences in Latin America in the perspective proposed...
**The Emancipatory Potential of Income Transfer and Political Participation in Contexts of Poverty and Violence**

Autonomy and emancipation express the idea that individuals or social groups can choose for themselves how they want to conduct their lives. Both are at the root of central modern conceptions like subject, freedom, self-determination among others. Generally they, and especially their lack, are also part of the studies about democracy and citizenship, when they are qualified as protected, regulated, restricted etc. Autonomy and emancipation are also central in two important thematic complexes: social policies, especially the direct (cash) transfer of income, as well as political participation policies. Sometimes they are taken as a presupposition; in other cases they function as a goal to be achieved; they also can play as a regulative idea that, even distant, guides the social mobilization. Despite being present in public policies, as fighting flags of social movements and in social theories, there are a lack of studies that connect systematically these ideas. The paper analyzes the emancipatory potential of political participation and of direct transfer of income from the perspective of the biographical narrative of women. It will be analyzed in the political and economic perspective (associative involvement, job and income opportunities, access to policies and citizenship rights); it will also be analyzed in the perspective of private, interpersonal relations (possibility to create and realize the own life project, recognition vs. disrespect in relations, community life). The research field is the Morro do Cruzeiro, in Porto Alegre. This neighborhood has a long history of organization and political participation, and the region also has a high number of families awarded with direct income transfer, especially Balsa Família. But it is also the scenario of very different forms of violence. The research will be theoretical oriented on the Critical Theory, especially the conception of radical democracy (Habermas) and recognition (Honneth).

**Civilians in Military Operations; The Case of Kfor HQ**

Cooperation between civilian employees and military personnel can increasingly be found in military missions, in operations overseas. At KFOR HQ in Pristina, Kosovo, there are three categories of civilian personnel: international consultants, NATO international civilians and host-national hires (in particular for language mediation next to other hands-on activities). These three types of personnel and their interaction with the rotating military personnel will be described making use of indepth-interviews, a small survey-study, and observations on the spot. The focus will be on the typical HR-aspects of the civilian-military cooperation as well as on the question what it means to make a career as a host-national person in a NATO-mission that intends to solve the security problem in one's own home country.

**Polemistogenesis**

This paper starts with the concept of iatrogenis coined by the late critical sociologist Ivan Illich to analyze unintended damage done by medical doctors. In this paper the concept will be applied to the military, re-coinning the concept to polemistogenis (= unintended damage done by military action; polemists is the warrior, where iatros is the medical doctor). There are three forms: clinical, cultural and social polemistogenis (and iatrogenis). All three categories will be discussed and illustrated with concrete, recent operational examples. In a very critical manner Illich even talks about disabling professions, when analyzing the medical sector. It is the challenge for the military in today’s professional armies (disproportionally containing the so-called “violent few”) to prevent the military from becoming a disabling profession itself.

Currently the financial crisis and various social problems are arising due to market fundamentalism. As an alternative model to the existing economic order, a social enterprise that links “social economy” and “regional development” has been proposed since the late 2000s. Social enterprises seem to solve diverse social problems in profitable activities in the blind spot where government, administrative agencies and markets cannot cope. Cooperative is one of the various types of social enterprise. Participating in cooperatives does not denote donating a small amount of money but instead it refers to investing a certain amount of money, voting on the operations of the company, and getting dividends when profits are generated. However, the perception that citizens directly participate in the generation of electricity through renewable energy sources in Korea is still poor. This study examines what factors are important for the successful operation of the renewable energy cooperatives, which are increasing every year under energy transition in Germany and two successful cooperatives in Korea. The study aims to disentangle through an empirical study focused on the governance aspect where governments, cooperations and civil societies interact.

The research design is based on a comparative case study in two countries, utilizing a questionnaire-based study. The implications of this study are presented by empirically analyzing the factors affecting the satisfaction of the cooperative. The results of the survey show that the method of operation and investment profitability of the energy cooperative were significant factors affecting participation satisfaction as seen through multiple regression analysis not only from Germany but also Korea. This means that the energy cooperatives operate more transparently and democratically, and the more they meet their profits, the higher the satisfaction gained by their members. The cooperative is a form of corporation, but its public characteristics play an important role.

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**A Study on the Factors Affecting the Satisfaction of Participation in Renewable Energy Source Cooperatives; Germany and Korea Case Study**

Despite strong efforts to approach the scourge of violence against women and the progress achieved, latest data (WHO, 2017) place gender violence as the leading cause of death among women between the ages 15–44 worldwide; ahead of deaths from cancer, traffic accidents or wars. Research also show the devastating consequences produced by this reality. Gender violence is a social problem and everybody needs to act against this phenomenon. Facing this reality, Puigvert (2016) proposes the existence of a language of desire and a language of ethics when it comes to speaking about violent and non-violent individuals. Under this framework, the current paper deepens on the analysis of communicative acts from two main aspects: on one hand, to focus on the type of language used by educational professionals and adults who interact with youth when they talk either about violent or right attitudes. On the other hand, to shed light on the effects that these types of language have on the reproduction or rejection of gender violence by teenagers. As language takes place through interactions and gender violence may happen in everyday interactions among people, specific communicative acts may permit or avoid such situations of violence. Language and social interactions prove to be key in approaching violence and can contribute to develop an effective prevention strategy. The analysis of communicative acts (those including non-verbal communication in addition to the verbal speech acts) embraces the
scheme of the present paper. The theoretical background, based on women’s studies and sociolinguistics, departs from Puigvert’s conceptual framework on language and gender violence in order to analyze concrete communicative acts for their use of language of desire vs language of ethics and their impact on gender violence rejection or reproduction among teenagers. The paper provides knowledge on the potential of using language to fight against gender violence.

**RC30-539.2**

**SOLIS, PATRICIO** (El Colegio de México)

*A Devaluation of Intergenerational Class Mobility? the Dissociation between Class and Economic Mobility in Mexico*

A Devaluation of Intergenerational Class Mobility? the Dissociation between Class and Economic Mobility in Mexico

**RC44-754.3**

**SOMMER, BRANDON** (International Institute of Social Studies)

*Precarity and Industrial Transformation in Guangdong Province – a Methodological Exploration in Régulation*

This paper examines the relationship between capitalism and precarity for workers in Guangdong province, China. I do this by taking a non-conventional view of precarity which attempts to capture the way that precarity is experienced, not simply in a particular moment of economic restructuring but as contingent effect of macrosystems of economic organization and regulation. This framework allows us to understand the change. Theoretically and methodologically I will combine the French Régulation School and Archer’s Morphogenetic approach to elucidate both the economic foundations essential to the Guangdong economy from a Régulation perspective and the ways in which people understand and interpret those types of behaviour that are preferential while other types are neglected. The paper focuses on processes of selection within everyday encounters in web-based environments. It asks how interaction orders can be understood in which someone chooses one person over another online. This paper will explore ‘web-based stages’ applying an extensive economic analysis effectively triangulating the lived experience of workers with the economic pillars of the region. Guangdong was chosen as the best place to conduct this research because of the accelerated and condensed change that has taken place there over the last 35 years. Because of the pace of change it has magnified and condensed divergent strategies such that if the continuities/discontinuities between these concepts lead to precarity. I will answer these questions by expounding on a series of in-depth qualitative interviews and an extensive economic analysis effectively triangulating the lived experience of workers with the economic pillars of the region. Guangdong was chosen as the best place to conduct this research because of the accelerated and condensed change that has taken place there over the last 35 years. Because of the pace of change it has magnified and condensed divergent strategies such that I am able to encounter a variety of disparate experiences in one relatively small geographical area further deepening the analysis.

**RC44-748.14**

**SOMMER, BRANDON** (International Institute of Social Studies)

*Precarity and Industrial Transformation in Guangdong Province – a Theoretical Exploration in Régulation*

This paper aims to capture the way that precarity is experienced, not simply in a moment of economic restructuring but as a contingent effect of capitalism transformation and how workers attempt strategies to understand the change. I will draw on worker experience of industrial transformation in Guangdong as a case study. Theoretically and methodologically I will combine the French Régulation School and Archer’s Morphogenetic approach to elucidate both the economic foundations essential to the Guangdong economy from a Régulation perspective and the ways in which workers understand and interpret those foundations. As a leading school in understanding transformations in Capitalism, the French Regulation School offers a solid platform to begin to understand the economic foundations of Guangdong but its theory of agency is not fully embodied in this study. The focus of the paper is on the interplay between individual orientation and symbolic/mediatized environments. First, it reconstructs the formal structures and mediated constructions of different ‘web-based stages’ and their different techniques of social management. Second, the different possibilities for individual action within these environments will be analysed. Here the focus is on the possibilities of self-presentation and self-objectification in web-based encounters. While in face-to-face situations of selection often rely on the visible presence of the person choosing the person getting selected, in web-based encounters persons need to invest a lot of time to give themselves a semiotic and symbolic character. The increase of the meaning of indirectness in modern selection processes will be theorized and the problem of the unequal distribution of knowledge within selection processes discussed.

**RC55-901.2**

**SON, JOONMO** (National University of Singapore)

*Happiness, Life Satisfaction, and Social Network in Korea and China*

Happiness and life satisfaction are two representative indicators of general well-being. It has been much studied how those subjective well-being measures are associated with objective structural features, one of which is social network. It has been much studied how those subjective well-being measures are associated with objective structural features, one of which is social network. The general assumption is that the greater the network the more people are likely to find subjective well-being. However, the relevant literature has frequently tested the relationship between network and well-being using convenient measures of network such as number of daily contact and number of membership in voluntary associations. Therefore, we are left with an unresolved question concerning how specifically social network is related to subjective well-being.

The present study thus examines this relationship by three distinct measures of social network comparing two different countries: South Korea and China, to check the sensitivity of the relationship cross-nationally. Specifically, I use (1) name generator, the oldest and most popular network generator fitted to capture strong ties around an ego; (2) position generator, the measure of social roles embedded in an occupational network; and (3) the MOS (Medical Outcomes Study) social support variable that, in short, counts number of reliable friends and close relatives when in need. The former two are general social network measures while the last is an indicator of social support.

The empirical analyses show that (1) all three network measures are significantly and invariably associated with both happiness and life satisfaction in Korea and, however, (2) only number of social support ties is related to happiness and life satisfaction in China. That is, neither name generator or position generator is related to any of the two well-being measures in China. In conclusion, the results inform that social support is more robustly related to subjective well-being than general social network measures. Further, it is likely that cross-national variation exists in the degree of interrelationship between objective network structure and supportive ties.

**RC27-500.4**

**SONG, AT** (Keio University, Tokyo)

*From Conflict to Convergence, --Olympic Nationalism Discourse in China--*

This paper aimed to challenge China’s internet analysis’s that focus on empowerment or took the perspective of technology determinism. I take discourse conflict between online criticism and state-oriented mainstream media and, however, (2) only number of social support ties is related to happiness and life satisfaction in China. That is, neither name generator nor position generator is related to any of the two well-being measures in China. In conclusion, the results inform that social support is more robustly related to subjective well-being than general social network measures. Further, it is likely that cross-national variation exists in the degree of interrelationship between objective network structure and supportive ties.

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grassroots. However, by analyzing the nationalistic online and media discourse during Olympics of London games and Rio games, I argue that even in climax of optimism in 2012, nationalism made online discourse easily convergent to mainstream media discourse.

Olympics are regularly regularly recurrent celebration of a coherent set of values, beliefs and symbols. Also for both KRT regime and CCP regime, nationalism is used for legitimate China's regime. Thus, regularly recurring nationalism discourse during Olympics, is a good example for chronological analysis to explore the changing of media environment in China.

By analyzing most commented and retweeted SNS post and mainstream state-oriented media discourse during 2012 London games period and 2016 Rio games, and also series policy of "media convergence" and "internet+" during 2014 to 2015, I argue besides the policy intervention for China's media, nationalistic characteristic of online discourse is also a reason made it easy to converged to mainstream media discourse.

RC14-269.7
SONG, AIP (Keio University, Tokyo)
How China's Media Are Researched in Japan?

As an important neighbor country and a rising power, China has been a main research object for area studies researcher in Japan. As a part of social process, China's media communication came up for debate in Japanese China research.

By detected 38 academic articles on 6 main Japanese journals on mass communication or China area studies, from 2000 to 2017, I argue most of such studies are the study of the role or impact of China's media, as the first type of research. The second type is that media do possess a power of selecting issues from 10,000 of them to report. The third type means that media reporting can evoke public opinions or "power up" one kind of public opinion. And the last type is that media can construct collective memories and hold the power of defining news issues by framing. The last 3 types of relationship between media and power are almost left unmentioned in China's media research in Japan.

This situation is a consequence of the lack of perspective of journalism and mass communication and the over-weighting of China's politics analysis in China's media research in Japan.

RC03-70.2
SONG, JUNG EUN (SSK Glocal Culture and Empathetic Society Research Center)
The Glocal Culture and the Korean Wave

This paper regards the Korean Wave as an exemplary glocal culture and discusses the concept of glocal culture. The Korean Wave refers to the popularization of Korean popular culture, entertainment and daily culture across Asia and other parts of the world. Glocal culture is developed through the interrelation between global and local contexts and is transnationalized. By considering the Korean Wave as an exemplary glocal culture, the paper discusses the glocalization of Korean popular cultural contents as the result of local sociocultural characteristics of Korea, hybridization of global and local features, and transnational consumption of contents. The glocalizing dynamics of the Korean Wave can be seen in the process of consumption and creation of new pop culture in the countries receiving the Korean Wave. People in different countries received the Korean Wave depending on political, economic, socio-cultural factors in each country. The diverse responses to the Korean Wave in each country are related to individual interactions to values and experiences in plural time periods. For example, the meaning of consuming Korean Wave products would be either advanced or local culture through interacting with a global cultural form. The local countries consuming the Korean Wave respond to globalization by creating new forms and styles of glocal cultures through local re-interpretations of the Korean Wave. In addition, the paper introduces the activities of the local K-pop fans as evidences of cultural communities. With the cases of glocalization of the Korean Wave, this study intends to consider the Korean Wave as a way to build cultural relationship between Korea and the Korean Wave receivers. It is an important factor for the creation of transnational cultural communities where people among different countries share cultural universals, identities and tastes based on the concept of glocalization and further develop two-way communication, mutual understanding and cooperation.

RC05-106.5
SONN, HAILEY* (Florida International University)
Deconstructing the Webs: Entanglements of Nationalist Narratives and Transnational Economies

Today, in political spheres throughout our globalized world, we see a resurgence of openly nationalist, race or ethnically based, or “far-right” extremist labels. These labels are being used to fuel and justify a rising tide of anti-immigration and populist movements. Following the years of claims of a post-race or colorblind era, these movements appear surprising to some. This article considers two realities that reveal the current era as both a continuation of an ongoing process and an inevitable outcome of the transnational economy. This research looks closely at the experience of various groups in their local society, giving voice to the experience of life within the striated societal existence throughout the decades of the popular amnesia aiding the falsely dramatized, post-race or multicultural narrative. Further, the article explores how fascist praxis and perceptions have been present in earlier iterations of the anti-other, quietly survived and thrived in eras of cosmopolitan ideologies, and emerge today assertive and unafraid.

Importantly, and apart from public perceptions, the economic forces of global capital headed by transnational players create and sustain both the movements and placements of people in physical spaces and in social and political participation, and the narratives which respond to such realities. By illuminating the extent to which local players have participated in identity-based policies within striated spaces, while the causes and conditions of societal development were and are being driven by globalized political and economic factors, this research addresses the question of how nationalist populist and fascist movements are. This exposes the fault lines of the transnational capitalist system, without neglecting the deeply embedded language and conceptual understandings of the people who live inside its realms.

RC21-383.3
SONN, HAILEY* (Florida International University)
Fractals of Hegemony: Replication of Hegemonic Structures and Response Efforts in Cities across the Globe

Complex systems of hegemony impacting post-industrial urban change are found in cities across the globe. Researchers note the common problematic of cities, such as dispossession of homes, renegotiated economy, privatization, socio-spatial polarization, and uneven development, among others. Anti-gentrification struggles along with labor strikes, women's movements, religious resurgence, and ethnic division arise as humans respond to the oppressive or directive forces in their local communities. These actions are, in turn, responded to by governing structures in a cyclical pattern that spans generations. Through comparative case study infused with analysis of existing quantitative data, this article explores the potential for unifying solidarity transforming into a global urban justice movement by illuminating the commonalities of localized struggles. This research demonstrates that, despite the intricate intertwining of varied, coordinating factors involved in local hegemonic application, there are significant similarities such that it may be shown that by considering fractal relationships among several cities, we may create an alternative theoretical framework for viewing the problems of the current global age.

RC24-444.6
SONNENFELD, DAVID* (SUNY Environmental Science and Forestry)
TAYLOR, PETER LEIGH (Colorado State University)
Illiberalism and the Environment

Since their inception, popular environmentalism and environmental sociology have developed in close relation to – in extension of, dialogue with, and critique of – liberal ideas and liberal values as applied to the environmental sphere. The liberal worldview, based on classical Western ideals privileging the rights of individuals, citizenship, political pluralism, representative democracy, and accountable states and institutions, remains at the heart of environmentalism and much environmental social science. Many nation-states are predicated on the rule of law and responsive institutions, including with respect to environment and society. Global institutions are founded on liberal ideals as well, including the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Rio Declaration, and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Yet Western-style, liberal democracies are threatened by illiberalism, which is widespread, in forms ranging from illiberal democracies to centralized states, theocracies, monarchies; and non-state forms including various ‘rights’ and millenarian movements. Across the world, liberal states and institutions co-exist with, and sometimes are overshadowed by, illiberal counterparts, leaders, and movements. At the same time, strained by social and environmental crises, all states face increased calls for environmental intervention, sometimes over the rights of individuals, communities, and dependent territories. This paper asks, What are the implications of this wide spectrum of socio-political forms, ideologies, and movements for an environmental sociology of
the full range of human–environment interactions that can support attainment of a more sustainable global future? How does the interaction between political actors, including the state and civil society, play out with respect to environmental problems and responses? What are the implications in diverse contexts for the relationship between humans and nature? Liberal democracy and environmental protection can be seen as tradeoffs with both advantages and disadvantages for human and nature in diverse political contexts. Yet even in illiberal contexts, the fates of humans and the natural environment remain inextricably intertwined.

RC29-536.6
SONNETT, JOHN* (University of Mississippi)

News of Russian interference in the last US Presidential election first emerged in June 2016, and the story has only grown since then. Claims and counter-claims about hacking, fake news, and document leaks have become institutionalized in the news media and in a special prosecutor’s grand jury investigation. Although the evidence is still being debated, Russians have once again become folk devils in much of American news, suggesting a new Cold War. Is this scandal a witch hunt, a red scare, and an unjustified moral panic? Or is it a genuine moral crisis playing out through political channels? This study examines English-language news to identify the moral dimensions of the debate and uses field theory to locate these debates within a transnational field of online news media. Data come from Google site searches for moral concepts such as right, wrong, protection, honesty, and integrity, and this semantic field is analyzed using social network analysis and correspondence analysis. Preliminary results show that moral judgments correspond to political divisions between left and right—and center and margin—of the journalistic field. Key outlets from Russia and the US also use contrasting moral discourse: the Washington Post emphasizes positive words like privilege, reliability, and right, while RT emphasizes negative words like evil, immorality, and lying. These findings suggest that the rise of right-wing populism in the age of Trump constitutes a legitimate moral crisis, regardless of the legal conclusions sought by investigators. This study contributes to moral panic research by demonstrating a relational approach to moral claims and counter-claims and by clarifying moral conflicts by mapping them onto social and institutional contexts. Further research will update these results by linking moral concepts to particular people and events in the wider scandal and by examining change over time.

RC02-54.1
SONODA, KAORU* (The University of Tokyo)
What is the “Global” Labor Market? --Whether Japanese Companies Make Global Labor Markets--

More and more workers move across the world in increasingly integrated global economy. Especially talented people occupy the interest of worldwide competition for highly-skilled human resources, so national boundaries no longer form closed labor markets. It is safe to say global labor markets are being constructed in all over the world. While globalization has made progress in recent years, most Japanese companies are still typical ones where nationality is strongly linked to the companies by uniqueness of its language and culture. Nevertheless, as more and more foreign people who studied Japanese are trying to work in Japanese companies, Japanese companies are becoming a multinational company in the sense of labor. Although it is hard to say that Japanese is the global language, increasing foreign workers especially from Asian countries come to Japan and are a member of Japanese company. Then, can we conclude that Japanese companies make a global labor market? The purpose of this presentation is to argue what is the “global” labor market we suppose in considering the case of Japanese companies.

RC23-441.6
SOORYAMOORTHY, RADHAMANY* (University of KwaZulu-Natal)
Production of Science in Africa: Decisive Indicators

The production of science, whether it is measured in terms of scientific publications, patents or any other scientific outputs, is not shaped by a single factor. The production of scientific publications in Africa and its relationship with relevant indicators such as research and development (R&D), gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD), gross domestic product (GDP) are analysed. Drawing on data from reliable multiple sources and compiling and processing them, the production of scientific publications in Africa is compared with that of other relevant regions and the world. Within Africa, sub-Saharan Africa is also in focus. There is a huge gap between the scientifically productive and the less productive countries in Africa. Half of the scientific publications in Africa for the period 1945–2015 was made by just two countries, namely, South Africa and Egypt. These two countries continue to lead Africa in scientific publications. A wide disparity between Africa and the world is obvious in the number of available researchers per million population. Within Africa too, regional disparities (sub-Saharan Africa, for instance) are found. The analysis presents trends in the allocation of GDP for R&D. A positive correlation between the production of scientific publications and variables such as GDP and GERD in Africa and sub-Saharan Africa is evident in the data.
Many women and men are struggling united worldwide for overcoming gender violence and scientific literature is shedding light on how these allies are occurring and how to address the violence. However, Romani women have traditionally been portrayed as deprived from their capacity of agency to organise and foster a change. In this way, analyses offered by non-Roma women on the reason why Roma women suffer gender violence attribute the causes to the cultural aspect. As a consequence, protocols of intervention implemented in institutional organisations oriented to victims of gender violence are many times colour-blind and not done in dialogue with end-users, what makes that Romani women and women of other ethnic minority background encounter some barriers that prevent them to access to these institutional structures of help. In order to respond to these challenges, in the present paper we present preliminary findings of the research project SARTUCUE (together with you in Rosamny language) (funded by the Spanish Plan of Research, 2016-2019) which is aimed at studying gender violence among the Roma. SARTUCUE explores barriers to accessing services for victims and analyze the strategies developed by the community itself to deal with situations of domestic violence and its prevention. The project is analyzing the key elements that have allowed the Roma to create a series of strategies to address and prevent domestic violence in their community. Findings are in relation to the informal strategies emerged in the very networks of Roma families. We deepen in those strategies that have a significant role in the organization and mobilization of the Roma community, focusing on the role of the Evangelical Church of Philadelphia, because it is de facto a site for meeting and social cohesion and where principles condemning any kind of violent behavior are promoted.

Social professionals heavily rely on bonds of trust between professionals and clients: on the one hand society attributes power and authority to the first ones; on the other hand, it requires them to perform accountability and confidentiality, respect for clients' rights and freedom of choice. This is also true for Social Work: many national organizations clearly state those principles in their Codes of Ethics. However, problems might occur and the professional can be accused of violating such principles. Assessing whether the social worker is to be blamed because s/he did something wrong can be a very difficult but important task. Moreover, some misconducts may pertain to the deontological sphere but they might not be relevant from a legal point of view. In order to address complaints against social workers, some countries have thus developed specific systems that guarantee the respect of rights, norms, and interests for all the subjects involved.

This paper presents the Italian approach to social workers' professional misconduct, comparing it to the English one. Both are quite new and still under development by their own professional communities, but they clearly adopt different perspectives. The analysis and juxtaposition of the two regulations and the outcomes of the proceedings so far conducted against social workers will eventually outline strengths and weaknesses of the two systems, namely in terms of accessibility, general costs of the systems, its fairness to the people involved, and usefulness for the profession. On these bases, the conclusion will provide some suggestions and remarks for the Italian system of proceeding ethical complaints against social workers. The aim of this study is to underline the importance of the tool for the profession to guard the public against power abuse, to enforce an ethical approach, and to reflect upon practical difficulties of this system.

The use of the traditional public/private divide as justification for State inaction in relation to violence against women (VAW) has been theoretically and legally challenged in the last 3 decades. Echoing these feminist claims and in line with the international human rights framework on gender-based violence (GBV), Argentina has adopted progressive laws. These recognise the responsibility of the state for VAW in the private sphere and prohibit symbolic violence, a form of GBV that clearly transcends the public/private divide by focusing on the reproduction of harmful gender stereotypes. In addition, the murder of women because of their gender has been explicitly criminalized as ‘femicide’, recognized as the most severe VAW. These efforts could help overcome the divide, yet media treatment of femicides suggest otherwise. While many femicides have triggered immediate social condemnation, media reports often reinforce stereotypes, and also the public/private divide. This article explores symbolic violence in three dimensions, theoretical, normative and empirical, and reflects on the centrality and relevance of the public/private dichotomy in the reproduction of stereotypes. The theoretical dimension examines the meaning of symbolic violence and the public/private divide in feminist literature. Then, we inquire into the legal interpretation and treatment of these notions. Finally, we examine the media treatment of the cases of femicide in Argentina through the qualitative analysis of news articles from the three largest newspapers in Argentina (Clarín, La Nación and Página 12). The covered period is June 3, 2015, date of the first massive mobilization in protest against femicide (the so-called ‘ni una menos’ social movement), until February 2017. The paper concludes with a discussion about the relevance of the public/private divide in relation to tackling symbolic violence and gender stereotyping, and the potential for long-standing public policies in the prevention of GBV.

The persistence of an educational system based on the combination of rigid forms of evaluation –meant to exclude hundreds of thousands from their right to access or permanence in an educational institution– and the use of diverse forms of control to assure that teachers, parents and students are subordinated to the system’s rules even if they cannot guarantee a successful outcome that links education, social integration and employment, has increased both tension and frustration in schools and communities. The result of this tension can be the eruption of a protest movement, but mostly, it is producing massive students’ desertion, isolation and self exclusion in significant cases, both in rural and urban regions, all through Latin America and many other parts of the world. Resistance against the prevailing rules and educational system can also adopt the form of adoption of different forms of involvement in so called informal/virtual/distant forms of education, or total renunciation to receive any institutional education. Some of the present alternatives are, however, linked to family or community survival strategies. These have proven to be useful and often, more satisfactory than what the prevailing institutions have to offer.

The speed of interations in this twenty-first century has made evident that there is a deep reshaking of social institutions producing culture such as: family, school, work, state agencies. Especially the presence of the Internet Network, seems to have included more speed to the possibilities of intergenerational dialogue, to think the cultures of aging, the present paper is an exploration of the possible scenarios to rethink old age in the digital age.

The analysis of how a public space such as the School is a scenario of multiple interactions, to confirm, propose or question, our notions of aging and old age, which is intentional or not permanently attending a negotiation of meanings.
Therefore, the speed proposed by the Internet for our communications, multiplicity in message synchronicity, asynchronous communication capacities, content authority, and multiplicity of interactions, reveals new contents and forms of integrated dialogue to rethink the cultures of old age from the perspective of developing a generative, coexisting and intergenerational culture.

**RC05-111.3**

**SOSTERO, GIULIA***(Université Paul Valéry Montpellier)*

**Radicalisation: Users’ Guide. A Case Study on Swedish Prevention Practices**

This research engages in both a theoretical and an empirical approach to prevention policies. After an analysis of the literature on radicalisation, including studies drawn from sociology, political sciences and psychology together with national policies, this study delineates the different stances that have been taken in studying this concept. It then focuses on the complex relationship between radicalisation and Islamophobia, addressing the topic of “white men radicalisation” and how post-truth is fostering this phenomenon. Based on 14 interviews with professionals working in prevention of radicalisation in Sweden - the police, the Government, youth workers, NGO workers, psychologists and experts of Islam - this research explores the diverse approaches that are taken in prevention according to the different agendas. In Sweden, prevention policies began to be drafted in 2012, and radicalisation to violent extremism has been categorised either as left-wing, right-wing or Islamic. Through the definition of the concept of radicalisation with the words of each professional, a bias against Muslim communities is detected in particular from the side of the Government. The negative consequences of this stigmatisation have been explored through the confrontation with experts of Islam in the Swedish context. Moreover, the shift of responsibilities from the Ministry of Culture to the Ministry of Defence denotes the transition to a more secularist view on prevention.

Finally, this work contains a case-study of a cultural association working in the field of prevention through the usage of music and the cultural arts. This work fits in the recent critical tradition that examines radicalisation as a multi-faceted phenomenon that can also take place at a State level in its relations with minorities, in this case Muslim communities in the West.

**RC30-552.6**

**SOUSSI, SID AHMED***(Université du Québec à Montréal)*

**Une Zone Grise Du Travail Dans Les Chaînes De Valeur : Le Poids De L’Action Publique Dans La Précarisation Des Travailleurs Migrants Temporaires Au Canada.**

Le recours accéléré au travail migrant temporaire dans les différents secteurs d’activités s’impose comme une tendance lourde. Il contribue à la transformation concomitante des relations du travail et de la structure de l’emploi dans les secteurs concernés. Ce processus s’observe à l’échelle de deux composantes constitutives du marché de l’emploi: la chaîne de valeur et les entreprises- maillons qui en encadrent les activités. Cette communication livre les résultats d’une recherche consacrée aux impacts du travail migrant temporaire sur la reconfiguration de l’emploi et mobilise deux niveaux d’analyse. Le premier est celui des entreprises en tant qu’espaces du travail juridiquement autonomes en termes de relations d’emploi et de la chaîne de valeur en tant que procès incorporant divers modes d’organisation du travail dans ces espaces. Le deuxième niveau examine les effets conjugués 1) de la dynamique du marché de l’emploi générée par les chaînes de valeur et les contingences de leurs secteurs d’activité (agro-industrie, hôtellerie/restauration; etc.) dans un contexte subordonné à l’offre et la demande ; 2) des politiques publiques du travail migrant temporaire mises en œuvre.

1) l’accélération du processus de reconfiguration de l’emploi ne doit pas sa dynamique à la seule «logique du marché» -ni aux seules stratégies des entreprises- mais au concours déterminant de l’action publique via un rôle ambivalent de l’État. Cette étude montre comment l’action publique encadrant la logistique juridico-administrative du travail migrant temporaire joue un rôle déterminant non seulement dans ce processus affectant des espaces du travail de plus en plus nombreux, mais aussi dans la fragilisation des statuts d’emploi et des droits sociaux des travailleurs migrants temporaires dans un contexte où l’action publique et sa dimension politique se conjuguent avec les stratégies des entreprises pour exercer des rapports de domination excluant toute possibilité d’accès aux droits sociaux du travail les plus élémentaires.

**RC09-181.1**

**SOUTHALL, ROGER***(University of the Witwatersrand)*

**(Middle) Class Analysis in Africa: Does It Work?**

The dominance of the democratization/good governance paradigm ensured the decline of class analysis in Africa from the early 1990s. Yet recently, there has been a revival of interest in class – notably the ‘Middle class’. While much of this analysis is economic (and has been subject to extensive critique about what is meant by ‘middle’), there are also a growing number of studies which espouse historico-political and/or ethnographic approaches. While much of this work is highly illuminating, it is curiously divorced from classic class analysis, focusing instead upon middle classness as a matter of identity. However, if class analysis is to be taken seriously, then any middle class needs to be situated within an overall class structure. This certainly works in South Africa, where industrialization brought forth a class structure which was recognizable from both Marxian and Weberian perspectives. But is it equally applicable in less industrialized countries? This paper will argue that it does.

**RC03-77.1**

**SOUTHCOTT, CHRIS***(Lakehead University)*

**Extractive Resource Development in Canada’s North: What Are People Worried about?**

Following the Berger Inquiry of the 1970s, communities in the Canadian North have been able to increase their ability to control development in their regions in a number of ways including the signing of modern comprehensive land claims, self-government arrangements, and the empowering of territorial governments. As such, the situation is different from that of the 1970s when people seemed most concerned about their ability to control unsustainable industrial development. It can now be stated that, in many respects, communities now have a veto over proposed new developments. Yet concerns over extractive industry activities remain. This paper will examine what communities in Canada’s North are most worried about in terms of new mining projects through a content analysis of documents associated with new mining projects in the region since 2000. Documents will include submissions to Impact Assessment processes, data gathered in research projects, and articles in the news media.

**RC31-559.3**

**SOUTO, ANDREA***(University of A Coruña)*

**DIZ, CARLOS***(University of A Coruña)*

**Immigrants’ Sons: Power, Violence and Resistance in an Urban Context**

In A Coruña, the arrival of immigrant families from very diverse places from all over the world during the last decades has completely changed the appearance of the working class neighborhoods that surround the center of the city. Despite its own history as a migration village (indeed, A Coruña is a city built on those who left towards Latin America and Europe and also on those who came from the rural areas), complex forms of racist violence arise in the streets and in the schools, affecting deeply the lives of those children that, regarded and classified as ‘outsiders’, have to grow up here, facing not only the constant mistreatment they are submitted to by other scholars and neighbors but also that one of their parents and love ones are forced to put up with.

In those neighborhoods where poverty and marginalization was already the norm before the arrival of immigrant people, the aggravation of the situation since the outbreak of the economic crisis in 2008, combined with the roughly traditionally xenophobic ideology of a society, do not forget, nurtured and supported by national and regional governments and media; violent acts against immigrants and their children constitute a hard but undeniable reality.

This research, carried out in the popular districts of A Coruña, tries to reveal how this everyday violence experiences impacts the consciousness of these children, shaping their development as human beings and provoking different reactions to it: from the interiorization of the hegemonic classist and racist discourses predominant in the environment, its reproduction and consequently, the emerging of self-hating feelings; to the rejection of the unwelcoming society, but understanding in a resistant position in the middle of both damaging options.

1 A Coruña is a village placed in the Northwest coast of Galicia (Spain).

**RC32-593.2**

**SOUTO, ANDREA***(University of A Coruña)*

**Trabajadoras Del Sur En El Norte. La Infrapolítica De Las Migrantes Brasileñas En Portugal y España; Experiencias De Resistencia Desde La Encrucijada De Raza, Clase y Género**

Sustentado en dos pilares epistemológicos, el feminismo, y más particularmente el feminismo del tercer mundo[1], y la teoría decolonial[2], esta investigación pretende revelar a partir de la experiencia migratoria de las mujeres brasileñas en Portugal y Galicia (España), la manera en que las relaciones históricas de colonialidad y la condición transnacional han configurado la identidad de estas trabajadoras llegadas desde las periferias globales a metrópolis. Y cómo las propias mujeres en un ejercicio de reapropiación de dicha identidad impuesta, han ido desarrollando alrededor de la misma una infrapolítica[3] de la cotidianidad que les es propia, específica y compleja.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Despite variations in our findings regarding the use of incentive and coercive tools in studied countries, our research shows that coercion is central to the deportation process. This centrality comes, overall, from the fact that deportation without coercion seems almost unthinkable for states because of the fact that coercion is inherent to the deportation process.

In our paper, firstly, we will show how coercion is used directly and indirectly by various institutions of the studied countries, mainly, on the basis of analysis of legal texts, official reports, semi-directed interviews as well as participant observation. Then, we will mobilise the concept of governmentality in order to analyse the centrality of coercion and its indirect use in the deportation processes of these countries and compare them.

RESEARCH COMMITTEES and GROUPS (S)  
SOYSÜREN, IBRAHIM* (University of Neuchâtel)  
NEDELČU, MIHAELA* (University of Neuchâtel, Institut of Sociology)  
RC14-270.4

Institutional Uses of Dublin Regulation III and the Eurodac Database By France and Switzerland to Identify Foreigners to be Deported

The emergence of new “migration technologies” has as a consequence that the human body is treated as “an information storage device”. On the other hand, there is a process of “digitalization of the European borders” that allows the Europeanization of migration control through more or less standardised technology-assisted procedures. In this context, “identification technologies” play a central role. At the European level, many efforts were put into the development of efficient tools for identification. Different instruments, such as the Schengen Information System, Eurodac and the Visa Information System, were envisaged for distinct purposes, at different stages of the migratory process (entry, residence, etc.) in Europe. These transformations highlight the central role of identification for deportation processes and procedures and the fact that biometrics are put forward, as they supposedly drive the technological tools for identification particularly reliable.

In this paper, after a general panorama of technological instruments created by the European Union (EU), we will focus on the use of Dublin Regulation III, which allows EU member and associated states to deport asylum seekers to another European country which is considered as responsible for their asylum applications. We will then show how Eurodac, a European database in which data of asylum seekers are stored, is utilised as an identification tool in two different ways, which we will call primary and secondary identifications.

Our paper is based on an ongoing comparative research project on institutionals uses of European technological tools for identification and avoidance strategies by foreigners to be deported in France and in Switzerland. Methodologically, this qualitative study use documentary analysis (of materials constituted by European and national legal texts, newspaper articles, case law, secondary data), as well as participant observation and semi-structured interviews with administrative offices, lawyers, social workers, representatives of migrant rights organizations, as well as migrants themselves.

RC27-495.2

SPAAIJ, RAMON* (Victoria University)  
BROERSE, JORA* (Institute of Health and Sport, Victoria University)  
RC27-491.2

Participation Versus Performance: A Critical Appraisal of (dis)Ability, Gender and Cultural Diversity in Junior-Age Sport

This paper builds on the concept of aesthetic formation to examine the sensorial practices through which diasporic imaginaries become tangible, experienced as ‘real’, and ‘felt in the bones’. The authors interpret cultural forms such as sport as a critical space for the embodied aesthetic forms through which diasporas materialise, with important implications for identification and belonging. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork on a transnational community-based sports event, the paper discusses how Somali diasporism is mediated, becomes tangible, and how it strengthens the embodiment in subjects who participate in this event. The authors conclude that these sensorial modes can simultaneously elicit multiple forms and scales of belonging that also foster a sense of integration and belonging to the nation.
Junior-age sport is an important site where children and young people learn about social norms and develop attitudes toward people with diverse backgrounds and abilities. It thus presents a space where social inequalities can be reproduced, reinforced or challenged. How diversity is experienced and managed in junior sport can affect how participants are socialised to understand and respond to diversity or to challenge it. This paper discusses the findings of a three-year mixed methods research project that critically examined how diversity is understood, experienced and managed in senior sports clubs in Australia, and to what extent including people with diverse backgrounds and abilities is deemed compatible with promoting sporting excellence and competitiveness. The findings show that intersectional understandings of diversity and diversity are virtually non-existent in junior sports clubs. Moreover, the research reveals a persistent tension between the promotion of diversity and inclusion on the one hand, and the focus on performance on the other hand, in ways that tend to reproduce social inequalities in junior sport.

SPARTEGUS, JONES THOMAS* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)

Tsunami Colonies: Rehabilitating or Ghettoizing the Disaster-Affected?

Globally, China, the USA, India, the Philippines and Indonesia account for maximum number of disasters. Geographical terrain, rapid population growth, environmental degradation resulting from development projects and climate change have increased the intensity, magnitude and frequency of disasters. As a result, natural disasters have become more intense and unpredictable. Natural disasters not only impact human lives, livelihood opportunities and property, but also result in voluntary and forced migrations of people on a large scale. Against this backdrop, this paper tries to examine the post-disaster resettlement in the context of policy formulation and its implementation. This aspect, it has been noticed, has hardly been debated among the disaster mitigation experts. This paper focuses on post-tsunami experiences of tsunami affected communities from coastal districts of Tamil Nadu, a state in southern India. Visiting the resettlement colonies, popularly known as tsunami colonies, after ten years since the disaster, the article foregrounds the livelihood challenges faced by the inhabitants of the colonies and the policy lacuna in addressing these circumstances.

RC39-693.4

Tsunami Colonies: Rehabilitating or Ghettoizing the Disaster-Affected?

SPARTEGUS, JONES THOMAS* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)

RC38-JS-3.3

SPIES, TINA* (University of Potsdam)
TUIDER, ELISABETH* (University of Kassel)

Always 'Discursively Negotiated' - Using Intersectionality in Biographical Research

Analyzing life stories in the context of post-colonialism and migration reinforced once again one of the basic assumptions of biographical research: that patterns of individual structuring and processing of experiences are produced within powerful social contexts, and that therefore biographical narratives always refer to social norms and discourses (cf. Dausien et al. 2005). Gender, ethnicity, and class are both social structure categories and biographical positioning that are (re)produced and performed, resisted and negotiated in biographical narratives. In this respect, an intersectional perspective brings an advantage for biographical research as it allows the researcher to explore how axes of difference and power are discursively negotiated by differently located individuals as they talk about their experiences, their life stories, and their identities* (cfp). At the same time, there remains a vacancy pertaining to methodological and methodical questions when using an intersectional approach: The interwovenness of biographies and the discourses (cf. Spies/Tuider 2017) is not considered sufficiently in intersectional analysis.

Following Stuart Hall and his concept of articulation, as well as Judith Butler and her post-sovereign subject, our paper deals with the sex mob narratives in Germany that flared up again as a consequence of the moral panic after the alleged sexual assaults by young migrants and refugees during New Year celebrations of 2015/2016. In this context, our point is to identify the specific subject position of the ‘sexually dangerous Muslim refugee’ as a new ‘ethno-sexism’ (Dietze 2016) and to develop an understanding of subjectivation that not only brings together the categories of sex/gender, religion/ethnicity but also considers the discursive context in the sense of power/knowledge/subjectivity.

This paper - conceptualizes theoretically the axes of difference and power as well as experiences of exclusion and marginalization always as ‘discursively negotiated’ - develops methodologically an understanding of subjectivation that pleads for negotiation, obstinacy, and contextualization.
their local schools through the multiplicity of texts and discourses prioritising the quantification of education. The study explicates how teachers’ work is connected to chains of texts that enforce the production and collection of educational data by linking numbers to funding and performance management. These texts have a significant role in organising teachers’ work both in and out of the classroom across the school year. In the classroom, this included a reorientation of pedagogy, curriculum and assessment towards content tested in high-stakes tests. Outside of the classroom, teachers are undertaking a range of calculative work including the analysis and recording of statistics and participation in new forms of work such as so-called “data conversations” and meetings. This orchestration of teachers’ work is also bound up with issues of equity with the re-emergence of practices known to increase inequity such as streaming students by ability, and focussing pedagogic attention on students most likely to achieve the greatest gains on accountability measures.

While public discourses often frame teachers’ work in terms of individual performativity, suggesting that decisions to teach to the test are made by individuals, this research demonstrates that key aspects of teachers’ work are orchestrated by external forces through series of texts that flow from governments to bureaucrats and ultimately into schools.

**RC35-641.4**

**SPINNER, ALBIN*** *(ICBC Standard Bank)*

**Intellectual Harness of the Financial Markets**

This article contends that Finance has a tendency to harness the market with intellectual models which do not always represent the underlying dynamics of the market. In sociological terms, a cohort of mathematically literate financiers regularly attempts to create models with a view that they will become self-fulfilling. Their intention is to influence the market so that it behaves within the parameters of the model. An example was shown by MacKenzie,D. & Millo Y (2003) as they describe how the Black-Scholes formula has had a huge influence on the option market. Financial engineers are bound to have some influence on the market; for example, sophisticated pricing models ensure that there are not arbitrage opportunities. But their influence can largely overwhelm this remit.

This article explores how financial models evolve with the market. We will first look at a straightforward evolution describing how the derivative valuation paradigm has changed historically in the context of interest rates modelling. Like its homologue process in numerical modelling in science, financial valuation techniques evolve when they encounter inconsistencies between the theory and practical observations. In particular, pricing techniques for interest rates have re-acted strongly to the Great Recession. We will see that these pricing methodology changes managed to come together and ended up influencing the reality it was intending to model. In other words, this particular piece of the financial pricing tool ended up performing the market.

In a second part, we will explore an equity-credit model which was an attempt to link the equity option market with the credit market. Although the approach was rooted in an intellectually robust model, this particular method ended up not influencing the market. We will finish by asking the following question: what drives the acceptance by the market of a particular pricing method?

**RC44-738.1**

**SPOONER, DAVE*** *(Global Labour Institute)*

**MWNANIKA, JOHN MARK*** *(Amalgamated Transport and General Workers’ Union)*

**Transforming Unions through Organising Informal Workers in Uganda**

Dave Spooner and John Mark Mwanika: Transforming Unions through organising Informal Workers in Uganda

This paper analyses the power resources of informal transport workers in Uganda, and the transformation processes of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers’ Union (ATGWU) and their newly affiliated informal workers’ associations in organising informal workers. We examine the process of organisation: how strategic choices were made; how the expected increases in power resources were realised; and the results. We also analyse the critical factors behind the success of the strategy, as well as lessons learned and unresolved challenges involved. ATGWU faced an almost complete collapse in membership following the impact of Structural Adjustment Programmes in the 1980s, and the subsequent formalisation of the transport industry. In recent years, ATGWU pioneered a strategy of organising through the affiliation of mass-membership associations of informal workers, notably representing minibuses taxi workers and motorcycle taxi (Boda-Boda) riders. The unionisation of informal workers has had a dramatic impact such as: a reduction in police harassment, substantial gains through collective bargaining, reduced internal conflict within the associations, and improvement of visibility and status for informal workers. The rapid expansion has raised new challenges for the union, particularly in the transition to a fully integrated formal-informal organisation, the need for reform of democratic process and accountability, and the maintenance of informal-workers’ solidarity.

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The Intersection of Ethnicity, Class, Gender and Geography in Preventable Mortality Using Four Decades of National Data.

This study uses national-level census and mortality data to investigate the changing social class and ethnic patterns in premature mortality in New Zealand from 1975 to 2014. During this period there was a political struggle for recognition of indigenous rights, a social policy focus on inequality, and major macro-economic reform. A novel web-based inequality visualiser was created to enable statistically robust and user defined exploration of mortality inequalities using otherwise confidential data.

We used three different approaches to inequalities in mortality using data for the entire country. Firstly we repeated previous studies for the periods 1975-1977, 1985-87 and 1995-1997 to include 2005-2007 and 2012-2014. This involved national death registration data for each period and the five yearly national population censuses from 1976 to 2013 to examine changing patterns in social class differences in all cause, preventable, and non-preventable mortality for indigenous Maori and non-Maori men under the age of 65. Mortality data were obtained from the national mortality data collection – this included occupational information that was used to classify individual into occupationally defined social classes. Secondly we explored changing patterns of mortality inequality using annual mortality data for the period 1988-2014 for both males and females for all ethnicities by socio-economic position (SEP) using a small area social deprivation measure. Thirdly we created a data visualiser using R and R-Shiny to enable user-defined explorations of inequality using otherwise publicly inaccessible official data.

Social class and ethnic differences in mortality have increased since 1975. There are significant persistent inter-ethnic disparities within each social class for preventable, non-preventable and all causes of mortality. There are also increasing intra-ethnic social class differences in mortality. The persistently high inequality in preventable deaths indicates that New Zealand’s government-funded health sector is still not meeting the health needs of minorities and low-SEP people.

**RC13-252.2**

**SPRACKLEN, KARL*** *(Leeds Beckett University, United Kingdom)*

Towards a New Theory of the Sociology of Music As Leisure

Many leisure theorists have explored music sub-cultures and spaces as sites of identity-making. Sociological research on many forms of popular music, from folk to heavy metal, have explored the way in which such music is constructed in work places blurred into laboured leisure spaces, disseminated through the tools of capitalism, and consumed and re-made by audiences. The dominant paradigm in the sociology of popular music is one that rejects Frankfurt School determinism for one that fetishes everyday practices and human agency. In this paper, I will show that both leisure theorists and sociologists of popular music have been similar transformative of popular music as leisure, which they draw ultimately from their own entrenchment in the bourgeois taste of academics. I will show how this has led to the dismissal of particular sub-genres and leisure spaces as uninteresting or inauthentic. I will then lay out a new theory of the sociology of music as leisure that sees all music and leisure as contested, constructed and constrained.

**TG06-987.1**

**SPRINGER, EMILY*** *(University of Minnesota)*

Transnational Evaluation Systems As Relations of Ruling: Exploring Knowledge Production through the Everyday Actions of International Development Professionals

In an era of tenacious interest in ‘evidence-based decision making,’ international development organizations utilize data from evaluation systems to publicize success, demonstrate project efficacy, and claim impact to donors. Transnational evaluation systems measure the ‘success’ of development projects through a process of downward-moving policies from funders and upward-moving data and tools of capitalism, and consumed and re-made by audiences. The dominant bureaucratic system is only made possible through the joint effort of diverse development workers — from data collectors in rural areas abroad to evaluation directors in donor countries. How do evaluation systems, and the bureaucratic processes of which they are a part, coordinate the behavior of people irrespective of temporal, spatial, and cultural dimensions? And what are the possibilities for individuals to resist, negotiate, and recreate these systems?

This paper is based on 57 interviews with managers, evaluation advisors, and consultants in East African field offices and headquarters in D.C., who, through labor at multiple localities, animate the evaluation system of USAID’s agricultural development initiative Feed the Future. Utilizing an institutional ethnographic

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
approach sharpens analysis of the governing power exerted through evaluation systems, while being attentive to the constitutive power of everyday actions of development workers as they animate and make evaluation ‘happen.’ This paper argues that institutional ethnography provides rich insight into the agency/structure debate by focusing on metrics as a form of global governance within transnational bureaucracies. Evaluation systems induce diverse professionals to work together to turn the particularities of social life in varied communities into fact-like knowledge digestible to funders and policy-makers. In doing so, I suggest that evaluation systems shore up quantitative knowledge, deprioritize transformative development agendas not easily measured, and narrow the space for learning, despite official stated goals to the contrary.

RC23-426.3

SPRINGER, EMILY* (University of Minnesota)
Understanding SDG5 Targets at the Site of Development: The Contested Terrain of Knowledge Production within Organizations

International agendas for development are increasingly codified into metrics and targets to hold countries accountable to action. The demand for science-like data to demonstrate progress and substantiate ‘what works’ is immense and polished with infographics with statistics on the problem to be solved or the progress made are omnipresent. Transnational evaluation systems have become a key component of any international development project. These systems create a chain of knowledge production through data collection at the project site and numerous points of data aggregation to report on project results. This paper interrogates the role target-setting plays in locally-embedded, complex social processes like women’s empowerment, gender, and work their way into the daily agendas of development professionals and or useful case for understanding how metrics and targets help induce accountability around difficult-to-measure concepts such as women’s empowerment provides a meeting gender, women and girls may lose out. Understanding what targets ‘do’ impossible without attention to its sensualities.

This paper is based on 45 interviews with gender, evaluation, and management professionals in East African countries and Washington DC around USAID’s agricultural development initiative Feed the Future. I argue closer attention to the proliferating effects set in motion by a global interest in ‘data driven decisions’ and ‘evidence based policy’ is merited, especially when applied to transformative development agendas. Where the demand for data to inform science policy meets gender, women and girls may lose out. Understanding what targets ‘do’ around difficult-to-measure concepts such as women’s empowerment provides a useful case for understanding how metrics and targets help induce accountability to international goals, while creating proliferating effects as they travel the globe and work their way into the daily agendas of development professionals and organizations tasked with implementing ‘development’. I argue that if concerted and sustainable progress is to be made on SDG5 we must first understand the local site of development as a contested space of professional and organizational pressures and demands.

TG07-1000.2

SRINIVAS, LAKSHMI* (University of Massachusetts, Boston)
Cinematic Sensorium: Beyond the Visual

When the senses are considered in connection with cinema film, it is the visual that is typically privileged. Scholarship on cinema has also for the most part focused on the film itself, its images and narrative, reinforcing what film producers wish the public to attend to. Yet the success of a film at the box office is understood to rest on how well the exhibition setting minimizes distractions and the comforts it offers audiences, such as seating and air-conditioning.

This paper will examine the cinematic sensorium. Drawing on ethnographic research at single-screen cinema halls in urban India as well as historical studies of movingimage, it addresses the question: how does sensory and embodied experience organize the lived experience of the cinema? Rather than being a simple matter of providing a standardized and predictable space for viewing films, I argue that the sensory modalities of the cinema are continually produced and negotiated by a range of actors including exhibitors, theater staff, audiences and others. Sensory experiences may provide distraction and surprise; they may connect the audience to place and environment in a way that detracts from the film, yet shapes the cinema experience. As the cinema is a space where people from various walks of life come together, where strangers encounter one another and where bodies are in close proximity, sensory experience becomes central to understandings of the cinema as public space and to notions of order, even of a moral order that shapes belonging and exclusion. A holistic understanding of cinema experience is impossible without attention to its sensualities.

RC48-JS-31.1

STAM, VALERIE* (Carleton University)
(Re)Imagining Citizenship: Second-Generation Youths’ Practices of Resistance

Drawing on semi-structured interviews and a participatory theatre project in the Treadmills, I explore how Black and Muslim youth are (re)imagining and enacting citizenship in a context of increasing xenophobia and nationalism. With growing scrutiny around migration in Europe, second-generation racialized and Muslim youth navigate varying barriers to belonging and citizenship: while they hold a double (legal) citizenship, their de jure citizenship (social membership) is questioned (Arendt, 1951; Somers, 2008). My research investigates how Black and Muslim second-generation youth navigate, claim, and explore identity politics in a setting where they are made to feel “less than”.

Using a critical citizenship lens, youth’s practices and strategies of resistance will be highlighted. Engaging with theories of reactive transnationalism (Itzigsohn & Giorguli-Saucedo, 2002), flexible citizenship (Ong, 1999), cosmopolitanism (Apthia, 2010), and nomadic subjects (Braidotti, 1994) (among others), I will demon-
strate how second-generation Black and Muslim youth respond to this “precarious” or “contested” citizenship with creative and conforming approaches. These youths’ practices of resistance may serve to expand notions and definitions of citizenship in complex and innovative ways. I will share findings from my participatory theatre project and interviews.


RC05-110.6

STAM, VALERIE* (Carleton University)

Theatre As Method: Engaging Publics on Racism and Resistance

In this presentation, I critically examine the participatory project “Theater School on Resistance”, a fourteen-week theatre-research project conducted in Rotterdam, the Netherlands as part of my research with second-generation Black and Muslim youth on belonging, citizenship and resistance. Drawing on Augusto Boal (1979) and Paulo Freire (2002), I collaborated with a grassroots creative arts organization to develop and deliver a program facilitating critical conversations around oppression and resistance.

In the context of migration in Europe, second-generation racialized and Muslim youth navigate varying barriers to belonging and citizenship: while they hold de facto (legal) citizenship, their de jure citizenship (social membership) is questioned (Arendt, 1951; Somers, 2008). Drawing on examples from the Theatre School, I look at whether theatre is an effective method for 1) facilitating public dialogue and 2) resisting processes of othering such as racism and Islamophobia.

Both the Theatre School training and the co-production and performance of a final play provided an opportunity for Black and Muslim youth to participate in, and facilitate, public conversations on resistance, oppression, and belonging.

This presentation will examine the ways in which participatory theatre allows and disallows for expressions of subjectivities, citizenship, and resistance. It will also analyze performative ethnography’s potential to reach different publics for dissemination, public engagement, and policy change. Through participatory theatre, this project interrogates normative notions of citizenship and highlights how second-generation young people practice citizenship and resistance in alternately conforming and critical ways.

data source will be public opinion research conducted in different socio-political situations in Poland and, also, media evidence of the public debate, including pro-life and pro-choice activities.

RC18-346.5
STASZYNSKA, KATARZYNA* (Kozminski University)
ZAGORSKI, KRZYSZTOF (Kozminski University)
Recognition of Culture, History, Self-identification and Territory Versus Race, Blood, Religion and Submission to State As Criteria of Nationality – Their Determinants and Effects in Poland

The paper will present results of representative survey conducted in Poland in 2014. Statistical analysis have distinguished two separate, composite syndromes of criteria of nationality recognized by the Poles. The first, consistent with liberal philosophical and political tradition, stresses importance of common culture, history, self-identification and territory. The second, consistent with rightist tradition, stresses importance of race, religion, blood (family) and submission to the state. The liberal criteria are more widely accepted in Poland than conservative ones, but both have substantial public support. The relations between acceptpency of one or the other approach to nationality and the strength of self-identification with (a) local community, (b) nation and (c) supra-national communities (like Europe, world, human kind) will be analyzed. The adherence to liberal criteria of nationality enhances general (global) self-identifications, while the adherence to conservative tradition enhances national and local self-identification. The latter is also positively correlated with support for various forms of state interventionism and is more apparent among less educated and less affluent part of population. The relations of these two tendencies to perceptions of social relations will be also analyzed. The results will be discussed in the context of rising populism in Europe.

RC39-689.5
STATHOPOULOU, THEONI* (National Centre for Social Research-ΕΚΚΕ)
Conducting Survey Research on Refugee Populations. Methodological and Ethical Challenges.

From 2015 onwards Europe has witnessed a massive population movement mainly from conflict and war areas, the largest after the Second World War. From August to December 2015, Greece, only, as the main gate to Europe, had been receiving more than 100,000 persons per month, including unaccompanied children and adolescents. Conducting research in such emergency settings is highly challenging in terms of survey design, collection modes, sampling strategies and the design of culturally informed questionnaires. In addition, the vulnerability of the highly traumatized refugee population raises ethical concerns during the several stages of survey design and fieldwork operations.

The paper addresses these challenges based on the findings of the “REHEAL” survey, the first ever conducted in Greece by the National Centre for Social Research, in six refugee camps across the country during the early phase of accommodating the massive inflows of refugees in the summer of 2016 as well as the results of a pilot study (REHEAL-UAM) on unaccompanied minors during the same period.

The main goal of the survey was to examine the reasons for fleeing the homeland, evaluation of living conditions in Greece, as well as self-reported health status, health care needs, and discriminative and traumatic experiences of the refugee population residing in the selected camps. REHEAL-UAM was conducted in the shelters of greater Athens area in Greece, with the use of adolescent depression scales and a questionnaire designed specifically for the pilot by the HRT (Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma).

RC15-JS-29.6
STATHOPOULOU, THEONI* (National Centre for Social Research-ΕΚΚΕ)
EIEMO, TERJE ANDREAS (Norwegian University for Science and Technology)
Measuring Health Inequalities Among Migrant and Native Population in Greece at Times of Crisis.

The paper aims at presenting the results of the MIGHEAL project funded by the EEA (European Economic Area) mechanism. The main goal of the project was to measure empirically the health disadvantage among the migrant population as compared to the native-born population in Greece, from the perspective of the rising social and income inequalities during the ongoing economic and social crisis.

Data are drawn from a survey conducted among the native-born and migrant population in Greece in 2016, in order to examine the social inequalities in physical health and their determinants as well as the health usage and health needs of the migrant population in comparison to the natives. Based largely on the theoretical assumptions developed in the health module of the 7th round of the European Social Survey (ESS), the data provide evidence for self-reported health outcomes such as general health, depressive symptoms, non-communicable diseases, health care use and access, risk behaviours, and social determinants of health. One of the key findings is the high prevalence of self-rated depressive symptoms compared to ESS figures, especially among Greek females. This outcome will be discussed in relation to the prolonged crisis and the need for informed policies on mental health care for all, with special concerns for the native-born population.

RC01-48.4
STAUBLI, SILVIA* (University of Fribourg)
Trust in Private Security Companies and Trust in the Police in Switzerland: Similarities or Differences?

Research on trust in the police emphasizes the role of contact between the public and the police. The underlying procedural justice approach argues that a fair and neutral treatment by the police such as in a traffic control has a positive impact on peoples’ trust in them. As a result, the police are viewed as a legitimate force (Tyler and Hsu, 2002). In Swiss surveys, people regularly report a very high trust in the institution police which makes them ranking amongst the top trust-in-the-police-countries in Western Europe (Staubli, 2017). However, changing requirements lead to a specialization and diversification within the police (Wildi and Hagnmann, 2016). In addition, the private security industry has grown, with multiple players entering the field. As a consequence, it is getting more difficult for the population to know who is responsible for what. This paper builds on this context and asks whether peoples’ trust in private security companies is shaped by the same known as aspects as trust in the police. Furthermore, Swiss citizens’ perceptions of the roles and duties of the police are compared with those of private security companies. Empirical analyses are based on data of the Studie Sicherheit 2017 (Szwerczew Tresch and Wenger, 2017).


RC52-871.7
STECKDAUB-MULLER, IRMGARD* (Institut für Soziologie, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen Nürnberg)
“I’m a Professional Beauty Specialist, Not Just a Simple Beautician.” The Discourse of Professionalism and Its Function Among Body Workers.

“I’m a Professional Beauty Specialist, not just a simple beautician!” The discourse of professionalism and its function among body workers. The body service work sector has been growing and diversifying continuously over the last four decades due to a changed perception of the body as a ‘high-maintenance’-project and ‘somatic capital’ (Turner 1982) for the employable self. The boom not only generated a variety of beauty services but also a heterogenous labour market with many jobs that don’t require any vocational training and/or approved license, such as tattooing, nail design, piercing. However, body work is ‘high-touch’ service work (Mc Dowell 2009) and consists of the product and the procedure itself, which requires a professional framing, emotion work and communicational competences. Therefore, the lack of institutionalized capital and the demands of this “front-line”- service work raise the question about the body worker’s professional self-understanding and perception of their work. The analysis of narrative interviews with male and female hairdressers, tattooists, beauticians, piercers and nail designers of different age, national and social background on their work biography and work experiences plus ethnographic studies reveal that the discourse of ‘professionalism’ serves as a main category for the construction of their professional identity: Beauty service workers understand themselves as ‘professionals’ by referring to their expertise, high hygienic standards and the level of technical skills. They compare these challenges with (classic) professions such as doctors, psychiatrists and psychologists thus emphasizing the professionalism of their work. The lack of institutionalized capital is compensated with certificates and awards from courses, competitions and conventions, which count as qualifications thus marking expertise and distinction among ‘others’ in the field. Furthermore, by evaluating ‘professional work’ and contrasting it against ‘bad / unprofessional work’ body workers define criteria and norms of ‘professionalism’, which implies the exclusion of ‘others’ within their professional field.
Hungary-Austria has appeared in the last two years. On the other hand, crossing the Mediterranean sea keeps being the heading (but the most dangerous) way to reach Europe, while international and Italian associations are the main actors to provide assistance, at the first stage, and attempt to insert effective skilled refugees into the labour market afterwards.

To this extend, my contribution sheds light on how different approaches are engaged in including skilled refugees into the labour market, by comparing two cases applied in Central Italy, in Emilia Romagna region and in the North, within the Autonomous Province of Trento. In the former, VESTA project is an innovative, scaled-down decentralized approach, led by a private social cooperative, which is engaged on the recognition of refugees' human and cultural capital into the labour market. While, in the latter, the Public Labour Agency takes centralized directions to insert skilled refugees through labour voucher and training into its own local market.

RC31-561.2

STEFANOVIC, DJORDJE* (Saint Mary's University)
LOIZIDES, NEOPHYTOS (University of Kent)

Returning to Places of Pain? Impact of Local War-Time Violence on the Post-War Refugee Returns in Bosnia

This paper questions the conventional wisdom which claims forced migration is irreversible following massive ethnic cleansing campaigns, by investigating determinants of refugee returns in Bosnia-Herzegovina (BH). In our previous studies (Stefanovic and Loizides 2011; Stefanovic and Loizides 2017; Metivier, Stefanovic, and Loizides 2017) we developed and tested a set of individual-level hypotheses on the refugee returns. So far, we have determined that young men and those experiencing wartime victimization are less likely to return. Older Bosnians with positive memories of pre-conflict inter-ethnic relations are more likely to return than younger persons or those with negative memories. More nationally internalized displaced persons (IDPs) are less likely to return. While the rural displaced tend to value community returns, the urban displaced are unlikely to do so. Family dynamics seems to influence community returns, as the decision to return often seems to be made by families, not isolated individuals.

In this paper, we go a step further, by focusing on the impact of the local war-time violence (killing and property destruction) on the likelihood of the post-war return of Bosnian forced migrants. We have already established (Stefanovic and Loizides 2017) that refugees who experienced war-related loss of significant other are less likely to return. In this study we combine our 2013 Bosnian representative survey sample with two new data sources (2013 Bosnian Census and 2013 Bosnian Book of Dead database) to test for the effect of contextual factors on the likelihood of return. We discuss the implications of our findings for theoretical explanations of refugee return migration and for policy interventions that could help the refugees who choose to return to places of pain.

RC43-730.1

STEGEMANN, ANNA* (TU Berlin)
MISSELWITZ, PHILIPP (Technical University Berlin (TU Berlin))

Architectures of Asylum – Making a Home in a State of Permanent Temporariness.

Urban and social research in Germany has started to address the socio-spatial distribution and architectures of so-called collective accommodations for asylum seekers, refugee camps, and new forms of ethnic segregation triggered by refugee movements just recently. The spatial agency of refugees themselves within these processes has not yet been a subject of substantive inquiries.

Combining research methods from social and architectural sciences, the paper investigates the physical, material, social, and symbolic appropriation processes by Syrian refugees currently housed in humanitarian settings in Jordan and Germany. What spatial knowledge is mobilized at the place of asylum in order to turn the accommodation into a home? How does this knowledge hybrizide practices of the place of origin, experiences made during the flight and the arriving and uncertain period of stay at an unfamiliar place of asylum? What is the relationship between the subjective experiences of space and home, which have been collected in different places and contexts? How do spatial appropriation processes collide with humanitarian logics and technocratic emergency management approaches at the place of asylum? For refugee accommodations in Berlin, Germany and Zaandam, Jordan, the paper focuses on the ways in which refugees perceive, adapt to, appropriate, and alter their new urban environment physically and socially and to what extent they thereby draw on or develop new forms of urban knowledge, urban experiences, and social relationships. It argues that for developing a home-like space, arriving refugees mobilize knowledge at the place of asylum which can only be understood as a re-figuration process that is equally at work in the case of other migratory, migration and translocal processes. A study of these urban re-figurations also reveals how the interplay of refugees' agency and their knowledge and the technocratic regime and state of permanent temporariness affect the making of a “home.”
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RC06-136.10
STENPASS, ANNA* (University of Hamburg)
KLEY, STEFANIE (University of Hamburg)
The Influence of Women's Commuting on the Distribution of Household Labor

Modern societies are characterized by mobility and flexibility (e.g. internal/external migration or commuting). Today, commuting seems to be a part of someone's everyday life. Whereas in past times, men were more affected by commuting than women, the number of commuting women increased. It is undeniable, that a long way to work has an influence on the life. Commuters have a minor satisfaction of life and their intimate relationships and are impaired by mental stress. Reasons are higher levels of stress and fewer leisure time. This study examines the effect of commuting on the distribution of domestic labor in heterosexual relationships. On the basis of the panel analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics Study Germany (pairfam: http://www.pairfam.de/) panel analyses were conducted. Different types of domestic labor were considered: Time-consuming tasks like doing the household, groceries and childcare and irregular tasks like repairs and administrative tasks. Panel analyses are used to empirically test for evidence of various determinants. Analyses show, that higher commuting time decreases her investment in household labor, like doing the laundry, cleaning up, or preparing meals. Interestingly a higher commuting time of hers does not increase his investment in household tasks. Instead, the partners do share those tasks. On the other hand a higher commuting time of his comes along with a higher part of household tasks of hers, rather than an equal distribution. Additional analyses suggest that the partner who is more likely to take care for children is also in charge for the household labor.

RC04-84.5
STEINHARDT, ISABEL* (University of Kassel)
New Inequalities Caused by Digital Technologies in Higher Education?

Digital technologies are seen as the new form to generate equality in education in general, but also in higher education. For example, UNESCO explained that digital technologies “can contribute to universal access to education, equity in education, the delivery of quality learning and teaching” (http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/themes/icts/). Some studies show how often students use digital technologies for their studies, e.g. open education resources, digital learning management forms, e-lectures, facebook-groups (Yousef et al. 2015; Corrin et al. 2010). But less well known is how they use the digital technologies and is less well known if digital technologies really equity higher education. We know that there are no digital natives (Gaillard-Echenique 2015) and that the knowledge about the use of digital technologies also depends on the socio-economic background (Schulmeister 2012). On the basis of this findings, it is more likely, that digital technologies will not reduce inequality in the higher education system but rather consolidate existing inequality or establish new forms of inequality.

In order to verify the assumption that digital technologies do not reduce inequality in the higher education system, biographical interviews were conducted with students from six disciplines of German higher education institutions (including universities and universities of applied sciences). The interviews focus on the practice of learning and studying with digital technologies, which make it possible to reconstruct the habitus and the milieu (Bourdieu 1982; Lange-Vester 2012). Habitus and the milieu make it possible to develop typologies of the practice of using digital technologies, which helps to understand new forms of inequality in higher education through digital technologies. These typologies will be presented at the conference.

RC16-297.2
STEINMETZ, GEORGE* (University of Michigan)
Critical Realism and Critical Theory: Toward a Non-Arbitrary Ethics

My paper has two parts. The first part suggests that certain principles based in Critical Theory provide a better basis for generating critical principles than either the arbitrary or objective principles in the approach sketched in Critical Realism. But I think this approach is fully compatible with Critical Realism’s ontology and epistemology of science. The second part asks how Critical Theory can help us generate the principles that can guide scientific practice. CR already tells us what to do: Combine judgmental rationalism with what Bhaskar calls epistemic relativism—basically, a sociological history of science. The question is how these practices line up with the norms that emerge from examination of actual scientific practice. CT suggests that the model of the specific, autonomous intellectual may emerge from an empirical interpretive investigation of actual scientific practice. But CT also suggests that there will be a disjuncture between rational scientific norms, and dominant norms within science. Empirical research suggests that a field like sociology in the US exists within universities and other fields that generate additional normative orders, all of which complicate the question of figuring out the normative potentials within sociology.

RC08-167.1
STĘPIŃ, MATEUSZ* (Department of Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law and Administration, Jagiellonian University in Krakow)
The Flows between Fields. the Concept of “Culture” in Sociology and Primatology

The purpose of the presentation is both to track a migration of the concept of “culture” from sociology (and cultural anthropology) to primatology, and than to compare the ways the concept of “culture” has been understood in these two fields. A process called “naturalization of the social sciences” (sociology included) is accompanied by less evident process of “socioculturalization” of primatology. We choose a specific mixed methods approach to illustrate how this process takes place. Today, “behaviorists” and “psychologists” essential for classical social sciences? How evolutionists deal with problems and dilemmas (e.g. the conflict between the “behaviorists” and “psychologists”) essential for classical social sciences? Do they understand, abolish, or are still hidden? Finally, this analysis allows one, both to compare ways the concept of “culture” has been understood both in social sciences and evolutionary sciences (especially in primatology) and to identify a main mechanisms responsible for translocation of the concept of “culture” between these two fields.

RC04-87.3
STEVENS, PETER* (University of Ghent)
Measuring Collective Identities in Studying Inequality in Schools

Research in sociology of education focuses increasingly more on collective (ethnic) identities, as key sociocultural characteristics that mediate the relationship between structural and cultural school features and educational and wider outcomes with young people and their teachers in school. This presentation explores how qualitative and quantitative techniques are used to measure collective (ethnic) identities and, particularly, how a mixed methods approach can result in the development of more valid measures of collective (ethnic) identities. First, key theoretical properties of collective identities are highlighted and linked to specific measurement tools used in the literature. Afterwards, the usefulness of a specific mixed methods approach is illustrated by drawing on a study on the relationship between national collective identities and ethnic prejudice in the context of Cyprus. This study illustrates how qualitative, more inductive forms of data analysis can help to identify which features of collective identities (and ethnic out-groups) are important in a particular socio-political context. It then shows how quantitative research can build on this by developing measurement tools that consider which properties are meaningful in a specific context, as this results in the development of statistical models that are more valid in testing specific
hypotheses about the influence of collective identities on particular outcomes (ethnic prejudice).

RC15-293.1

STEVENSON, FIONA* (University College London)
SEGUIN, MAUREEN (University College London)
HALL, LAURA (University College London)
POPE, CATHERINE (University of Southampton)
ZIEBLAND, SUE (Oxford university)
LEYDON, GERALDINE (University of Southampton)
BARNES, REBECCA (University of Bristol)

Initiation and Discussion of Information from the Internet in GP Consultations: Managing and Negotiating the Boundary between inside and Outside the Clinic

In an increasingly connected world exchange of information about health can occur at any time. Yet patients express concerns that referring to information from the internet in consultations may be perceived as a challenge to medical authority and as such a potential source of interaction ‘trouble’. We consider the ways in which patients manage the boundary between patient research about health and the presentation of medical concerns in the clinic, and how this is jointly negotiated in consultations.

Data consist of 300 video-recorded routine patient consultations with 10 GPs from the UK, a baseline survey determining information sources accessed prior to the consultation and 40 semi-structured post-consultation interviews detailing accounts of discussion of the internet in consultations. Conversation analysis is used to consider the ways patients and GPs manage and negotiate interactions in relation to prior, present and future use of the internet. Thematic analysis of ‘Interview data provides patients’ and GPs’ accounts of use of the internet both in and outside of the consultation.

Comparison of pre-consultation survey responses and consultation data indicates patients do not always discuss their use of the internet prior to consultations. Conversation analysis of when and how patients raise the topic of the internet indicates discussion of the internet as interactationally problematic. There is also evidence of ranking by patients relating to legitimacy of sources of information when discussing medical problems in consultations.

This work contributes to research on the management of the potentially interactionally-fraught area of the permeability of boundaries between inside and outside of the clinic relating to discussion of use of the internet. Observations are based primarily on video recorded interactions from everyday practice allowing us to comment on practices as opposed to accounts of practice, providing an additional dimension to existing research in this area.

RC27-498.5

STICK, MAX* (McMaster University)

Mismatched: A Quantitative Evaluation of Thinking Versus Doing Masculinity in Canadian Sport

Sport is widely considered a hyper-masculine environment where sexist, homophobic, and other oppressive ideologies predominate. However, increasing pressure and activism for social equality is challenging the acceptability of these ideals. Considering liberalizing trends, this study investigates the state of masculinity through a study of Canadian male athletes, commonly believed to be archetypes of normative masculinity in Western society. This research examines whether stereotypical male gender norms are softening in a hyper-masculine environment, and the degree to which progressive social trends are suppressing the reproduction of patriarchy. Correspondence analysis of original survey data is used to explore the dynamic interrelationship between social norms and traditional masculine paradigms that structure contemporary conceptualizations and expressions of masculinity. The data indicate that masculinity is conflicted amongst the athletes in the sample, signified by a mismatch between ideologies and behaviours. These findings suggest that although progressive social developments are constraining discriminatory behaviours, the ideological foundations of oppressive masculinity remain intact. Progressive change has not fundamentally altered the structuration of a gender hierarchy in which heteronormative masculinity prevails.

RC43-730.2

STILLERMAN, JOEL* (Grand Valley State University)

Cultural Capital, Social Relations and Moral Boundaries in the Shaping of Household Art and Decorations in Chile

Pierre Bourdieu argued that members of different social classes and class fractions demonstrated distinct tastes in the visual arts and other consumption fields that reflected distinct principles of aesthetic judgment. These different tastes reflected class-based family, school, and occupational socialization. While much of his work related to cultural production and consumption, Bourdieu (1984) examined class-based tastes in home furnishings. In contrast, Halle (1993) found few substantive cross-class differences in artistic taste. Others see home furnishings as reflecting valued social connections (Ciszkentszimihalyi and Rochberg-Halton 1981, McCracken 2005, Money 2007, moral boundaries (Woodward 2001, 2003), or gender and class divisions (Bennett et al. 1999, Bennett et al. (2009), Madigan and Munro 1996). Based on semi-structured interviews with 77 Chilean adults from distinct fractions of the middle classes and 31 professionals, I find important patterns of variation in taste and judgment across families. Taste in visual art is hierarchically differentiated based on variations in economic and cultural capital. Tastes in home furnishing are less clearly linked to class, but vary according to preferences for (informality, focus on immediate family or friends, and emphasis on kinship ties vs. display. Expressions of differentiation toward decorative styles reflect both class and moral boundaries. Chilean homes reflect both class division and horizontal variations in taste and family attachments.
as spaces for industry members to deliberate with each other? Taking an event
ethnography approach, we analyse the 2016 and 2017 North and Labrador
Offshore Oil & Gas Industries Association conference (St. John’s, Canada), the
2016 Offshore North Seas conference (Stavanger, Norway), and an Oil & Gas UK
event launching their Business Outlook 2017 report (Aberdeen, Scotland). The
sector does not have a unified vision of the relationship of climate change
and low-carbon transition. Instead, there are three heterogeneous strategies
for envisioning social futures: 1) avoidance, wherein future scenarios related to
climate change and low-carbon transition get limited attention; 2) persistence,
wherein the focus is on adaptive strategies to remain competitive in the future
social-political-technological landscapes of a carbon-constrained world; and 3)
resilience, wherein the low-carbon transition is accepted and the sector needs
to substantially re-envision itself to remain relevant in this emerging reality. The
third of these strategies is particularly surprising, as it involves raising important
questions about the identity of the oil sector as part of social futures. For a subset
of participants in these empowered spaces, being part of the oil sector means
having a positive stance towards a renewable energy and low-carbon transition.
Furthermore, the 2015 Paris climate change agreement was a critical event that
provoked some actors to envision new social futures, though this is most visible
in Norway case. Similarly, an ecological modernization discourse is prevalent in
the Norwegian case as part of envisioning social futures. However, this is a form
ecological modernization without environmental movements.

RC02-J5-53.7

STOECKLE, L. M. ANABEL* (Wayne State University)

New Perspectives on Care Work through Surrogacy Arrangements

What constitutes care and care work? Only recently, sociologists have begun
to include surrogacy practices into the category of “care work.” Discussions of the
care-aspect of surrogacy have focused on the theoretical framework and real-life
examples of power and exploitations as well as on the beneficial aspects of this
form of work.

Surrogacy arrangements help to elucidate problems linked to the care work
and the in local, national, and global contexts in three ways: First, the previously
uncompensated form of work, in the case of surrogacy pregnancy and childbirth,
now has become commodified and marketized. Secondly, care work that has
been traditionally performed in a family unit becomes outsourced to non-fam-
ily members. Third, care work provided by surrogates oftentimes constitutes
cross-border arrangements with clients having more negotiation power than the
surrogates.

My research focuses on the following questions: Do surrogates in the US agree
with the notion that they are considered to be “care workers”? What do surro-
gates think about the marketization and commercialization of their bodies? How
do they negotiate negative experiences?

Based on interviews with both surrogates and intended parents in the US, it
has become clear that the attitudes towards surrogacy as care work differs to
what other researchers have found in different global contexts. The women I
interviewed are deeply devoted to being surrogates and want to help childless
individuals. Even when they do talk about issues such as power difference and
exploitation, they consider them to be individual issues. How then do surrogates
challenge injustices that are a result of the care work they engage in? This paper
discusses the ways in which US surrogates envision surrogacy arrangements that
avoid potential pitfalls that are part of this care work agreement and make surro-
gacy a fair work relationship.

RC04-101.3

STOKES, HELEN* (University of Melbourne)
AALTONEN, SANNA (Finnish Youth Research Society)

Time Space Paths in Alternative Educational Settings: A
Comparative Analysis of Finland and Australia

We will use the concept of time space paths (Gordon, Holland and Lahelma,
2000) to compare how young people negotiate educational pathways and experience educational success in alternative settings in Finland and Australia. Gordon et al (2000) explore the impact of tight time space paths in mainstream school settings on young people’s attitudes to and success in school life. For many young people in alternative settings these tight time space paths (eg, attending school on time) led to their disengagement from mainstream school settings as the mainstream schools did not accommodate the lives and needs of these young people.

The Finnish data consists of three group interviews with the staff as well as 23 biographical one-off interviews with 11 girls and 12 boys that were conducted during autumn 2008 in three Helsinki based special education programs targeted for 15 to 17 year olds. The Australian data consists of 50 interviews with program staff and seven biographical interviews conducted 3 times throughout 2012 (21 interviews in total) with five females and two males aged between 13 and 16 years in alternative education settings in metropolitan and regional areas in Victoria. Gordon et al (2000) make the distinction in mainstream schools between official school (tight time space paths) and informal school (loose time space paths).

The development of positive relationships (often through loose time space paths) is a key to keeping the young people engaged but the young people need more than this to experience educational success, something they have not been able to achieve in mainstream settings. We discuss therefore how the alternative educational settings provide a mixture of tight and loose time space paths that meet these demands and assist with providing them a successful renegotiated educational future.

RC09-181.3

STOLL, FLORIAN* (Bayreuth Academy of Advanced African Studies/ Bayreuth University)

Are “Middle-Classes” in the Global South Always Classes? a Comparison of Cultural and Structural Elements of Middle-Income Strata in Kenya and Brazil

This contribution puts the middle-class concept under scrutiny by examining
its applicability in urban Kenya and Brazil. The crucial question is if there are
common characteristics of the middle-income strata in both settings that make
it possible to speak of a middle-class or do we find rather diverse subgroups with
distinctive features and values. For studying the connection between culture and
social structure, the paper discusses how structural elements such as income/
consumption and occupation consciousness, economic interests, and status
relate to sociocultural elements of conducts of life. Consequently, the author
suggests that it is only under certain conditions appropriate to speak of “middle-
classes” and introduces as an alternative to the milieu concept.

While milieu research examines in a first step cultural characteristics, it can
consider in a second step if milieus fall together with vertical positions of income
and occupations. In contrast to class studies, which construct groups by struc-
tural factors such as similar occupations and income, milieu approaches identify
groups according to specific sociocultural features such as common mentalities,
consumption patterns, and leisure activities. Different basic orientations in life,
values, and specific activities show significant characteristics of groups that do
not necessarily overlap with vertical stratification.

Examples from own research on middle-income milieus in Recife/Brazil and Nairobi/Kenya shows how the milieu concept helps to understand fundamental differences in both set-
tings. While cultural characteristics of milieus in Recife/Brazil overlap to a high de-
gree with vertical social structures, the differentiation of milieus in Nairobi/Kenya
is more complex and includes many horizontal/cross-cutting influences such as
urban-rural ties or ethnicity that are less significant (or even nonexistent) in Brazil,
Europe and North America.

RC07-154.2

STOLL, FLORIAN* (Bayreuth Academy of Advanced African Studies/ Bayreuth University)

Middle-Classes or Middle-Income Milieus? a Culture-Based Alternative Approach to Middle Strata in the Global South

For decades, social scientists and economists examined “middle-classes,”
mainly in Europe and North America. In the last decade began a new discussion
about rising “global” and “new” “middle-classes” in Asia, South America and Africa.
I am speaking instead of “middle-classes” of economic “middle-strata” as the
groups are defined mostly by income and not by complex multi-dimensional class
concepts.

This contribution suggests that it is only under certain conditions appropriate
to speak of “middle-classes” and introduces as an alternative to studies in the
Global South the milieus concept. Authors such as Marx and Weber established
in the late 19th and early 20th-century “class” for the study of vertically stratified
European societies. The concept of social classes implies that there is a group in a
distinctive income stratum that shares crucial characteristics such as occupation,
income situation, consciousness, economic interests, and status.

While class studies construct groups by structural factors such as similar oc-
cupations and income, milieu approaches identify groups according to specific
sociocultural features such as common mentalities, consumption patterns, and
leisure activities. Different basic orientations in life, values, and specific activities
show significant characteristics of groups that do not necessarily overlap with ver-
tical stratification. For instance, it is often possible to distinguish religious from he-
donistic, secular milieus and social climbers from established milieus in middle-in-
come strata. While milieu research examines in a first step cultural characteristics,
they can consider in a second step if milieus fall together with vertical positions of income and occupations.

Examples from own research on middle-income milieus in Recife/Brazil and
Nairobi/Kenya illustrate how the milieu concept can describe an almost paradigm-
atic case of vertical differentiation (Recife) and a highly complex milieu differen-
tiation with many horizontal/cross-cutting influences (Nairobi).
RC09-185.4
STOLTZ, DUSTIN (Kellogg Institute for International Studies, University of Notre Dame)
PITLUCK, AARON* (Illinois State University)

Portes Meets Zelizer in Azerbaijan: Social Capital As a Byproduct of Relational Work

The unexpected presence of social capital—in the form of almsgiving to social outcasts and resource transfers at mourning ceremonies—in an exceptionally distrustful environment like Azerbaijan, suggests that contemporary social capital theories may be misspecified. In particular, we demonstrate that our two empirical cases are poorly explained by Alejandro Portes' widely-cited four sources of social capital. Drawing on our empirical work and the research program of Viviana Zelizer, we find that trust is neither necessary or sufficient to generate social capital. We propose that all social capital is a byproduct of relational work. More specifically, we find that people identify and ascribe their relationships to others by relying on available cultural conventions to mark economic transactions and other media as appropriate or inappropriate. Social capital materializes when the media exchanged is valuable.

Our argument has important implications for development sociology. Our theory and case suggests that researchers should expect to find social capital in even the most deviant, disorganized, war-torn and despondent places and social situations, where both personal and generalized trust are absent. This is because relational work is universal while trust is not. This also has implications for development practitioners. Social workers, community organizers, and other social capitalists, seeking to help individuals gain access to resources or to increase the social capital of communities, may benefit from interpreting their vocations as ‘relationship work specialists,’ with relationships and relational packages as their unit of practice.

RC24-450.2
STORCHAK, PAVEL* (Belarusian State University)
ZAKHAREVICH, DZMITRY (Institute of tourism of Belarusian state university of physical education)

Features of Green Consumption in the Eastern Partnership Countries.

The old “model of a resource-intensive economy” will lead to increased costs and lower productivity. Still ongoing crisis is an indicator of this model and forms the idea of a new model of “green economy”, in which material prosperity is not provided due to the increasing environmental risks and social inequalities. The concept of “green economy” - a model that leads to better health and social justice population, as well as a significant reduction of hazardous effects on the environment. Thus, the “green” economy can be considered as a low-carbon, resource-saving and socially inclusive model of the economy.

This movement is popular in Western Europe and North America, but in the Eastern Partnership countries, green consumption neglected. The combination of entrenched old production orders, powerful coal, oil and gas lobby, lack of interest in the development of “green” economy by the authorities, unstable and complex legislation, lack of education and other factors interfere with the Eastern Partnership countries to successfully develop this area. However, some positive changes are already noted. In our work, we evaluated the awareness of student youth about green consumption and attitude towards it, established the relationship between green consumption and social inequality, as well as suggested options for popularizing this direction in the Eastern Partnership countries.

RC24-454.2
STORCHAK, PAVEL (Belarusian State University)
ZAKHAREVICH, DZMITRY* (Institute of tourism of Belarusian state university of physical education)

Tourist Ecovilllage As an Area of Socially Responsible Tourism Development.

At present, the problem of interaction between society and the environment is especially acute. The human is constantly in stressful situations, tired both physically and psychologically, which leads to the conflict situations occurrence, both in everyday life and at work, as well as to a decrease of activity level. And to restore his innate resources, exhausted in the course of production activities and in the performance of everyday household duties, a person must rest. In order to rest, a person resorts to the use of tourism, the main function of which is social one. The social essence of tourism becomes obvious in the organization of leisure of the population; leveling and preventing conflicts in society; new relations formation between individuals and groups; acculturation of the population and cultural values promotion. However, despite the fact that tourism is a social concept, as a market-oriented economy sector, it has now become just a commercial type of activity and, seeking for profit, we begin to lose its social essence. To reduce human influence on the environment, we, as part of the green economy concept, developed a tourism ecovillage project as an alternative to usual people’s recreations. Indeed, by the development of tourist ecovillages, we can address both global environmental problems and the social problems of certain regions. In work we drew special attention to the conflict-free management and social equity system at this facility.

TG06-995.5
STRANG, MATTHEW* (University of Toronto)

Living Organ Donation and the coordination of living organ donor work

Institutional ethnographers have employed the term ‘health work’ to describe the work people do to maintain their health/lives. I extend this area of IE studies and introduce the concept of ‘donor work’ to explore the work people do to be living organ donors. My project centers on the question: how do social relations coordinate the activities of living organ donation? Drawing on IE, I aim to provide a low-down view of the way living organ donors are coordinated in ways beyond their own local experience of living organ donation.

The rate of organ transplants continues to rise in Canada, and as it does, so does the demand for more donors. Living organ donation has provided a viable alternative to cadaveric donation, and has become a central way of acquiring organs for transplantation. Living organ donation transplantation surgery enables the health of the organ recipient at the expense of the living donor’s own acute, and potentially long-term, health. Living organ donors undergo major surgery and yet are never considered patients throughout the donation process, as they are only ever-ordinary ‘donors’. Using observational forms of inquiry, interviews and personal reflections, I explore the embodied and sensory practices of the everyday of living organ donors, throughout the donation process. I highlight how donation and transplantation are coordinated through donor embodiments. Specifically, I detail the ‘donor work’ that living organs do to be donors. Donor work is a complex form of labour that takes shape through body work, institution- al work, health work, boundary work and/or emotional work. The work is done in multiple settings, as is the overall coordination of living organ donation. I posit by focusing on the interplay among these bodies and these spaces unacknowledged aspects between the coordination of living organ donation and donor work are made visible.

RC33-JS-41.5
STRANGE, CASEY* (North Carolina State University)
BENTON, HOLLY (North Carolina State University)
THOMPSON, MAXINE (North Carolina State University)

The Values and Virtues of Solicited Ethnographic Journals

Ethnographers often struggle with gaining access to certain populations and/ or witnessing social interactions that occur outside of their own experiences. Our research team sought to circumvent this issue by soliciting ethnographic observations and reflections from the participants themselves. As part of a year-long study of microaggressions on a large predominately white public university campus in the Southeast of the United States, we solicited student ethnographic observation reports and reflections (i.e., journals) as a means of capturing the occurrence of microaggressions in everyday life, as well as students’ reactions to these interactions. Student ethnographic contributors represented approximately the demographic diversity of the undergraduate student body of the campus. Their reports offered a much more diverse array of microaggressive experiences than would likely have been captured by any single researcher, particularly one with a majority group status. While there is limited research on solicited ethnographic observations and reflections, we find that this method for data collection allows us to obtain deeper insight into microaggressions than previous research, which relies primarily on interviews and focus groups of marginalized respondents. We explore the advantages and limitations of soliciting ethnographic journals in comparison with more traditional qualitative data collection methods. We highlight the rich data such journal entries can yield, particularly with respect to student reflections provided in this study. We draw on our data to demonstrate potential for high quality data collection when soliciting ethnographic journals from students provided with some training in ethnographic methods. We advocate for the use of this method across research settings and highlight the usefulness of this method in a campus setting particularly.

RC13-259.7
STRATAS, AIDA* (University of Ottawa)
KARLIS, GEORGE (University of Ottawa)

Canadian-Based Research in Leisure Studies on Leisure and the Aged: From 2000 to Today

Canada is an aging society. Within the next few years, it is forecasted that one of every four Canadians will be 65 years of age and older. With this change in
the demographic composition of Canadian society comes changing needs and expectations for the service industry of leisure – specifically to better understand today's seniors and their leisure needs. Leisure studies research, has thus been called upon, more so than ever in the past to play a key role in not only conducting research on leisure and the aged, but also disseminating research to the service industry through the development of pertinent knowledge to help better serve this cohort. The questions that this paper purports to answer are: (1) how has the leisure studies research field in Canada prepared to recognize and address the growing needs of this aging population for leisure?, (2) what Canadian-based research has been conducted in the top peer-reviewed leisure journals since 2007, and, is recent Canadian-based leisure studies research sufficient in helping prepare for the future delivery of leisure services for Canada's growing aging population? The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the current state of condition of Canadian-based leisure studies research on leisure and aging. Specifically, the objective is to overview research published in Canada's two major Canadian leisure journals — Leisure/Loisir and Society and Leisure/ Société et Loisir that has been published since 2000. A systematic review of articles on leisure and the aged is presented identifying the quantity of studies produced by authors affiliated with a Canadian university, the research methods utilized, and the emerging thematic categories. The conclusion presents what is needed for future research, along with an evaluation of the current state of condition of research with implications for the service sector.

RC35-J5-24.4

STRECKER, DAVID* (University of Frankfurt)

Human Worth: The Social Logic of Valuation in the History of Slavery and Beyond

Economic sociology has opposed mainstream economics by highlighting the social preconditions of economic transactions. Far from being confined to analyzing how factors like personal interactions, traditions, institutions etc. influence the value formation of economic goods, this research has drawn attention to how social phenomena are commodified in the first place. The focus on understanding contemporary markets and the marketization of contemporary society, however, e.g. of death and of sex, has led to a concentration on legal markets. In order to better understand illegal markets and, moreover, to escape the focus on markets which perpetuates the dichotomy between the social and the economic (by simply looking at their interrelations instead of questioning how such a separation became imagineable and was able to take institutional form at all), this paper presents a historical analysis of a good which has become excluded from formal markets: the human being.

For most of human history, conceiving of (some) humans only in terms of instrumental value (usually economic utility, often marketability) presented no conceptual problems to societies. Slavery dates back to early civilizations and only began to be challenged broadly in the late 18th century. An analysis of four different historical constellations shows that slavery rests on an underlying logic of status assignment (belonging to a specific type of ethical community); the respective processes of social valuation allow for humans to be understood only in terms of economic value. Sketching the cultural and institutional structures of status assignment in ancient Greece, at the beginning of transatlantic slavery (the Valladolid debate), during abolition and for contemporary world society, this analysis lends insight into the relation of the social and the economic as well as the functioning of illegal markets in general and specifically the persistance of slavery and the value of body capital today.

RC35-640.2

STRECKER, DAVID* (University of Frankfurt)

The Two Languages of Power

Although generally recognized as a central concept in the social sciences, the diverging, largely contradictory conceptualizations of power have triggered the suspicion that completely different phenomena have been subsumed under the same term. In contrast, this paper argues that the conceptual confusion can be resolved by, first, distinguishing between three levels of power (essence, action, social; see my Logik der Macht, Velbrück 2012).

Arguing that discussions in the social sciences are about what I have called social power, the paper then traces how the familiar distinction between power over and power to refers to two different functions of social power, namely the repression and the constitution of social relations. For most of human history, conceiving of (some) humans only in terms of instrumental value (usually economic utility, often marketability) presented no conceptual problems to societies. Slavery dates back to early civilizations and only began to be challenged broadly in the late 18th century. An analysis of four different historical constellations shows that slavery rests on an underlying logic of status assignment (belonging to a specific type of ethical community); the respective processes of social valuation allow for humans to be understood only in terms of economic value. Sketching the cultural and institutional structures of status assignment in ancient Greece, at the beginning of transatlantic slavery (the Valladolid debate), during abolition and for contemporary world society, this analysis lends insight into the relation of the social and the economic as well as the functioning of illegal markets in general and specifically the persistance of slavery and the value of body capital today.

STRIJDOM, JOHAN* (University of South Africa)

Comparing Cases of Violence: Assessing Chidester's Analysis of Violence and Religion in Janestown and Apartheid South Africa

After mapping philosophical and political definitions and theories of violence, from physical harm to systemic violence on one axis, and from immoral to ethically legitimate on another axis, David Chidester proceeded with a social- anthropological analysis of sacred beliefs, practices and institutions that were used by groups to justify or resist violence in apartheid South Africa. Preceding the publication of this analysis in Shots in the Streets: Violence and Religion in South Africa (1991), Chidester had in Salvation and Suicide: An Interpretation of Jim Jones, the People's Temple and Janestown (1988) published his award-winning examination of violence in Jim Jones's religious movement within its social, economic and political context. Although Chidester noted that his emigration from the USA to South Africa occasioned his shift in focus from one case study to the other, with both cases focusing on the problem of violence, he has not offered us an account of how a comparison of these case studies might shed new light on the key term 'violence'. If J.Z. Smith is correct in claiming that the purpose of a comparison of historically contextualized cases is to do precisely this, this contribution will probe Smith's claim by asking in which ways a comparison of Chidester's analysis of these two case studies could help us to reconsider and see the problem of violence in a new light.
and that internal fragmentation is one of its typical constituents. Comparisons with the 'other' - e.g. a supposedly global middle class or different middle class milieus within India - is part and parcel of 'being in the middle'. Moreover it discusses how in the case of India a new economic nationalism is intertwined with discourses on middleclassness and Indian modernity.

While we do not intend to claim that discourse analysis or ethnographic research on the relation of emic and etic conceptualizations of middle class should supersede classical sociological middle class research, it contends that for a deeper understanding of transformative processes in the Global South, as well as for a comparative perspective, it is needed that middle classes are (also) studied as contested, often politicized cultural projects.

**RC06-134.7**

**STRUZIK, JUSTYNA** *(jagiellonian University in Kraków)*

**SLUSARCZYK, MAGDALENA** *(jagiellonian University)*

**Gender and Power in Couple Interviews – A Case of Polish Migrants in Norway**

Performativity is a well-established lens for looking at gender and power imbalances in the research context, highlighting not only what people say during the interviews, but also how they say it, and - for interviews with more than one individual - who takes the lead. Adopting this framework to an empirical context of Polish migrant couples interviewed in Norway in the realm of Transfam study, we look at how spouses interact in the research situation. As our interviews were dedicated to issues of migration, work, as well as family practices, we analyse which 'domains' remain gendered in the sense of 'who' has a responsibility and power over telling their stories and putting forward their interpretations of events belonging to the shared biography. Generally, we support earlier findings about masculinising lead in the narratives on public sphere (employment) and primarily female accounts arising from questions on doing family, relationships and affect, adding to the debates the particularities of the Polish context. However, we also suggest that stories pertaining to migration may be seen as 'testing grounds' were both men and women feel the need to share their differing perspectives, contributing to the displays of power through both verbal arguments and non-verbal cues. Continuously, we put forward arguments about the concatenations of gender and nationhood (legitimacy of "Polishness") expressed in the power dynamics of couples discussing their international mobility. In our presentation we will provide a methodological reflection on conducting couple interviews with migrant families by showing how telling stories may reveal gender dynamics within a couple.

**RC38-668.5**

**STRUZIK, JUSTYNA** *(jagiellonian University in Kraków)*

**Polish HIV/AIDS Organizations through the Lens of Various Social Actors' Biographies**

From an epidemiological perspective Poland has never experienced an epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at fighting the epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS.
negotiating an ethically ambivalent position of seeking proximity to suffering for purposes that do not include immediate (or, in the long run, possibly any) assistance for the sufferer. Furthermore, this work takes place within a social space affected by both changes in the political economy of international conflict reporting and a machiavellian sociological universe particular to large scale peacekeeping and humanitarian operations that described in existing literature on ‘Aidland’ and ‘Peacealand’. This paper develops an understanding of the concept of ‘bearing witness’ - present in existing work on media witnessing - as being both a discourse used to justify the ethics of journalists’ presence before suffering and a practice requiring material and discursive resources to enact. Based on research examining the case of journalists bearing witness to conflict in South Sudan, I suggest potential forms of this discourse and some of the resources that may enable or constrain its practice.

TG06-987.4

SUAREZ DELUCCHI, ADRIANA* (University of Bristol)
Community Based Water Management in Rural Chile

Although Institutional Ethnography has clear emancipatory goals, it has not been applied to the area of participation in natural resource management. This contribution attempts to fill this gap by looking at community based water management in Chile through IE.

In Chile, Rural Sanitary Services (RSS) work as a partnership between the State and rural communities to provide drinking water and sanitation to rural areas. ‘Rural Drinking Water Associations’ (APR) are responsible for the management and operation of the RSS. More than 1600 APRs have come together under a National Federation to create a law that protects them from private sanitary companies. After 14 years of negotiations the Federation agreed a Law on RSS, and is now advocating for changes in the Water Code, the main water legislation in Chile.

This presentation shares results from my PhD where I use IE to explore the ways in which the Federation is organised. Taking the standpoint of an APR located in the semi-arid north of Chile, I start from people’s personal work experiences and go beyond them, to understand the social and political processes involved in people’s everyday activities. There is a disjuncture between the way people manage water locally and some aspects of the legislation that have become problematic for the APR. I will explore the ways in which the local APR wants to be involved in the modifications of the Water Code by learning about how they do water management locally and how they relate to people working in the Federation.

My research will contribute to this Thematic Group both theoretically and empirically. I will share my experience of doing an IE in Chile in the context of community water management, critically considering how a very distinctive organisation gets involved in law making.

TG06-992.3

SUAZO, MARTHA LORENA, MARTHA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras)
El Sistema De Protección Infantil En Honduras

El objetivo del presente trabajo es contribuir a la comprensión del impacto que tienen los procesos institucionales e interinstitucionales del sistema hondureño de protección infantil, en la facilitación o contención de la protección de los niños y adolescentes de Honduras. En el marco de la firma de distintos acuerdos y convenciones internacionales, y de diferentes factores a lo interno del país, durante la última década, el Estado hondureño ha tratado de construir una nueva infraestructura institucional dirigida hacia la protección de la niñez y adolescente en Honduras.

Sin embargo, a pesar de los esfuerzos realizados, actualmente este sector poblacional continúa en situación de vulnerabilidad extrema. Solamente en el año 2014, 1,031 niños y jóvenes menores de 23 años fueron asesinados. Y en el mismo año, 9,469 niños que habían del país fueron deportados desde México y los EE.UU. Estas condiciones llevan a preguntarse sobre los obstáculos que están impidiendo al sistema de protección infantil garantizar los derechos más básicos a la niñez y adolescencia en el país, por lo que se plantea la necesidad de conocer de manera minuciosa las prácticas organizacionales que dicho sistema realiza, y el modo en que éstas afectan la vida de los niños y sus familias.

Desde el Departamento de Trabajo Social de la Universidad de Ryerson, en colaboración con Honduras y otros países de la región que estudiarán esta situación en sus propios contextos, se ha propuesto investigar este fenómeno desde un enfoque cualitativo, mediante el método de la etnografía institucional propuesto por Dorothy Smith (1987; 2005), y apoyo de técnicas de recolección de datos como la entrevista, la observación, el análisis de textos y el mapeo de actores y procesos.

RC08-169.4

SUBRAMANIAM, MANGALA* (Purdue University)
Pathways of Public Sociology in Nepal

The emergence of sociology as a science offering universal knowledge about society regardless of the historical and structural base and the specificity of the field became a fertile ground for scholars attached to particularism, which appealed to those who sought to challenge the hegemony of Western Sociology roughly after the 1950s. Around the same time, in between the 1950s and 1970s, the discovery of the noble concept ‘Third World’ in social sciences disheartened the separatist theories for the study of separate Worlds. From the 1970s, world system analysts took the initiative to minimize the dichotomy between universalism and particularism urging the dissolution of sociology into a broad social science. The dissipating of sociology into a broad social science would be suicidal for some sociologists; hence, they advocated for the development and strengthening of sociology as a global sociology the backbone of which was the public sociology. Such an endeavor was supposed to offer two advantages: the bridging of gap between universalism and particularism, and the defending of discipline from the shade of economics and political science.

It was perhaps the possible threat of encroachment of sociology from social sciences disciplines in general and from economics and political science in particular was quickly realized by the Nepali sociologists and established Central Department of Sociology as an independent department within the Tribhuvan University (TU), the idea adjacent to public sociology. In this context, this paper explores the pathways that public sociology the expected to cover and cross-checks whether such issues are inserted within the curriculum of sociology at the TU. Also, structured interviews with the faculties, members of the Sociology Subject Committee, and curriculum developers are taken to find out the direction sociology is taking. The paper argues that the incorporation of public issues in sociology helps the subject stay alive.
The patrology network often mobilizes against each other, locally and extra-locally. I conceptualize a flexible patronage support scenario: when clients are able to mobilize against their patron’s will and still maintain patronage support for their everyday, parochial activities. Patrons may strategically tolerate clients’ mobilization in order to maintain their positions of authority, providing recursive feedback between patronage networks and collective action. Additionally, I show that contention further impacts patronage by the rupturing or strengthening of select social ties. In this case study, in order to neutralize resistance to the dispossession project, pro-dam organizations courted local patronage groups in two ways. First informally, subcontracted firms used connections and distributed financial incentives to garner local support. Second, formally, privately led ‘participatory techniques’ made patronage groups legible to corporate and state actors and facilitated dialogue between contending groups without changing the goals of the dispossession project. Finally, state coercion quelled remaining open resistance or conflicts by clients within the flexible patronage scenario.
SUDO, NAOKI* (Department of Political Studies, Gakushuin University)

**Supporting Redistribution Policies and Market Principle Simultaneously: How to Shape Conflicting Political Beliefs**

Social survey data in Japan indicate that a majority of Japanese support redistribution policies. This can be said to reflect rising social inequalities in the country. However, the same data reveal that many Japanese also support market principle. In fact, their support for market principle has sustained the neo-liberal regime by the Liberal Democratic Party in Japan. At a glance, the Japanese seem to hold conflicting beliefs in social policies. This presentation aims to explain the reason behind it. In order to examine Japanese political attitudes, I used data from the Social Stratification and Social Mobility Survey (SSM 2015, N=7,817), which is one of the nation-wide surveys in Japan. First, I analyzed the data of SSM 2015 by using a finite mixture regression model. This resulted in the extraction of two latent groups; one that did not simultaneously support redistribution policies and market principle, and the other that supported them simultaneously. Next, by examining the differences between the two, I clarified the reason behind the latter group's simultaneous support of redistribution policies and market principle. Surprisingly, the members of this group belonged to a relatively disadvantaged class in society. Although economically deprived and not highly educated, this group is more likely to support authoritarian attitudes. This finding suggests that the inconsistent belief in social policies among the Japanese is shaped by unquestioning obedience to authorities, political leaders, experts, and intellectuals, even though they are often opposed to each other. The inconsistent belief in social policies among the Japanese is a kind of rational judgment, as they only entrust the answers of intractable problems into the hands of the authorities.

**RC31-563.4**

SUEN, YIU-TUNG* (Chinese University of Hong Kong)

**Gay Brain Drain: Migration out of a Place Because of the Lack of Legal Protection for LGB People**

This paper coins the term ‘gay brain drain’ to connect the two research literatures on sexual migration and brain drain. It relies on Hong Kong as an empirical case, where there is a lack of protection against sexual orientation discrimination and same-sex relationship recognition. An online survey conducted with 1,026 lesbian, gay and bisexual people in August 2016, one of the largest of its kind in Hong Kong, found that 39 per cent had considered leaving Hong Kong because of the lack of legal protection against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation; 48 per cent had considered leaving because same-sex marriage was not legalised or recognised in Hong Kong; and 26 per cent had considered leaving because of the difficulties facing same-sex partners who wanted children. At the same time, the LGB people in the survey were relatively very well-educated, with 48 per cent having obtained an undergraduate degree, and 23 per cent holding a master’s degree or above; 72 per cent of them were 25 years old or below. This paper makes several contributions to the research literature. First, it is one of the first studies to provide empirical quantitative evidence to the phenomenon of sexual migration. Second, it argues that sexual orientation discrimination is not only costly for individuals and the workplace, but also society at large. Third, it seeks to reinvent social policy debates about sexual orientation based rights in Hong Kong and Asia, where discussions have been overshadowed by discussions on culture and religion, to a more evidence based approach.

**RC66-JS-12.4**

SUEN, YIU-TUNG* (Chinese University of Hong Kong)

**Legal Non-Recognition of Foreign Registered Same-Sex Relationships for Immigration Purposes: A Social Policy That Harms the Couple, the Workplace and the City**

Social and legal recognition of same-sex relationships has been growing rapidly. However, globally such development has been highly uneven. This paper qualitatively analyzes the experiences of six same-sex couples who have migrated from US, UK, the Netherlands and Australia, while their relationship is legally recognized to Hong Kong where foreign registered same-sex relationships are not legally recognized for immigration purposes. Inductive thematic analysis of the in-depth interviews explores their experiences before and after migration and highlights the material and mental consequences of the social policy for the couple, the workplace, and the city. The findings bear both theoretical and policy implications. Theoretically, this paper intersects migration, sexuality and globalization, and expands the currently heated discussion on same-sex couples’ rights into a cross-national context. In terms of policy and legal implications, this paper calls for the social policy of non-recognition for immigration purposes of same-sex relationships, which harms all stakeholders involved, to be changed.
**RC50-835.6**

SULEMAN, RUKEYA* (University of Bedfordshire)

**The New Interpretive Impulse --- the OPEN Possibilities: Some Liquid Modern Impertatives for Imaginative Tourism Studies, Today**

This presentation is the second of two bedfellows papers on the condition of culture under globalisation and the intervening populations. It focusses upon the rearticulated structures under liquid modernity and (like presentation 1 of 2) it constitutes a contextual application (to Tourism Studies) of the ideas of the social studies theorist, Bauman.

This follow-up presentation on the imaginative power of representation in Tourism Studies today will focus upon the provision of several ‘open-to-the-future’ propositions to help guide researchers studying the parameters of cultural interpretation ... in relation to the changing ethno-epistemic assemblages of our era. Here are four of them:

**PROPOSITION 1 = VISIONS OF CULTURE NOT AS ESSENTIALISED OBJECTS BUT AS OPEN PROCESSES**

Considerable gains can be made through Tourism Studies by viewing culture not as a fixed or essentialised set of objects but as an ever-dynamic realm of processes...

**PROPOSITION 2 = VISIONS OF A MORE PROVISIONAL GLOBAL ORDER**

Considerable advantages can accrue to Tourism Studies researchers who are open to a more contingent and less authoritative view of and about the global order of things...

**PROPOSITION 3 = VISIONS OF PLURAL KNOWABILITY**

Considerable benefit — in terms of equity and creative opportunity — can result for governing bodies in tourism management / development who are alive to (become aware of) the hegemonic understandings they uphold in their day-by-day / quotidian acts of promotion...

**PROPOSITION 4 = VISIONS OVER CULTURAL POESIS AS WELL AS CULTURAL POLITICS**

Considerable dividend can ensue for researchers in the social science field of Tourism Studies (who have a large mandate for matters of culture) when they turn their disciplinary / crossdisciplinary attention towards ethnoaesthetic meanings...

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**RC36-652.1**

SULLIVAN, BRIAN* (University of Houston)

COSTANTI, REBECCA (Texas A&M University)

**Women's Reproductive Autonomy and Alienation: Revisiting the Conceptualization and Operationalization of Alienation in the 21st Century**

Contemporary empirical research has failed to conceptualize and operationalize measurements for alienation. Empirical researchers during the late 1950s and early 1960s crafted measures in an attempt to define what constitutes alienation. Seeman (1959) and Dean (1961) introduced a series of five measures through a collective evaluation of Hegel, Marx, Weber and DeGrazia: (1) powerlessness; (2) meaninglessness; (3) normlessness; (4) isolation; (5) self-estrangement. However, during the past four decades, a pivot toward understanding how trust and efficacy perpetuates alienation has overshadowed the initial intentions of explicated the concept’s original measures. We posit that measures that do not operationalize alienation but are a part of the broader concept, as they lead to the causes of alienation. Trust and efficacy as a replacement for alienation is a common misconception in recent literature. An evaluation of the recent literature shows that some scholars deviate away from Seeman (1959) and Dean’s (1961) conceptualization and operationalization of alienation and focus on trust and efficacy as defining factors of alienation (Southwell, 2012). Other contemporary scholars overlook the initial framework altogether and utilize trust and efficacy as the sole measurements of alienation. Therefore, we seek to restore and reassert the validity of alienation’s initial framework of origin by revisiting the five measurement tenets through the examination of women’s reproductive autonomy. We examine women’s reproductive autonomy in the initial alienation framework to 1) demonstrate the validity of the framework in the context of a relevant sociopolitical issue and 2) address the detrimental effects alienation has on women in contemporary political society.

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**RC39-682.2**

SULLIVAN, MICHELLE* (City of Brampton)

**Sweeter Dreams after the Nightmare before Christmas: Post-Ice Storm Capacity-Building and Resilience**

The December 2013 ice storm destroyed 42,000 trees, made travel treacherous, caused wide-scale utilities disruptions and cost the City of Brampton $51 million dollars. The storm detrimentally impacted the whole region; resources to address impacts were at a premium. Several of the disaster response agencies struggled to answer the needs identified. Some staff were away on holiday, regional volunteer capacities were over-extended, and the area’s few certified tree-cutting crews could not answer the demand suddenly placed upon them. Brampton Emergency Management Office personnel made it through this difficult time by depending on its Community Emergency Response Volunteers, city staff and tree-cutting crews hired out of Buffalo, New York.

After action reports revealed that the shelters were under-utilized. In the final analysis, reception centres with information updates, temporary warm-up areas and charging centres for electronic devices were needed, but appropriate facilities were too far from the citizens who needed them the most. When travel by any conveyance is dangerous, resources within walking distance are crucial. Follow-up revealed many received assistance from faith-based organizations (FBOs) in their vicinity. Baseline resilience analysis revealed why; Ninety percent of Brampton’s population affiliates itself with a faith. Clearly, there’s a need to have FBOs involved in disaster service provision but it raises the question: how do we involve these organizations and at what level?

Municipalities that are understaffed and facing budgetary constraints still need to build their emergency management program’s capacity to be in compliance with provincial laws. This research explores how the City of Brampton developed a cost-effective program to address this need, using applications of several sociological and inter-disciplinary theoretical models to bring eight faith-based organizations willing to train, into a collaborative relationship with it’s emergency management office through their Lighthouse Program.

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**RC32-586.4**

SULTANA, MAKSUDA* (The University of Sydney)

; A Qualitative Study on Critical Gender Analysis in Bangladesh

**A Qualitative Study on Critical Gender Analysis in Bangladesh**

Abstract:

Bangladesh Readymade Garments (RMG) sector is well known for offering comparatively low labor-price to the world famous retailers. Various structural limitations are causing accidents like factory fire, building collapse in RMG factories and others. Governmental and non-governmental organizations willing to train, into a collaborative relationship with it’s emergency management office through their Lighthouse Program.

Due to difficulties in data collection, the complexities of studying parent-child relationships, and even disagreement about what Borderline Personality Disorder is, we lack information about the long-term impacts of BPD on children, or how they interface with the legal system. While we have some evidence that parents with BPD are disproportionately represented in interventions by Child Protective Services (CPS) and within in-patient psychiatric facilities, we know little about the first-hand experiences of children in these situations. This study examines 28 online message board threads, comprised of 312 posts, by adult children who identify as having a parent with BPD. Using content analysis to examine the discourse of these exchanges, they provide new information about their experiences being raised in a home with a parent with BPD. Threads are augmented by in-person interviews with clinicians (n=32) and related providers, though this presentation will focus on the Adult Child perspective. These first-hand accounts, while retrospective, may offer insights to researchers who have been thus far under-represented, but appropriate facilities were too far from the citizens who needed them the most. When travel by any conveyance is dangerous, resources within walking distance are crucial. Follow-up revealed many received assistance from faith-based organizations (FBOs) in their vicinity. Baseline resilience analysis revealed why; Ninety percent of Brampton’s population affiliates itself with a faith. Clearly, there’s a need to have FBOs involved in disaster service provision but it raises the question: how do we involve these organizations and at what level?

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**RC15-292.1**

SULZER, SANDRA* (Utah State University)

**Borderline Personality Disorder: Effects on Children, Custody, & Protective Services Encounters**

Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) affects approximately 2% of the population at any given time. While it is among the most-studied mental health disorders, research examining the degree of custodianship, the degree of support to stakeholders like government, producers, buyers and institutions; the barriers and opportunities for implementation of so-called adequate regulatory framework. In addition to scholarly sources of universities archives, data has been collected from related literatures of various resources like media publications and documentations, discussions and others.

The research is one of the foremost studies for identifying opportunities and barriers in overcoming real problems of the industry. Finally, the research tries to find out women labours further problems and opportunities that have not been addressed in the existing documents.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
In 2014 Cooperative Extension in the United States, the land-grant system provided educational opportunities to adults outside of the college environment. We introduced a new focus on Health & Wellness. Extension is unique in that it places masters-level faculty members in every county of every state in the nation to offer evidence-based knowledge to local communities. The courses offered have historically been primarily agriculturally based, and/or focused on home economics. In 2017, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation partnered with Cooperative Extension 4-H to create a "Culture of Health," using a community-based model. Five states were each asked to select three different communities to begin developing such a culture. Communities had to range from being innovators in health & wellness community initiatives to beginners. We offer reflections and insights into the development of the participatory, community-focused decision making processes of three communities in Utah. This transformative alternative to addressing public health issues resituates local communities as the origin and arbiter for health decision making and influence. In particular, we use this as a case study to highlight incongruencies with funding mechanisms. Agencies are accustomed to more positivist research methods than a community based approach. In addition to these process-oriented considerations, we offer lessons learned one year into this two-year initiative.

**SUNA, SARASWATI*** *(TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES MUMBAI)*

*Education As Means of Women Liberation: Myth or Reality?* A Sociological Study of Dalits Women at Sambalpur University (India).

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Education as means of women liberation: myth or reality? This paper explores the sociological aspects of educational inequality in India and based on qualitative data which I have collected from the field and case study. In India, education is perceived as a mechanism for the social and economic advancement of the deprived sections of the society through social mobility and guarantees equality to everyone. It is considered as a means of ‘liberation’ (Velaskar 1998) from the shackles of caste, gender, and class. However, in reality, it has become, an instrument for reproducing social stratification and for maintaining the hegemony of the dominant sections (Chanan 2000). Inequalities and discrimination (based on caste, gender, class, and region) still persist in the educational system over the years with its changed forms. The Dalits, since decades, are being discriminated, marginalized, and are educationally ‘left behind’ by the upper castes (Krishna 2012). The paper “Education as means of women liberation: myth or reality? A sociological study of Dalits women at Sambalpur University (India)” is qualitative in nature. This paper has made an attempt to understand the experience Dalit women in Sambalpur University in India and the views of key informants, such as Dalit women and teachers. It gives various arguments on the above concept from the point of view of Dalit women. This paper tries to understand the role of caste and gender in the lives of Dalit women and their personal experiences of discrimination and humiliation. It examines the Dalit women’s views about caste and gender, and how they perceive through school to University culture, which plays a role to represent the social issues, particularly through education.

Key words: Education, Dalits women, Inequality, Caste, Gender
using Sensitive Visual Data: Interdisciplinary Approaches for Developing New Ethically Informed Methodologies

In today's digitized society, some phenomena need to be addressed in research in order to build knowledge and understanding that can be used to maintain integrity and safety for individuals. In this paper, we address the problematic issue of bystanders in accident scenes. Photographs and videos of victims in difficult circumstances, often with no possibilities to claim their own integrity, are widely posted on social media – and the phenomenon seems to be spread in many cultures. Photographs and videos become communicative "data" in content analysis of social media platforms, but what do researchers need to be aware of in analyzing and reporting research findings in this particular area? What can researchers from different disciplines within social sciences learn from each other? The new type of digital data is challenging existing ethical guidelines and codes and we believe that interdisciplinary approaches are useful when it comes to exploring and developing new ethically informed methodologies in order to safeguard researchers working with sensitive visual data drawn from social media and the Internet in areas of social complexity.

The Mediating Effects of CSR on Market Orientation Responsiveness in Housing Companies' Business

Market orientation research assumes that the company's knowledge of customer needs has an impact on their responsiveness to customer requirements. From a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) perspective, it is not enough to be responsive to customers' expressed needs, as accountability should be proactively integrated in the organizational operations including taking responsibility for stakeholders. As CSR effects on market orientation have received limited interest in research, this study investigates the mediating role of CSR on company responsiveness to customer needs from a market intelligence perspective.

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Kenneth C. Land and Alex C. Michalos presented a comprehensive review and assessment of the evolution of research on social indicators, quality of life and well-being over the past fifty years. The authors give a summary of the key developments in this research field, highlights strengths and weaknesses, and identifies several under-investigated areas. Most importantly, however, Land and Michalos point to major societal changes currently transforming contemporary societies in a fundamental way and substantially impacting on the future research agenda regarding social indicators, quality of life and well-being. In my presentation, I will focus on this crucial and particularly innovative aspect of Land and Michalos' contribution. More specifically, my presentation deals with the impacts of three major societal changes on the future research agenda of social indicators research: firstly, impacts of the changing class structure of post-industrial society, secondly, globalization impacts, including its economic, political, cultural and institutional dimensions, and thirdly, the impacts of an increasingly networked digitalization of production and consumption.

**Blue-Green Alliances at the Level of Local Unions: Conditions for Successful Alliances**

This paper examines cases of “blue-green alliances” in the United States in the 1970s and 1980s, considering conditions which made such alliances relatively successful. It pays attention to cases in which local unions formed alliances with groups of residents concerned with (or affected by) environmental pollution and with state- or national-level anti-toxic organizations that supported residents’ groups. It hypothesizes that two conditions contributed to successful blue-green alliances: (1) whether the leadership of international unions were involved in and/or gave support to those local unions that had formed blue-green alliances, and (2) whether members of local unions were able to connect their exposure to toxic substances at their workplaces with the exposure of residents to polluted air, water and lands contaminated by toxic substances emitted from the plants. The cases to be examined include the alliance between OCAW and environmental organizations during the strike by OCAW’s locals at Shell Oil in 1973, the alliance between OCAW Local 4-620 (BASF), on one hand, and residents’ groups and an anti-toxic organization, on the other, during the BASF lockout from 1985-1989, and the alliances opened a whole array of collaborative and collective action different from commercial contracts in profit-oriented production and are typically structured in a way that is not as inclusive, but also its own organisational capacity to achieve that goal through interacting and networking with general public as well as similar organisations. This process is explained by referring to social theories such as Amartya Sen’s capability approach, Anthony Giddens’ structuration theory, and institutional as well as ecological approaches to organisational studies. The focal point of analysis is the organisational trajectory of Nobushi Japan, a football programme provided primarily for the vendors of the Big Issue Japan. While the programme was launched a decade ago so as to enter a team to the Homeless World Cup, it now domestically organises its own football tournament called the Diversity Cup, which connects a range of organisations trying to promote social inclusion for a variety of vulnerable people. Through this tournament, the model of social inclusion programme using football and other sporting activities has started to spread across the participating organisations. The paper is based on three years of consultancy and participatory observation with Nobushi Japan, as well as semi-structured interviews with ten other organisations using sport to promote social inclusion, of which majority participate in the Diversity Cup. The paper concludes with some implications as to how a certain approach to social innovation gain legitimacy, and thus an organisational field is formed, resulting in gradual transformation of social structure.

**Speech Acts and Mobilisation for Social Change - Exploring the History of Collaborative Production in the UK**

Elements of sharing and collaboration in economy are involving certain mobilisations or platforms forming the basis for collective action. Historically, such mobilisations have taken place in the context of social movements and as part of the purpose for social change, making collaborative collective action different from commercial contracts in profit-oriented production and more about the mutuality of collaboration. The motive of collaboration has arguably been an element for the set up of counter-competitive action in different social movements. The paper departs from an empirical study of historical material of movement journals debating and organising for cooperative economy, economic democracy and women’s collaborative economic participation in the UK. The aim of the paper is to theoretically and empirically explore how mobilisations of economic collaborations are set up by speech acts in relation to intentions for social change. The paper draws out conclusions about the relation between speech acts and moments of mobilisation, suggesting different types of conditions for mobilisation of collaboration and sharing in economy, such as more contemplative and utopian mobilisations, articulations of shared material interests, or knowledge based mobilisation formed upon the pursuit for professional autonomy. The different forms of mobilisation are discussed in relation to contemporary cases of collaborative production and economy, such as open source software production, digital sharing platforms, (physical) hacker spaces and the maker movement.
RC39-697.4
SVETE, UROŠ* (Faculty of Social Sciences)
MALEŠIC, MARJAN (Faculty of Social Sciences)
Disaster Response in Distinct System and Cultural Surroundings

The US Incident Command System (ICS) has been developed to create temporary structures in order to better coordinate multi-organizational response to disasters and major incidents (Jensen and Thompson, 2016). ICS encompasses various functional fields such as leadership/command and control structure, operation, planning, logistics, administration and finances. Practitioners in the USA mostly see the ICS as an effective tool to manage disaster related activities, whereas some scholars (Kendra and Wachtendorf, 2016) warn that ICS means imposition of external solutions to the community under stress, gives too much emphasis on centralization and hierarchical control, neglects the informal structures that are part of disaster response and underscores improvisation.

Regardless conceptual and theoretical diversity (McEntire, 2004; Etkin, 2014), authorities at different levels try to find systemic solutions, how the society should be organised to cope with disasters. The authors of the paper will explore disaster response systems in USA, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and Slovenia. They will point out their crucial characteristics and compare them in order to identify key similarities and differences in achieving their objectives. That will be followed by the reflections on how general structural/administrative, political, cultural and economic circumstances influence the nature of ‘incident command system’ in the above listed countries and why multi- and interdisciplinary research on disasters is so crucial.

References:
more than a tenth (13%) opted for a non-interventionist approach ("they should stop that those wearing/writing this phrase should be informed that they are educational inaccessibility, the phrase "Fuck white people" appeared on T-shirts and "rainbow nation mythology" and conclude that while the narrative of a dying dream...
Book of Abstracts: RESEARCH COMMITTEES and GROUPS (S)

**RC09-195.2**

**SWISS, LIAM** (Department of Sociology, Memorial University)

**WEI, QIAN** (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

**Filling Empty Promises? Foreign Aid and Human Rights Decoupling**

After the Cold War, the priorities of aid donor countries shifted from political and military strategy to social and economic development, with special emphasis on the improvement of governance. This rhetorical support for good governance has not always met with support in terms of aid funding and, in many cases, aid recipient countries still show very limited implementation of good governance practices such as the protection of human rights. What role does aid play in closing these human rights decoupling gaps? Does aid targeted at better governance promote a tighter coupling of human rights policy and practice in aid recipient countries? This article draws upon sociological institutionalism, proposes a framework to explore the impact of foreign aid on good governance and human rights, and examines these effects empirically. Longitudinal regression analysis on a sample of 38 recipient countries from the World Bank’s DAC statistics in 1998 and 2001 tries to examine the aid-human rights decoupling relationship and to provide a better understanding of how and where aid might be predicted to promote tighter coupling of human rights rhetoric and practice in the future.

**RC17-329.2**

**SYDOW, JOERG** (Freie Universitaet Berlin)

**BERTHOD, OLIVIER** (Jacobs University Bremen)

**MUELLER-SEITZ, GORDON** (Technische Universitaet Kaiserslautern)

**From Uncertainties to Affordances: Coordinating an Interorganizational Network in Fast-Response Settings**

This paper explores the challenges of coordinating multiple organizational actors for effective, error-free interorganizational operations in fast-response settings. We present observations from a two-year fieldwork on coordinating practices – reduction of distance, staging coordination, and aligning to collective performance – that explain how the network orchestrator coordinates contributions from multiple organizational actors in the face of uncertainty. Our observations further show how artifacts and physical surroundings afford the situational enactments of these practices despite uncertainty. Specifically, these affordances prompt options for action to the network orchestrator and its partners along three main dimensions: time, space, and responsibilities. Successful instances of coordination produce an inclination to coordinate among participants, which explains the steady reproduction of the by-and-large informal structures in this network.

**RC17-324.3**

**SYDOW, JOERG** (Freie Universitaet Berlin)

**WINDELER, ARNOLD** (Technische Universitaet Berlin)

**Temporary Organizing – the End of Organizations As We Know Them?**

Organizations make ample use not only of temporary employment and contract work but also of projects, perhaps the most popular form of temporary organizing. This trend towards projectification and temporariness will nevertheless not herald the end of organizations as we know them. In order to be effective, this type of temporary organizing rely on complementary permanent organizational or interorganizational structures. The full paper will discuss this role of context not only for project-based and project-supported organizations but also for interorganizational projects and project networks. The trend towards temporary organizing, that is embedded in - and at the same time contributes - towards 'projectification of society and human rights polarized modernity, will make organization theory not redundant but asks for a processual reconceptualization of the temporary and the permanent. This reconceptualization also has to reflect developments of the societal scale.

**RC21-391.2**

**SYKORA, LUDEK** (Charles University)

**FIEDEROVA, KLARA** (Charles University in Prague)

**Who ’s Town Is It? Immigrant Investors, Gentrification and Politics of Belonging and Place Making in Karlovy Vary**

Neither James Bond Casino Royale, nor annual international film festival are the key reasons that attracted Russian investors, entrepreneurs, life-style immigrants and visitors to Karlovy Vary, a spa town in Western Bohemia. It was fragmented privatization of spa and hotel complexes that repelled German capital while opening opportunities for Russian investments to utilize market potential of historic tradition of spa guests ranging from tsar Peter the Great to Soviet Astronauts. The environment of close cultural proximity offered somewhat hidden shelter for families, while keeping business operations in Russia. Contracts with Russian partners and direct flights from Russia paved the way for a massive inflow of spa guests from post-soviet spaces, thus making Russian the most heard language in the spa zone. It provided further business opportunities as well as jobs for less paid labor drawn from post-soviet republics. The superiority of foreign over domestic finance capitalized in spa zone residential sector though wholesale gentrification and displacement of locals by wealthier Russian life-style immigrants. Not surprisingly, local population began to name the town spa zone Ivan Vary (Ivan is Russian name) calling for negative and xenophobic media representations of socially polarized town landscape. On the other hand side, a local statement that “every smart Karlovarak (manager) found its Russian (investor)” refers to functioning multiethnic partnerships in everyday business life. Building on interviews with Russian speaking immigrants as well as original local population, with managers, employees, residents as well as political representatives, this paper discusses the patterns and politics of belonging and place (re)making in a town of dynamic urban transformations, ethnic tensions and transnational linkages.

**RC04-88.4**

**SYMEOU, LOIZOS** (European University Cyprus)

“*I’m Not Sure Whether They Represent Us All or They Just Act for Their Own (Children’s) Interests*: The Multiple Agendas of School Parent Associations in Cyprus.”

This paper presents the findings of a research study which investigates the role of organized parents in primary education in Cyprus. Parents of pupils in primary education may participate on a voluntary basis after being elected in parents’ associations at the school, local, and national level but do not participate in any educational decisions or policy-making. Parents’ representatives at the national level, however, constitute a significant power-group and manage to influence the official educational policy, without this being officially guaranteed through any relevant national legislation. The findings presented in this paper are based on the analysis of interviews from Parents’ Associations members as well as parents parents that do not participate in their schools’ Parents’ Associations. The paper discusses how those parents elected in their school’s Parents’ Association access policy and decision-making processes and highlights the different ways in which these parents act either for their own children’s interest or the whole school population. The study suggests that these families have their voice heard more compared to their counterparts, and gain more opportunities to get involved in the school, in ways that they are inclined to act more for their children’s interests rather than the whole student body interests. These findes appear to be culturally grounded in local and ‘western’ values of individualism, autonomy and independence which carry implications for the social roles (and the parenting styles) assumed by parents whose pupils and schools are not seen or treated as a whole but instead are considered in the context of their relationships with families. The study concludes by suggesting that despite the alleged centrality of democratic discourse in official policy, low priority is attributed to issues of equity and inclusion in the Cyprus educational system with particular reference to families designated as socially deprived or marginalised and/or ethnic minority families.

**RC24-450.12**

**SZASZ, ANDREW** (University of California, Santa Cruz)

**How Climate Change Is Taught – Poorly, If at All – in Introduction to Sociology Courses; An Empirical Investigation**

In the United States, each year, about 900,000 college students take an Introduction to Sociology course. That is far greater than the number of students who take a college's Environmental Sociology course. For example, at UC/Santa Cruz over 500 undergraduates take Sociology 1 every year; fewer than 50 take “Society and Nature.”

Introduction to Sociology courses are, then, potentially important sites where Sociologists can teach undergraduates about our understanding of climate change, its causes, its likely societal and ecological impacts, how the public and how political systems have dealt (or have failed to deal) with the threat.

How is climate change actually taught in Intro courses?

I analyze the discussion of “environment” and of “climate change” in the top 10 bestselling textbooks, both the most recent edition of each textbook and, where available, earlier editions of the same textbooks, so that I could answer the question of how the discussion of climate change improved, deepened, changed in any significant way in the past decade.

I find that discussion of the “environment” is always relegated to the back (or close to the back) of the book. It does not get its own chapter but is combined with other topics (most often “population” and “urbanization”). Even then, it gets only a few pages. “Climate change” gets even less coverage, mostly a page or less, sometimes only one paragraph. Climate change is acknowledged to be real and is said to be serious, perhaps catastrophic, but the fact that it is discussed so briefly,
and so late in the semester, conveys the opposite message — that it is not all that important. Discussions of all aspects of climate change, causes, impacts and responses, are woefully incomplete.

I conclude that environmental sociologists should campaign to reform how climate change is taught in intro courses.

According to a growing body of literature, the traditional criteria put in place when it comes to social rights, based on collective statuses and payment of social contributions are no longer sufficient to obtain and keep some of the previously universal entitlements (Serrano-Pascual, Magnussen, 2007; Dubois, 2009). Instead, access to benefits and services becomes increasingly dependent on assessment of individual behaviours and work attitudes. In order to deal with complex information, frontline workers from Public Employment Services often rely on standardised “legibility tools” that are used to translate “differentially life-situations into ‘manageable’ organizational categories” (Garsten et al., 2016).

Rather then reflect complex individual realities, these tools construct target population imposing “an ideal type of what a “normal” citizen should be” (Wedel et al., 2005: 37) and constitute a technology of “government at a distance” (Rose, 1990: xxii). Interestingly, these “legibility tools”, disguised as merely technical devices hidden at the backstage of policy-making process, often escape public and academic attention.

This article provides specific insights into a standardised “legibility tool”, which is used by frontline workers of Public Employment Offices to profile the unemployed in Poland. Profiling involves dividing all unemployed into 3 categories after a computer-based interview. Individuals are scored according to their presumed “distance to labour market” and “work readiness” to turn them into “into ranked and rated objects” (Citron, Pasquaule, 2013: 3). Based on document and software analysis as well as in-depth interviews with policy-makers, frontline staff and unemployed, two specific questions will be addressed. First, we will reconstruct the intricate way of thinking and normative assumptions behind this categorisation tool, that positively values self-reliance, flexibility and low expectations concerning future employment conditions. Second, we will analyse how those, who are not up to this norm, are disciplined and excluded from most of active labour market policies.

RC27-498.3
SZTO, COURTNEY* (Simon Fraser University)
Racial Taunts or Just Trash Talking? South Asian Hockey Players and the Reluctance to Name Racism

In Canada, we tend to “Canadianize” racist incidents away. To “Canadianize” involves a concession that racism exists in Canada but never to the extent that it does in the United States. These dismissals of racism imply that our multicultural policies will ultimately prevail; therefore, any concerns about racism are deemed frivolous, unfounded, and/or unpatriotic. Unfortunately, our collective reluctance to acknowledge the extent of racism in Canada seems to have left racialized hockey players confused about what does and does not count as racism. Through semi-structured interviews conducted with South Asian hockey players, parents, and coaches in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia, Canada, a disturbing pattern emerged whereby hockey players referred to on-ice racial slurs as regular hockey “chirping” or trash talking. Racism, to these participants, was something unique to North America. But, when treatments differed, racism was typically treated differently, and even then, treated among opponents was considered fair play in the name of competition. Crucially, if racism is a label only placed upon those assumed to be part of one’s in-group we must consider how this definition greatly alters the perceived “presence” of racism in hockey.

RC53-884.5
SZULC, ANDREA* (National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET)- Universidad de Buenos Aires)
Beyond “Children’s Agency” and “Children’s Cultures”: Insights from Anthropological Research in Argentina on Mapuche Childhood

Childhood has been increasingly addressed as a sociocultural construction, with an emphasis on children’s active participation in social life, especially among scholars from the core countries who have spread the concept of childhood agency. In my research with Mapuche indigenous communities, this concept is valuable, though it entails a risk: that of overestimating children’s capacity for sovereignty and autonomy (Szulc, 2004). It is precisely this kind of interventions, which were supposed to increase the cultural participation and at the same time contribute to local budget, had been built almost like bamboo planes known in social anthropology of the middle class’, with blaming women for falling fertility rates. In Poland, aligned with the Catholic Church, the new government has openly attacked the notion of gender, while limiting access to emergency contraception, IVF treatment, and allowing the repeated attempts to introduce a complete abortion ban. The goal of this paper is to analyse recent reforms and discourses about gender roles as produced and activated by the right-wing populist governments in Hungary and Poland. My research strategy would be to apply the framework of discursive institutionalism, pointing to the role of crucial actors and ideational path-dependencies. My argument is that the recent developments in these policies and discourses can be seen as obedience with the conservative climate for the development of social policies that already emerged during the period of transition and can be interpreted as re-building and strengthening national identities. Finally, as previous studies often focused on Hungarian Polish comparison due to differences in their policy mixes, with Hungary being labelled ‘public paternalism’ and Poland – ‘private paternalism’, this paper demonstrates how the recent reforms contribute to transformation of Polish version of paternalism from ‘private’ to ‘public’.

RC37-655.3
SZLENDAK, TOMASZ* (Institute of Sociology, Nicolaus Copernicus University)
Bilbao: Between the Bilbao Effect and the Cargo Cult. White Elephants of Culture and Their Influence on Polish Cities.

Presentation concerns cultural superinstitutions. New contemporary art centers, philarmonics, operas, ultramodern science centers and museums, which with the use of EU funds have been emerged in Poland in the last few years were not only an upgrade of the landscape along with socio-cultural urban fabric. They grew on a paradigm known in the cultural economy as Bilbao Effect. The mechanism is as follows: 1) The decision has to be made to invest in cultural infrastructure with emphasis on attractiveness, to do so starchitect is required - to add some splendor, 2) A building with appropriate significance would attract tourists, 3) Around the superinstituton – the attrctor – the whole network of various services would develop and as an effect the investment would pay off in taxes, 4) Urban fabric would renew, the attractiveness of the city as a place of residence and entertainment would increase, which also would contribute to local budget, 5) Superinstitution would help to deal with the demographic challenges of the city. That is why that kind of investments, which were supposed to increase the cultural participation and at the same time contribute to local budget, had been built almost like bamboo planes known in social anthropology as manifestations of the cargo cult. "Let’s build a superinstitution and the Bilbao Effect will appear as in the well-known literature". The reality was different. The effect came as if magic at large. Cultural superinstitutions caused unexpected effects in Polish cities: in one city, the cultural policy pursued by such white elephants was based on the principles of Bilbao, while in the others it strengthened gentrification or the traditional socio-structural divisions. Some are examples of cultural industry development, some of decay. Presentation is based on a long-term ethnographic research project conducted in 2016 and commissioned by the Polish Ministry of Culture and National Heritage.
conceptualization of childhood, I instead propose analyzing children's cultural productions in conjunction with the myriad institutions and social discourses that condition the social space of childhood. From the periphery, perspectives like these can contribute to the debate on ways of theorizing childhood.

RC25-JS-20.1

SZULC, ANDREA* (National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET)- Universidad de Buenos Aires)
ENRIZ, NOELIA (National Council of Scientific and Technical Research. Argentina)

Tensions Surrounding the Rights of Indigenous Children: Contributions of Anthropological Research with Mapuche and Mbya Guaraní Children in Argentina

The lives of indigenous children in Argentina are marked by profound tensions with state institutions, corporations and other social actors with juxtaposing interests. Since indigenous rights are rarely upheld and social exclusion persists among indigenous groups in both the north and south of the country, children's undertakings—like political mobilizations and subsistence activities on the street—bring attention to this conflict in metropolitan areas. Here we will analyze the state's responses, which include police repression, the institutionalization of minors and legal attempts to revoke parenting rights, starkly contradicting a state discourse that prioritizes human rights. Actions such as these revive models for dealing with juvenile offenders—and with poverty-stricken children—dating to the turn of the 20th century and long since repealed, in spite of rhetoric among public officials on children's rights and the need to safeguard them. At a broader level, these state responses reenact the repression and tutelage the indigenous people have suffered historically in countries across the Americas. Finally, the materials analyzed in the work evidence the need for an anthropological analysis of the notion of "rights," moving away from an ontological approach to examine its concrete meanings, uses, productions and appropriations from a historical and contextual perspective (SCHUCH, 2009).

Methodologically, this work draws from a range of source material—principally, press articles and media coverage—and ethnographic notes from fieldwork conducted by the authors with Mapuche children in the province of Neuquén and Mbya Guaraní children in the province of Misiones.
in Mexico. Particular focus is on interviews with two students, current ages 16 and 14, who have been part of the study for six and seven years. On-going analysis of students’ discourse, following a Grounded Theory methodology (Glaser and Strauss, 1967), reveals confusion, frustration and a sense of strangeness regarding their experiences with English and Spanish in academic settings in both the U.S. and Mexico. By examining the categories transnational students use to talk about their linguistically-based experiences, we gain an understanding of their reality regarding socio-educational integration and adaptation. Implications for migrant education in other contexts are explored.

References


Staffing Agencies in the Growth of East Asian High-Tech Industry

As global talent mobility has become more common, more frequently, recruitment and staffing agencies provide transitional mobility for jobseekers, they have played an increasingly critical role in global knowledge diffusion and regional development. On the basis of depth interview in global staffing agencies and engineers in high tech firms, I argue that the role and functions of staffing agencies in East Asian countries, with particular focus to the cross national mobility of high-skilled labors in Japan, Taiwan and China. It is analyzed that the staffing agencies is increasingly playing a role of global labor market intermediaries in the East Asian high-tech industry, where it accelerates the speed and flexibility of labor market adjustment, and brings crucial impact on technological knowledge diffusion across countries. The staffing agencies build global talent networks and mitigate the risk of managing human resource and personnel training, and provide a job offering and job seeking matching system in order to reduce transaction cost between recruiting firms and jobseekers. The development of global staffing agencies in East Asian countries is closely interconnected with the long term recession, the restructuring of Japanese labor market and wage stagnation of Taiwanese labor market, and the booming economy of China has become the trigger of talent mobility across borders. The staffing agencies has started playing the role of labor market intermediaries in the competition of the recruitment for the best engineers in the rapid growing East Asian high-tech business after China’s economic boom.

Since the early 2000s, active social policies based on the normative model of social investment have been developed in Europe (Morel, Palier, & Palme, 2012) and in Switzerland (Bonvin & Dahmen, 2017). Their aim is to « prepare to have less to repair » and « to invest early in education and health » (Palier, 2014, p. 19), which means that they rely more upon prevention than reparation (Lima & Moulin, 2006), postulating that the sooner the intervention starts, the greater the return on investment will be (Heckman, 2005). Their normative background is that power is far from insignificant. Drawing from researches on street-level bureaucracy (Lipsky, 1980; Tabin & Perriard, 2016), this communication is based on 77 semi-directive interviews conducted with 74 social workers between 2011 and 2014. Our analysis of the social workers’ discourse shows that the institutionnalized model (Fraser, 2005) underlying social investment policies clashes with other normative models linked for instance with age, race or sex relations. The implementation of work conditionality is thus not always the case, or can belong to a more or less distant future. And activation takes on different meanings when professionals are dealing with young people or with mothers. In some cases, the implementation of social investment policies challenges even the idea that employment is better than state dependency.

The standards promulgated by the state are implemented by agents, whose power is far from insignificant. Drawing from researches on street-level bureaucracy (Lipsky, 1980; Tabin & Perriard, 2016), this communication is based on 77 semi-directive interviews conducted with 74 social workers between 2011 and 2014. Our analysis of the social workers’ discourse shows that the institutionnalized model (Fraser, 2005) underlying social investment policies clashes with other normative models linked for instance with age, race or sex relations. The implementation of work conditionality is thus not always the case, or can belong to a more or less distant future. And activation takes on different meanings when professionals are dealing with young people or with mothers. In some cases, the implementation of social investment policies challenges even the idea that employment is better than state dependency.

The Civic Epistemology and Governance Issues on Gene Editing

Today genome editing is widely debated as its future impact on life science and related industry. While regulatory status of the product derived from genome editing is not yet articulated by many countries, basic understanding of developers tends to regard the product as non-GM if the product does not incorporate foreign gene into their genome. Since little survey research to consumers has been done, whether the above-mentioned understanding would be taken for granted by the public remain unanswered.

Based on the result of survey research which we have conducted in Japan, the paper will shed light on the different perception between researchers and general consumers. In contrast to researchers, consumers tend to be more cautious in terms of risk and unintended impact. In general, consumers place genome editing closer to GM rather than non-GM. This is somehow opposite outcome compared with researchers’ understanding of the techniques which could be closer to conventional breeding. Desirable governance of genome editing is also discussed based on the survey.

If we understand that the techniques should be regarded as just one component of emerging system of innovation across the field, such as synthetic biology, gene drive, precision breeding and so on, I argue, the nature of governance needs to be broader and reconsidered since the impact of this complex innovation would have various implications beyond agriculture and food, such as dual use and natural resource management.

Return Migration and School: Sociolinguistic Experiences of Transnational Students in Mexico and the United States

Changing migration patterns between the United States and Mexico indicate that more Mexicans are returning to Mexico than are migrating to the United States (González-Barrera, 2015). Thus, many U.S.-educated children of Mexican origin find themselves in the Mexican public school system (Zúñiga and Hamann, 2013; Román González and Carrillo Cantú). This research examines the linguistic realities of these transnational students, who had been using English for school and Spanish for home, and are now required to use Spanish for academic purposes.

This paper draws on seven years (2010-2016) of semi-structured interviews (n=50), conducted in English, Spanish and Spanglish, with 29 students, all of whom have had one or more years of schooling in the United States and are now living in Mexico. Particular focus is on interviews with two students, current ages 16 and 14, who have been part of the study for six and seven years. On-going analysis of students’ discourse, following a Grounded Theory methodology (Glaser and Strauss, 1967), reveals confusion, frustration and a sense of strangeness regarding their experiences with English and Spanish in academic settings in both the U.S. and Mexico. By examining the categories transnational students use to talk about their linguistically-based experiences, we gain an understanding of their reality regarding socio-educational integration and adaptation. Implications for migrant education in other contexts are explored.

References

Such transboundary cooperation is essential to help reduce emerging health threats in crowded religious venues.

RC04-89.8

TAJRABEKHAR, BAHAR* (University of Toronto)
Examining the Immigration and Educational Experiences of Young Iranian Women

While multiculturalism remains Canada’s official federal policy towards immigration and education, critical scholarship on the experiences of new immigrants in the Canadian education system is scarce. Given the vast number of ethnic minorities who immigrate to Canada every year and the significant educational, cultural, economic and political differences between the countries of origin and Canada, this is an area that demands scholarly attention. To date, no studies have examined the educational experiences of adolescents who immigrate from Muslim countries with a sex-segregated school policy. Iran is a poignant example of such a country. In Iran, girls and boys are required to attend separate schools until post-secondary education. Transitioning from a sex-segregated to a mixed school setting can be expected to have an important impact on the educational experiences of these students. Canada receives a significant number of Iranian immigrants annually from Iran (approximately 60,000; National Household Survey, 2011). This presentation is based on my doctoral research study which examined the immigration and educational experiences of 10 young Iranian women. Using a postcolonial feminist approach, I examine the economic, cultural, social barriers and opportunities facing these young women before and after their transition into the new (educational) system. Particular attention was paid to the intersections of gender, ethnic, and religious identities.

RC01-45.2

TAILLAT, STEPHANE* (Rikkyo Military Academy Research Center)
The Strategic Impact of Cyberspace on International Relations

The emergence of information technologies and digital networks has long been regarded as a revolutionary development. At the same time, the degree and nature of their strategic impact remains the source of much debate, particularly in the field of international relations. Most controversies relate to how digital technologies are changing traditional strategic modalities, including deterrence and coercion, particularly between states. This paper proceeds in two steps. After reviewing the literature on the nature of changes brought about by digital technologies, it attempts to define the conditions under which digital technologies modify the modalities of coercion and deterrence. It concludes by analysing the possible conditions of strategic instability or stability.

RC01-35.4

TAIT, VICTORIA* (Carleton University)
Backtalk: How Does the National Military Speak to the International Women Peace and Security Agenda?

Although NATO forces support the United Nations Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, many now stand in dereliction of their obligation to provide female soldiers to sustain its full implementation, primarily as a result of their inability to recruit and retain female combat soldiers in meaningful numbers (Karim & Beardsley 2015). The Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) provides an exemplary case study of this challenge. Despite innovative policies, female representation within the CAF has decreased from 16.7% in 2004 to 14.8% in 2014, and that number drops to 4% in the combat focused occupations of the Army, collectively referred to as the Canadian Combat Arms (CCA) (CAF 2014). The challenge of recruiting and retaining female combat personnel is not limited to the Canadian case; only 0.027% of deployed UN military personnel are female (Jacobson 2012, 6). This project probes the apparent disconnect between Canada’s strong presence in framing and adopting 1325 in the UNSC and NATO with the notable absence of female personnel in the CCA. This presentation will detail findings from the primary phase of Canadian soldier and subject matter expert interviews conducted through 2017-2018. These findings suggest that WPS advocates have been unable to displace the masculinized discourse of the CCA during the norm implementation phase, and therefore positive narratives of WPS have not taken root. I conclude by offering potential best practices for future policy initiatives in gender integration.

References

RC25-JS-45.1

TAJIMA, JUNKO* (Faculty of Social Sciences,Hosei University)
‘Native Language Education and Adaptation of Chinese Immigrants Second Generation in Italy’

The purpose of this report is to clarify the actual situation of mother-tongue education experience and adaptation of Chinese immigrants second generation in Italy based on survey results. The survey results used in this report were conducted from July to August 2017 at six Chinese-language supplementary schools in Italy. The survey informants were 264 of second generation Chinese immigrants. The author’s analysis of the results clarifies the following points. First of all, half of the children attending the Chinese supplementary school have some experience of being educated in their home country. This shows certain effects on maintaining their mother tongue. In addition, more than 90% of families mainly speak Chinese; the households that mainly speak Italian are few. However, that is causing new problems in terms of their Italian language ability. In Italy, limitations on Italian language ability (especially literacy) have a major influence on the education process leading to high school graduation, when the second generation Chinese immigrant advances his or her academic background. Most children will inherit their parent’s business and become self-employed, rather than going on to study at a university. Therefore, while a relationship with one’s ‘home country’ is maintained, he or she can only fully experience life within the ethnic community. Such a tendency is also similar in the business owners who are strongly upwardly-mobile; in that case, in order to strengthen one’s skills in English, which is the third language, it is creating a new demand for English schools or international schools from the stage of primary school or junior high school. Along with the actual situation of the ethnic community in Italy, the author thinks that these issues will be heavily involved in the center of ethnic Chinese communities. The author would like to clarify this problem by means of this report.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
By using documentary research and interviews, this presentation analyzes the role of artists who join arts projects and collaborate with other actors because of their difficulties with societal restrictions. Most of them join “socially engaged art” projects (Helguera 2011). Collaboration with multiple actors can create new values, ideas, and benefits for the community. What, though, are the benefits that collaboration is collaboration valuable for an artist's career? How does collaboration affect artists, and why might they join either locally or socially engaged art projects?

The current cultural environment creates significant problems for the art world in Japan, the support of livelihood, and traditional Vietnamese cultural ambitions. In addition, shared-term subsidies make it difficult for artists to create strong relationships with other actors. Because of this situation, “grants bubbles” might cause problems for artists, the art world, and society.

RC28-514.7
TAKAHASHI, KOJI* (Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training)
Generative Process of Wage Gap: Analyses of Nation-Wide Employer-Employee Matched Data

This poster aims to introduce a new method to analyze wage gap in the labor market. Wage is an important component that frames social stratification since most individuals are employed by firms. In principle, wage is determined within each firm although decisions at the industry-level or national-level may be in effect in some countries. However, neoclassical economists have ignored each firm's role in wage determination and created a wage function that assumes the labor market as a single existence; such an assumption is unsuitable for a country like Japan where wage determination is highly de-centralized. Analyses of the generative process of wage gap have to consider two wage determination levels: which firm they are working for, and how much the firm pays them. Based on this, we analyzed Japan's nation-wide employer-employee matched data (“General Survey on Diversified Types of Employment” in 2014) that contains: (a) independent variables such as gender, age, education, occupation, employment type, and tenure, (b) per-hour wage, and (c) number that specifies the firm. We considered that: (1) coefficients of the wage function estimated by the pooled OLS show the overall wage gap in the labor market, (2) those estimated by fixed-effect model show the wage gap within each firm, and (3) the opportunity to work for high-wage firms is calculated by subtracting (2) from (1). Results indicated that gender affects wage primarily within firms. Conversely, education affects both the opportunity to work for high-wage firms and how much employees are paid within each firm. In addition, these findings were consistent with a previous study that employed the same survey in 2010. This endorses the reliability of this method, and the contrast in the generative process of wage gap by gender and education suggests that different research approaches and policy measures are required to handle each variable.

RC22-408.5
TAKAHASHI, NORIHIKO* (Toyo University)
From Refugees to Supporters: Conversions Made By Religious Organizations in Contemporary Japan

It has been more than 40 years since the Japanese government officially began accepting refugees into the country. However, since the end of the Indochina refugee crisis, Japan's refugee acceptance rate has dropped sharply. The rate is currently the lowest among advanced countries. The Japanese government has neither been exceedingly passive with regard to widespread refugee crises nor has been sufficiently supportive of the Indochina refugees who have decided to remain in Japan. Rather, religious organizations (specially Catholic churches) have played important spiritual and social roles for Indochina refugees (most of them being Vietnamese) in many locations across Japan. In this paper, I examine several cases in which Catholic churches have undertaken the formation of Vietnamese refugee communities. My examination is based on data from both documentary and fieldwork; I have studied have been important spaces from which Vietnamese refugees have contacted compatriots and constructed ethnic networks. Non-Catholic participants have also been a part of these networks. These churches have had been spaces in which Vietnamese refugees have been able to interact with neighbouring communities. This is because many Japanese are also members. The recent number of incoming Vietnamese migrants has rapidly increased as a result of an influx of students and technical interns, as well as family reunions. In this paper, I point out situations in which leaders of Vietnamese refugee communities have played active roles in Japanese language classes, the support of livelihood, and annual Vietnamese cultural events for second generation Vietnamese and Vietnamese newcomers. Because there is some amount of indifference in Japanese society regarding the social adjustment of refugees and migrants, as well as the maintenance of Vietnamese language and culture, the social roles of refugees who have become supporters of their adoptive religious communities are highly important.
contested and transformed. I argue that cosmopolitan publics was critical space for generating new ideas for alternative futures. This will be explained through the cases of Japanese movements that became transnational in the later half of the long Sixties, including Beheiren the civic anti-Vietnam War movement and the Japanese Red Army, a partisan revolutionary movement. Beheiren, for example, developed transnational networks primarily with the Western New Lefts and the transnational communication within the anti-Vietnam War movement that urged members to shift their political issues to Asia by critically reflecting upon their hitherto Eurocentric mindset. The Japanese Red Army, on the other hand, in their interaction with Arab revolutionaries had challenged their grandeur and obstinate revolutionary ideology that led them in developing the idea that enhancing egalitarian relationships among different ethnicities (ethnic cosmopolitanism) should be the movement’s new goal. These new ideas became crucial values in the Japanese civil society from the late 20th century, yet were unintendedly generated within cosmopolitan publics.

RC31-573.1

TAKAYA, SACHI* (Osaka University)

Complexities of the Experiences and Negotiations of Their Belongings of Migrant Filipino Women Married to Japanese Men

This paper will discuss how migrant Filipino women experience and negotiate the relation with Japanese husbands as well as family and their belongings.

In the line of research on migration and gender, many studies have tended to focus on how migrant women who enter the paid-work can negotiate the gender relations with their husbands and families (George 2005, Hondagneu-Sotelo 2015). Compared with the migrant women who began to work in the countries of destination, migrant Filipino women in Japan tend to cease work when they get married to Japanese men. They usually concentrate on the house chores and childcare, and then start again to work outside after their children grow up. This follows the dominant working pattern of women in the Japanese society, or the dominant gender division of labor.

Based on the census and interviews of approximately 40 Filipino women, the paper explores how these women experience and negotiate the conjugal and familial relations by focusing on their social positions. It points out that many women pursue to create the equal relations with their family members. Even if there are gender and ethnic inequalities within the family relations, they have some capacity to negotiate within the family more than outside their home. On the other hand, some women feel secure outside the conjugal relations. For instance, those who have experienced domestic violence by their (ex-) husbands find their belongings in the households with their children after their divorce. Others see a paid-work as a place of their own in the “native” society. This paper argues that these various experiences and negotiations show the various routes to social inclusion of mixed married migrant women in Japan.

RC05-108.4

TAKAYA, SACHI* (Osaka University)

The Reconfiguration of the State Sovereignty in Japan’s Migration Control: Symbolic and Physical Violence over Irregular Migrants

This presentation will discuss how migration control has influenced the reconfiguration of the sovereignty in contemporary Japan. In this presentation, the state that holds the sovereignty is posited as “an X (to be determined) which required the monopoly of the legitimate use of symbolic and physical violence” over the population, as defined by Bourdieu (1989).

Faced with the “globalization,” along with the increase of international migration in the 1990s, there were a lot of arguments on whether the state sovereignty declined or not. Some claimed the decline of sovereignty (Soysal 1994; Sassen 1994), and others criticized the thesis (Freeman 1998). Particularly after the 9.11, the operation of sovereignty over migration control has become more and more stringent (De Genova and Peutz 2010, Kanstroom 2012).

Likewise, in Japan, the migration control has been changing since around the end of the 1980s. Based on the qualitative and quantitative data, the presentation traces the changes by focusing on the symbolic dimension of the state and its impacts on its physical dimension. The presentation argues while there had been a symbolic struggle over the definition of irregular migrants in a social space, the state successfully got the monopoly of the legitimate use of symbolic violence. That is, the state categorizes irregular migrants into “illegal residents,” meaning criminals, which has been naturally accepted as those who should be controlled. This monopoly of legitimacy justified the state to operate the physical violence over the migration control.

The presentation concludes that the reconfiguration of sovereignty in Japan can be seen in the shifting relationship between the symbolic and physical dimensions of the state in the context of migration control.
Social Inclusion, Body and Identity in Multiculturalism Contexts: The Impact of Football on the Integration of Foreign Asylum Seekers

Football can be considered an amazing space of opportunity to built a cultural identity because it allows young immigrants to get out of isolation and to socialize with the youth of the host country. Football is the most popular sport in the front line of, in this case, teachers’ work.

Understanding how these ‘spaces’ might be retained and, indeed expanded, may require however, an understanding of the ‘utopian resistances’ (Gardiner, 2006) that gave rise to them in the first place. How were the governing texts they had learned something about their work began as a response to the learning needs of the students in front of them at a particular time in a particular learning environment. None of the teachers ascribed their learning experience to the key ‘boss’ texts at play. In each case, the learning experience that had transformed their teaching work and for which they were able to provide evidence had occurred in another ‘space of possibility’. The space however, existed because of the local social relations that coordinated each teacher’s ‘actual doing’. Griffith and Smith (2014) assert that bringing these ‘spaces’ or ‘gaps’ into view is precisely the work of institutional ethnography at the front line of, in this case, teachers’ work.

Understanding how these ‘spaces’ might be retained and, indeed expanded, may require however, an understanding of the ‘utopian resistances’ (Gardiner, 2006) that gave rise to them in the first place. How were the governing texts activated within schools in a way that prevented them becoming an obligation enforced by political and economic forces, that becomes, ‘routinised... everydayness’ (Lefebvre & Regulier, 1999, p. 8), stifling the sort of creativity demonstrated by teachers in this study that produced spaces for transformative learning? The onto-epistemological relationship between IE and notions of everyday utopia will be explored in this presentation.

The Use of Social Entrepreneurship As an Intervention to Enhance Underprivileged Young People’s Sense of Self-Worth and Career Competence in Hong Kong

Because of their young age, lack of working experience, knowledge and skills, young people are easily excluded in the economic job market. It is no need to say about those underprivileged young people who are underachievers in schools with low self-esteem and unclear direction of development. In Hong Kong, the unemployment rate of young people between 15 and 24 is usually twice or even more than the average unemployment rate even when the economic situation is stable.

To keep in line with the global experience of adopting youth entrepreneurship as an important pillar for the creation of jobs and the reduction of unemployment among young people, the Hong Kong SAR Government has been promoting the feasibility of establishing a sustainable Microfinance scheme in the 2011-12 Budget Plan supporting young people at the grass-root level who wish to start their own business. The scheme is believed to be beneficial helping young people
identify their career objectives and promoting entrepreneurship as an alternative to traditional models of employment. Integrating the concept of social entrepreneurship, which emphasizes both the economic return of a business and its social goal of addressing social issues with innovation, a NGO in Hong Kong had organized a "Social-up Youth Entrepreneurship Programme" for underprivileged young people. The programme included a 21-session of training workshop with agency visits to social enterprises and technology start-ups, 60-hour internship, and 6-month pre-incubation training to actualize their project ideas. By recognizing their unlimited talents and potentials, young people were exposed to new learning opportunities. They worked collaboratively to develop their business ideas, in return, to solve social problems. After the programme, their sense of self-efficacy and self-perceived employability were obviously enhanced.

RC28-509.4
TAM, TONY* (Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong)
ZHOU, LING* (Stanford University)
Paradoxes of Heterogeneous Returns: The Negative Selection Syndrome in Stratification Research

This paper examines the paradoxes of heterogeneous socioeconomic returns associated with common models of attainment in stratification research. Specifically, the paradoxes stem from the pervasive presence of negative selection across diverse substantive contexts—what we call the negative selection syndrome (NSS), including Brand and Xie's (2000) finding that economic returns to college are the greatest for those who are least likely to attend. We develop a formal model of the paradoxes, specifying the common structure and crucial parameters of the phenomena, conducting simulation to demonstrate the regularities underlying the paradoxes and deriving testable predictions of the model. The model also explains why NSS is prone to be observed when propensity score matching method is used to produce counterfactual causal estimation of treatment effect on the treated and the treatment effect on the untreated. The model also connects NSS with other paradoxes in stratification research, such as the relative incompetence syndrome.

RC21-402.3
TAMANO, KAZUSHI* (Tokyo Metropolitan University)
Urban Development and the Paradox of Participation

Citizen involvement and participation have been particularly promoted in urban policies by international agencies since the 1990s to realize a sustainable development such as that described as New Urban Agenda. For instance, Participatory Budgeting in Porto Alegre and the Kerala People's Campaign for Decentralized Planning were successful in mobilizing and empowering the poor who were previously excluded. Citizen involvement and participatory governance are globally adopted in urban development policies. It is a sort of "explosion of participation." It is, however, indicated that participation is a buzzword and that it often leads to a co-optation. Citizen involvement and participation do not reduce an inequality; rather, they exclude confrontation. It is a problem of the Habermas-Mouffe debate or the works of Foucault. This paper explores the consequences of participation through experience in Japanese urban policy from the 1970s to the 1980s. The Japanese government confronted a legitimacy crisis in a rapidly advancing country that failed the living conditions of communities and led to many residents' movements and protests. We present the process and the result of citizen involvement and participation in Japanese urban policy. From this case study, we suggest "the paradox of participation" and the importance of "the gate-keeper problem." Consequent to advanced citizen participation, the power of bureaucratic administration becomes dominant unless politicians and the legislature retain their autonomy in decision making. If the gate-keeping functions of involvement and decision making are monopolized by the administrative body, urban development is depoliticized, which leads to co-optation and exclusion. It is important to retain politics in order to deepen democracy through citizen participation in urban development.

RC15-JS-86.5
TAMARI, TOMOKO* (Goldsmiths, University of London)
Ageism and Narratives: Negative Images of Aging and Stories in Later Life

Aging is a pressing social issue for contemporary societies and that is often related to personal concerns about declining mental and health conditions. The paper provides an initial exploration of images of aging through considering both ageism and gerotranscendence by examining the validity of personal life story narratives as a research method. The focus is not on whether the stories were based on actual events, rather the concern is on how and why the stories are formulated by older people who seek greater self-integration by editing their own narratives produced over time. The life-stories are formulated by a complex process which entails them being continuously re-written and re-interpreted to assimilate to dominant discourses and normative images of aging. The stories can also emerge in interaction processes which are produced by specific social and political relationships between speakers and listeners in various contexts. To articulate this process, the paper examines older people's self-internalizing (self-victimizing) processes of ageism which often implies negative images of aging. It also critically investigates the possibility of life satisfaction in later life (gerotranscendence) from both sociological and psychoanalytical perspectives.

By doing this, the paper seeks to unpack the mechanisms involved in socially constructed ageism to investigate the ways in which ageism becomes embedded in the older people's self-perception and incorporated into images of aging in social life. The life-stories can therefore be seen as reflections of aging people's lived life. The conclusion proposes 'individual autonomy' which the emphasizes significance of listening to the voices of the female's voices, and also challenging the social and political backgrounds of their life-stories, in order to adjust to contemporary aging society.

RC32-586.7
TAMAYO GOMEZ, CAMILO* (University of Huddersfield)
Justice, Recognition, and Solidarity in Fragile Societies: The Case of Female Civil Society Groups of Victims of Extrajudicial Executions in Colombia and Mexico

In this paper, I would like to present the experience of two female civil society groups of victims of extrajudicial executions of Colombia and Mexico from a communicative and sociopolitical perspective. Specifically, I will focus on the experience of The Mothers of Soacha (Soacha City, Colombia) and The Ayotzinapa Movement (Guerrero City, Mexico). I will explain how these two female civil society groups of victims have been addressing expressive and communicative dimensions of collective action to claim justice, recognition, and solidarity in the public sphere. A key objective is to understand what kinds of citizen and collective actions these socio-communicative and collective actions can access within the context of crime, a lack of security and impunity, and how these actions have been affecting a claim for human rights and justice in these two countries. The aim of this paper is to understand how socio-communicative and collective actions developed by female's voices, and the activation of dimensions of social recognition, trust in justice, and operationalization of solidarity in contexts of high levels of violence and crime. The conclusions presented in this paper are based on results of a narrative analysis of 28 interviews conducted with different members of these two civil society groups between September 2015 and July 2017.

RC47-782.5
TAMBE, SHRUTI* (Department of Sociology, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune)
Struggling for Democratic Future in Times of Dystopia: Case of Indian Student Activism

In the first six decades of post-independence period, most of the Indian social movements could either be classified as Socialist or as Traditionalist, fundamentalist. However, more recently, on the one hand there is blurring of boundaries between these categories. On the other hand, with co-optation and appropriation of earlier vocabularies of socialism and fundamentalism, the common ground for left leaning activists is only Constitutional goals. “In these times of dystopia, democratic values can only provide the common ethical framework for future”, said one youth leader. “Free and egalitarian society based on values enshrined in the Constitution of India.” Why Constitution? “We do not believe in any notion of morality. But democratic values in the Constitution of India can be used as the new ethical framework to pave to Democratic Socialism.” She continued. Currently, there is a blurring of marginalized on account of caste, class, gender, ethnicity and region, it is important to search for a common dream of future that is acceptable to the already divided sections within marginalized communities is the biggest challenge.

Last two years were marked by youth activism and movements across India. From Western Indian cities to Eastern Indian Universities there are campaigns and agitations for free speech, educational scholarships, and against suppression of free thinking, sexual harassment on campus, privatization closing opportunities for students. Though most of these happenings are against neoliberalism and aggressive globalisation, it is equally against conservatism and fundamentalism. These student activists are articulating a new democratic future with Constitutional values of social justice, equality and secularism as the ethical common framework.

RC06-135.1
TAMMELIN, MIA* (University of Jyvaskyla)
Family Media Ecology: Parental Mediation and Family Time
The spreading of ICT as an integral part of everyday life has had a tremendous effect on social connectivity. Practices relating to staying on- or off-line are popular in general media discussion and have been focus of research as well. Meditation is widely understood as a way of capturing the parental management of the relation between children and media, and it extends the parental role beyond simple restrictions to encompass also complex and interpretative strategies as well as parental monitoring. Given the complexity of media environment, such as mobile technology, this role is increasingly demanding.

The aim of this paper is to explore the practices of parental mediation with family wholeness approach particularly in the context of family time. Parental mediation is analyzed first by identifying family's patterns of using mobile technology and parental mediation practices; and secondly the contextual factors that associate with mediation practices. The study discusses particularly temporality and family time: How is time and temporality of family life linked with parental mediation? To answer these questions, we interview data from unemployed parents. The data was collected during 2016 in different parts of Finland.

Specific practices can be identified. These are active, restrictive, and collaborative strategies. Those adopting active parenting practice viewed mobile technology as a way of participating to the social and community life, but required active mediation, such as discussions and explanations. Restrictive parenting practice included restricting the use of mobile technology such as setting ‘proper’ time and place. Collaborative practice meant that parents discuss and negotiate actively with their children on the practices and rules of using technology. Typically, but not restricted to, this style was adopted by parents of older children.

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<td>TANG, LYNN* (School of Arts and Humanities, Tung Wah College)</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Politics of Suicide Prevention: A Case Study of Student Suicide Spates in Hong Kong</td>
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<td>While suicide has long been recognized as having a social origin, suicide prevention measures mainly focus on implementing individualized medical and psychosocial interventions at the micro level or enhancing community support at the meso level, rather than activating macro-level changes. This paper is a case study of the campaign to advocate ‘upstream’ social-structural changes in Hong Kong. Between 2015 and 2017, 71 students committed suicide in Hong Kong. The incidents generated widespread societal concern and the government set up a special committee to recommend interventions to support students in educational institutions and their families. However, advocacy groups have since campaigned for a more far-reaching change in the educational system. This paper utilises the concept of framing processes in social movement literature to discuss how socio-political factors shape the frames adopted by different stakeholders in the campaign, and reflects on the opportunities and challenges faced by the advocacy groups.</td>
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<td>TANGALYCHEVA, RUMIYA* (Faculty of Sociology, St. Petersburg University)</td>
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<td>The Social Construction of Gender Issues in the Korean Author’s Cinema</td>
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<td>The term “hallyu” was coined in the middle of 1990s by Chinese journalists in articles which described the fast-growing and spreading South Korean entertainment industry. [1] Today Korean cultural influence has won strong positions in Asia, Oceania, North and Latin America, Europe and the Middle East. Russia and some of the post-Soviet countries have already experienced the Korean culture and Korean Wave for more than 10 years. Korean cinematograph can be considered as part of ‘hallyu’ movement. The paper analyzes films of Lee Chang-dong, a South Korean film director, on the basis of the theory and methodology applied in sociology of culture. The specific attention is given to the construction of gender in Korean author’s movies. The theoretical interpretations are based on the ideas of the Birmingham School for Cultural Studies and the representatives of the critical theory - Jurgen Habermas and Johanna (Hannah) Arendt. Korean and Russian film images are regarded from the point of discourse: forgotten and miserable people, the contrast of social or public and individual, social as being specific and universal at the same time, cultural differences in problem perception and solving. Methodologically, the research is supported by the analysis of web-sites devoted to Korean cinematography, reviews, opinions and comments on Lee Chang-dong’s films on the Russian Internet. [2]</td>
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<td>TAIQUES, FERNANDO* (Instituto Federal Catarinense)</td>
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<td>BRANDAO MARTINS DA NOBREGA, PRISCILA* (Núcleo de Estudos do Brasil Meridional)</td>
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<td>Conservative Values Vs Liberal Values: Survey and Sociological Study of the Opinions of High School Students at IFC-Ibirama on Contemporary Topics That Divide Brazilian Public Opinion</td>
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<td>This research investigates and analyses the positions of IFC-Ibirama high school students (a school in the small town of Ibirama in Santa Catarina state in southern Brazil) regarding specific topics that have divided recent Brazilian</td>
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\[ *\] denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
public opinion. These include amongst others: gay marriage, the legalisation of abortion, the reduction in the age of criminal responsibility, the death penalty and the legalisation of marijuana.

According to a study released in 2013 by Datafolha, there has been a significant shift in Brazilian public attitudes towards more conservative values. In the same year Brazil saw huge protests erupt across the country marking the beginning of a political-institutional crisis that eventually culminated with the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff, and the establishment of a government clearly aligned with the most conservative sectors of society in 2016.

With this in mind, our research intended to verify to what extent the young people at our school conformed to this tendency and whether their views reflect a society and politics that was moving to the right. Via a questionnaire applied to a random sample of students, we tried to map their opinions on the themes mentioned above, including possible factors that contributed to their formation: religion, level of parental education, parental profession, familial income, gender, place of residence, etc.

The results obtained show an interesting variation: with the majority of subjects positioning themselves on the more conservative side of the spectrum in relation to crime, whilst at the same time leaning towards more liberal values when questioned about topics relating to gender and sexuality. These findings provide us with sufficient evidence to question the 2013 Datafolha study and the dominance of reactionary attitudes in a political environment that has swung to the right, highlighting a more complex and nuanced vision than all-encompassing general shift towards conservatism.

**RC14-266.6**

**TARIQ, HAFSA** (University of Malaya)  
**YAN, LAI SUAT** (University of Malaya)  
**HUSSAIN, JAVED** (University of Malakand)  
**The Changing Pattern of Adolescents Mate Selection Preferences with Reference to Electronic MEDIA**

The Study was conducted by systematically interviewing 322 adolescents (14-22 years old) in two major universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to study the changing aspect of female adolescent role with reference to electronic media. The study showed that majority of respondents are unmarried, non graduated paternally educated, employed, maternally educated, unemployed adolescents residing in nuclear family with family income 25-30 thousand per month. A positive and significant relationship was found between caste preference of mate selection and media exposure. Similarly, highly significant (p<0.001) and positive (γ = .770) relationship was found between educated mate preference and media exposure. A significant (p=0.001) and positive g = .330 relationship was found between desire for an exceptionally good looking mate with media exposure. By the same token significant (p=0.051) and positive g = .663 relationship was found between secular mate attribute in mate preference and media exposure. Correspondingly highly significant (p=0.051) and positive g = .999 relationship was found between good sense of humor as obligatory requirement in mate selection process and media exposure. Likewise, highly significant (p=0.001) and positive g = .770 relationship was found between educated mate preference and media exposure. A significant (p<0.000) and positive g = .330 relationship was found between desire for an exceptionally good looking mate with media exposure. The study revised Byrne and Nelson attraction model with Attraction prediction model.

**RC13-250.7**

**TARKO, KLARA** (Institute of Applied Health Sciences and Health Promotion, Južno gylu Faculty of Education, University of Szeged)  
**BENKO, ZSUSZANNA** (University of Szeged, Južno gylu Faculty of Education)  
**Unequal Leisure Opportunities across Genders – Powerless Women?**

Leisure is the means of reproducing our energies we lose due to objective and subjective weariness. While the ‘cure’ for objective fatigue is sleeping and resting, the solution for subjective tiredness is leisure and pleasure. We need both to stay healthy. Opportunities to stay healthy are however not equal in our societies: Place of Residence; Race/Ethnicity; Occupation; Gender; Religion; Education; Socio-economic status; and Social (mental) Resources (collectively referred to as PROGRESS) are the key determinants. In our presentation we highlight at the gender issue from among the key determinants, which status is in strong connection with almost all the above listed features. Throughout history women’s political power, financial status (feminisation of poverty, wage gaps), education and labour market status (vertical and horizontal segregation) were less favourable than men’s. There are stereotypes like women cannot reconcile work and family. Women, who do all or most of the housework spare a lot of expenses for the family, without financial or moral appreciation. The Hungarian time-budget surveys performed since 1963 have proven, that the average time spent for work is more than in case of men and this extra time is taken away from sleeping and leisure.

The presentation will analyse the trends of women’s time spent for leisure from 1963 till nowadays and their characteristic means of recovering their energies, using secondary statistical analysis and primary research data obtained by the research group energetic and leisure. Members of we will also highlight at the health-mental health consequences caused by the lack of quality leisure time and powerful general resistance resources. Finally we will formulate the measures the Institute of Applied Health Sciences and Health Promotion takes to aid women in a better time management.

**TG06-997.3**

**TARTARI, MORENA** (University of Padova)  
**Responsibility and Accountability of Parents and Professionals in Judicial Contexts: A Research Study with the Institutional Ethnography Approach**

In the last twenty years, in Italy, as in many other Western countries, personal responsibility and accountability have been increasingly represented as features essential for people and organizations. Also the actions of parents and mental health professionals who work with family issues are assessed in terms of responsibility and accountability. This kind of assessment increases particularly in situations of crisis among the members of the traditional family when they approach the justice system and have to be evaluated by third parties (e.g., judges, court experts).

Through the sociological approach of institutional ethnography (Smith 1999; 2006), this paper presents the findings of the first stage of a research study on the Italian social practices that regulate and coordinate the work of court experts and parents within the judicial context of child custody evaluation. Beginning from a visual auto-ethnography by the author, who has worked for many years as
La démarche méthodologique adoptée est de type descriptive et analytique. Les données empiriques ont été recueillies à partir d'un échantillon aléatoire simple constitué d'enseignants, d'étudiants et de personnels administratif et de service. Les entretiens individuels approfondis et de groupe, l'analyse documentaire et les techniques utilisées pour la collecte du corpus empirique. La triangulation des informations dans la perspective théorique de la déviance de Becker (1963) révèle que s'il est noté une certaine prise de conscience des violences de genre en milieu universitaire (VGMU) au Bénin, la lutte contre ce phénomène fait encore l’objet de nombreuses contestations. L’inégalité de l’accessibilité de ces violences de genre en milieu universitaire est ainsi un obstacle majeur pour la réalisation d’une éducation de qualité, inclusive et équitable.

Le but principal de cette réflexion est d’analyser les violences basées sur le genre en milieu universitaire à partir d’une lecture sociologique des mécanismes et comportements socioculturels discriminatoires à l’égard des femmes. La prévention du système patriarcal et l’incarcération féminine valent comme des normes sociales, de même que le glissement des inégalités entre les genres de l’espace domestique à celui académique entraînent une banalisation de la VGMU. Dès lors, l’efficacité du cadre juridique et institutionnel de lutte contre ces violences permet souvent aux coupables d’agir dans l’impunité accroissant ainsi la vulnérabilité des étudiantes.

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RC31-567.1
TARUMOTO, HIDEKI* (Waseda University)
Absence of Anti-Immigrant Populism in Japan

How to deal with populism is one of the biggest issues for social science in the 21st century. Like most of the Western countries where populist parties and politicians have risen, Japan has experienced victories of them in some elections such as former Tokyo Governor Shintaro Ishihara, former Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi of Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Osaka Ishin no Kai and Toru Hashimoto of it. This might demonstrate that populism took root in Japan in some degree. However, a large part of Japanese populism has not taken anti-immigrant issues to win in elections. Even when hate speech movements against Korean residents developed in various parts of Japan, no political party nor major politician exploited anti-immigrant sentiment of the public to enhance their political status. Why is anti-immigrant populism absent in Japan at least at the political surface? Some factors can be supposed. First, there are fewer immigrants in Japan than in other highly-industrialised countries, which produces less social tension in Japanese society. Second, ethnonational citizenship has prevailed in Japan for a long time, thereby making unquestionable exclusion of immigrants from membership of the society. Third, related with the second, major parties like LDP reflect anti-immigrant sentiments of the public routinely and tacitly, occupying any space where anti-immigrant political parties and bodies would take up. Consequently, absence of anti-immigrant populism in Japan is not a positive, happy situation, but the result from the fact that anti-immigrant attitudes are embedded in routine political activities and institutions.

RC12-235.2
TARUMOTO, HIDEKI* (Waseda University)
Reconsidering Migration Management from a Socio-Legal Perspective

As globalization proceeds deeply, issues of inequality are addressed more sharply in the world. Especially, it is suspected that immigration inherently generate and expand inequality concerning immigrants. Indeed, in most cases, immigrants cannot help being engaged in so-called 3D works (Dirty, Dangerous and Dehumanizing) in the host society. This is one idea has been already submitted, that is migration management. According to migration management advocates, if the state replaced migration control with migration management, immigrants could escape from the trap of inequality, because migration management can create a ‘triplex’ situation among the sending country, the receiving country, and migrants. However, two research questions at least should be addressed here. First, can migration management really ensure benefits for all of these three actors, in particular for immigrants? Second, how can migration control be shifted to migration management? With mentioning some cases including care workers based on the Economic Partnership Agreement to Japan, this paper explores effectiveness of migration management in terms of tackling the inequality issue of immigrants moving across borders.

T0G03-957.2
TASSO, FLORENT (Université d’Abomey-Calavi)
ONIBON DOUBOGAN, YVETTE* (Université de Parakou)
Normes Et Violences De Genre Au Bénin : Les Universités Publiques à L’Épreuve Des Faits

Ces dernières décennies, l’institution universitaire, lieu d’apprentissages et de socialisation est le théâtre de violences répétées. Si l’éducation est cruciale pour automatiser et transformer la vie des jeunes, il apparaît dès lors que la complexité et la fréquence des violences dans les universités compromettent gravement la réalisation d’une éducation de qualité, inclusive et équitable. L’objectif principal de cette réflexion est d’analyser les violences basées sur le genre en milieu universitaire à partir d’une lecture sociologique des mécanismes sociaux et institutionnels mis en œuvre en vue de leur élimination. La démarche méthodologique adoptée est de type descriptive et analytique. Les données empiriques ont été recueillies à partir d’un échantillon aléatoire simple constitué d’enseignants, d’étudiants et de personnels administratif et de service. Les entretiens individuels approfondis et de groupe, l’analyse documentaire et les techniques utilisées pour la collecte du corpus empirique. La triangulation des informations dans la perspective théorique de la déviance de Becker (1963) révèle que s’il est noté une certaine prise de conscience des violences de genre en milieu universitaire (VGMU) au Bénin, la lutte contre ce phénomène fait encore l’objet de nombreuses contestations. L’inégalité de l’accessibilité de ces violences de genre en milieu universitaire est ainsi un obstacle majeur pour la réalisation d’une éducation de qualité, inclusive et équitable.

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RC06-147.3
TATEYAMA, NORIKO* (Kanto-Gakuen University)
Personal Networks and Conjugal Role Relationships of Retirement Period Couples

What kinds of conjugal role relationships and personal networks (kins, neighbors, and friends) do couples remain in their retirement period? This study will examine 19 interviews and consider two points: 1) the relationship between the conjugal role relationship (segregated or joint) and the connectedness of a husband’s and wife’s personal networks (low degree or high degree) are associated; 2) the causal relationship between the conjugal role relationship and the network. The results confirmed that many of the couples had a low degree of connectedness in their networks, which means husbands’ network does not connected with wives’ network even more each network (kins neighbours, friends) is not connect each other, and in the second, confirmed that four types of combination of degrees of connectedness in their networks and their conjugal role relationships. Rather than there being a fixed combination of both the conjugal role relationships and the networks, there were both segregated and joint conjugal role relationships, depending on the thoughts of the husband and wife (their intentions) and the situation in which they found themselves (family crises).

Although couples are no longer subject to the normative pressures of social networks in the highly-mobile modern society, this has given rise to variable and unstable situations in which “it is totally up to each couple how they are as a couple.”

RC15-292.2
TATHAM, CHRIS* (University of Toronto)
A Criminalization of the Mind: Mental Health, Sexuality & Relationships of People Living with HIV Under the Context of HIV Criminalization in Canada

In Canada, the disclosure of HIV has been mandated by law since 1998. In 2012, the Supreme Court clarified the law. Now, PHAs are legally mandated to disclose their status to their partners when there is a ‘realistic possibility of transmitting HIV’. As such, the use of condoms while having a low viral load no longer requires disclosure, from a legal perspective.

This paper examines the strategies by which straight and LGBTQ women and men understand and navigate the criminalization of non-disclosure of HIV and discusses the ramifications of this legal approach upon the mental health, sexuality and relationships of PHAs.

This qualitative study is based upon semi-structured, open ended interviews with 75 HIV positive straight and LGBTQ women and men across Ontario. The data were coded using the guiding principles of grounded theory. Primarily, the law impacts the mental health of PHAs. It lowers their perceived sense of self-worth and fosters loneliness and isolation. It leads to a ‘criminalization of the mind’ where the spectre of the law keeps many PHAs out of relationships.

PHAs often feel vulnerable in their relationships, as they fear criminalization being used as a weapon against them during the potential demise of their relationship. PHAs contend with these concerns in a variety of ways – by staying in the relationships they’re in (whether they’re healthy, unhealthy or abusive), documenting their disclosure in a variety of ways (so they can prove their disclosure in court), pursuing relationships only with other PHAs (so as to avoid criminalization) or by avoiding sexuality and relationships altogether by becoming celibate.

This study highlights the way to more adequately reflect and contend with the experiences of PHAs under criminalization.
The Hermes Syndrome: Myth and Reality of Our Global Media(ted) Omnipresence

As it is commonly recognized since the Enlightenment, Prometheusism has become the secular version of a new cosmology. The idealized by Aeschylus’ play Prometheus symbolizes our rational discourse in modernity. However, it is paradoxically ignored that, once Prometheus won the battle with divinities like Zeus, (w)omen acquired Hermes’ services as well. With the gift of new media technology, from a messenger of Gods, Hermes turned into a messenger for all Prometheus and united them into a media universe with unprecedented consequences. This paper explores the occurred communication revolution through such a media change in our own times, and explores the constitutive axes of the so labeled in here as “Hermes syndrome”.

1. With the space and time compression, it offered us the divine privilege of personalization, e.g. a) enabling a globalized world to participate and experience the real-time occurrence of far-off events; b) transforming localities into glocal enclaves. d. Connected activist groups as planetary movements. e. Created networks for associational and corporate webs. f. Made accessible knowledge depositories. g. Formed a visual and printed political citizens’ “agora”. h. Broadcasted Instantaneously world events. i. Urbanized individualized realities. k. Allowed dispersed collectivities to operate as “I-Thou” individualistic relations. In sum, to use K. Marx’s assessment about Prometheus, Hermes was sanctified as well, and (s)he can now be recognized as another “saint of mediated humanity”.

Causal Inference Techniques in Disaster Recovery Research: New Kids on the Corner

Disaster management has been claimed as being “evidenced-based” through rigorous disaster research practices. Evidence in the most scientific sense is defined as “a causal relation between a treatment and its outcome.” In real-life disaster research endeavors, however, researchers often encounter the situations where treatment and outcome variables are both affected by the confounding factors, which could lead to wrong conclusions about the causal relations. One such example is an issue of selection bias since it is almost practically and/or ethically impossible to assign subjects randomly into experimental or control groups. The other examples include the use of essentially correlational data and making inferences about the causes. This paper reviews recent use of new causal inference techniques in the disaster research field (e.g., long-term recovery) and advocates their wider utilization. Case examples are used to demonstrate such techniques as 1) adjusting selection bias using propensity score matching in the study that examined the effects of different types of temporary housing programs upon life (individual) recovery (Tatsuki, 2007) from the Great East Japan Earthquake (GEJE), 2) making causal inferences about the longitudinal impacts of critical life recovery facilitation factors over within-subject variabilities on life recovery using panel data analysis, and 3) identifying pre-disaster characteristics/conditions that enabled faster housing recovery among the GEJE impacted survivors using Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis.

Can Japanese Support Program for Women Researchers’ Work-Family Balance Achieve Gender Equality?

This study considers the achievement and agenda of Japanese support program for woman researchers’ work-family balance to achieve gender equality. Japan ranks 111th among 144 countries on the Gender Gap Index, the advancement of women is an important agenda for Japanese Government. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology started a support program for women researchers’ work-family balance in 2006. It aimed to increase the number of women researchers and improve their research skills. 90 universities have started this program from 2006 to 2016. This study examines the sufficiency of materials involved in this support program and the data about the researchers in universities. This support program helps women researchers by establishing nursery schools in universities and providing assistants for their research, allowing them to continue to work and research during pregnancy and parenting. In reality, the number of women researchers voluntarily leaving their jobs has decreased. However, the Japanese women researcher ratio was 15.3% in 2016, which is low by global standards. Gender equality needs change the lifestyles of both women and men researchers, because the half of partners of women researchers are men researchers. In contemporary Japan, child caring fathers are recommended, and most of the younger men researchers care for their children. Men researchers comprise about 85% of the total researchers. The half of partners of the men researchers are full-time housewives, and those men do not have to take care of their children. Thus, child caring men researchers are a hidden minority within the majority. Therefore, the importance of both mothers’ and fathers’ child caring needs to expand, because most of the men researchers cannot perceive child-caring men. Thus, the support program for women researchers have to advance both “women and men” researchers for gender equality.

Masculinities of Child-Caring Men “Ikumen”: An Analysis of the Father Figures in Japanese Government Project

This study unveils masculinities of child-caring men “Ikumen” in contemporary Japan. Salarymen masculinity is the hegemonic masculinity since around 1955 (the economic growth period). Salarymen take the breadwinner role leaving domestic duties to their wives. That is, Salarymen are the person who only work in their companies and do not care for their families. In contrast, fathering has become quite popular in Japan as shown by Ikumen phenomenon. The Ikumen Project started in 2010 as a Japanese government project. It aimed to increase the rate of fathers taking child care leaves, and was expected to be able to change gender expectations. This study examines Ikumen figures shown in the posters used by this project from 2010 to 2015. In these posters, fathers are seen taking care of their children, however, they seem to give priority to work as Salarymen over child-caring, and their child-caring appears different from that of their wives. For example, the 2014 poster contains a picture of only a shirt collar and necktie which is the symbol of Salarymen, but no children, and a sentence stating “The working father is cool, but the father can both work and child-caring is cooler.” It ends up recommending fathers’ child-caring but states that their work is the first priority. In summary, Ikumen are the father figures who work long hours and cannot take care of their children like their wives. They seem to use child-caring for building their careers, because Ikumen Project appeals to companies to increase fathers taking childcare leaves. However, fathers childcare leave is meant for children but not for fathers’ work. Thus, it may be difficult for Ikumen to change gender expectations in Japan which keeps inequalities between married men and women. We need a multiple role models for fathers other than Ikumen.

Islamic Feminism School and Its Challenges

In contrast to the first and second waves of feminism, the third wave is more flexible than what is happening in religious societies and developing countries. This wave understands the attitudes towards women in a distinct way, possibly due to the development of social thinking in modernity. Despite such changes in the demonstration of such social movements, some theoretical schools, including Islamic feminism schools, still have to cope with many challenges. The confrontation with radical Islam, in one hand, and opposition to secular feminism, on the other hand, have brought specific challenges for this intellectual view, as we will interpret in this article.

Generally known as radicals or fundamentalists, some traditional Islamic thinkers argue that the basis of this viewpoint is a notion of an Islamic reformism and leads to a kind of religious elimination, even though they cannot escape from the most important critic of Islam: women’s rights. On the other hand, many critics agree, the feminism school itself is a secular school with a libertarian foundation seeking for the rights of white middle-class women in a modern world, which will never match with religious.

The thinkers of Islamic feminism must address these two contradictory attitudes while considering the context of a society where traditional Muslim women are still trying to get acquainted with the most elementary concepts of women’s rights.
not exist. Secondly, whereas in 1985 urban popular organizations in Mexico City had been highly articulated, in 2017 the urban popular movement was almost non-existent. The purpose of this paper is to compare the impact of new information and communication technologies and the impact of the social fabric on disaster related collaborative collective action. Data will come from previous qualitative studies on the 1985 earthquake and from a qualitative study conducted between September 2017 and March 2018 in Mexico City through in-depth interviews, non-participant observation and the analysis of secondary sources.

**RC01-30.5**

**TAWA, NETTON PRINCE*** (Université Félix HOUPHOET-BOIGNY, Côte d'Ivoire)

*Entre Revendication Démocratique Et Promotion De Soi : Une Nouvelle Visite Aux Causes Des Conflits Armés Internes En Afrique.*

Les Cas De La Sierra Leone Et De La Côte d'Ivoire

Foday Sankoh and Guillaume Soro are two personalities politics who have united the rebellions in Afrique de l'Ouest post-guerre froide. Les rebellions dans leurs deux Etats, la Sierra Leone and la Côte d'Ivoire ont eu pour revendication commune la volonté de leurs animateurs d'instaurer la démocratie dans leur Etats respectifs. Dans la perspective de résolution des différends dans ces deux Etats, des accords de paix furent signés. L'observation de ces accords permet d'affirmer que les acteurs internationaux à l'initiative des accords ont conseillé des mesures d'ordonnances générales et démocratiques dont l'application était destinée à aboutir à une sortie de crise rapide. Cependant, les conflits se sont enlisés, perpétuant la souffrance des populations civiles. Les lueurs d'espoir de sortie de crise dans ces deux Etats furent perceptibles quand des dispositions intuitu personae au profit des principaux animateurs des rebellions ont été concédées par les gouvernements centraux. En Sierra Leone, l'accord politique de Lomé contient une disposition centrée sur Foday Sankoh et lui confère le statut de vice-président du pays sans que celui-ci ne reçoive une légitimation populaire. En Côte d'Ivoire, la signature de l'accord politique de Ouagadougou permet la nomination Guillaume Soro au poste de premier ministre. Face aux pressions de l'opposition civile pour organiser l'élection présidentielle dont il avait désormais la charge, Guillaume Soro, qui avait largement dépassé le délai à lui imparti aux termes dudit accord a refusé d'entrer dans « le féthichisme des dates ». Ce qui précède jette un doute sur la sincérité de la revendication démocratique des rebellions en Afrique post guerre froide. Notre communication démontrera que le si le déficit démocratique a souvent été brandi comme la cause des rebellions à la fin de la guerre froide en Afrique, la réalité résiderait dans la volonté de promotion de soi des animateurs de ces mouvements insurrectionnels.

**RC13-256.2**

**TE KLOEZE, JAN*** (Foundation WICE-DSL)

*Inequalities and Similarities between Dutch Families: (Family) Leisure By the End of the 20th Century*

In many studies on recreation and leisure as a social phenomenon, leisure is regarded as the opposite of work, or as compensation for work. Leisure is also seen as being complementary to an individual's line of work. However, a number of scholars question whether this is the most fruitful way of gaining insight into the particular qualities of virtually everything (and everyone). Perhaps nowhere are these affinities been more productively (albeit not explicitly) articulated than in Georg Lukács' 1923 *History and Class Consciousness*. History cannot be thought in a linear way; the work of some writers appears as a privileged space to think about the interbreeding between different rationalities - one of a political character and another of an aesthetic character - which point into different historical developments. This communication will focus on the apparent fracture between the conservatism of the political writings and the aesthetic vanguardism of the poetry of Fernando Pessoa, the emblematic character of Portuguese modernism. In the intersection between these two planes of the Portuguese poet's work, it will be possible to see how the author articulates a conservative political ideology for the nation while it will be possible to show how the force of tradition continues to strengthen the language innovation project of that moment of successive vanguards. Thus, both politically and aesthetically, the relationship between conservation and innovation is so interwoven that it makes it difficult to conceive politics and aesthetics as autonomous spheres, as proposed by Max Weber.

**RC35-643.4**

**TEIXEIRA, MARIANA*** (Cebrap (Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning))

*Objectification, Alienation, and Reification: Marx Meets Simmel in History and Class Consciousness*

There are many affinities between Marx's analysis of the capitalist mode of production and Simmel's account of the modern monetary economy. Both authors underscore, for example, the significance of the division of labor and its nefarious consequences for the relation between subject (producer) and object (commodity) of production, or capitalism's tendency to quantify and thereby erase the particular qualities of virtually everything (and everyone). Perhaps nowhere have these affinities been more productively (albeit not explicitly) articulated than in *History and Class Consciousness*, a classic in 20th century Marxist theory. Although he there deprecatingly labels Simmel "a bourgeois thinker", it is undery By the 1970s was heavily influenced by the theories of Money. He studied with Simmel in Berlin in 1906-07 and in 1909-10 but gradually distanced himself from the Simmelian framework, eventually turning to Marxism

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
and disparaging his earlier, more romantic, writings. It is worth noting, however, that Lukács was drawn to Marxism not in spite of, but precisely because of his previous engagement with Simmel's work and his account of objectification. Once one has that in mind, it is no longer so surprising that Lukács could recover the theme of reification almost a decade before the appearance of Marx's most notorious writings on alienation, the Paris Manuscripts of 1844 (published for the first time in 1932). In this paper, I explore the connections between these three concepts – objectification (Simmel), alienation (Marx) and reification (Lukács) – and the possibilities of actualizing them as conceptual tools to grasp problematic features of contemporary capitalism.

RC36-650.5

TEIXEIRA, MARIANA* (Cebrap (Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning))

The Dialectics of Suffering: Social Pathologies and the Tasks of Critical Theory

Obstacles to emancipation were described by critical theorists via different concepts, such as alienation, reification, and exploitation. More recently, the analogy to medical-psychological vocabulary – present in the notion of “social pathologies” – has gained importance, and the work of Axel Honneth has remarkably contributed to this tendency. However, while this terminology is ubiquitous in his work, its meaning varies over time. In Honneth’s early writings, social pathologies are obstacles to individual self-realization, which are perceived as painful. Suffering, then, is taken as a symptom of social pathologies, offering, at the same time, a motivation for resistance. From the 2000s on, however, there is a systematic blockage in this motivational connection in Honneth’s diagnosis, and social pathologies are identified no longer with the causes of suffering, but rather with the erosion of the motivational aspect of experienced suffering. A social situation is pathological, then, not because it entails suffering, but rather because social actors, although suffering, do not feel compelled to articulate this experience and to collectively struggle against its causes. Honneth now diagnoses, in a way that brings into play different discourses closer to Adorno, widespread experiences of indeterminacy, such as loneliness, depression and emptiness over those of disrespect and misconception. This notion of social pathology suggests that the complete suppression of suffering should not be the aim of critical theory, whose goal would lie, rather, in contributing to more fruitful and democratic ways of dealing with social suffering.

Although this more sophisticated view of social pathologies overcomes most of the difficulties posed by Honneth’s earlier formulation, it nonetheless retains a decisive problematic feature: the downplaying of structural relations of domination that produce very different kinds of suffering among different social groups. I will indicate, finally, how “peripheral” perspectives have developed insights that productively address this issue.

RC22-408.3

TEJEDO, JOEL* (Asia Pacific Theological Seminary)

CAROLYN TEJEDO, CAROYN (Asia Pacific Theological Seminary)

The Civic Engagement of Pentecostal-Charismatic Megachurches in the Philippines

There are many misconceptions over Pentecostal megachurches in the Philippines. They are often perceived as advocates of the prosperity theology and thus motivated by financial gain while their charismatic leaders are viewed by the popular media as individuals with a messiah complex because of the strong leadership demonstrate over their congregations and prominent role they play in the society. This chapter explores the growth of Pentecostal megachurches in the Philippines and their innovative indigenisation of the Christian faith as well as the influence of their Western counterparts. It begins with a review of the current scholarly work which has informed the field and proceeds to identify the major Pentecostal megachurches which have been at the forefront of reinventing Christian witness in the Philippine society. It will offer two case studies that serve as grounds for climate action, brings new insights.

The research project “Public Perceptions of Climate Change: Lithuanian case in a European Comparative Perspective” is funded by a grant from the Research Council of Lithuania.

RC38-679.4

TELEGES, MARIA SARAH* (Pontifical Catholic University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Indigenous People Migrate to the City: Visibility Versus Vulnerability

Indigenous people migrate to the city: visibility versus vulnerability

Maria Sarah Silva Telles

The text addresses the issue of indigenous migration to urban space, based on the biographical reconstructions of two natives who arrived and settled in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in a successful process of constructing visibility of their identity in an urban context. Today, in Brazil, there are more than 315,000 indigenous people in the country’s cities, representing 49% of the indigenous population. For the majority that migrates, the condition of vulnerability is aggravated by the precarity conditions margining their encounter with being or living in Brazil’s big cities. Most of the natives living in the cities remain invisible to society as a whole, which rejects their identity outside the village. Some of the terms used accuse the non-recognition of their indigenous identity; desolated, acculturated, despairing (Albuquerque, 2015). To complete the framework of urban vulnerability, I will use the biographical research method (Rosenthal, 2014) to provide understanding of the challenges and achievements of some indigenous people who migrate to the city and fight for the preservation of traditions and their identities. Migration of indigenous people to the cities has occurred since the 1950s, but they have usually sought to hide that identity. The city constituted a forbidden space, since the trip to the city implied in denying or hiding the indigenous identity and their cultural references. The Indigenous arrive in Rio either because they were expelled from their place of origin or because they...
could not find opportunity to study, to take care of health, to meet their claims. They were doomed to oblivion and invisibility. Though reluctantly, in Rio society has been made to see the struggles of indigenous people. That is the huge challenge under discussion in this text.

**RC48-818.3**

**TELO, FABRICIO* (Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro and Federal Fluminense University)**

**Peasants and Attempts of Armed Resistance to the Military Dictatorship in Brazil**

Between 1964 and 1985, Brazil experienced a period of dictatorship marked by repression of social movements and the working class. As René Dreifuss points out, one of the central themes of the public debate in the years before the coup was the agrarian question. Several peasant organizations demanded a more equitable distribution of land, and the large landowners contributed in the articulations for the deposition of the president João Goulart. With the dictatorship, in the countryside, thousands of families were violently expelled from the lands they occupied, several farms expropriated in previous years were returned to their former owners, many leaders were arrested, killed or forced to flee. In this context, fear was a very present feeling in people’s lives, especially in subaltern groups. Despite this, various initiatives of resistance have taken place, from the use of trade unions to the armed struggle. In this work, we propose to analyze some attempts to form rural guerrilla groups based on an approach made by militants of armed organizations with peasants, with a specific focus on the way the emotional dimension has interfered in the processes of engagement, disengagement and not- engagement of peasants in these processes. As Daniel Cefali affirms, one of the most important aspects for understanding collective actions are the emotions, especially those that create the indignation necessary to be involved in the initiatives of resistance. For this work, we focused on a specific case in the municipality of Cachoeiras de Macacu, in the State of Rio de Janeiro, where the National Liberation Command (Colina) began the formation of a peasant group for guerrilla training. The methodology used in the research was the oral history based on interviews with survivors of the period, as well as queries to the archives of the political police.

**RC04-86.3**

**TELTEMANN, JANNA* (University of Hildesheim)**

**JUDE, NINA (German Institute for International Educational Research)**

**New Accountability Schemes: Assessing Trends in Educational Assessment and Accountability Procedures in OECD Countries.**

A main focus of recent educational reform projects which is particularly promoted by the OECD PISA study and the “New Public Management Paradigm” is the use of regular assessment and test-based accountability measures in schools and education systems. Assessments and accountability are exceptionally prone to educational reform, as they are relatively inexpensive and can be externally mandated. Thus, if PISA and similar testing projects would have the potential to influence national education policies, we should be able to observe this impact particularly in the area of accountability and assessment practices. However, systematic empirical evidence on changes in the prevalence and purposes of assessments is scarce. In this paper, we describe national evaluation and monitoring systems in education and their change in implementation over time. Particularly, we aim to assess, whether there are changes in the levels and purposes of accountability.

Our analyses include all items focusing on assessment and accountability practices (collected with the school questionnaires) from PISA 2000 onwards to the most recent PISA 2015 database. We limit our analyses to OECD countries since most of them participated in every PISA data collection. Based on the available items, we generate indicators of evaluation and monitoring systems of the respective countries by aggregating the data at the country level, and group them according to theoretical considerations. Thereby, we show how the development of evaluation systems over time can be analyzed with data from several PISA waves.

Our findings show that of 22 indicators which have been measured at least twice, 21 show a trend of decreasing heterogeneity across countries, as the (relative) standard deviations decreased. As regards to the average prevalence, all but two indicators show increasing values. Thus, there is a clear trend of increased assessment, evaluation and accountability – and less variation across OECD countries.

**RC41-712.4**

**TENDULKAR - PATIL, ANAGHA* (Sophia College for Women)**

**Power Equation between ‘mothers and Daughters in Law’ in Kitchen**

The survey conducted across twelve cities and eight states by Help Age India, a leading nongovernmental organisation in 2015 revealed that every one in two senior citizens is facing some form of elderly abuse in India and daughters-in-law are the most common offenders. In Social Gerontology ‘Feminization of Ageing’ is an empirically established phenomenon which implies increase in the number of elderly women as against men. This paper is based on the combination of two established facts. By extrapolation one arrives at the proposition that women who have not joined the group of elderly but would certainly be doing so at some point of time in their lives generally have a tendency to abuse their mothers in law. One wonders if the latter had ever played the role of the former generation? This paper attempts to review the perpetuity and circularity of the conventional power dynamics between mothers and daughters in law. The domain of cooking room is the most probable area where the two of these roles particularly clash. The exclusion and marginalization that elderly mothers in law face in the hands of their daughters in law are reviewed in this paper. Due to the qualitative paradigm an interpretative approach is utilized to arrive at conclusions. A Narrative Interview Analysis technique is used on twenty respondents, all are residents of sub urban Mumbai and are living in a joint family composition for at least five years. All are above the age of sixty and are superannuated. The study focuses on the agonizing feelings, alienating experiences, fractured ego, broken norms and coping mechanisms of the elderly women. It comments on the probable solutions and the role played by the intermediate factors, kins, peers in mitigating crisis.

**RC11-225.9**

**TENDULKAR - PATIL, ANAGHA* (Sophia College for Women)**

**GEORGE, SHIRLY (St Andrew’s College)**

**Trajectories of at-Home Geriatric Caregiving**

In India the problem of Population Ageing is seriously understated. The sporadic and scattered mention of it in Sociological discourse is far from noting the reality of the gravity of the phenomenon. ‘Care’ is a subjective, abstract configuration. Even after filtering out the emotionality and utopian element of care; the ground reality of it is multidimensional with differing empirical configurations in varying circumstances. Care giving is an acquired skill and not merely an ascribed intention. However in Indian society such a consideration is remarkably absent. The institution of Family is assumed as having an inbuilt, organic capacity to care for elderly; without factoring in the rapid changes in the structure and functions of the institution of family. This kind of assumption compels women, who conventionally are placed in the position of care givers to take up the responsibility of looking after the elderly in family.

This paper is an attempt to review the fractured potential of family as a care giving agency at the cost of the emotional, physiological and financial burn out of the middle age generation women as care givers. The paper focuses on sixty households as units of study. Thirty in Mumbai (Maharashtra) and thirty in Kottayam (Kerala). Every unit is studied as a design of three generations - maternal / paternal grand parents, married middle age parents and young growing up children. The research paradigm is qualitative; the technique of unstructured interview is utilized. The women care givers of the middle stratum of the design are interviewed to understand the perceptions, satisfaction, problems and discontent of being part of this process. Researchers hope to arrive at a comparative understanding of the at- home care giving in the two cities which represent two significant states in India.

**RC09-JS-39.3**

**TENGLER, FRANZISKA* (Universidad de Guanajuato)**

**CALDERA GONZALEZ, DIANA DEL CONSEULO (Universidad de Guanajuato)**

**Is Mexico Attractive for German Investment? a Diagnosis.**

Globalization today is an established phenomenon. In general, globalization is considered a process that intensifies, expands, accelerates and affects social relations in the world (Steger, 2013). In this context, the aim is to analyze Mexico’s strengths and weaknesses as well as Mexico’s opportunities and threats for foreign investments.

A SWOT analysis for the justification of the establishment of German companies in Mexico is applied. The present work emphasizes German organizations in Mexico, since Mexico and Germany maintain close economic relations which were strengthened in 2015 in the institutional framework with the establishment of a binational commission (Pérez, 2016).

A non-experimental research is applied based on documentary analysis of primary and secondary sources of information, all with an exploratory scope. The results show that the ratio of strengths and weaknesses, and opportunities and threats is relatively balanced. In comparison it is possible to observe many strengths of Mexico which are usually sufficient to respond to changes in external factors. However, Donald Trump’s policy involves uncertainty in several areas of the economy. There will be many changes for Mexico and its economy. It is still unclear to what extent Trump wants to modify the FTA with Mexico and Canada and thus could create new trade barriers.
RC34-629.4

TENORIO, LUIS* (University of California, Berkeley)

Minors As Brokers: The Processing and Resettlement of Unaccompanied Minors

Taking cue from the work of Wilfried Lignier and Julie Pagis (2012,2017), this paper seeks to center the experiences of unaccompanied minors from Central-America seeking protections and status in the U.S. and analyze and map the way in which they understand and operationalize concepts of “autonomy,” “agency,” and “dependence.” In doing so, I bridge together the psychological perspective of children, adolescents and developments, the sociological perspective of children and childhoods, and the legal perspective of children, minors, and best interest to conceptually develop what I call “Ages & Stages,” which will operate as a theoretical and conceptual tool towards a youth theory of migration. In particular, I focus on conceptualizing “Minors as Brokers,” in relaying how they take on the identity of a “client” in interactions with agency and other officials. In outlining this tool, I also highlight ways in which our current theorizing of immigration and migration confiscate the adult and child/adolescent experience in culturally and contextually significant ways.

Bridging the three perspectives of law, sociology, and psychology also underscores and addresses tensions in the categorization of this, and similar, populations; for instance, in discussions of whether they are to be treated as “refugees” or “migrants,” “children” or “minors,” “unaccompanied” versus “independent,” etc. The data this paper draws from is an eighteen-month participant observation study of a legal services office which aides unaccompanied migrants, as well as 30 interviews with attorneys which have experience in cases of unaccompanied minors in New York, Texas, California, and Arizona. The participant-observation element of this project allows me to understand the articulation and exhibition of these concepts of “agency,” “autonomy,” and “dependence” as embedded in children’s interactions, as well as frame them with their own words.

RC34-880.5

TENORIO, LUIS* (University of California, Berkeley)

Negotiating Agency and Home-Making: The Processing and Resettlement of Unaccompanied Minors in the U.S.

In 2016, UNICEF reported children as the fastest-growing migrant demographic—estimating 50 million worldwide. The U.S. has experienced this demographic shift with independent children from the Northern Triangle of Central-America—over 68,000 in 2014 alone. From data gathered through an eighteen-month participant observation project, this paper centers the experience of these unaccompanied minors to analyze the way they negotiate the dynamics and contested notions of agency and dependence; how they leverage different networks in the process of home-making and belonging; and how they navigate and/or restit incorporates as a population both absent the presence of traditional parental/guardian figures and whose formative years are still unraveling. With this analysis done against the backdrop in which the U.S. state holds particular relationships of power with these children’s countries of origin, it serves as a critique of U.S. assumptions and notions of children/childhood and underscores the cultural tensions that then affect both the processing and resettlement of these minors.

RC32-JS-61.3

TEO, YOUYENN* (Sociology, Nanyang Technological University)

Work-Care-Migration Regimes and Class Inequalities

Scholars have highlighted the multiple dimensions of care and its intersections with migratory patterns to collectively show that there are wide-ranging and sometimes unintended consequences to the global intensification of migrant care labor. My paper focuses not on migrant workers themselves nor on people who hire them. Instead, it throws into the mix a class of people who do not have access to migrant care workers, but who nonetheless live in a society where norms and standards are set by people who do. I address two main empirical questions: what is the nature of the work-care-migration regime in Singapore, and how is class articulated within it? How are the lives of the lower-income affected by this regime?

As feminist scholars and activists challenge existing state policies, societal norms, and corporate practices, we must continually insert into conversation the question of care and inequalities. The chapter makes the case for an expanded view in thinking about the effects of paid domestic work on public policy and the wellbeing of various groups in society and along the global care chain.

RC43-734.2

TEOTIA, MANOJ KUMAR* (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID))

CHAUDHARY, ASHU (Association of Professional Social Workers & Development Practitioners (APSWDP))

KUMAR, ANIRUDH (CRRID)

Housing for the Poor Slum Dwellers in Himalayan Towns of North-Western India: A Case of State Induced Segregation in Summer Capitals of Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir and Shimla in Himachal Pradesh

The housing segregation in Himalayan towns of North-Western India including Srinagar, the only metropolis of the turbulent state of Jammu and Kashmir and in Shimla, the only Class I town of Himachal Pradesh seems to have grown in post-liberation period. The inequality in terms of access to housing, land, basic amenities and livelihood options has been growing with exclusion and segregation of sizeable population from mainstream urban society. The state and its local institutions have been unable to cope with growing urban challenges despite implementation of the initiatives by Central Government at local level which rather seems to have resulted increased segregation of human settlements in both the towns with multiple deprivations. Due to commodification, the urban poor find it difficult to purchase land or house. The pace of housing under central schemes/programmes seems to be very slow in providing adequate and affordable shelter to all the slum dwellers. The cities are being fragmented and new forms of inequality seem to be emerging as both the cities have provided housing to the poor far away from the city centres. The new housing settlements provided by the governments are segregated from mainstream urban settlements not only spatially but also in terms of access to basic services. Although there are some good examples of housing the urban poor in some of the towns in the region but they are also not without the issues of displacement, dispossession, deprivations and segregation etc. The denial of human rights and housing Justice is visible which calls rethinking of existing housing programmes. The capacity of state and city governments to foster inclusive urban housing policies and improve social fabric has been questioned in many ways in the paper. City specific strategies have also been suggested for inclusive housing settlements for the urban poor.

RC34-628.2

TERACHI, MIKITO* (Ibaraki University)

Local-Orientation in Japanese Youth and Xenophobia / Nationalism

The purpose of this study is to reveal the relationship between local-orientation in Japanese youth and xenophobia/nationalism. Regarding today’s Japanese youth, while their local-orientation is positively evaluated on the grounds of both maintaining the local community and avoiding social evils associated with fewer children, it can be concerned about some negative aspects. One of the concerns is that their xenophobia can be increased by lack of opportunities to engage with various people. This study analyzes a nationwide survey carried out by the Japan Youth Study Group in 2014. Respondents aged from 16 to 29 were sampled from mail survey panel owned by a research company. Two multiple regression analyses were conducted: one explained variable is the pros and cons of fostering nationalism; the other explained variable is tolerance for foreign-born neighbors. The explanatory variables are gender, age, education, level of living, DID, cultural capital, number of friends and life satisfaction. Major findings of the analyses are summarized as follows: First, cultural capital and regional affection have positive effects on the pros and cons of fostering nationalism. Second, the number of friends has a positive effect and consistency between old and current residence has a negative effect on tolerance for foreign-born neighbors. The result reveals that youth xenophobia is related to living in a native place as an actual fact rather than local-orientation as consciousness. The Japanese government promotes policies to retain Japanese youth in their native places by reducing urban universi- ties’ admission quota and to bring in scholarships on the condition of job hunting in native places. On the basis of the above results, we can consider that these approaches have a risk of contributing to heightening Japanese youth’s xenophobia.

RC24-446.2

TERADA, RYOICHI* (Meiji University)

An Environmental Sociological Analysis on Risk Perception and Typology from Perspectives of Environmental Justice, Post-Materialism, and Environmental Democracy

According to Ulrich Beck, “risk society” is the society in which “production, distribution, and definition of risks” become the most crucial issues. However,
Nowadays there are different regions in Mexico where multilingualism is always present. At the same time there are a lot of regions where monolingualism is dominant, in spite of returning migrants from the US. Mexico is moving between homogeneity and heterogeneity and I consider that actually the tendency seems to be homogeneity.

RC48-808.3
TERRA RUEDIGER, TATIANA* (FGV)
Looking for an emotional trigger in Brazil's 2013 Network of Outrage

In June 2013, mass protests echoed throughout Brazil, and soon protests that first focused on Brazil's public transport fares transformed into a multitude of demands and criticisms directed at the Brazilian State. According to Castells, Brazilian protesters were similar to the Indignados in Spain and the Occupiers in the United States in some core values, such as questioning traditional institutions. What this paper seeks to uncover is the reason that made so many people start questioning state*'s powers and to mobilize. The protest occurred for a short period of time. If we agree with Castells that social movements are triggered by emotions shared collectively, there must have been an emotional event during the first days of protests that appealed to bystanders, transforming them into protesters in the days to come.

The hypothesis of this paper is brutal violence used by the police against pacific protesters played a major role in the delegitimization of the state. This paper argues that such abuses served as this emotional trigger, helping evidence the hypocrisy of the Brazilian State, in which even though citizens legally have the right to demonstrate, they are still repressed by state violence. Since the internet's importance in creating Outrage Networks has been highlighted by recent social movements literature, this study will analyze the online aspect of the debate. Thus, millions of tweets referencing the protests were collected throughout the month of June 2013. In order to select the most important tweets in recruiting, we will look at the most retweeted post at times in which a high number of new members entered the online debate. We will then categorize messages by themes in order to understand which subjects were most important during effective recruiting periods. Thus, we will be able to access which framings were successful in gathering new protesters, and which emotions can be found on them.

RC14-276.3
TERRA RUEDIGER, TATIANA* (FGV - DAPP (Public Policies Analysis Board))
DUARTE, PAULA (FGV - DAPP (Public Policies Analysis Board))
Online Framing of LGBT’s Community Against the Brazilian’s “Gay Cure”: The Judiciary and the Question of Democratic Legitimacy

This paper’s objective is to analyse the online debate of Brazilian civil society regarding law 01/1999 that prohibits psychologists to treat homosexuality as a pathological condition, and therefore, to suppress it. However, in 2011 the Congress received a bill (popularly known as “Gay Cure”) to suspend the law. During Brazil’s 2013 protests, the attacking of the bill became one of the demands, and it did not pass. Still, in 2017 a federal judge ruled in favor to suspend the law.

These two events reveal a great disparity in terms of democratic legitimacy. When trying to pass through Congress, civil society’s pressures managed to stop democratically-elected representatives of revoking the bill. However, since judges do not worry about the electorate, the suspension of the law was enforced despite the mobilization against it. Hence, we argue that, although the Brazilian judiciary might have a democratic deficit in certain decisions, thanks to online power dynamics it is becoming easier for civil society to question them and pressure for a more democratic debate.

The decreasing cost of informational diffusion facilitates marginalized groups to pressure the government, propagating their voices through online activism, and even organizing protests. Thus, this paper will focus specifically on how the LGBT community frames the issue in order to pressure the government and gather supporters. Although a few framing studies have focused on the online aspect of framing, there is still a gap of empirical studies using quantitative analysis with Big Data to focus on how social movements frame issues. Therefore, since this paper uses Network Analysis allied with qualitative and quantitative textual analysis of the Twitter debate of the issue both in 2013 and in 2017, we will analyze how the community might have framed the issue differently after the undemocratic judiciary decision.

RC54-889.4
TERZIOGLU, AYSECAN* (Sabanci University Tuzla VD)
A Conflicting Encounter: Turkish Conceptions of Syrians’ Body, Health and Gender

Since 2011, more than 3 million Syrian refugees fled to Turkey, and many of them prefer to live in major cities, such as Istanbul, which provides a large social network and more employment opportunities, as well as a better

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
access to education and health care. However, the refugees often experience discrimination and endure violence during their daily lives and social interactions, which can be partly related with Turkey’s own political and social polarisation, tensions and economic crisis. My talk aims at applying the Turkish conceptions of Syrian bodies, gender and health, through a discursive analysis on media and social media, to research how the Syrians react to these problematic conceptions and negotiate with them in their daily lives in Istanbul, through the interviews I conducted with them.

I focus on the popular discourse on Syrians, “who bring only trouble and diseases from their own country”, and discuss how the political, legal, economic, social and cultural factors lead to these victim-blaming, discriminatory discourses against the Syrians in Turkey, and how these discourses are reflected and reproduced in the health sector. Syrians have disadvantageous living and working conditions in Turkey which further deteriorates their health. Often the Syrian refugees do not seek help because of their health care rights, and hence problems in the hospitals, because of the language issues, bureaucratic problems, and discriminatory attitudes of the health care staff. Syrians’ bodies are often seen as a political and social threat, and their health problems are evaluated as an extra burden for the health care providers. The talk also explores whether NGO’s can provide alternative, more inclusive discourses on the Syrians and their health conditions. The theoretical framework of my talk benefits from Hannah Arendt’s banality of evil, Arthur Kleinman’s social suffering and Paul Farmer’s take on global health inequalities.  

RC38-JS-14.3  
TEUTENBERG, KATHARINA* (Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Göttingen)  
Transnational Intimacies - A Biographical and Ethnographical Study of the Figurations between German Female Tourists and Kenyan Males in Mombasa (Kenya)

My paper is about a phenomenon which is currently referred to as female sex tourism or romantic tourism. Based on the results of biographical and ethnographical research, I will discuss the figurations between female tourists and local men, their (unequal or asymmetric) power balances, and the interrelation between discourses and biographical self-presentations.  

While the behavior of sexually active men in countries of the Global South is relatively well researched, little is known about female tourists and their intimacies with local males. In my paper I will focus on the figurations between female German tourists and Kenyan men on the eastern coast of Africa. I will discuss the question of how the involved actors configure and experience their intimate relationships? How do they deal with inequalities and changing balances of power and how do discourses on these relationships influence their biographical self-presentations, in other words how are these discourses perceived, modified or rejected by the biographers?  

The research results are based on a combination of participant observations and the analysis of biographical-narrative interviews which were carried out at the University of Teacher Education Zurich (PHZH). I - as part of a team of researchers working within the international r4d-project The Contribution of Vocational Skills Development to Inclusive Industrial Growth and Transformation: An Analysis of Critical Factors in 6 Countries – propose to look at the linkage between VSD and inclusive industrial growth from a genuinely sociological perspective. IrmaBg Nübler suggested seeing productionist capabilities – understood as specific, collective knowledge sets – as key determinant of economic development. In this regard one could argue that VSD programmes are a form of capability building, which in turn could lead to economic transformation. I suggest adopting a critical, holistic perspective inspired by Nübler’s proposal and the concept of knowledge to deepen the understanding of the linkage between VSD and inclusive growth, while at the same time staying watchful for disruptive developments.

RC13-255.1  
TEWARI, BABITA* (CSJM University, Kanpur City)  
The Ladies Sangeet (Music) in India: A Classic Tradition of “Good Leisure”

Leisure has different classifications, and is termed as good or bad according to the benefits which are seemingly derived, in context of both for the individual and the society. The Ladies Sangeet, or in Hindi, the Mahila Sangeet is a long old custom and tradition of India, wherein women from a family, along with the relatives and friends, assemble to celebrate a marriage ceremony. It is presumed that music and dance, both add vigour and enthusiasm to the joy and promote a sense of togetherness and harmony. This function is strictly limited to the women folk, and is seen as an instrument of good leisurely activity, as women usually do not find time for such type of activities. The present study samples 25 families from dwelling within the City of Kanpur, India. These families, over the past one year had undergone a marriage in their house, either son’s or daughter’s. The analysis takes shape in the form of a case study wherein these families were interrogated in relation to their common leisurely practices, the time factor, economical status, cultural dominance, and participation of the women folk, with a final answer on the results of such a gathering. The Cult of Domesticity was a social standard that dictated general behavior and actions in the household, on the streets, even within marriages. The premise was that ideal woman should be innocent, pure, chaste, and a mother. Above all, she should be submissive to her husband, whose “position was ordained by biology and theology.” (Campbell 1979, 2) According to the Cult of Domesticity, marriage was the ultimate goal. Motherhood was the ultimate responsibility in fulfilling a woman’s social role. It was observed that Ladies Sangeet emerged as an outlet for these women to assert independence and literally embody the contemporary ideas of their generation.

RC54-888.1  
TEWARI, SANJAY* (St Petersburg State University)  
Constructing the Body through Dance: Overcoming Social Malice

In a human culture, dance functions as a fundamental purpose to accomplish societal unity and harmony or togetherness, as a result of which letting them feel a deep intellect of close association with each other. As a consequence to this, people are unchained from the connections of individualism, i.e. the “ME”. Cultures, the customary ethics and values of which are yet unharmed, are likely to value interconnectedness and emotions for this social purpose. In the 19th World Congress of Sociology of ISA 2018 seeks what more from students and professional dancers as us, to contribute our bit towards synergizing minds and diverting those who have been distracted. By diversion, I not only intend to address those engaged in turbulent and terror strategies, but also towards those who are shining minds but have disengaged themselves from the main strata of our society. Dance can also be construed as a structure of devotion and worship, a way of glorifying ancestors, means of propitiating the Deity, or a process to produce delight. All, in whatsoever manner, require and necessitate apt concentration, requiring the interconnectedness for the social purpose. This in turn dissects the being from other tumultuous orders. As a proponent of “Kathak”, an ancient and worldwide popular dance form of India, I study the structural changes occurring over a passage of time, through this journey. I discuss the issues arising in consonance within the society, which is attended to simultaneously. Dance and dance discourses were addressed. The study methodology has been applied in this analysis, hypothesis being that proper construction of the body via dance is satisfying, both to the mind, and the eternal world.

RC27-503.4  
TEWARI, SANJAY* (Uttar Pradesh Athletics Association)  
FIFA U-17 India: The Future of Football - Expansions Endorsed

The FIFA U-17 World Cup India 2017 may see some of the most excellent and gifted juvenile players from around the globe collectively in a preview of the potential and future of the men’s sport, but the organizers in India want to
ensure that girls and women too take a part both mentally and physically in the tournament's legacy. The name given to this dream project is "Mission XI Million", which envisages making sure that all youngsters, both girls and boys, invariably play a role in developing the future of football in India, a nation which has been obsessed with the fever of cricket for decades. The FIFA U-17 in India happens to be an inherent stepping stone, which will till tomorrow redefine itself to limited small playgrounds, lacking for apt facilities and amenities, and with almost no commercial support. The Government of India is firm in its resolve, to support the cause of football, and garner our youth to grow themselves into proper players, and individuals, and in this process, decent citizens. This project revolves around the noble idea of contacting Schools aiming to get 11 million children enjoy the game of football, with the sole intention and revelation of making football an alternating sport preference in India.

In my role as a State Coordinator of the IAAF Kid's Athletics Program, which too draws from the foundation of this Mission as one analogous initiative to make sport practices in India more vibrant. Having studied and practiced the Kid's Athletics, I draw a report on the positives of the Mission XI Million, and in my role as a Sociologist, to outline the primary obstructions for sociological growth through the sport of football in particular, as a movement, to achieve further recognition as a valuable instrument for development.

RC14-273.1

THAKORE, BHoomi* (Elmhurst College)
The Whitening of Ethnic Women in U.S. Popular Media

Representations of women of color in Western visual media have long been subjected to "white" beauty ideals – specifically, the preference for (and perceived attractiveness of) seemingly white features, such as fair skin, straight hair, small noses and lips, and slim figures (e.g. Collins 2000). These beauty ideals influence the intentional decisions made by (mostly male) media producers when casting female roles and even in some instances of ethnic representations in the 21st century (e.g. Thakore 2016), women who adhere to these beauty ideals are more likely to be cast in dramatic and romantic roles. Those women of color who challenge these norms are limited to comedic representations. This is particularly the case for non-black U.S. women of color (ethnic women), who seemingly occupy a middle-ground status of being acceptable enough to be written about and cast in media representations, but still subjected to non-white minority status. In this chapter, I will discuss: a) the historical context of the perceived attractiveness of "white" features, b) a brief overview of studies of color in visual culture in the interstices of ethnic women in 21st century representations, and c) a matrix of understanding which women, which ethnicities, and which roles are most and least subjected to these dynamics.

References:

RC08-166.3

THAKUR, MANISH* (Indian Institute of Management Calcutta)
Economics and Sociology in Post-Independence India: Contestations and Appropriations

Academic disciplines are to be seen as 'unstable compounds' that go through a series of contingent transformations depending upon a range of institutional and political factors. The characteristics of the national field of intellectual production, the geopolitics of global knowledge creation, and the relative scientific rigour and scholarly impact of national and international academic networks (of the neighbouring disciplinar) – all play a role in shaping the historical evolution and contemporary configuration of a given academic discipline. Sociology in India has not been impervious to these general influences. In fact, it has largely grown under the shadow of the much more influential and policy-relevant discipline of economics. The latter had a kind of inherent standing as it was bestowed upon the role of providing a newly-independent nation with the master key to unlock its pressing problems of poverty, unemployment, under-development and the like. And, sociology has had to inch its way to the academy by agreeing to play second fiddle to the national prominence of economics. By trying to smuggle in culture in the interstices of the planned economic change, sociology stayed its course by demonstrating its relevance, albeit of a lower order than economics, to the policy priorities of Indian state. As a consequence, a certain intellectual division of labour was normalised wherein sociologists generally kept off from the study of 'economy' and tried fashioning themselves as students of 'traditional' institutions and cultural obstacles to development and change. Against this backdrop, the paper maps out the contested field of interactions between these two disciplines in post-independence India. It also explores if the emergence of new economic sociology had the promise to re-write the terms and protocols of intellectual exchange between economics and sociology in our times.

THEOBALD, HILDEGARD* (University of Vechta)
Care Migration in Long-Term Care in Germany: Care Arrangements, the Commodification of Care Work and the Interaction of Policy Fields

With the introduction of Long-term Care Insurance (LTC) in 1995/96, Germany made universal long-term care support available and simultaneously restructured professional care provision based on New-Public Management (NPM) oriented ideas. Embedded in social and demographic changes within communities even today partly depend on the hunting-gathering mode of subsistence. Their interaction with "the other" and the interventions of the State and non-state agencies are major sources for their shift into other economic activities and territories. Such shift plays a catalytic role in the transition of identity which often symbolically expressed in cultural and economic activities. But, indigenous peoples often assert on a common identity in the event of an external force which adversely affects their habitat or curtails their rights over the habitat. In such cases, the identity acts as a source of collective mobilization. The indigenous peoples of India often assert on collective identity in the times of need despite the scattered habitat arrangement in huge territories. At the same time, identity is not necessarily the homogeneity in all aspects of the culture. Its manifestations may vary according to the variety of social situations in which it is expressed. Multiple identities may emerge based on the categories within an ethnic group. This may result in the structural differentiation within an ethnic group over a period of time. In this context, this paper examines the sources of identity, circumstances of its expression and assertion and its transformation among the hunter-gatherer communities in contemporary India.

RC18-344.2

THAMMINAINA, APPARAO* (National Institute of Technology)
Indigeneity and the Question of Collective Identity

Evolutionary anthropologists consider the hunting-gathering mode of subsistence as the preliminary stage of human evolution. There are a few commonalities which now even today partly depend on the hunting-gathering mode of subsistence. Their interaction with "the other" and the interventions of the State and non-state agencies are major sources for their shift into other economic activities and territories. Such shift plays a catalytic role in the transition of identity which often symbolically expressed in cultural and economic activities. But, indigenous peoples often assert on a common identity in the event of an external force which adversely affects their habitat or curtails their rights over the habitat. In such cases, the identity acts as a source of collective mobilization. The indigenous peoples of India often assert on collective identity in the times of need despite the scattered habitat arrangement in huge territories. At the same time, identity is not necessarily the homogeneity in all aspects of the culture. Its manifestations may vary according to the variety of social situations in which it is expressed. Multiple identities may emerge based on the categories within an ethnic group. This may result in the structural differentiation within an ethnic group over a period of time. In this context, this paper examines the sources of identity, circumstances of its expression and assertion and its transformation among the hunter-gatherer communities in contemporary India.

RC48-JS-57.5

THARP, MARTIN* (Charles University, Faculty of Humanities)
Aesthetic Torment and Samizdat Whispers: Questions for the Study of Czech Countercultural Social Movements before and after 1989 in a Global Perspective

My current research examines the working-class counterculture of post-1968 Czechoslovakia – the groupings and networks of hippies, rock musicians and samizdat authors often termed the ‘underground’ – as a social movement, yet one still defined from outside the standard frameworks of scholarly analysis applied in both the Global North and South. The experience of European 20th-century state socialism, it would seem, remains unintegrated into scholarly attention from outside the geographic region where this method of governance existed; in turn, the institutional methods predominantly adhere to a deliberate methodological restriction in their application of a paradigm of the uniqueness of ‘totalitarianism’ against any trans-national comparisons. Moreover, the Czech underground itself presents several questions for confrontation with standard social movement theories. It did not propose concrete demands to political power, but instead a far more diffuse and generalised sentiment of rejection, an emotive-artistic resistance to state cultural control. It did not challenge specific policies or actions of the Communist regime, working instead to evade the symbolic violence (‘aesthetic torment’) of the consistent ideological cultivation and administration of every aspect of life from architecture through music to fashion. As an essentially ‘post-materialist’ social movement, the Czech underground managed to highlight the specific forms of symbolic violence used by state socialism; perhaps even more importantly, its study in confrontation with current methodologies of social-movement theory might well illuminate the persistence of symbolic violence even in the post-totalitarian world and its contribution to growing exclusionary populism thereafter.

RC19-350.3

THOEBAHL, HILDEGARD* (University of Vechta)
Care Migration in Long-Term Care in Germany: Care Arrangements, the Commodification of Care Work and the Interaction of Policy Fields

With the introduction of Long-term Care Insurance (LTC) in 1995/96, Germany made universal long-term care support available and simultaneously restructured professional care provision based on New-Public Management (NPM) oriented ideas. Embedded in social and demographic changes within communities even today partly depend on the hunting-gathering mode of subsistence. Their interaction with "the other" and the interventions of the State and non-state agencies are major sources for their shift into other economic activities and territories. Such shift plays a catalytic role in the transition of identity which often symbolically expressed in cultural and economic activities. But, indigenous peoples often assert on a common identity in the event of an external force which adversely affects their habitat or curtails their rights over the habitat. In such cases, the identity acts as a source of collective mobilization. The indigenous peoples of India often assert on collective identity in the times of need despite the scattered habitat arrangement in huge territories. At the same time, identity is not necessarily the homogeneity in all aspects of the culture. Its manifestations may vary according to the variety of social situations in which it is expressed. Multiple identities may emerge based on the categories within an ethnic group. This may result in the structural differentiation within an ethnic group over a period of time. In this context, this paper examines the sources of identity, circumstances of its expression and assertion and its transformation among the hunter-gatherer communities in contemporary India.

RC18-344.2

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Evolutionary anthropologists consider the hunting-gathering mode of subsistence as the preliminary stage of human evolution. There are a few commonalities which now even today partly depend on the hunting-gathering mode of subsistence. Their interaction with "the other" and the interventions of the State and non-state agencies are major sources for their shift into other economic activities and territories. Such shift plays a catalytic role in the transition of identity which often symbolically expressed in cultural and economic activities. But, indigenous peoples often assert on a common identity in the event of an external force which adversely affects their habitat or curtails their rights over the habitat. In such cases, the identity acts as a source of collective mobilization. The indigenous peoples of India often assert on collective identity in the times of need despite the scattered habitat arrangement in huge territories. At the same time, identity is not necessarily the homogeneity in all aspects of the culture. Its manifestations may vary according to the variety of social situations in which it is expressed. Multiple identities may emerge based on the categories within an ethnic group. This may result in the structural differentiation within an ethnic group over a period of time. In this context, this paper examines the sources of identity, circumstances of its expression and assertion and its transformation among the hunter-gatherer communities in contemporary India.
es. Empirically, it draws on an analysis of the institutional design of the policy schemes, findings of an own representative inquiry with care workers, representative statistics and a literature review.

**RC32-JS-61.5**

THEOBALD, HILDEGARD* (University of Vechta, Department of education and social sciences)

LUPPI, MATTEO (Collegio Carlo Alberto)

**Elderly Care in Changing Societies: Concurrencys in Divergent Care Regimes. A Comparison of Germany, Sweden and Italy**

The European countries are facing social changes that are challenging their long-term care (LTC) systems in different ways. Ageing populations and a decrease in the care potential in families have led to different paths of modification of traditional care regime organization. The paper compares the LTC policies of Sweden, Germany and Italy, three countries that have traditionally been regarded as representatives of distinct care regime types. The interrelation between policy reforms, changing public support, patterns of care arrangements and the commodification of care work are compared among the three countries. The analysis aims to reveal the basic dimensions of (changing) LTC policies and their effects in these countries, trends of convergence and divergence among the three regimes, and the main characteristics of the changed care regimes. The own conceptual framework combines different approaches developed within the area of international comparative research on long-term care respectively on welfare state and the area of professionalisation. Empirically, it is based on national representative statistics, an analysis of the institutional design of policy schemes and a literature review. Despite a trend of convergence characterized by redefined involvement and a complex mixture of state, market and family resulting in an increased employment of migrant care workers and precarisation of care labour the countries analysed still represent different care models. In particular, public efforts, the emphasis on family care versus professional services, and the role of different state levels in the governing system and reform paths are the key elements that distinguish national LTC organization.

**RC04-81.29**

THEODOROU, ELENI* (European University Cyprus)

LAMPRIANO, JASONAS (University of Cyprus)

SYMEOU, LOIZOS (European University Cyprus)

**Students on (why) Family Matters: Family Involvement in Higher Education through the Case of Cyprus**

Family involvement is increasingly spreading into higher levels of education as many parents/guardians strive to contribute to and become involved in their children’s university experience (Lynk Wartman & Savage, 2008). Nonetheless, the exploration of the phenomenon of family involvement within the field of higher education has only recently begun to receive attention, even though it affects not only the student but also other domains of higher education experience, such as institutional philosophies and policies, programs and services and administrative structure (Carney-Hal, 2008). This paper presents part of the data collected for a mixed-method study (including surveys, individual and focus group interviews, and online logs) aiming to investigate family involvement in higher education through the case study of two universities in Cyprus, a state and a private.

The broader project is situated within sociological examinations of family involvement, looking at how values, ideas, ideologies and power dynamics play out in the different manifestations of family involvement from the perspective of the main actors involved: students, parents, faculty, and university staff. The data discussed in this paper are drawn from in-depth one-on-one interviews with 40 students as well as a survey completed by undergraduate students (N=1250) attending the two universities between September 2013-June 2014. The analysis of the student data indicates that many families in both universities get involved in the university life of their children who, even though, they may express discontent about what they perceive as their parents’ intrusion into their lives, they nevertheless also accept, or even desire, their involvement as a natural part of parenthood and upon certain conditions. Implications of the normalization of family involvement in higher education for the role of higher education in the context of its increasing marketization and commodification are discussed.

**RC33-876.4**

THEODOROU, ELENI* (European University Cyprus)

**The Politics of Representation: Refugee Children in Digital Media**

Over the past few years, Europe has seen a significant rise in immigration as a result of protracted and violent conflicts in various places around the world. One of the conflicts that has featured prominently in European media is the Syrian conflict. Images of men, women, and children refugees from Syria reaching European shores in small, overcrowded and fragile boats drifting in tumultuous Mediterranean waters have been traveling around the world through inter alia, digital media. The power of the media to produce, reproduce and represent ideas and ideologies about refugees and asylum seekers, often construing dehumanizing and stigmatizing representations of (mostly adult) refugees, has been documented in the literature (for example see Banks, 2012; Eses, Medianu, & Lawson, 2013, Bleiker, Campbell, Hutchison & Nicholson, 2013). This paper draws on a broader project of representations of the refugee child in the digital age. It analyzes articles on refugees which appeared in ten different Greek-Cypriot digital news media (digital newspapers and news sites) in the period May 2015-May 2016. Qualitative visual, content, and thematic analysis of both images and texts revealed the workings of the common phenomena of family involvement (marginalization and obscuration) which invisibilized and depersonified the refugee child. Building on this work to shift the focus on the politics of (digital) representation, this paper seeks to unravel how particular notions of race, class and gender operate in the digital and visual text to give way to how refugee children are rendered as classed, gendered and raced child-subjects.

**RC57-JS-88.2**

THERBORN, GÖRAN* (University of Cambridge)

**Cities As Representations and As Manifestations of Power**

City centres are representations as well as manifestations of power. Representations are visualizations of power. Representations – of the might, wealth, glory, and directive intentions of power - are expressed in the spatial layout, in the topology clustering and architectural form of representative buildings, the pattern of monumentality, and the toponomy of streets, places, and buildings. These representations often have to be understood in their layered temporality, their selective expression of past relations of power.

Manifestations of power refer to the actual functioning of the cityscape in terms of power, which includes also manifestations of fear, of powerlessness or neglect, and of counter-power. Manifestations of power further include processes of invisibilization, of hiding phenomena amenable to questioning / critique, and methods of surveillance. The main powers which set their mark on contemporary cities are, the political rulers – national and local -, and private capital, national and foreign. Counter-power comes bottom-up, from popular classes, grassroots movements, and populist urban reform coalitions, asserting themselves in squatting and spatial enclaves, in some vange of urban development or policy, or in a transformative popular city government.

The proposed paper involves presenting a systematic analytical framework for studying cities as sites of power, and a small worldwide set, north, south, east and west, of illustrative cases, drawing upon the global empirical research for my recent book Cities of Power.

**RC24-453.7**

THIANN-BO MOREL, MARIE* (UNIVERSITE DE LA REUNION)

**Environmental Justice and Postcolonialism in Reunion Island: The Case of the Shark Attacks**

This communication proposes to study, with the theoretical framing of the environmental justice in a postcolonial context, how a culturally majority population struggle with what they considered as environmental degradation.

To fight against the repeated prohibitions on accessing their "environmental justice, some surfers build their sport as a risk and stuck out, despite themselves, their privileged access to one of the most valuable seaside resort of this short island. As a result, the prevention of shark attack is seen as a community struggle to maintain their privileges. But these surfers oppose a desire for environmental justice that would not discriminate its beneficiaries according to their social origin. This instrumentalizations of environmental justice asks two questions.

First is the question of distributive justice: in the name of what principles to help or not a population to maintain access to environmental amenity, access that does not would, in theory, deprive another population of its rights? Distributive justice is even less helping this "favored" population because they would have the resources to solve the problem on their own. This would require a public acknowledgment of the majority status of the surfers who are not constituted as an ethnic group, despite the exogenous designations. French Republican values prevent from saying that a privileged ethnic group seizes a territory. The postcolonial context thus imprits its first stigmata: the impossibility of saying a form of social inequality on a territory which is experiencing deep inequalities.

Then is the question of the ethics: must the environmental justice necessarily be pro-environmentalist? One of the solution applied shows the desire to exert “preventive” fishing pressure on sharks. This instrumentalization of the practice is challenged by eco-centered arguments: “killing sharks” for the development of “leisure” seemed to be unfair. We will also study the polemics around the solutions of prevention.
THIBAULT LÉVESQUE JULIEN* (University of Ottawa)
Narriatives of Opioids Users in Addiction Recovery Resources: A Preliminary Analysis.

The objective of this communication is to explore how the navigation of addiction services, through their own specific logics, practices and interactions, contributes to modulate the biographies of the services users and, ultimately, shapes their recovery trajectories. Based on interactionist theories, we postulate that contrasting conceptions of addiction traversing the many approaches in the substance abuse field carry differing views on identity. In this sense, in order to answer our research question, we conducted participant observation and semi-directive interviews (in process) with opioids users. Observations of the interactions between workers and users (roles, tasks, biographical demands) were made in three different addiction services, each with its specific intervention approach, etiology of addiction and definition of relapse. Interviewees were also recruited from the same community organizations. Data was then submitted to a paradigmatic analysis of narratives. A twofold comparison was made between the accounts of newer and older services users, and between users of different resources in order to explore the changes in the language used by the services users and to better understand the biographical demands of the various approaches. This strategy also allowed us to explore the biographical strategies used by recovering opioids users and the challenges of navigating different approaches to addiction management. The analysis showed how knowledge and practices modulate subjectivities and how resource users must juggle between subjugation and resistance to the multiple demands for biographical reconstruction. Through the integration of a new vocabulary, users of the different services learned to re-evaluate their conducts and to reframe their life story via a lens specific to the approach. In this sense, biographies were shaped during treatment episodes and could be seen as central to the actions taken in recovery. Therefore, it becomes important to explore the narratives of the services users and their effects on recovery.

RC15-282.2
THIERBACH, CORNELIA* (Technische Universität Berlin)
DINI, LORENA (Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin)
Regional Healthcare Service Provision By Gynecologists and General Practitioners for Women 49 Years of Age and Older in Germany

In Germany, the mandatory statutory health insurance supports universal healthcare coverage. However, due to demographic changes and regional differences we are facing inequalities in access and provision of healthcare services. Therefore, the current needs-related planning of physicians for ambulatory care requires revision.

In 2016 with the goal of contributing to the improvement of healthcare service provision, The Joint Federal Committee established the Innovationsfonds. Our project, funded by the Innovationsfonds, analyses ambulatory gynecological healthcare service provision for middle-aged and older women.

Initial evidence shows reduced access to gynecologists (Gyn) for women over 49 years living in rural areas and with lower socioeconomic status. Up to now, health policy disregards aging population for adjusting the needs-related planning of Gyn.

The aim of this project is to explore current ambulatory healthcare services for women over 49 years by Gyn and general practitioners (GPs) and to identify innovative interdisciplinary solutions to face the imminent undersupply i.e. task-shifting. For this purpose, we apply a mixed method approach including a randomized survey of GPs and Gyn from three northeast states (about 1.000 GPs and 500 Gyn) and semi-structured telephone based interviews with women over 49 years of age from the same regions, a systematic literature review, and secondary data analysis. Based on our results we will develop a new concept to improve the ambulatory gynecological health care provision. To do so, we choose a participatory approach using focus groups including major stakeholders.

To conclude, sociological theory and methods are important in this healthcare research since we are dealing with societal challenges such as social inequality. In this case, our assignment is to inform health policy regarding possible improvements in healthcare services and practices. Our ultimate goal is to contribute to the improvement of women’s quality of life contemplating physicians and patients’ needs.

RC46-767.3
THILLE, PATRICIA* (Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital)
GIBSON, BARBARA E. (University of Toronto)
ABRAMS, THOMAS (Dalhousie University)
MCADAM, LAURA (Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital)
MISTRY, BHAVNITA (Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital)
SETCHELL, JENNY (University of Toronto)
Enhancing the Human Dimensions of Children's Neuromuscular Care: Piloting a Methodology for Fostering Team Reflexivity

For people with chronic, progressive conditions, high quality clinical care attends to the human dimensions of illness - emotional, social, and moral dimensions - which co-exist with biophysical manifestations of disease. We piloted a dialogical methodology with a children’s rehabilitation team to foster reflexivity, aiming to strengthen attention to human dimensions of clinical practice. Reflexivity brings historical, institutional, and socio-cultural influences on clinical activities to the fore, enabling consideration of new care practices. The participating clinical team works with young people with muscular dystrophy, and their families. The methodology involved three facilitated, interactive, two-hour dialogues with the clinicians. We aimed to make routine practice strange, and thus open to reflexive examination. Each dialogue involved clinicians learning to apply a social theory (Mol’s The Logic of Care) to ethnographic fieldnotes of clinical interactions, with discussion and refinement of recommendations for improving clinical care. Dialogues were audio-recorded and transcribed. We used discourse analysis methods that preserve group dynamics to evaluate the extent to which the methodology spurred reflexive dialogue within the team. Overall, imagining impacts of clinical care on people’s lives – emphasized in the social theory and aided by the fieldnotes – showed promise, shifting how clinicians interpreted routine practices and spurring many plans for change. However, this reflexive orientation was not sustained throughout, particularly when examining entrenched assumptions regarding ‘best practices’. Clinicians defended institutional, choice-logic practices by co-constructing the metaphor of balancing logics that inform care delivery. When invoked, the balance metaphor deflected attention from emotional, social, and moral impacts of clinical care on the lives of patients and their families. These emergent findings highlight the value of analysing reflexivity-oriented dialogues using discourse analysis methods. Our findings now inform a follow-up study, which will examine emerging impacts on clinical practice using realist evaluation methods.

RC46-776.2
THILLE, PATRICIA* (Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital)
Stigmatization, Marginalization, Health Care, Knowledge, and Knowledge Brokering

I am a clinician-turned sociologist who studies how health care policies and practices contribute to inequities. To date, my work focuses on interpersonal and systemic influences on stigmatization. I use varied social theories and qualitative methodologies to foreground the relations (social and material) that push and pull lives in particular directions (inspired by Annemarie Mol’s and colleagues’ work). My career is grounded in both social scientific and health care communities, which helps me do theoretically-driven research and use that research to spur changes in health care practice. Often, my contributions intervene by making visible contrasts and variation in clinical practice and brokered knowledge.


My submitted or in-development publications address knowledge brokering and continuing education.

My career opportunities are strongest in health professions faculties and related research institutions. For example, my post-doctoral work has been in health professions education and rehabilitation research institutes. I have presented at family medicine, obesity, and other clinical conferences, alongside sociological conferences such as 4S, SSP, and the CSA. Emerging issues I am navigating include communicating the distinct value of sociological work and skills (including ethnographic study of practice), differences in capital within collaborations, and epidemiological debates. I am interested to learn how senior clinical sociologists navigate these challenges.
The capitalisation of working time aims at saving, valuing and sometimes exchanging of accumulated time related to professional activity. This process, which concerns a large number of employees in France and Germany, raises a number of questions. According to which rules the savings are constituted and spent by the employees. Does corporate collective bargaining guide these practices? What are the consequences on work, on employment, on health and on the articulation of social times? Can temporal autonomy of employees be reinforced by the capitalisation of working time?

To answer these questions, we will present the results of a Franco-German research project on collective bargaining of time-saving accounts. Our research is linked to the theory of social regulation (Reynaud) and displays four objectives: characterise the production of a decentralised time rule, describe and analyse inequalities of the rule, question the tension between collective and individual logic of time savings, analyse the time / money transformation (monetisation). We have created a comparable codified database for France and Germany (600 company agreements on each side) in order to carry out statistical processing. The results firstly show that the time-saving account is a central device for managing the economic and social life of enterprises. They then indicate that the time-saving account takes different forms in different societal configurations (France, Germany), by sectors of activity and by categories of employees. The purpose of the communication is to show these differences and explain the reasons for them.

Within discourses on migration, much importance is given to language, especially to the language(s) on the way to be language biographies. Theoretically, it links biographical (Schütze 1983; Dausien 2000) with sociolinguistic (Blackledge/Creece 2014; Pillier 2016) and educational (Flores/Rosa 2015; Mecheril 2015) theories.

The drafted discourses are of special interest for educational institutions in general, as well as for teacher education. Thus, the planned paper will focus on the experiences of young minoritised adults who are enrolled in German Studies programmes in Austria. It is based on biographical narrative interviews conducted in a research project on language biographies. Theoretically, it links biographical (Schütze 1983; Dausien 2000) with sociolinguistic (Blackledge/Creece 2014; Pillier 2016) and educational (Flores/Rosa 2015; Mecheril 2015) theories.

The following questions will be addressed:
- How do linguistically minoritised subjects on their way to be language teachers reconstruct the meaning of language(s) in their biographies?
- What power relations do they experience in institutions of education, especially in the German Studies programme?
- Which desires are connected with their decision to become German teachers, how are these desires endangered by ‘native speaker’ ideologies and how do the students position themselves vis-à-vis the researcher in the interview setting?

**How Economic and Political Factors Interact in Stratifying International Visa-Free Travel and Migratory Opportunities**

This paper shows how different levels of economic welfare and political freedom in nation-states are associated with how many countries its nationals can visit without a visa (visa free mobility). The previous research suggests that as a country increases its income per capita and political freedom, one observes a monotonic rise in visa free mobility. However, I show that the size and direction changes in visa free mobility of nationals both depend on its level of economic wealth and political freedom. (1). I use multivariate regression to analyze data on visa free mobility from Henley and Partner’s 2014 Visa Restriction Index, World Bank data on logged Gross National Income (GNI) (Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) adjusted population, inequality, and membership in regional economic organization and Freedom House’s (2013) score of political freedom for 156 nation-states (4). When one includes a political freedom and GNI interaction term, the relationship between the level of political freedom in a country and visa free mobility is negative for countries with low levels of economic wealth and positive for those with a middle and high level of economic wealth, increasing geometrically as income further increases and revealing that among wealthy countries nationals suffer a penalty severely restricted international mobility if their governments restrain political freedom (3). A state membership in a transnational economic organization (e.g. European Union) somewhat mediates this relationship, but not entirely. This article refines the understanding of scholars about the social stratification of travel and migratory opportunity of nationals from countries with varying levels of political freedom and economic well-being (5). This interaction suggests that governments and diplomats when designing policy may want to carefully consider economic status of a country when considering the impact of policies promoting political freedom and liberalization.
RC17-324.1
THOMSON, KELLY* (York University)

Slow Motion Revolution or Assimilation? Theorizing Entryism As a Mechanism for Destabilizing Regimes of Inequality

Post-essentialist and post-structuralist conceptualizations of identities and social structures offer the theoretical potential for social change to emerge from actions and interactions among socially located actors. This "micro-emanicipation" approach suggests that changes negotiated in relations among actors can be "scaled up" or expanded beyond individual interactions to effect change in societal structures that sustain inequality. This micro approach contrasts sharply with binary, essentialist and structuralist approaches that implicitly suggest that hegemonic structures will undermine any incipient changes in social relations that emerge in interactions (Ahonen et al., 2014). What has been called "entryism", i.e. the entry of marginalized actors into organizations has, as Swan and Fox note "always possessed an ambivalent reputation with many critical theorists wondering whether "oppositional forces [can] enter... without becoming coopted" (Cooper, 1995:100) (2010: 574). Does the entry of some actors from marginalized groups into organizations advance the opportunities for others or, as some have argued, do actors who succeed become coopted or even participants in the legitimation and reproduction of systems of exclusion? Consistent with this call for papers, we theorize the role organizations play as mechanisms contributing to the reproduction or disruption and transformation of regimes of inequality.

Scholarship regarding the potential for micro-emanicipatory actions to generate more substantial social change is at a crossroads. While research illustrates the binary of outsider/insider is transgressed and there is a sense that larger scale change is occurring as a result, existing theories have not enabled us to account for how this change is occurring-if it is. This paper will examine how postcolonial theorists offer distinctive conceptual tools that enable us to advance our understanding of how the entry of marginalized actors into organizations may contribute to destabilization and transformation of regimes of inequality.

RC52-869.4
THOMSON, TAMMY* (Continuing Education, Lester B. Pearson School Board)

Shining the Light on Dental Assistants

Shining the Light on Dental Assistants seeks to identify factors creating and sustaining a stalled professional situation of dental assistants (DAs) in Québec where DAs are routinely delegated regulated tasks such as radiographic exposure while simultaneously being denied professional status under the Professional Code. Regulation of dental assisting has been repeatedly recommended yet never realized; Québec's Minister of Education found the majority of dentists would like to see radiographic exposure by DAs become an officially delegated act as a way of legalizing what is "common practice" (Étude, 1992).

DAs professional work is "not part of the official and textual organization" of oral health care delivery in Québec, thus their work is "not officially noticed and (may even be) legitimate" (Campbell and Grecor, 2008). DAs continue to delegate restricted tasks to DAs and DAs continue to perform them so that DAs have been subjected to fines for illegal practice as a result of laws suits by Québec's Order of Hygienists. Why would DAs perform restricted tasks in such a climate and how has the situation so degenerated that DAs are daily placed in a situation of ethical quandary?

State-provided DA curriculum in Québec incorporates training in restricted tasks alongside professional ethics and inculcates in DAs a tolerance to contra-dictory imperatives; they are trained to ignore their own ethical guidelines in tasks alongside professional ethics and inculcates in DAs a tolerance to contra-dictory imperatives; they are trained to ignore their own ethical guidelines in tasks alongside professional ethics and inculcates in DAs a tolerance to contra-dictory imperatives; they are trained to ignore their own ethical guidelines in tasks alongside professional ethics and inculcates in DAs a tolerance to contra-dictory imperatives; they are trained to ignore their own ethical guidelines in tasks alongside professional ethics and inculcates in DAs a tolerance to contra-dictory imperatives; they are trained to ignore their own ethical guidelines in tasks alongside professional ethics and inculcates in DAs a tolerance to contra-dictory imperatives; they are trained to ignore their own ethical guidelines in tasks alongside professional ethics and inculcates in DAs a tolerance to contra-dictory imperatives; 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the largest country of foreign trade. On the other hand, China suffers from imbalanced regional development between externally-oriented, marketized coastal areas (Yangzi Delta and Pearl River Delta) and other inland areas in which power remains predominant in the distribution of resources and opportunities. Based on analysis of data from 2004 Social Capital Survey – China and 2008 Chinese Household Social Survey, we find that network use in finding jobs varies sharply with global connection. In particular, network use is significantly lower in delta areas where job seekers use less networks for information and influence, while in the huge inland areas network use persists. These findings suggest that the effect of economic globalization on network use is mediated by local power, and both global and local institutional arrangements play a role in shaping network use in China.

In the 2016 US presidential election, Trump was elected president and raised an argument and analysis about youth participation in political behavior. Those youth groups who promoted Trump's election victory were labeled with Political Apathy for a long time before the election. But it turned out to be the case that these “silent majority” become key groups that determined the situation. Based on the analysis of political participation and political apathy through the traditional concept, this paper puts forward that the embeddedness of political participation should be taken into account in the internet context. And political participation should be regarded as an integration of online and offline behavior. And then it derives the concept of “political concealment” based on the differences between online and offline behaviors, and this conceptual framework is used to analyze the current situation of political participation among Chinese college students and youth groups.

Immigrants' propensity for self-employment has primarily been studied using ethnic capital and economic-structural constraints as explanatory variables. The former explanation proposes a causal link between the self-employment rate of the country of origin and the propensity for self-employment in the destination country. The logic is that immigrants from countries with high rates of self-employment are more likely to have been self-employed or socialised into an entrepreneurial spirit. However, this reasoning ignores that immigrants are not randomly selected from their countries of origin, and thus neither selected from random economic positions nor uniformly affected by culture. The purpose of this study is to measure the extent of immigrant's specific entrepreneurial human capital, i.e. experience of self-employment, that they brought with them from their countries of origin; and to analyse to what extent this human capital transforms into the propensity for self-employment in the destination country. Data comes from the Level-of-Living Survey for Foreign Born and their children in their countries. The unique employment biography with information on the respondents' labour market activities from both before and after immigration, making it possible to create a year-by-year employment history.

Descriptive analysis of the data (N=2100) reveals that a considerably smaller proportion of immigrants in Sweden were self-employed before immigration than suggested by the average rates for their countries of origin. This accentuates that migrants to Sweden are not randomly selected, making national averages a poor approximation for their actual experiences. Furthermore, pre-immigration experience of self-employment studied with discrete-time event history analysis, was correlated with propensity for self-employment in Sweden. Immigrants with this experience had both a higher overall rate of self-employment, and a shorter duration to first self-employment spell. The analysis highlights the importance of the entrepreneurial human capital that some, not all, immigrants bring.

The south of Spain is – because of its highly intensified agriculture – often called the ‘garden of Europe’. Related to the big amount of all-season produced fruits and vegetables, mostly for the markets of northern Europe, there is also a high demand of workforce. Within the greenhouses of the Andalusian province of Almeria most of day labourers are migrants from Morocco, Mali and Senegal (Jiménez Díaz 2008; Tietje 2015).

The hard and usual informal organised labour is done by the often illegalized working immigrants under precarious circumstances. Related to their status the immigrants are hardly organised in trade unions or participating in labour struggles, but confronted with the permanent threat of deportation. Nevertheless, in the beginning of the 21st century some immigrated farm labourers founded a local group of the Andalusian day labourer trade union SOC/SAT. Over the years these immigrants could establish an important structure of support for farm labour struggles in the agriculture of Almeria and for the everyday life of the immigrants as well – by using tools and strategies of community organising (Caruso 2017; Tietje 2016).

In my lecture, I will concentrate on the possibilities of community unionism in the context of the migrant organised SOC Almeria. From this perspective, I will describe the strategies of organizing and supporting the (migrant) workers and conclude to the innovative and revitalising potentials of their local built concepts. My conclusions are based on the research for my PhD thesis at the University of Kassel (Germany) and will be underlined by some selected empirical examples of my qualitative research.
this talk focuses on sociological analyses for considering youth digital capital that both interrupts and interrogates the digital present; one deeply owned by purveyors of digital technology. The legacy of Andy Furlong is recognized in both theoretical and methodological contributions to examining digital capital for youth in late modernity. Young people interrogate gains and losses from embedding in multiple digital positions. With the generous assistance of these young cyborgs, a youth-attuned and visual rendering digital capital is presented.

RC30-539.5

TILLY, CHRIS* (University of California Los Angeles)

Informal and Precarious Work in Canada, Mexico, and the USA: Academic Sociologies, Public Sociologies, Activist Sociologies

As informal work—outside the reach of labor laws and standards—has grown in most of the world, scholars and advocates have debated how to shore up labor standards for this workforce, and the potential role of organizations of informal workers. In this paper, we take a macro look at the factors facilitating mobilization of informal textile and apparel workers by comparison across four countries: Brazil, China, India, and South Africa—all of which have experienced neoliberalization in recent decades. Our methodology is conducting country-sector case studies, with particular attention to selected sub-regions within each country. We examine economic, political, and ideological factors, with special attention to the state and traditional trade unions as actors. Brazil and India are the two success stories, whereas in China and South Africa informal worker organizations in this sector have accomplished much less. Though all four countries differ markedly in many ways, we find some important commonalities that distinguish the two successful countries from the other two, notably more responsive democracy (robust federalism, competitive elections) and innovative worker organizations in this sector have accomplished much less. Though all four countries differ markedly in many ways, we find some important commonalities that distinguish the two successful countries from the other two, notably more responsive democracy (robust federalism, competitive elections) and innovative worker organizations in this sector have accomplished much less.

RC02-JS-8.8

TILLY, CHRIS* (University of California Los Angeles)

Weaving Solidarity, Stitching Power: Factors Facilitating Informal Textile and Apparel Worker Mobilization in Brazil, China, India, and South Africa

Weaving Solidarity, Stitching Power: Factors Facilitating Informal Textile and Apparel Worker Mobilization in Brazil, China, India, and South Africa

RC24-450.5

TINDALL, DAVID* (University of British Columbia)
STODDART, MARK (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

The Potential for Mass Social Movement Mobilization over Climate Change and Oil and Gas Pipelines in Canada.

Recently, Doug McAdam (2017) has provided an analysis of the prospects for mass mobilization in the United States over climate change. His analysis, based primarily on a review of the social movement literature, but also on the empirical conditions of American politics and public opinion, is quite pessimistic.

We use this assessment to motivate an analysis of the Canadian situation. The Canadian context is similar to the US in some regards, but different in others. We examine nation-wide survey data on environmental organizations members on their opinions about climate change and oil and gas pipelines, their identification with the movement, and their participation in various types of activism in order to assess the mobilization potential in Canada for a mass social movement focused on climate change.

RC50-842.4

TING, TIN-YUET* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)
CHEN, WEI-FEN (Institute for Advanced Study, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)

Shopping Tourism and Conflict in Contested Urban Space

The proliferation of shopping tourism has been observed among consumption-based, urban-dwelling consumers in emerging and transforming economies like China. With the increase of disposable income and newly-acquired taste in overseas shopping, these travelers have quickly become a major group of inbound tourists. These travelers have quickly become a major group of inbound tourists. Using participant observation and documentary research, we explore how the protest movements have emerged in the process of engaging with and re-constructing urban spatiality, and explicate how movement participants interpret and strategically frame particular tourism practices to differentiate the in-group (local) from out-group (incoming) actors in limited urban spaces. Such resistance against shopping tourism embodies the negotiation of spatiality and the development of corresponding discourse, through which local citizenship and urban landscapes are contested, reproduced, and claimed.

RC47-786.2

TING, TIN-YUET* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

Understanding the Performativity of Networked Activism: A Post-Structuralist Turn

Whereas social movement organizations remain as important mobilizing agents, individual citizens have increasingly constituted themselves as movement actors in experimenting with new information and communication technologies (ICT). However, while the digitally-enabled individuals have been considered at the forefront of the contemporary social movements, extant research has tended to emphasize the technical capacity of Internet as the unifying power of movement recruitment and diffusion, limiting our understanding of the dynamic process by which citizens today engage digital media in coming to protest movements.

This study proposes a post-structuralist approach to understand how networked activism emerges and develops among individual citizens in the digital age. Illustrated with the case of Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong, I conceptualize how people's pathways to networked activism unfold as performative engagements, constantly (re-)constructed in their digitally-enabled practices within real-world situations. In this view, rather than unidirectional outcomes of cheaper and faster computer networks, individuals' engagement with digital media is simultaneously a way of being, knowing, and acting. This research suggests to shift away from the instrumental view which focuses on analyzing ICT as independent tool for supporting and facilitating contentious politics, to examining how activist identity and action emerge and transform in as well as for digitally-enabled networked activism.

RC22-415.5

TIRYAKIAN, EDWARD A.* (Duke University)

Burying the Evil of Genocide

Since its first description by Dr. Raphael Lemkin in 1944 and the subsequent trials of Nazi criminals at Nuremberg, genocide has been seen as a heinous crime: the attempt to exterminate an entire population. The topic has spawned a voluminous literature on the relatively few documented cases of genocide that have taken place. To make an analogy with the medical sciences, genocide, like Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, is a very rare but for the most part fatal disorder.

This paper deals with an understudied aspect of genocide: how does it relate to a very old aspect of the human condition: the question of evil. The question of evil has had only limited recognition in the behavioral sciences, including sociology. It is, of course, a long-standing topic of theology and philosophy, yet a secular aspect of modernity has branded “evil” as mostly a taboo subject. The wall of silence was broken by political scientist and theorist Hannah Arendt in her epochal and controversial 1963 Report on the Banality of Evil. Although the subsequent literature is not bountiful, some social scientists have wrestled with the topic -- including such sociologists as Jeffrey Alexander, the late W.S.F. Pickering, and Christian Smith.

This paper engages two questions. First, I examine how “evil” and “genocide” pair together in these various social-scientific works (including whether writers have in mind “ontic” or “ontological” evil in reference to empirical situations labeled a “genocide”). Second, I examine the question of “burying the evil”: what have been major attempts to do so in salient cases of genocide such as the Holocaust, the Armenian genocide, Rwanda, Bosnia, Darfur, and what have been the results for the affected populations?
Uncovering Community: How to Deal with a Misleading Concept?

Since the 1990s, the notion of community has enjoyed an upswing in development planning and disaster risk reduction (DRR). Participatory bottom-up approaches at the local level have come increasingly into vogue both in academic and practical circles. Today, governmental as well as non-governmental organizations, donor agencies and researchers are working with local communities and households to mitigate disaster impacts, promote climate change adaptation and improve livelihoods.

'Community-based' has become a cover term for several approaches that stem from different scientific and practical traditions. However, the intense debates about notions of 'community' in sociology, anthropology, human geography, and development studies are barely acknowledged in DRR and CCA practice. The meaning of 'community' has been blurred to the point where the term has been rendered quite useless – there is often no reflection on its meaning and implications, and it has therefore taken on a life of its own. Referring to 'the local, place based or 'with the people', many organizations and agencies display a rather one-dimensional, static and simplistic understanding of community which ignores social dynamics, hidden inequalities, power relations and the multiple, sometimes conflicting, layers of meaning that are embedded in 'community' as a complex set of (often contested) narratives and everyday practices. Continuing to do 'community-related research and action without acknowledging tensions and inequalities may even contribute to a perpetuation of such injustices, and actually worsen the livelihood (and environmental) situation rather than improving it.

This paper addresses the challenges of the 'community' concept, and raises questions about the extent to which the predominant idea of 'community' is still viable or adequate as a basis of DRR intervention and CCA action. The paper assesses the way the concept is put to practice, and argues for a more meaningful form of community-related analysis and action.

Narratives of Chinese Rural-to-Urban Migrant Mothers' Experiences in Mother-Child Interactions and Self-Evaluation: A Symbolic Interactionist Perspective

While previous research has highlighted the crucial role of parent-child communication in alleviating the developmental problems faced by left-behind children, little research has investigated how migrant parents maintain ties with their children and construct their parental identity while they are physically away. Based on the symbolic interactionist perspective of identity construction, this qualitative research collected the first-hand accounts of 30 Chinese rural-to-urban migrant mothers about their experiences in maintaining ties with their children and examined how such experiences relate to their self-evaluation in motherhood. This study identifies four types of maternal self-evaluation. The first type of mothers had little interactions with their children who were very young, and their maternal self was constructed mainly out of the cultural and social understanding of motherhood. The second type of mothers evaluated their self-identity positively based on the perception of being able to maintain relational connectedness and securing exclusive influences on their children. The third type of mothers narrated accounts of unfavorable parent-child interactions and constructed a resigned and gloomy view of their maternal self. The last type also evaluated their self-identity negatively. Yet, they maintained hopes of redeeming their maternal self through changing parental practices. As their children grew older; however, these mothers seemed to have more negative self-evaluation and struggled harder to maintain close mother-child relationships. The findings echo the idea of symbolic interactionism that experience is interpersonally constructed and constituted by the social structures and ideologies. While the perception of maintaining deep parent-child bonding and having positive influences on children is crucial for the construction of maternal identity, these mothers also use the social expectations of the larger society with regard to motherhood to evaluate themselves. The interplay between the sociocultural context and actual experience which evolves between the mother and the child should thus be understood.

Parenting As A Risky Venture: A Narrative Analysis of the Parental Experience in Non-Engaged Youth's Life and Career Development

The precariousness of life in late modernity has induced a reconstruction of the meanings of parenthood and an upsurge in parental anxiety. Whereas studies on the needs of non-engaged youth (NEY) in school-to-work transitions have supported increased policy attention to risk management through parental responses, how parents of NEY perceive their parenthood and negotiate their risk responses remains unexplored. This study thus examined the parental experience in NEY's life and career development. Narrative analysis was adopted for the research design. Fifteen Chinese parents were selected as research participants. They had at least one child aged between 15 and 21, who was not in education, employment, or training (NEET), or who was at risk of becoming a NEET. They were recruited through five social service centers providing career counseling for NEY in different districts of Hong Kong. Each participant was interviewed twice for narration of their life stories. The findings indicate that these parents drew on contemporary cultural understandings of risks and parenting to make sense of their children's circumstances and experienced various negative emotions. While some parents interpreted their parental experiences along this storyline and narrated stories of self-blame and blame for their children, other parents made use of their biographical narratives and social resources to renegotiate parental choices and dilemmas in their children's school-to-work transitions and reconstruct the meanings of parenthood. The findings suggest that on the one hand, parents' self-perception is shaped by the risk discourses and neo-liberal policy focus; on the other hand, parents who are able to reconstitute their reflexive selves can create a space, no matter how tenuous, within which they can have a more positive view of themselves and their children. Policy makers and practitioners should hence be cognizant of the ideological and social contexts in which parental distress and parents' resistance coexist.

Responsible Higher Education - Practicing Transformative Learning and Teaching

Our research aims at exploring the transformational potential of three pilot projects organised by the recently established science shop – an interface of CSOs and academics - of a leading business school in Hungary. Students and community partners work together for 3 months with the support of dedicated educators. One of the learning objectives is to enhance the sense of responsibility and critical thinking related to societal challenges. Our theoretical frame is transformational learning (Mezirow, 2000), working with the embedded nature of the learning process: including changes in learner and educator, and also in their relationship, as well as their interactions with the structure. Transformational learning does not demand social change; instead, it increases freedom through more information and openness to alternate points of view; the ability for critical thinking and reflectiveness on assumptions; including the individual's; thus, enabling social change. Transformational learning links reflection and action through an open and iterative process, while developing the learners' critical reflection and responsiveness.

Educational Continuity Following the 2013 Colorado Floods: A Case Study of Lyons Elementary and Middle/Senior High Schools
AATW's praxis demonstrates a remarkable level of reflexivity on key issues pertaining to privilege, solidarity, and decoloniality; something that is often absent from other critical Israeli accounts. The paper concludes that the decolonial praxis of AATW testifies to the possibility to articulate new alliances between the Palestinian struggle for decolonisation and decolonial Israeli activists; expanding the field of decolonial struggle in Palestine-Israel.

Decolonial Solidarity in Palestine-Israel: The Case of Anarchists Against the Wall

The purpose of this contribution is to scrutinize how media contemporary language builds up mixed-unions' positioning within Christian-Muslim couples.

Recent extensions of civil sphere theory have shed light over the competitive dynamics between civil and non-civil discourses of solidarity throughout Latin America. In institutional settings where fear, intimidation or (self-)censorship apply, though, it may be more difficult to witness the fine mechanics of such conversion at work. To make it more observable, civil sphere theorists can resort to one specific practice of intervention. Here, I will start by briefly characterizing it in contrast with other intervention practices within Touraine's sociology of the actor, Fals Borda's participatory action research, Burowoy's public sociology, and Garfinkel's ethnomethodology. Based on that, I will then unpack why adding civil intervention to the methodological toolkit of civil sphere theory may tie the latter to some important threads of that complex intellectual fabric that defines the very idea of Latin America.

Mixed Unions and Women's Religious Conversion: An Inquiry into the Role of Media Language

According to some sociological researches, mixed couples enact unique ways of experiencing and practising spirituality, unveiling original encounters between worldviews. Furthermore, sociocultural background beliefs shape gender differences among partners. In Italy, Christian-Muslim weddings are one of the most “contested” type of mixed-union. Increasingly media hype stereotypes these unions, depicting them as a potential danger, constructing a discourse that represents wives' religious conversion as a possible danger. According to that peculiar construction, women would be forced to embrace partners' system of beliefs, often against their will. Through few common stereotypes, these languages describe the role of women as an uncomfortable and disadvantaged position. Media interpret these conversions as the loss of original religious systems in favour of the new threatening semantic “world” of the Muslim partner. The purpose of this contribution is to scrutinize how media contemporary language builds up mixed-unions' positioning within Christian-Muslim couples.

The cleaning services industry is a sector particularly interesting in order to analyse the impact of the globalisation of labour markets on terms and conditions of work, since it is characterized by bad working conditions, the penetration of multinational companies in the domestic market and a multilingual and multi-ethnic female labour force. At the same time, the analysis can reveal unforeseen capacities of workers to resist negative transformation.

The paper explores the transformations of the Italian cleaning services industry that have occurred throughout the last 20 years, considering in particular the progressive worsening of employment conditions and the new scenarios of alliances between different kind of workers that are taking place in this sector.

An original qualitative research on migrant and native workers experiences in Veneto (North-East Italy) examines the effects of several measures including externalization of services, labour market flexibilization, subcontracting, rise of temp agencies on employment standards and competition among migrant and native workers. Moreover, in this context of flexibilization and precarization of employment, the paper analyses the relationship between native and migrant people and how they are responding to reductions in pay and deteriorations in working conditions.

This dissertation is a case study that documents the displacement and educational continuity process for Lyons Elementary and Middle/Senior High Schools following the devastating 2013 Colorado Floods. This event forced the evacuation and displacement of nearly 2,000 residents in Lyons, Colorado and rendered the schools unusable for students for 11 weeks and 2 days. It is imperative that we learn from the actions taken by the St. Vrain Valley School district to keep students in school and continuity of educational continuity process for Lyons Elementary and Middle/Senior High Schools throughout the recovery process.

We discuss responses quality indications such as response rates, frequency of data collection, and respondents' evaluation of the survey. In addition, we compare surveys across devices: regular desktop PC, tablet, and mobile phone. We focus on special populations in our discussion on which formats works best for which population.

Data come from the panel of Internetspiegel. This panel consists of civil servants in the Netherlands. Preliminary results show that smiles work best.

Rating scales are one of the most frequently used type of questions in surveys. There are many ways to present the items of the scale. Many times, traditional radio buttons are used in grid or matrix formats. With more and more people accessing surveys via mobile phones, online surveys are being adapted to fit small screen sizes. In addition, rating formats from outside survey research, such as the use of stars, hearts, smileys, buttons or grids. In an experiment, we randomly distributed respondents over a five-point Likert scale, varying the response format. We use traditional radio buttons, fully clickable tiles, grids, and visual response options such as smileys, stars, and hearts.

We discuss responses quality indications such as response rates, frequency distributions, satisficing, primacy effects, and respondents' evaluation of the survey. In addition, we compare surveys across devices: regular desktop PC, tablet, and mobile phone. We focus on special populations in our discussion on which formats works best for which population.

Data come from the panel of Internetspiegel. This panel consists of civil servants in the Netherlands. Preliminary results show that smiles work best.

Schools are consistently identified as one of the strongest protective institutions for children's well-being following a major disaster event. Yet, little research is available to offer guidance on how schools should plan for student displacement, what pre-existing social conditions make continuous education possible following a disaster, and how school continuity influences community recovery. In non-disaster times, schools support child development, education, peer-to-peer and child-to-adult relationship building, and nutrition, health, and well-being. They act as a community hubs, bringing families together and building networks that strengthen the social fabric of a region. On average, K-12 students in the United States are required by law to spend approximately 180 days each year in the classroom. Therefore, it is imperative that school districts are proactive in mitigating and planning for disasters and their long-term consequences.

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Beyond Graduation: Stratification of Long-Term Socio-Economic Returns to Higher Education in Australia

A wealth of international research shows that participation in Higher Education (HE), particularly at the advanced graduate level, has positive impacts on people’s socio-economic outcomes. The attainment of advanced tertiary-level educational qualifications is amongst the strongest predictors of subsequent success in the labour market, including the attainment of secure and continuous employment (OECD, 2006), high productivity and wage growth (Daly et al., 2015), and occupational standing (Hauser et al., 2000). There are also documented spill-over effects on other domains in life, such as psychical and mental health and wellbeing (Ross & Wu, 1995; Anstey & Christensen, 2000; Hill et al., 1998).

However, in the Australian context, concerns have recently been expressed about heterogeneous returns to HE, whereby graduates from more advantaged backgrounds reap more benefits from participation in HE than graduates from less advantaged backgrounds (Tomaszewski et al., 2017; Perales & Chesters, 2017). Despite these concerns, there is a dearth of research in Australia that specifically considers differences in long-term trajectories of graduates’ outcomes (recognising that the benefits of HE take time to accrue), and of studies that move beyond an exclusive focus on income (recognising that the benefits of HE are broader than its economic returns and, for example, include enhanced social and cultural capital, and improved wellbeing).

This paper seeks to address this gap in knowledge by investigating post-graduate outcome trajectories of students from advantaged and disadvantaged backgrounds. The research employs a statistical analysis of high-quality, large-scale data from the Australian Government Census of Population and Housing (the Census) and the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey to investigate the stratification of post-graduate outcomes of advantaged and disadvantaged students over the short, medium, and long run, and across a number of domains (labour market, social capital, wellbeing), discussing concrete implications for research and policy.

RC28-508.3
TOMASZEWSKI, WOJTEK* (The University of Queensland)
PERALES, FRANCISCO (University of Queensland)

Beyond Graduation: Stratification of Long-Term Socio-Economic Returns to Higher Education in Australia

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Asia, and Oceania). These data contain harmonized individual-level variables of political participation, trust in institutions, and socio-demographic characteristics (dataharmonization.org/data). Macro-level measures of democracy, economic development, and economic inequality for all country-years complement the individual-level measures. Specifically, we examine trends in youth protest and voter turnout in light of within-country over-time changes in GDP, income inequality and level of democracy.

RC12-236.1
TONCHE, JULIANA* (University of Sao Paulo)
Public Defenders of the State of Sao Paulo: Activism and Career Profile

This paper aims to present the main results of a postdoctoral research carried out on the Public Defense Office of the State of Sao Paulo. This study, which is part of a more extensive project on conflicts in the construction of urban spaces, focuses on how the Public Defense Office acts in this area, mainly working on activism issues among public defenders. We seek to understand the activism of these professionals from their own perspective: we try to perceive how they mobilize this category in a context in which they feel strongly encouraged to reinforce the relevance of their professional activity and their social role (the creation of the Public Defense Office is recent and professional conflicts are diverse). Therefore, activism is pertinent among these professionals since they understand that their activity is built in opposition to other legal careers and their performance would also be much more “human” (because of the constitutional guarantee of defense of the accused). We also seek to contribute to this contemporary debate studying a topic that has been subject of little research in Brazilian social sciences so far, as it is the case of public defenders in Sao Paulo. Quantitative and qualitative data will be presented (in their contrasts and complementarities) in order to create a profile of the Public Defense Office of the State of Sao Paulo and this is relevant, from a sociological point of view, for it allows us to glimpse the results of training and recruitment processes of this particular state agency. The results, so far, point to two types of activism in this field: one related to more professional issues, or, to be more accurate, to the consolidation of that career and another involving a more committed performance of the public defenders, bringing them closer to social movements.

RC31-558.1
TONG, YUYING* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)
SHU, BINBIN (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)
Household Demographic Heterogeneity and Migration Consequences to Household Economic Outcome in Rural China

Using 1997-2011 China Health and Nutrition Survey (CHNS) house level data and fixed effect models, we examined how migration has affected the household economic status from both absolute net income and relative rank within community. We first examine whether migration has positive or negative effect on the household economy and how this has been changed over time. We then examined whether the influences could be mediated by who left-behind and whether it is dependent on household human capital stock and land. We found that migration has negative consequences on household net income and relative economic status and it became particularly true in more recent years. The influence of men migrant is larger than women. In contrast, more stay-at-home labor ages people, especially men, can compensate the loss by migration. However, the influence is differed by household human capital stock and land holding. The harmful effect of migration on household economy is more salient when household average human capital is higher.

RC25-JS-40.5
TONG, YUYING* (Chinese University of Hong Kong)
SU, WENYANG (Chinese University of Hong Kong)
Is Local Language a Necessary Pathway to Immigrant’s Labor Market Integration? The Case of Hong Kong

Upon immigration to a society, gaining the proficiency of native language in the host society has often been seen as a necessary pathway to the labor market integration. Immigrants who lack of language proficiency have often been suffering from labor market disadvantage. However, this conventional wisdom may be challenged when the economic sectors are largely linked with outside economy. Hong Kong is such a case. In Hong Kong, the local language is Cantonese, thus we should expect immigrants who gain the proficiency of Cantonese should perform better in labor market. However, due to its open economy system as a global city and mainland China oriented economic system, people who speak fluent English or Madeiran may be even in a more advantaged situation. Using Hong Kong population census data from 2001 to 2016, we will examine the impact of spoken language on people’s labor market outcome. Since 2016 data is not available yet, the analysis based on previous census from 2001 to 2011 has showed such a pattern. After obtaining the more recent data in 2016, we will examine the temporal change of language ability on immigrants’ labor market outcome to shed light on the influences of changing economic context in the host society. We will merge the economic sectors data with the individual level census data together to examine the impact of changing economic context on importance of language proficiency on immigrants’ labor market outcomes.

RC14-267.2
TOPAK, OZGUN* (York University)
The Culture of Surveillance in Turkey

Surveillance in Turkey has in recent years moved from being authoritarian to totalitarian: rather than targeting selected dissident groups, it now aims at mass disciplining and pre-emption of dissenting behavior. This paper aims to analyze the causes of this shift in surveillance, paying particular attention to the role of culture. While the current surveillance regime represents a new stage in the curtailment of rights and freedoms, cultures of surveillance are not created overnight. Erdogan’s AKP inherited the culture of authoritarian state surveillance in Turkey and brought it to new levels. The establishment of totalitarian surveillance should not be understood from a negative teleological perspective either, as the unfolding of an inevitable totalitarian tendency found in the Turkish “culture”. In order to understand the current culture of surveillance in Turkey, we need to take into account the national, regional and global conjunctural events, the complex interactions among multiple internal and external actors, as well as Erdogan’s strategic maneuvers to protect and expand his sphere of influence. In Electronic Eye (2004: 11-12), David Lyon notes that the increasing surveillance capacities of states does not necessarily mean sliding into totalitarianism, even though there is always a risk. The case of Turkey demonstrates that the actualization of such risk could be located in the articulation of a “culture of surveillance” within a complex conjuncture.

RC50-836.5
TORABIAN, POONEH* (University of Waterloo)
MAIR, HEATHER (University of Waterloo)
(im)Mobilities in the Time of Terror: Experiences of Canadian Dual Citizens Post 9/11

We live in an era in which security politics are generated and sustained by the “war on terror” (Dunne & Wheeler, 2004; Mueller, 2006). This war often targets mobile people. Therefore, security and international travel have become more intertwined with geopolitics and racial discrimination has continued to be a widely-debated feature of the politics of control (Anderson, 2013; Bianchi, 2006). Borders are the points at which individuals are subjected to power through their bodies and are being limited to an object of knowledge (Epstein, 2007). A corporeal lens makes visible to us the ways the body comes to testify, along with our documents, about our intentions, character, utility, moral quality, and social and economic origins. Therefore, it is important to engage in an analysis of the ways in which bodies are constructed not only in relationship to a single sovereign, but also as bodies that negotiate mobile subjectivities with respect to more than one sovereign, a process that conditions the ways in which we understand ourselves as international bodies (Salter, 2006).

In my PhD research, I explore the border crossing experiences of Canadian dual citizens who have travelled internationally post 9/11. My focus in this qualitative research is on the ontological experiences of international travel. I seek to understand what dominant discourses materialize at border crossings and how these discourses become embodied in travellers’ experiences. In my research, I engage with the scholarship now often known as the corporeal turn in which the body, the social, economic-political conditions of embodied subjectivities, and the relationship between the body and the body politic are taken as important sites of political struggles. Through this presentation, I discuss how fragments of identity, such as race, gender, class, ethnicity, religion, nationality, and citizenship shape the border crossing experiences of individuals.

RC20-JS-79.3
TORRES, ANALYIA* (CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon VAT#60019152)
PINTO, PAULA (University of Lisbon)
COELHO, BERNARDO (CIEG/ISCSP)
MACIEL, DIANA (CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon)
THEODORO, ELLEN (CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon)
REIGADINA, TANIA (CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon)
Mapping Gender and Social Inequalities: Young Women and Men in European Countries

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The paper discusses results from an ongoing research project on *Gender* in different European countries and welfare regimes. The present analysis aims to map gender and social inequalities, across European countries and within countries, examining several indicators. A longitudinal study of young Portuguese women and men, using quantitative but also qualitative methods, will also be presented.

The analysis highlights the obstacles that young women and men across Europe face in their transition to adulthood and autonomous life, and which accentuated after the economic crisis: unemployment, precarious jobs, low salaries, gender inequalities in the labor market.

Intersecting class, age and gender in our analysis, we further discuss educational and social mobility identifying different class and gender trajectories. Values and how they change over generations, in different European countries, is also a topic that will be addressed.

Through a cluster analysis we were able to identify three groups of countries and of young women and men. These comparisons led us to interesting conclusions. For instance, why do Portuguese young women look closer to eastern women in a considerable number of indicators, while Portuguese men, are closer to the other southern countries?

Why are young women, more than young men, leaving sooner their parents’ home and leaving on their own, in all European countries?

And how to combine class and gender when trying to explain the persistent educational gap between young men and women?

To answer these questions we mobilize a theoretical background that combines gender, welfare state and workfare regimes, material conditions of existence, but also cultural and historical trends of change in different countries, social classes, different type of masculinities and femininities.

**RC01-31.5**

TORRES, JOSÉ* (UNDEF)

CLOTET, CINTHIA (Colegio Militar de la Nación Facultad del Ejército Argentino UNDEF)

**La Evolución De La Formación Universitaria En El Ejército Argentino**

Desde el punto de vista educativo, la formación de oficiales del Ejército Argentino ha tenido reformas importantes. Una de las más relevantes se observa a partir del año 1974, cuando se establece incorporándolo al Instituto Superior del Ejército al régimen de la Ley 17.778 – Universidades Provinciales –, esto implica otorgar validez nacional a los títulos. En 1995, a partir de la promulgación de la Ley de Educación Superior, la Institución adopta su órbita para dar lugar al nivel universitario. La transformación de la titulación de nivel terciario a grado de título su anclaje en la Ley de Reestructuración de las Fuerzas Armadas, Nro. 24.948 que impone alta capacitación a sus integrantes. En el marco del proceso de modernización de la formación de Oficiales del año 2010, se diseña un Plan de Estudios para la formación tendiente a la integración plena de la formación académica y la instrucción militar, aseguramiento del nivel universitario de la formación, preparación de los cadetes para que actúen en forma autónoma y responsable y elevación de la calidad y tiempo destinados al estudio y la instrucción. En el año 2016, se realiza una reforma curricular basada en los aciertos y desaciertos observados en el Plan de Estudios 2012. El presente trabajo pretende demostrar que la falta de continuidad en los Proyectos Curriculares no permite realizar un adecuado análisis de formación de Oficiales. Los resultados del estudio pretenden hacer énfasis en la necesidad de otorgar cierta estabilidad en la formación universitaria que permita planificar y mejorar la calidad de la carrera, sin estar sometida a cambios constantes. Para ello es fundamental identificar los principales motivos por los que se produce la reforma permanente, así como proponer algunas líneas de mejora que permitan sostener una mayor estabilidad.

**RC24-456.4**

TORRES, PEDRO HENRIQUE* (University of Sao Paulo)

**Right to the City and Water Crisis in São Paulo (Brazil): Challenges and Opportunities for Urban Environmental Governance Strategies**

São Paulo is a metropolis with approximately 12 million inhabitants according to the latest official estimates. The environmental crisis faced by several mega-cities in the world, both in the Global South and the Global North, has hit São Paulo with force at the beginning of this century. The general objective of this work is to analyze the challenges and opportunities in terms of environmental governance, from the water crisis that hit São Paulo State between 2014 and 2016. Although the mentioned water crisis has reached a considerable part of the State of São Paulo, the frame for the present work is in the metropolitan region, home for approximately 21.2 million inhabitants. The specific objective here is, on the one hand, to analyze the proposals and projects adopted by the authorities at the time, comparing with the projects and demands presented by civil society, in a perspective of environmental justice. On the other hand, this presentation also seeks, in an articulation between academic knowledge and public policies, to reflect on possible strategies and tools to be used for a better management of water resources. In this sense, the possibilities of using the concept of ecological corridors and urban linear parks as tools of environmental governance will be analyzed.

In an attempt to face the water crisis of the São Paulo metropole, these projects, however, need to be evaluated from the point of view of the local people, and their demands. In a debate on the commodification of water, environmental crisis and the right to the city.

**RC11-233.1**

TORRES, SANDRA* (Uppsala University, Dept. of Sociology)

LINDBLOM, JONAS (Malardalen University)

**Migration and Elderly Care: An Ethics of Care-Informed Study of Media Representations**

International migration and population aging have brought renewed attention to the scholarly debate on the ethics of care. The ways in which care impacts our societies, what it means to democratic states and how care responsibilities can be divided so that all citizens are able to both, provide the care they need to provide, and receive the care they are in need of, are all topics being discussed by sociologists, political scientists and caring scholars. Even though research has long established that media representations can influence people’s perceptions of care, they lack first-hand experience on, little is known about the ways in which public debates around these issues are shaped. It is against this backdrop that we embarked on quantitative and qualitative content analyses of what the Swedish daily press reporting on these issues has written ever since the public debate on the intersection between migration, aging and care started in this country in 1995. The presentation will present some of the findings from the analyses we are in the midst of performing (300+ newspaper articles are being analyzed at this very moment); findings which show not only how under-valued caring activities actually are but also how many conflicting views about migrants’ role within the elderly care sector the media is reproducing. By showing that representations and debates about care are a theoretically profuse source of information about how societal values are shaped, this presentation aims to contribute to the recently re-ignited debate on the ethics of care that Tronto’s recently launched notion of ‘caring democracy’ has started.

**RC47-784.4**

TOSCANO, EMANUELE* (University Guglielmo Marconi)

**Researching Far Right Movements: Which Implications for Social Research?**

Since several decades, the issue of extreme right movements is a consolidated object of study for social sciences, witnessed by the vast literature on this subject. This literature is largely based on studies and analysis ascribable to a political sociology approach, mainly focused to specific aspects of these movements, i.e. the organizational dimension, the analysis of their ideological and political orientations and their interpretations, the electoral weight, the mechanisms of mobilization.

Therefore, are still few the studies focused on a cluster of key questions that remain under-explored within the existing literature. These questions are mainly related to the subjective dimension of who are mobilized by and take part in extreme right movements, as far as the ethical implications tied to researchers’ reflexivity on this specific fieldwork. The study of these movements, in fact, presents some difficulties connected to the access to the research field since qualitative inquiry techniques need a direct connection with actors that are the object of the study.

This paper aims at exploring some theoretical and methodological issues related to the study of far-right movements that are still under-explored within the existing literature. In particular, I will face some questions related to the subjective dimension of who are mobilized by and take part in extreme right movements, as far as the ethical implications tied to researchers’ reflexivity on this specific fieldwork. The study of these movements, in fact, presents some difficulties connected to the access to the research field since qualitative inquiry techniques need a direct connection with actors that are the object of the study.
global development initiatives to include the world's poorer communities into
global markets, as well as in the context of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
activities. Such projects tend to focus heavily on the development of innovative
products and on income generation, while often their impact is assessed 'in terms
of the instrumental value to business rather than to the poor and marginalised'
(Blowfield and Dolan 2014: 35). Moreover, the non-monetary input of businesses
remains obscured; yet, it is this non-monetary role that presents a valuable
opportunity to explore the different ways in which businesses can contribute
to development. First, and drawing on the work of feminist scholars Katherine
Gibson and Ulla Grahn, I propose that understanding the development efficacy
of businesses can benefit from recognition of the social relations that underpin
market transactions and create possibilities for non-capitalist development.
Second, I explore these relations through the case study of a community of
Fairtrade, organic farmers in South India – the Organic Wayanad – and their
foreign buyers, a group of small private enterprises. This is an ongoing study
and the data presented in this paper has been collected through two rounds of
focus groups and individual interviews with farmers and officials from Organic
Wayanad in 2014 and 2016. These were combined with in-depth interviews with
two buyers in Europe and North America. The findings demonstrate some of the
less visible communicative practices that connect farmers with the buyers and
can empower farming communities in subtle yet significant ways.

RC39-692.4
TOWERS, BRIONY* (RMIT UNIVERSITY)
Learning to Love Where We Live Again: Children's Wildfire Education for Community Recovery and Resilience

On February 7th 2009, a major bushfire devastated the small town of Strathew
wen in south-eastern Australia. The fire destroyed the primary school, the
community hall, and most of the houses in the area. Twenty-seven of the town's 200
residents lost their lives. Eight years on, the primary school has been rebuilt and the
senior students participating in a placebo, experimental bushfire education program.
Throughout this program, the students develop knowledge and skills for assessing local bushfire risks, investigate actions for re-
ducing those risks and lead creative arts-based projects that centre on the de-
velopment of locally relevant bushfire education materials for their community.
Then, as the bushfire season approaches, they share their knowledge, skills and
arts-based projects with their families, friends and the wider community at a pub-
ic presentation evening at the new community hall.

This paper will present the findings of an in-depth qualitative case study that was
conducted as the first cohort of students approached the end of their ten-year bushfire education program. Drawing on interviews with students, parents, teachers, fire brigade volunteers and other community members, the paper will explore the various ways the program has supported recovery, reduced risk and increased resilience amongst children and their families. It will then identify the key mechanisms and processes that have contributed to these positive outcomes and reflect on some of the key challenges associated with providing quality bushfire education in a post-disaster context. The paper will conclude with a discussion of the need for continued theory development and further research in the township of Strathewen and in other communities that are recovering from disaster.

RC56-910.1
TOYAMA, KIKUO* (Kyorin University)
Physical and Psychological Distance in Warrior Society: Warfare, Courtesy and Verbal Dueling in Medieval English and Japanese Narrative

Norbert Elias, in The Civilization Process, thinks of the medieval period as the age of
both courtesy and aggressiveness. In his view, knights gradually began to behave in a
constrained manner at court, but never restrained their savage joy in war throughout the Middle Ages. Mainly from the evidence of the thirteenth-century French data, he infers the standard practice in knightly class of considering or
assaulting their enemies in a plaistyled, experimental ‘re-enactment’ of their time in
the program. Drawing on interviews with students, parents, teachers, fire brigade volunteers and other community members, the paper will explore the various ways the program has supported recovery, reduced risk and increased resilience amongst children and their families. It will then identify the key mechanisms and processes that have contributed to these positive outcomes and reflect on some of the key challenges associated with providing quality bushfire education in a
post-disaster context. The paper will conclude with a discussion of the need for continued theory development and further research in the township of Strathewen and in other communities that are recovering from disaster.

RC20-371.5
TRANTER, BRUCE* (University of Tasmania)
DONOGHUE, JED (TSA / UTAS)
National Myth Busters: The Most Important British and Australians, Living or Dead

National identity in Western nations has been claimed to be founded on the
myths of a ‘golden age’, personified through heroes, saints or sages. If this is the case, contemporary citizens may be expected to identify historical and mythical
characters as important national figures. Using national survey data from the
United Kingdom and Australia, we ask who are the most important British or
Australians, living or dead. By far the most frequently selected important British
people were Queen Elizabeth II, and the former Prime Minister and WWII leader, Sir Winston Churchill. Like the British, Australians also selected former prime
ministers, but also surgeons, a saint, a cricketer in their top 10, although
Australian responses were far more evenly distributed among several important
individuals. The most important people identified in both countries tended not to
be mythical heroes from an earlier ‘golden age’, nor contemporary sportspeople,
but for the most part, those who had had a direct influence upon the lives of the
children of each nation. Our findings suggest that the ‘myths’ associated with a
‘golden age’ of nationhood are to a large extent ‘busted’.

RC24-452.1
TRATSCIN, LUCA* (University of Lucerne)
All Hazard Disaster Approaches and the Expansion of Expertise

Modern society sees itself confronted with a wide range of risks. As is well
known, contemporary risk society relies heavily on scientific expertise: Scientifically trained experts offer risk-assessments to political administrations or
the general public and explain how one should deal with risks.

Sociology has a long tradition of investigating the way in which experts frame
risk problems and thereby uncovering the social situatedness of their assess-
ments. It regularly points out that lay assessments of risk-problems may in fact be
more sensible than technocratic views on risks. While these sociological critiques
of experts are mainly external to risk-discourses, one can currently observe inter-
esting developments in political strategies dealing with catastrophic risks, which
take these sociological arguments substantially into account (while not necessar-
ily being aware of them).

While political administrations used to create specific plans for specific
risk-scenarios, they are re-organizing their catastrophic preparedness strategies
more and more towards a so called all hazard approach. Since this approach is
supposed to cover all catastrophic events, a correspondingly wide range of tech-
nocratic expertise is involved in catastrophic planning. Furthermore, one can ob-
serve that lay perspectives and knowledge are becoming more important in all
hazard strategies. These two developments create interesting tensions in regard
to the status of expertise: A wide range of experts and lay-persons is anticipated
to be involved in identifying catastrophic threats and dealing with them. The ques-
tion arises: Who is an expert for what?

In my presentation, I will study the status of experts and ‘hybrid’ forms of
lay-experts in all hazard approaches to pandemic influenza. The main idea of my
contribution is that we should gain sociological insight into participant concepts
of expertise if we study cases where expertise is not clear-cut and were there are
possible overlaps in ‘jurisdictions’ of different kinds of experts.

RC47-791.1
TRATSCIN, LUCA* (University of Lucerne)
New Directions in the Study of Social Movements: From Causal Explanations to Attribution Processes

In my talk, I would like to address a type of research question that has been
neglected by sociological research on social movements. While social scientific
research on social movements typically focuses on explaining the emergence of
contentious performances of social movements through different causal models
(e.g. structural strain, resource mobilization, political process, collective identity,
collective action frames) it hasn't paid much attention to the processes through which performances like demonstrations, sit-ins or strike are being attributed to
specific social movements. I will suggest that the study of attribution processes offers new insights into dynamics of social movements which can complement
causal accounts.

After showing why the attribution of protest is a salient question, I will intro-
duce the British utilization of attribution processes which distinguishes between
protest offers and protest reception. Protest offers are performances such as
demonstrations, sit-ins, rallies which claim to be considered as protests of a
La historia del territorio simultáneamente conforma la realidad social, tiene y hace memoria. Cuidar bien de las personas y de la valiosa vida que tiene lugar entre las edificaciones es uno de los principios humanistas de Gehl. Pallasmaa, refiere de la tradición y la novedad que la forma arquitectónica ha perdido sus bases ontológicas. Para Ricoeur, ser fiel al pasado es lo mejor que se tiene para significar que algo ha ocurrido, la memoria implica no olvidar.

Se considera un método holístico con estudios físicos, históricos y etnográficos: se estudia la forma urbana, historia y culturas del lugar, posteriormente, un acercamiento a la vida social en el uso de los espacios y, finalmente, la búsqueda de los datos de los puntos anteriores se presentan configuraciones de mapas, relacionados a los cambios físicos acontecidos históricamente en la traza urbana y una propuesta de mejoramiento micro-urbano de inclusión físico-social con la ciudad patrimonio UNESCO.

RC25-480.1
TREJO GUZMAN, MARIA TERESA* (unknown)
Vulnerabilización espacio-cultural: mercado El Tepetate

Productividad y competitividad son palabras frecuentes en la gestión de la ciudad. Las políticas urbanas invierten en infraestructura asegurando mejorar la calidad de vida del habitador, aunque pobreza e incertidumbre estén presentes. Desarrollo económico, prosperidad, sostenibilidad ambiental y tecnología son prioridad en la carrera por obtener recursos internacionales. Para la ciudad de Santiago de Querétaro, México, integrar conceptos antropológicos, históricos, arquitectónicos, sociales, urbanos y políticos resulta una opción difícil de atender, la cultura híbrida de este territorio, tiene improntas profundas que denotan desigualdades estructurales. La rehabilitación de un mercado, como elemento regulador, es una alternativa para poder contribuir a minimizar la vulnerabilidad de la ciudad. La ciudad surgió como una economía urbana con carácter pluriétnico y población organizada en barrios, los “Barrios de la Otra Banda” ¿Son el espacio y la tradición factores de enlace y exclusión?
**Explorando Las Dimensiones Espaciales De La Pobreza Urbana En Latinoamérica y Sus Implicaciones Para Las Políticas Públicas**

En este trabajo, nos proponemos, en primer lugar, examinar las diferentes trayectorias de abordaje de la pobreza urbana y de sus manifestaciones en la organización socioespacial en los contextos urbanos estadounidense y latinoamericano. En segundo lugar, indagamos cómo los procesos de segregación residencial se convierten en un mecanismo reproductor de la pobreza a base del concepto de *neighborhood effect*. En Latinoamérica, estas consideraciones de origen social están influenciando en cómo se desajuste entre los activos potencialmente movilizables por la familia en situaciones de vulnerabilidad y las estructuras de oportunidades generadas por el mercado, el Estado y la sociedad. Aunque menos explorada que en el caso estadounidense, la dimensión del vecindario recientemente ganó una mayor relevancia en los estudios urbanos latinoamericanos debido al impacto de la criminalidad y violencia en la organización social de las comunidades y en consideración de las transformaciones ocasionadas en las estructuras de soporte precapitalistas, como la familia y el vecindario. Finalmente, discutimos la relevancia de la dimensión espacial de la pobreza para las políticas públicas a partir de tres ejes principales: People-based policies proporcionan una asistencia temporal a determinados grupos residuales viviendo en barrios desfavorables a través de los programas de des-segregación y de movilidad residencial asistida. Los *place-based policies* focalizan el barrio como unidad de intervención, invirtiendo en infraestructura y emancipación urbano a promoviendo un modelo de heterogeneidad social y étnico-racial dentro de la composición populacional del barrio. Finalmente, el *indirect approach* se propone a remediar las propias causas de la polarización socioespacial a través de una mayor intervención regulatoria del Estado en el mercado laboral y habitacional para responder a las transformaciones producidas dentro del sistema socioproductivo post-fordista y mediante la implementación de programas sociales que promueven un acceso más equitativo a las instituciones de educación y a los servicios urbanos.

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**Social security is a complex system, with subsystems that aim toward protecting the related risks or contingencies: health, old age, unemployment, labor risks, death, etc. The subsystems define each other and impact each other. Social security is influenced by the environment and influences the environment, and this occurs in a cyclical dynamic, allowing a constant adaptation regarding the social macro-system. An example of this is the correlation that exists between the health and old age subsystems. Life expectancy has increased thanks to the new knowledge that we have in the health subsystem, and has impacted the old age subsystem, generating new challenges that can become problems, this are not necessarily recognized by individuals due to their particular levels of reflexivity. In this work we summarize the cognitive trajectories of mexicans between 35 and 60 years of age, concerning social security and old age welfare. The theoretical framework was established as a sociocybernetics system based in Beck's global risk theory, in Bourdieu's capital theory, and in Piaget's genetic epistemology theory. These observational levels are the dividends of the observation of our SIA's SIAS system. The results show that mexicans have a scarce perception for anticipated old age risk planning such as health and income, risks that will eventually reach them.**

**Today the prevention is an axis in Mexico's health and retirement public policies, non the less, in mexican educational system, children are not educated in regards to social security and in regards to planning their long term health and income. We consider that Piaget's genetic epistemology might aid in creating new educational public policies, with a sociocybernetics approach.**
at providing recovery and rehabilitation to the disaster affected areas. The paper will also highlight how the youth within India are incorporating different tools and techniques of media to engage with the issues of disaster management at a community level. The paper will also aim to highlight the future prospects as well as the challenges that such youth related policies and programs are offering and facing within India.

RC33-601.5
TRIPATHI, RAM NARAYAN* (BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY VARANASI)
An Assessment of Objectivity in Sociological Research

Analysis of sociological facts in their original form by neutral perspective is known as the objectivity. This real form of incident or can be bitter, immoral, and contrary to all expectations ideas and values of the researcher. This is a matter of fact to reveal the reality of events itself. This acquisition will only reveal the truth or reality of events and this will be objective. Since, researcher’s views, thoughts, perceptions, values, have influence over the objectivity and any researcher may not completely deny from all that influences that why a researcher cannot see the reality of the facts. Scientific Research without objectivity is not only purposeless but waste. The significance of scientific research lies in the fact that we become familiar with the realities of facts and events and this introduction is not possible unless the objectivity is attained. There are protests that create a major obstacle in the path to discovering reality and we go away from the objectivity. This article argues about methods of finding more absolute objectivity in sociological research.

RC37-667.5
TRIPATHI, SHRUTI* (Government Nursing College Ujjain)
Sociusartography: A Study of Sketching Society through Art

Art, the term relates mainly to beautification, is also one of the technique of understanding society for converting the abstract notion to the concrete one. Art picturizes society and society defines art. A point where both art and science merge. How art sketches society and how sociology becomes the voice of art? Both sociology and visual arts are behaviour –centric disciplines. One studies the human behaviour in the conscious world from positive, verstehen and phenomenological or ethnomethodological method, the other attempts to picturize even the subconscious mind and the behaviour of man. It sounds pretty cool in representing this unique paper which combines the very essence of both the subjects under one roof. Art is what we say the graphical picturization of society, whereas society is the lingual description of art – in order to understand the co-relationship between the two subject an inter-disciplinary approach, has been applied. The most authentic and accepted multi faced explanation of culture given by E. B. Tylor. Art is a part of our materialistic culture, which in other word is a subject matter of sociology. In one sense art is related to realism it picturizes that mere facts of society be it beautiful or even if it sounds ugly. The power of art to influence the population cannot be ignored. Earliest cave paintings of Altamira, Lascaux, Ajanta, Ellora, Bhimbetka or alike which depicts the then present social conditions of the society through arts. On the basis of these findings we can say that art has been working to do with a socially decided parameters of development. Art helps in better and complete understanding of human society on the same hand it is also true that these artefacts are of no use unless and until they are described and comparatively studied through a subject like sociology.

RC39-685.3
TRIVEDI, JENNIFER* (University of Delaware)
WACHTENDORF, TRICIA (University of Delaware)
Evacuating Pets and People: Time, Decisions, and Resources

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the PETS Act was put into place to help provide more planning and options for pet evacuations in the United States. However, since that time there have been a complex set of policies that are still being affected by disasters. Some residents may refuse to evacuate without their pets, leaving both pets and people stranded in rising water and dangerous storm conditions. Residents who do evacuate face a range of issues related to bringing pets with them, such as finding appropriate cages for use at shelters or arranging for alternative care at veterinarians’ offices or kennels. While some pets pose an obstacle to evacuation, they also cause time delays in the evacuation process. Whether taking time to address these obstacles or causing residents to waiver on evacuation decisions while considering if they can evacuate with their pets, these delays can cause serious complications to the evacuation process. Residents who are faced in dangerous situations, sending residents and shelters instead of being able to reach the homes of family members or friends, or resulting in pets having to be left behind in immediate moments of crisis to save human lives. Examining these delays to understand the decision-making timelines and other related problems contributes to an understanding of how and why people evacuate or shelter in place with pets, as well as to our more general understanding of how large-scale evacuation efforts may run into complications such as lower rates of timely evacuation or the need for additional rescues.

RC25-465.2
TROSZYNSKI, MAREK* ( Collegium Civitas)
Riffraff. Polish Social Media about Ukrainian Minority

Poland and Ukraine share a border and 1000 years of common history. Over that period, many stereotypes have arisen in both societies. For economic and political reasons (the Russia-Ukraine conflict) more than 1 million Ukrainians have emigrated to Poland. This is the largest and most visible minority in Poland.

The purpose was to analyze social media discourse, including the description of hate speech: quantitatively - as a percentage of all speech and qualitative - what topics appear in the discourse. The random sample of texts was encoded by a trained encoder team. Then we used Machine Learning and other tools from Natural Language Processing to expand the marked categories to the whole corpora.

The results of this study show how social media reproduces / constructs negative stereotypes of minorities. In the analyzed dataset, 57% of the responses were considered negative, 35% were neutral and only 8% were positive. Throughout the corpora, 24% of sentences have been labeled as hate speech. The subject of the analyzed statements was dominated by references to history - especially the Second World War, when in 1943 UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) murdered more than 100,000 Poles in Volhynia. Indeed, topics related to economic migration, although related to the phenomenon hit then, always appear in the context of historical harm and stereotypes. Notably, negative statements tended to present a point of view coinciding with the version of Polish-Ukrainian relations and history as presented by the media of the Russian Federation.

RC25-473.2
TROSZYNSKI, MAREK* ( Collegium Civitas)
Understanding Social Media. Use of Machine Learning (ML) in Qualitative Data Analysis.

Since the beginning of the 21st century we have seen rapid development of computer-mediated communication, especially the so-called social media. A collection of texts written by traditionally understood “users” (User Generated Content - UGC) appeared in public space. Researchers faced a major problem - how to analyze texts created by non-professionals who are characterized by the diversity of language, styles of expression, conventions, sociolinguistics, dialect or colloquialisms.

The purpose of this article is to present the process of automating coding of texts from social media. The implementation of this process allows for quantitative treatment of qualitative methods: analysis on the corpora of hundreds of thousands of texts based on their meaning. The process is possible through algorithms of machine learning (ML).

The example of the hate speech designation project in texts from Polish online forums is presented. The first step is to gather the largest database of texts using keywords. This part was carried out using commercial tools to collect the texts.

The key issue is the precise of conceptualization and operationalization of individual research categories. This allows for preparing specific instructions and conducting the training code unit. As a result we get higher rates of inter-coder agreement. Marked texts will be used as training data for automated categorization methods based on ML algorithms.

Then we describe the course of machine coding. This article also seeks to establish problems associated with automatic coding of hate speech and propose solutions. In summary, we point the factors that are crucial to the research process that uses machine learning.

RC25-466.2
TROTSUK, IRINA* (Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration)
National Security As Food Self-Sufficiency: Russian Official Discourse and Public Sentiments

The Russian political leadership defines food security primarily by the share of food imports and monetary expenditures on it. The government considers the terms ‘food security’ and ‘self-sufficiency’ to be synonymous, and, thus, food import policies combine government assistance for domestic production with restricting market access for selected imported foods. The situation with food security has been worsened by Russia’s food embargo, which was announced as a reaction to the western sanctions, and the government adopted about 900 discriminatory trade measures. According to both the international conventional definition of food security and the Russian Declaration of Sovereignty on Food Security, over the past years Russia faced food security problems. According to national statistics, between 2000 and 2010, the self-sufficiency rate fell from 86% to 72%.

The aim of the article is to describe the attitudes the Poles take towards Ukrainians by analysing statements about the latter in social media. We present the results of a 12-month study on Internet discourse. During the study, commercial tools were used to gather more than 1,000,000 statements about Ukrainians. The aim of the study was to describe the topics appearing in the discourse of the whole corpora. The random sample of texts was encoded by a trained encoder team. Then we used Machine Learning and other tools from Natural Language Processing to expand the marked categories to the whole corpora. The results of the study show how social media reproduces / constructs negative stereotypes of minorities. In the analyzed dataset, 57% of the responses were considered negative, 35% were neutral and only 8% were positive. Throughout the corpora, 24% of sentences have been labeled as hate speech. The subject of the analysis was dominated by references to history - especially the Second World War, when in 1943 UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) murdered more than 100,000 Poles in Volhynia. Indeed, topics related to economic migration, although related to the phenomenon, always appear in the context of the historical harm and stereotypes. Notably, negative statements tended to present a point of view coinciding with the version of Polish-Ukrainian relations and history as presented by the media of the Russian Federation.
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**RC55-897.2**

**TSAI, MING-CHANG** *(Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica)*

**Social Indicators Movement and Human Agency: Some Updates from Local and Global Approaches**

This Paper Offers a Critical Comment on Land and Michalos (2016) and Suggests a Relay Perspective to See the Past Achievements and Future Directions in the Social Indicators Movement. In Accordance with Land and Michalos, It Brings Conceptual Elements of Business and Management to the Field, Using an Index of the Mother's Wellbeing for Global Comparison. The Maternal Health and the Social Protection and Autonomy of Mothers Are Two Distinct Dimensions to Represent the Agency and Capability of the Mother. On the Basis of This Conceptualization, I Calculated the Scores for Each Country and Present the Ranking of 150 Countries for 2010. The Ranking of the Mothers' Well-being Shows Substantial Differences Across Countries. This Index Is Also a Strong Predictor of Children's Health in a Cross-national Perspective. Recent Research Trends Also Are Updated.

**RC20-372.2**

**TSAI, PO-FANG** *(Taipei Medical University)*

**On the Fall of the Patrimonial Bureaucracy in the Imperial China: A Weberian Imaginary Experiment of Confucianism**

Max Weber's Theoretical Concept of Traditional Chinese Society, 'Patrimonial Bureaucracy,' Is a Mixed Model of Irrational and Rational Types of Domination, Since It Includes Elements of Both Patrimonialism and Bureaucracy. Although Many Scholars Debating on the Applicability of Weberian Concept, There Have Been Relatively Few Research Focusing on the Collapse of Patrimonial Bureaucracy during the Transformation from the Imperial to Modern China. Weber Left No Words on the Chinese Revolution in 1911 as He Did on the Russian Revolutions in 1905. However, It Does Not Prevent Us from Establishing a Weberian Imaginary Experiment in Which the Question How and Why the Patrimonial Bureaucracy and Its Cultural Root, Confucianism, Vanished Could Be Scrutinized. This Paper Attempts to Investigate the Complicated Ways by Which the Confucian Literati and Local Gentry Mediated the Legal Disputes Among the Religious Pluralism—Catholicism, Protestantism, Confucianism, Chinese Buddhism, Daoism—from the Late Qing Dynasty to the Early Republican Period. During the Conflict Events Between Different Religious Groups, the Confucian Group Went Through a Self-transformation in Terms of Both Legal and Cultural Ways: a Shift from Confucianism as a Religion in Order to Manage All the Religious Affair to Confucianism as a Culture Withdrawing from the Religious Discursive Field. This Crucial Shift Not Only Constituted an Influential Impact on the Patrimonial Bureaucracy, but Also Polarized the Social Reproduction of the Confucian Literati. To Sum Up, This Paper Reinterprets Weber's Concept of Patrimonial Bureaucracy with Its Historical Case of Confucianism Reform, and Establishes a Weberian Analysis from Religious, Legal, and Cultural Dimensions.

**RC35-638.2**

**TSAI, PO-FANG** *(Taipei Medical University)*

**The Differentiation of the Literati-Gentry and the Reception of Citizenship Idea: A Cultural Sociology with Cultural Pragmatics and Social Performance**

This Paper Adopts Jeffrey Alexander's Cultural Sociological Approach—the Concept of Cultural Pragmatics and Social Performance—to Investigate How the Differentiation of the Literati-Gentry Influence the Reception of Citizenship Idea in Modern China. During the 1990s to the 2020s, It Was the First Time that Citizenship, a Western Idea, Was Imported into Chinese Society in Which the Literati-Gentry Played as the Main Carrier Strata of This Reception Process. Nevertheless, During Those Decades, Chinese Society Went through a Crucial Change Named "the Rise and Fall of Gentry-Power"—a Shift in Public Opinion from "Revive Gentry's Power in Order to Establish Citizen Rights" to "Fight against Corrupted Gentry's Power in Order to Protect Citizen Rights." It Is Not Merely a Historical Event but Also a Sociological Puzzle: How and Why Did "the Rise and Fall of Gentry-Power" and the Reception of Citizenship Idea Co-Occur. The Literati-Gentry Was Divided into Different Sub-types—Rural Gentry, Merchant Gentry, and Militant Gentry—who Played Their Respective Roles Superseding the Literati-Gentry's Place in the Reception of Citizenship Idea. Moreover, the Literati-Gentry Gradually Faded out from the Stage of Modern Chinese History Since the Internal Differentiation Happened, But Crucially Initiated the Reception by Playing a "Pre-Citizen" Role, a Forerunner of Modern Citizen in Chinese Society. Synthesizing the Analytic Framework from Citizenship Scholar E. F. Isin and Cultural Sociologist J. C. Alexander, This Paper Views the Reception of Citizenship as a Kind of "Social Performance," Employs the Cultural Pragmatics Approach to Re-describe Both the Conceptual and Institutional Scholarships in the Field of Modern Chinese History, and Analyses How the Differentiation of the Literati-Gentry, Including the Three Main Sub-types and the Various Interactions Between Them and the Popular, Influences the Reception of Citizenship Idea in Chinese Society during the Late Qing Dynasty and the Early Republican Period.

**TG08-1009.1**

**TSALAPATANIS, ANNA** *(Australian National University)*

**Encountering Bureaucracy: Emotion and Affect in Interactions with the State**

Historically, the Bureaucratic Ideal Has Been Described as One Where Emotion Is Absent, Where Bureaucracies Function 'Sine Ira et Studio' Without Hatred or Passion, and Hence Without Affection or Enthusiasm' (Weber and Roth [1925] 20, 225, Vol 1.). This Paper Will Illustrate How Our Current Bureaucratic Regimes Suggest Quite the Opposite: That Emotion and Affect Are Central to Bureaucratic Encounters on Both the Part of the Bureaucrat and the Client.

Bureaucrats, Far from Being Indifferent, Function within an Environment Which Is Emotionally Charged; They Expect Particular Emotional Responses, Face Situations That May Be Emotionally Manipulative and Use Their Own Emotional Reactions in the Form of 'Gut Instinct' (Friedman 2010, 179), to Make Their Decisions. Even What Could Be Considered as Relatively Mundane Forms of Bureaucratic Documentation, Such as the Passport or the Identity Card, Can Have the Effect of Regulating Emotional Expression.

From the Perspective of the Client, This Paper Will Consider the Affective and Emotional Intensity of Waiting in Bureaucratic Encounters, by Drawing on Empirical Evidence from in-depth Interviews Carried Out in Australia and Greece with Multiple Citizenship Status Holders. In Doing So It Will Highlight the Role That Power and Privilege May Have in Insulating Individuals from These Encounters, How the Emotional Intensities of These Encounters through Repetition Build Up over Time, as Well as Highlighting the Importance of Non-determinist Analyses in This Context, Illustrating How Emotion and Affect Are Central to Encounters with Bureaucracy, Not Absent from Them as Has Been Previously Theorised.

**RC25-JS-30.3**

**TSALAPATANIS, ANNA** *(Australian National University)*

**Where Are You Really from?: Normative Schemes of Intelligibility and Encounters of Address**

'I just remember-- that's my clearest memory of any question that I had all through my teenage years, it was more or less all reflecting on my identity and my place. Because one of the first questions, if you met someone new when I was in high school, was, 'What's your natio?' What was the first question? 'Oh, down the road [laughter].' 'I live - see that street over there [laughter]. Where are you from? Where are you from? What's your natio?' It was perfectly acceptable, for whatever reason, it was an important question to everybody that I hung around, and everybody who I happened to meet.'

Drawing on Judith Butler's Concept of 'Normative Schemes of Intelligibility' This Paper Explores the Constraints Both Imposed and Implicit Within Encounters of Address: When One Is Addressed or Called on to Respond to That Address, They Must Do So in a Way Which Fits Within Existing Normative Schemes, Including Those of Nationalism, and Neoliberalism. These Social and Socialized Limitations in Terms of Address, and the Repetitive Calls to Give an Account of Oneself May Lead to Significant Consequences Including Those of Double Alienation and Rupture, Which Will Also Be Examined.

Drawing on Empirical Evidence Obtained Through Series of In-depth Interviews with Multiple Citizenship Status Holders, in Australia and Greece — from Which the Opening Quotation is Sourced — This Paper Explores the Limitations Encountered When One Is Called on to Give an Account of Oneself, and in the At-times Violent Address They Receive from Others.
Undoubtedly all past media forms held possibilities for alternative communications but most of the times commodification degenerated such options and turned them into mere commodities, even some of the most experimental forms of painting, photography, music or moving images after all, removed far away from the mainstream culture. In fact, some forms of alternative media such as underground music, street graffiti, tattoos were used actually to express distinctive youth cultural scenes or counter-movements that were challenging the mainstream cultural industry. In this sense the transformative mainstream media and social media era are getting into mainstream circulation for commercial purposes and they are exploited by the very culture which they intended to challenge. In this sense the narratives of tattooing as a cultural expression and as an identity construction have highlighted two different versions (types) that this process can take, which correspond to different discourses of visibility. The presentation refers to the findings of a research project aimed at detecting the meanings assigned to tattooing by those who practice such bodily marks of identity. From the analysis of eight narrative interviews with tattooed men and women, a latent function of tattooing emerged: in societies of late modernity, in which individuals are charged with the task of building a coherent identity of themselves within varied and changing social circumstances, tattoos function as “identity pegs” (Goffman), as sources for securing consistency and coherence of the self. In this version, the narrators seem to adopt elements of an essentialist discourse of identity. The first version, tattooing as one type of identity work functions as an enhancer of a process of introspection. In order to take the risk of making an indelible and permanent inscription on her body, the individual searches (through an inner dialog) for elements of a (supposed) inner authentic self. Once these elements have been discovered, their public manifestation seeks to express and consolidate a consistent identity, within the changing context of late modern societies. In this version, the narrators seem to adopt elements of an essentialist discourse of identity. The second version, identity construction does not take place through the search for “an authentic internal essence” but through inscriptions that refer to important biographical stations or experiences: In this case, the body functions as a canvas, as an inscribed personal calendar, which includes significant life events in a sequential order. The inscriptions provide reference points for constructing a coherent biographical identity. Thus, identity of self acquires consistency without appearing static but rather as an open project of personal development. In this version, identity appears as a fluid narrative construction.
Book of Abstracts: RESEARCH COMMITTEES and GROUPS (T)  XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

RC26-489.2

TSOBANOGLOU, GEORGIOS* (University of the Aegean, Sociology Department)
GIANNOPOLIO, IOANNA (Psychiatry Department (Second), Attika Hospital, University of Athens, Greece)

Unaccompanied Minors in Greece

Greece is one of the major gateways for migrants entering the EU. Even though data on unaccompanied minors (UASC) living in Greece is rather conflicting, there is an enormous shift among all concerned parties, that numbers are high, with several minors remaining undetected, non registered for asylum, and no legally entitled to remain in Greece. The closure of the Balkan route in March 2016 had implications for unaccompanied refugee children, given that a significant number of minors who perceived Greece as a transit country were forced to remain in Greece for an indeterminate period of time.

This presentation will briefly outline the current situation of UAMC in Greece, focusing on the legal framework, living conditions, services and practices these minors encounter. It is argued that legal protection of UAMC does not in reality translate into actual protection due to poor implementation of legislation and guidelines, as well as, due to fragmentation of the services and poor communication/cooperation between the different Authorities that have the obligation to care for and protect UAMC.

Next, it will proceed to discuss whether the existing research findings, so far focusing on UASC emotional and mental health problems relating to UASC's trauma experiences, have had any implications for setting out a coherent plan to meet these youngsters' complex needs. Throughout the migration crisis, Greek and international NGOs have stepped in to provide a series of services ranging from accommodation to legal aid and healthcare, some of questionable quality.

Lastly, it discusses the need of exploring UASC's coping strategies, their perspectives and experiences in the host country, all of which will better inform the development of policies and services for unaccompanied minors.

WG01-939.1

TSUCHIYA, YUKA* (Kyoto University)

Tuna Fishing As Subsistence and Migrant Work: Cases of Two Japanese Fishing Communities during the 1960s

Japanese deep-sea tuna fishing remained a prosperous industry from mid-1950s to the early 70s, until the 1973 oil crisis cut off the fuel price, and the 200 nautical miles agreement gave a finishing blow to the industry in the late 70s. It is little known, however, who were those fishermen who literally sailed seven seas of the world to hunt tuna.

My paper will focus on two contrasting communities on the Pacific coast of the Shikoku Island of Japan: Muroto and Ainan, and discuss how they survived in the little known, however, who were those fishermen who literally sailed seven seas of the world to hunt tuna. Muroto seafarers were known for their bravery and their skills, and were considered to be the best in the country. By contrast, Ainan, located on the Southwestern part of the island, consisted of several small fishing communities, mostly living on coastal fisheries. Many young fishermen there responded to the call for crew members for tuna-fishing expeditions during the 50s and 60s. Some of them got on board Muroto-based boats, while others on larger tuna-ships owned by big seafood companies. They were migrant workers, so to speak, living away from their home for one, two, or more years. Some community leaders established an education system to get seamen's licences so that the fishermen get higher salaries.

Both Muroto and Ainan fishermen were exploited in the gradually globalizing tuna industry, but at the same time, they also exploited the opportunities to bring cash income to their communities.

RC15-291.6

TUBI, OMRI* (Northwestern University)

The Changing Objects of Government: Malaria Eradication, Political Power and the Jewish National Home

Studies of states usually emphasize a shift in the interest of governments from controlling territories to controlling the populations under them. While some have criticized this linear narrative, or remained agnostic regarding the primacy of one object of government over the other, literature still lacks a more complex picture of the wielding of political power by government. We know less on when and how populations or objects become governmentalized, which actors value different objects over others and what are the implications on political institutions' legibility of populations, territories and so on.

Drawing on the case of malaria eradication in British mandated Palestine, I show how the attention of doctors shifted from population to prioritizing government's legitimation of nature and territory following a change in the scientific method used to eradicate the disease. However, this general shift did not mean uniformity across agencies or actors involved in malaria eradication: some bodies focused on different objects and differences can be seen also between individuals. Thus, I argue, the use of political power is more complex than usually thought as multiple objects can simultaneously be prime concerns of government. This situation means that some of the populations suffering from malaria had "vanished" as they became illegible to political institutions.

Empirically, I will focus on the work of the Malaria Research Unit (MRU), a Zion-ist research unit working from within the health department of the British colonial state formed in Palestine, as well as on the antimalarial work of the Department of Health itself. I will also examine the work of one of the unit's antimalarial inspectors following the unit's disbandment in 1931.

RC42-JS-54.3

TUCH, STEVEN* (George Washington University)
MACDONALD, JASON (West Virginia University)
NESTOR, FRANCHESCA (West Virginia University)


This paper draws on a unique four-decades-long series of nationally representative surveys of high school seniors in an examination of interracial contact among black and white adolescents from the mid-1970s through 2015. We tracked trends in opportunities for, frequency of, and clearance of contact and examine whether contact shapes youths' racial outlooks. We find that for the first two decades of the time series young African Americans reported more opportunities for and greater frequency and closeness of interracial contact than young whites, and that frequent and close contact, in turn, increased support for interracial ties and led to more positive evaluations of diversity. Opportunities for contact, by contrast, do not by themselves foster more positive racial outlooks. Moreover, since the 1990s, black youths' racial outlooks have become less sanguine and now closely resemble those of white youths. In explaining these findings we focus on the role of social capital as a mediating factor through which contact shapes feelings of racial inclusion and exclusion.

TG08-1011.3

TUEY, CATHERINE* (Trent University)

Memorial Objects and the Cultural Repertoires of Loss

There are the photographs that people put on display, pieces of clothing that some may keep and do not wear, or a car that a person may keep investing in even though it may be time to get a new one. These are just a few examples of objects that participants in a study on experiences of loss described as important in their lives because they were related to someone they lost. The materiality of loss demonstrates the meaning that people give to objects that might seem common in everyday life but it also represents the "hidden" emotions related to the process of memorializing. How do people come to give such artifacts meaning in their lives? Drawing on qualitative interviews with 32 participants in Ontario, Canada, my presentation investigates memorial objects as an important cultural repertoire. This paper explores the complexity of emotions and memorial objects that facilitate a type of interaction with a world that opens space for otherwise "hidden" emotions.
The Labor-Populism-Urban Nexus

This paper examines the ways in which austerity, populism (including its authoritarian variants), and labor are brought together within and through the urban scale. While theorists of populism do not completely ignore the urban, too often the city is seen as a container of interactions for populist sentiments that have been constructed at larger scales (e.g., the nation state). Rather than simply emerging ‘in the city’, however, we approach the study of populism with the recognition that populism is itself produced by emerging urban forms, intersecting urban and transnational forms of populism in the global North and South. We examine populism in political, economic, and cultural contexts in four North American and European cities.

The Labor-Populism-Urban Nexus

We illuminate our framework with the cases drawn from labor’s response to the recent campaigns. The research is drawn from a larger comparative project examining labor and urban populism in four North American cities.

Living Experiences in Van, Turkey

This paper examines the ways in which austerity, populism (including its authoritarian variants), and labor are brought together within and through the urban scale. While theorists of populism do not completely ignore the urban, too often the city is seen as a container of interactions for populist sentiments that have been constructed at larger scales (e.g., the nation state). Rather than simply emerging ‘in the city’, however, we approach the study of populism with the recognition that populism is itself produced by emerging urban forms, intersecting urban and transnational forms of populism in the global North and South. We examine populism in political, economic, and cultural contexts in four North American cities.

Unaccompanied Foreign Minors in Italy: Problems, Contradictions and Social Inequalities

In recent years, in Italy, the interest in Unaccompanied Foreign Minors has increased, also because the number of migrant arrivals has increased. The theme has activated several debates and policies to manage emergencies and to reply to the needs of children. In 2016, the minors who arrived on Italian coasts were 24,929. Sicily is the main region that hosts migrants and where 40.9% of the Unaccompanied Foreign Minors are present.

The analysis proposes a reflection on the difficulties encountered by minors in the new country and on the contradictions that come from the different meaning that age, as a conceptual category and as the organizational principle of society, has for the social actors involved.

I’m going to present the first results of an exploratory research aimed at the perception of age and relationship with the roles associated with it. Ages have different significance in different phases of life and assume different connotations when compared with cultures.

Furthermore, I’ll analyze other aspects because in the stories there are many sense elements and number of barriers:
- separation from the family of origin;
- need/desire to elaborate detachment;
- to recognize the sense of the migration as a need not as a choice;
- to learn new language;
- integration in reception center for immigrants;
- academic inclusion.

Gendered Geographies of Displacement: Asylum-Seeker Women’s Living Experiences in Van, Turkey

The massive mobility of Syrian people that continues to exist heavily due to the internal conflicts in Syria has placed the issue of asylum-seekers and refugees in the focus of politics and academia again. Turkey is historically a transitional zone between various geographies; according to the 2016 statistics, two thousand asylum-seekers per day are trying to enter Europe illegally from Turkey. Owing largely to gendered processes of war and displacement and also to consequences of immigration legislation, refugees and asylum-seekers in Turkey had to face many different kinds of violence, discrimination, and exclusion in their journeys to a new destination. The experiences of the women who had to escape from their home countries are particularly troubling, because, as commonly argued; refugee/asylum-seeker experience is heavily gendered in its impact. Asylum-seeker women from various ethnic and religious backgrounds came to stay temporarily in Turkey; however, it should be noted that their transitory locations never be a place where asylum-seekers are simply newcomers who stay temporarily, but one in which their identities and livelihoods (re)make the places in which they come to live for an unknown given period. Therefore, it is important to examine how and in what ways women have located within these spaces in the Turkish context; in which spaces and why they are excluded and/or included; and, what kinds of means and forms of struggles and strategies are developed by asylum seeker women. Accordingly, this research aims to explore the gendering of displacement experiences based on the research conducted in the city of Van, a border city of Iran, which is heavily populated by Kurdish people and became a crossroad for Afghan, Iranian, and Syrian asylum-seekers.

Book of Abstracts: RESEARCH COMMITTEES and GROUPS (T)

TUFRA, JULIA* (Freie Universität Berlin)
DE MOLL, FREDERIC* (Goethe University Frankfurt am Main)
Long Term Effects of Children’s Non-Cognitive Dispositions at School Entry on Academic Outcomes

The paper investigates the role of kindergarten children’s non-cognitive dispositions on educational outcomes in grade 3 from a longitudinal perspective. Most research on early educational inequality sets focus on school readiness in terms of children’s cognitive skill development. Building on Bourdieu’s theory of habitus, we argue that non-cognitive dispositions and attitudes toward learning and school might play an equally important role in generating unequal educational chances between children of different social strata.

We study these questions using a quantitative approach. We use data of the kindergarten cohort of the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), a longitudinal study that has been conducted since 2008. The kindergarten cohort follows children from kindergarten into primary and then secondary school (N=3,500). Data from waves 1, 2 and 5 are used, following target persons from age 4 (before school entry) to grade 3 in elementary school. Variables stem from parent interviews, as well as kindergarten teacher and school teacher interviews. Standardized competency tests before school entry enable us to estimate the effects of non-cognitive dispositions net of children’s cognitive skill development before school entry.

We show that there is evidence of (1) social inequality in children’s non-cognitive dispositions before school entry, (2) effects of children’s non-cognitive dispositions on academic outcomes in grade 3 and also analyze whether (3) school-related non-cognitive dispositions (partially) mediate the effect of social class on educational outcomes.

We show that non-cognitive dispositions before school entry predict academic success later on in the educational career. Dispositions and attitudes towards learning affect academic achievement beyond cognitive skills.
The book traces the experiences of religion and secularity in eleven countries not primarily shaped by Western Christianity (Japan, China, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Iran, Russia, Turkey, Israel, Egypt, and Morocco), and examines how the status of religion and the emergence of secularity have evolved in the course of the 20th century in these societies. All chapters do so in conversation with Charles Taylor's grand narrative of the North Atlantic world in his A Secular Age (2007). The case studies indicate that in all eleven cases, the state—building on colonial and imperial legacies—highly determined religious experience, by variably regulating religious belief, practice, property, education, and/or law. The book identifies the major critical junctures and path dependencies that have led to the various levels of religious regulation and discusses the consequences of these for the possible emergence of something approaching Taylor's core condition of secularity—namely, the social acceptance of open religious unbelief (Secularity III). The discourse will engage with the book's main theses from the perspective of their own work on the topic.

**RC29-529.3**

**TUSIKOV, NATASHA***(York University)*

**Policing through Digital Dragnets: Internet Intermediaries’ Regulation of Illegal Pharmacies**

Internet intermediaries, particularly large, U.S.-based companies like Google, PayPal and Facebook have become the new global regulators. These companies are increasingly responsible for policing online wrongdoings on behalf of nation-states and, in a recent development, other powerful corporate actors. These campaigns are not based on legislation or court orders, but secretive, non-legally binding “voluntary” enforcement agreements. Consequently, there is little oversight or adherence to due-process measures. Internet firms’ capacity for and interests in regulating information and behaviour, whether on behalf of states or other companies, are critical areas of inquiry. In their current incarnation, these practices have the potential to create surveillance dragnets that track millions of law-abiding Internet users. Further, as these firms work as regulators—for states and powerful companies—they are shaping ideas of online deviance, as well as normalizing corporate and state surveillance in ways that are undermining fundamental civil rights.

This paper argues that governments, especially that of the United States, play a key role in directing specific regulatory outcomes, often strategically employing the narrative of “voluntary intermediary-led” regulation. The paper contends that government-directed, intermediary-facilitated enforcement enables intermediar-ies to shape standards that privilege western legal, economic, and political prefer-ences. As a result, these mostly U.S.-based intermediaries are concentrating power in ways that serve their commercial interests and the U.S. government’s economic and national security interests. To make this argument, the paper explores the creation of a private regulatory program, backed by the U.S. gov-ernment, called the Centre for Safe Internet Pharmacies (CSIP). CSIP is an indus-try-run association that brings together the pharmaceutical industry with Internet intermediaries to target and dismantle illegal online pharmacies. Through CSIP, the U.S. government can extend its reach to govern actors outside its legal juris-diction and compel intermediaries to act as regulators to govern wrongdoing by third parties.

**RC31-JS-13.5**

**TUSINI, STEFANIA***(University for Foreigners of Perugia)*

**Temporal Apartheid As Italian Response to Global Migration**

The migratory phenomenon reveals the contradictions of globalization and belies the rhetoric of open borders. Despite the economically strongest countries spend huge sums to limit immigration, more and more migrants reach the destination countries. In many Western societies (like Italy) the local response to this global phenomenon is discriminatory, and places migrants in a peculiar spatio-temporal collocation that I call “temporal apartheid”.

Wearing the lens of the politics of time (migration policy is one of them), and mixing theoretical sources and empirical data, my intervention aims to illustrate how migrants in Italy are experiencing a condition of non-coevalness than natives, since the two social groups share the same space but not the same social time. Analysing some demographic, social and economic dimensions, in fact, it emerges how migrants live in a kind of temporal apartheid (as I called it) according to pa-rameters characterizing a very different period than that contemporary one. So, they result to be confined in a separate social world. 

Allochronic temporal policies produce significant social consequences. To an-alyzing them, Merton’s means-goals pattern and Hirschman’s tunnel effect are employed. In brief, the gap between socially desirable goals and available means has very real effects on migrants’ poverty, marginalization, but also frustration (especially on II generation migrants) because while goals are formulated in the present (and eventually achievable in the future), means are placed in the past (“where” migrants are living) and generally are inadequate or insufficient to achieve the purposes.

The prolonged discrepancy between means and goals (aspirations, using Appadurai’s terminology) could produce potentially deviant and protest attitudes (called by Merton “rebellen”, by Hirschman “exit”). Using this “tools” the French banlieus riots and the foreign fighters phenomenon are analysed.

**RC06-134.8**

**TUZI, IRENE***(Sapienza University of Rome)*

**Syrian Families throughout Forced Migration and Transformation of Gender Relations**

This research aims at exploring how Syrian families, facing the challenges of forced migration, deal with social repercussions of displacement. In particular, it will focus on how forced migration affects gender roles and gender relations among Syrian families displaced in Lebanon and Germany.

Bourdieu’s theorisation of habitus, capital and field will be at the base of this research. The concept of cultural capital refers to symbolic elements acquired through being part of a particular community or social class. Forced migration...
obliges people to share those forms of cultural capital with others but also push-
them to create a common sense of identity and a collective position within
the society of resettlement. Cultural capital is physically embodied by Bourdieu’s
concept of habitus, which deeply ingrains habits, skills, and dispositions that peo-
ple collect due to life experiences. Forced migration brings about the transfer of
people’s habitus into different fields — or distinct arenas of practice. In this sense, it
is important to understand which habitus and which capital refugees bring to
the receiving society, as well as the way they experience a hysteresis when their
habitus is not in line with the field in which they exists (Bourdieu 1986).

This study is part of a wider on-going PhD research designed on a qualitatively
driven approach and empirical data. My hypothesis is that forced migration has
an important role in empowering people, transforming household dynamics, as
well as in shaping the idea of home and family (Salih 2013). In this sense, Lebanon
and Germany, as countries of destination, have an important role in challenging
existing forms of gender relations and family dynamics. Focusing on the country
of destination is important to differentiate the nature of agency that refugees are
able to assume.

RC06-138.3
TWAMLEY, KATHERINE* (University College London)
SCHOBER, PIA (University of Tübingen)
An Examination of a New Parental Leave Policy in the UK: Findings
from a Survey with Expectant Parents

The UK is an example of an Anglophone country, which historically have
been characterized by low levels of statutory leave provision for mothers and
even less for fathers. However, in April 2015 the UK introduced Shared Parental
Leave (SPL), allowing mothers to transfer their maternity leave to their partners
from two weeks after the birth or adoption of a child. Despite policy and media
interest in SPL, there has been very limited research conducted to date and
knowledge on take-up is poor. This paper will present findings from an in-depth
survey conducted with expectant parents in two NHS trusts in England on their
knowledge, views and plans around leave after the birth of their child. The study
offers the opportunity to examine the relatively new introduction of fathers’ access
to parental leave in the liberal welfare regime context of the UK. 856 expectant
parents took part in the survey. We found that knowledge of and access to SPL is
strongly correlated with education, ethnicity and home ownership. Finances and
negative media consequences were cited as primary barriers to take up of SPL.
Hypothetical vignettes around potential policy changes indicated that knowing
others who take SPL would be most likely to encourage individuals’ reported
intention to take SPL. We discuss the findings in relation to theories around social
stratification, policy-feedback, and gender as a social structure.

RC06-128.7
TWAMLEY, KATHERINE* (University College London)
What Impact Do Campaigns to Introduce Fathers’ Leave Have on
Gender and Generational Equality? a Case Study from the UK.

Over the last twenty years, there has been a steady increase in the number of
countries and organisations that endorse and provide fathers’ access to extended
leave after the birth of a child. Feminist and gender scholars and activists have
argue that such leave will denaturalise the mother/woman as primary carer; will
lead to less discrimination in the workplace since both men and women would be
potential carers/leave takers; and, if leading to increased care from men, could
bring about a more equitable and less repressive society. Childhood scholars
have had less to say about fathers’ leave, though some campaign enthusiastically
against extended daycare with individual parent care favoured. Reactions to the
introduction of men’s access to extended leave in the UK have, however, been
mixed, with feminists and conservative groups alike, concerned with displacing
women’s mothering roles. In examining these issues, I draw on a longitudinal
mixed methods qualitative research project with first-time heterosexual parents
in the UK who choose to have the mother take all the leave available to parents,
and those who choose to share leave between parents. I argue that the focus
on men’s access to parental leave may be to the detriment of the relations
between women and children, with little capacity to enable more equal gender
and generational relations.

RC24-451.1
TY, RAISA* (University of the Philippines-Diliman; University of Eastern
Philippines)
From Vulnerability to Agency in Disasters: The Experiences of
Women Victim-Survivors of Typhoon Haiyan

This paper presents the experiences of women victim-survivors of Typhoon
Haiyan, considered “the most powerful storm to make landfall in recorded history”
(Republic of the Philippines Gazette 2013). Police data of violence committed
against women shows an increase of reported rape-related and physical abuse
cases in 2014 and 2015, the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan, compared to 2010-
2013 in the Province of Leyte. Based on the data from the Department of Social
Welfare and Development, economic abuse and emotional crisis are among the
top cases experienced by women in especially difficult circumstances’ in 2014-
2015 in Eastern Visayas.

Drawing from vulnerability theory in disaster studies, this research examines
women’s experiences of disaster as they intersect with their multidimensional
characteristics of economic, physical and social vulnerabilities (Yumarn 2014).
In addition, Bourdieu’s concept of capital is used to analyze women’s practices as
agents to overcome the limitations of their predicament. Using interviews with
women victim-survivors in Tacloban City and a nearby town, areas that were badly
hit by the typhoon, the study captures the narratives of women’s experiences of
disaster, examines articulations of their practices of survival, negotiations with
others, and rebuilding their lives in the disaster aftermath. Women’s traditional
social roles and their strong sense of commitment to their family are among the
themes in their narratives as victim-survivors of disaster. On the other hand, their
agency is also explored as they become advocates, organizers and responders.

RC05-112.2
TYLER, IMOGEN* (University of Lancaster)
The Hieroglyphics of the Border: Racial Stigma in Neoliberal
Europe

In the summer of 2015, 1.5 million refugees arrived at Europe’s
borders. This article examines how and why this humanitarian crisis
was transformed into a ‘racist crisis’. It begins by recounting a highly
publicised event in the Czech Republic which saw police forcibly
removing hundreds of people from trains at midnight in the border
town of Břeclav, before inking numbers on their arms and
transporting them to detention centres. Thinking with this scene,
the article develops the conceptual framework of ‘racial stigma’ to
capture some of the multiple practices that characterizes border
regimes in Contemporary Europe. Racism, it argues, is the stigma
machine of sovereign power in neoliberal Europe. The article
concludes with some reflections on how Europe’s current ‘racist
crisis’ reanimates both historical spectres of race and spectral
geographies of racism.
Foreign Language Knowledge: A Resource or a Barrier for Economic Integration?

The economics of language has stressed that foreign language competences are a form of human capital that promotes wage benefits among immigrants. In the same way, sociology has emphasized their potential as a cultural asset that enables economic integration in host societies. However, foreign language skills are not always rewarded in the labor market. The academic literature has shown different outcomes depending on several conditions, being occupational and contextual the daily working time and a linear downward evolution of the劳动 market since 1985.

The Spanish labour market is notorious for its high general and exceptionally high youth unemployment rates and labour precariousness, temporality and under-employment have by now become its general characteristics. Though diverse studies describe the current situation, few have centred on the development of the Spanish youth labour market over the decades and considered gender differences. In this paper, we present two mathematical models, developed with data from the Muestra Continua de Vidas Laborales (official Spanish Statistics). We have analysed the data of the contracts of a large sample of the Spanish workforce over the 1985-2015 period, using several statistical models. In concrete, we consider the median annual income of the sample by year, daily working time compared to a full-time contract by year and median length of the contracts. Moreover, we differentiate between regional locations and sexes, adding, hence, further dimensions of difference to our analysis over time. Our results show, amongst others, clear gender differences beyond the gender pay gap, an abrupt change in trend for the year 1999 and onwards regarding the daily working time and a linear downward evolution of the contract length since 1996. Our analysis of this data gives, in summary, statistical evidence of a significant deterioration in the quality of the employment of the young adult population in Spain.

Framing Sextist Hateful Words and Actions in Nigeria: The Paradox of Women Exclusion in Development

Feminist and critical scholarship situates sexist discourse in hate speech as creating, perpetrating and justifying dominance and violence against women. This paper is less focused on public awareness and support to address the alarming rate of virulence of speech and actions on social, political, virtual and ethno-religious spaces in Nigeria that reflects the affects from sexist hateful words and actions. Sextist hate speech has remained invisible and unaddressed because it is embedded in the complex social matrix and historical continuities that relegate women to the background. Actions and words are equal, pervasive in nature but sexually suggestive hateful words and actions are denigrating and lead to vulnerabilities of women and girls. This discourse challenges sexist hate speech as false perceptions that have institutionalized social hierarchies animated by sexual prejudice, stereotypes and the basis for women exclusion in development in both private and public spaces. The article analyzes the multiple dimensions of intersectional realities of sexuality, gender and other social categories that are shaped by social practices like spoken or written words, actions and power relations undermining equity and women inclusion. The paper examines the invisibility of legal and constitutional frameworks that particularly address sexist epithets as validating the permissibility of sexist speech in Nigeria.

Influence of Cultural Context on Healing Process: Analysis of a Japanese Undiagnosed Rare Disease Patient

Diagnosis is necessary to start the healing process. However, data from Rare Disease UK, UDP (Undiagnosed Disease Program in America) and FORGE (Finding of Rare Disease Genes in Canada) unanimously show that patients with undiagnosed rare disease (URD) are on the increase. Living with URD makes it difficult for patients to understand and accept their condition, thus the healing process cannot start. This paper examines a Japanese URD patient's experience, and explores their struggle to accept and narrate a condition without medical diagnosis.

Crystallization is the realization of what body failure means for one's biography (Strauss et al. 1987). My research examines this concept by analyzing a case study of a Japanese URD patient and her life without diagnosis. I conducted participant observation during my multiple stays with the patient, accompanied her medical checkups, as well as interviewed the patient, her family, doctors and members of her local community. Close observation of the patient and her family helped me understand their situation, interactions and medical resources. I found that though crystallization is said to occur when patients experience performance failures, this case indicates that it is rather the patients' cultural background that plays a significant role in the process. Therefore, my findings add to the current theory by highlighting how some URD patients unconsciously adapt their biographies according to available cultural context, such as concepts of spirits, body or life. As URD patients' conditions fail to be classified, illness trajectories and legiti- mate access to health care system remain limited. Conventional illness narratives focus on major chronic illnesses with names, but a growing body of research, including mine, suggests researchers should pay more attention to undiagnosed conditions, and especially to the influence of the patients' cultural backgrounds.
increase of their temporary visa and permanent residence applications. As a new group, their presence entails racial and linguistic differences, as well as new kinds of gender segregation that challenge current forms of integration that operate at different levels of society.

Drawing upon participant observation with Haitian women in Santiago (Chile), statistical analysis of migratory records in the country and interviews with the key informants, I intend to unravel the different strategies Haitian women use to gain labor stability, such as clandestine economic practices to regularize their migrant status. I seek to describe the nascent black market of fake contracts, in which most Haitian women fall into with both successful and failed outcomes. Also, I describe the multiple experiences of employment and unemployment that Haitian women who buy these fake contracts have. In doing so, I attempt to critically analyze how the relationship between migrant status and labor precarization in Chile is explained considering these findings; and how racial and gender differences can deepen our understanding of this relation in Latin America and other contexts.

RC09-179.4

UGUR, DOLUNAY* (Yale University)

Politics of Transnational Humanitarianism: Humanitarian Aid Organizations Assisting Syrian Refugees in Southeastern Turkey

Turkey, as the top host country for Syrian refugees, also hosts dozens of INGOs, local Turkish and Syrian NGOs assisting them, mostly in southeastern Turkey. However, Syrian refugees are not the only population who have been suffering in the region. The region, where Kurdish people constitute the predominant ethnic group, recently witnessed state violence, curfews, civilian deaths, human rights violations, and hundreds of thousands internally displaced persons (IDPs) since the June 2015 general election. The co-existence of historically ‘less-than-citizens’ Kurdish people and relatively recently ‘less-than-human’ Syrian refugees in the same region constitutes the ideal setting to explore the complex dynamics of humanitarian aid within a polity with politics, law, and morality, more specifically with nation states, supranational decision making bodies (e.g. the EU), international law, and humanitarian ethics. In the presence of these complicated dynamics and two ‘possible’ beneficiaries of the humanitarian aid in the region, namely Syrian refugees and Kurdish citizens, this paper analyzes the humanitarian claim of impartiality in determining who can be the ‘subject’ of its assistance. The in-depth semi-structured and open-ended interviews with 20 humanitarian workers from 15 different organizations reveal that this morally and legally driven international assistance intersects with national and international politics in various ways. The research shows that humanitarian assistance cannot be given to the conflict induced IDPs in an authoritarian nation-state, like Turkey, if there is a prevalent fear among NGOs about being dismissed from the country where they operate. The paper argues that the realization of the humanitarian principle of impartiality in such conditions is strictly restricted by the national politics.

RC01-50.2

UGWU, CHUKWUKA* (University of Nigeria, Nsukka)

The Fulani Moslem Pastoralist Versus Agrarian Armed Conflicts in Nigeria: Causes and Implications for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals Target 2.1

The Fulani Muslim Pastoralist versus Agrarian Armed Conflicts in Nigeria: Causes and Implications for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals Target 2.1

The history of most Sub-Saharan African countries is awash with myriads of widespread incidences of conflicts that usually aggravate human misery, deaths, poverty and hunger. In recent times, the burgeoning Fulani pastoralist armed conflict with the largely Christian sedentary agrarian farmers in Nigeria accounts as one of the highest of such sporadic conflicts. Most existing explanations of these conflicts has to date, been a panoramic brush overview, comments and opinion piece. Academic work emphasizing on primary research has been largely scarce. The aim of this paper that adopts descriptive survey design methodology explores both conflict victims and other citizen’s perception on the dynamics of the phenomenon. Data collected using questionnaire and qualitative interviews from the north-central and south-east states indicate that there are emerging meta-causes and consequences attendant to this conflict which the federal government has been unable to checkmate. These consequences which have not been analyzed sufficiently in most previous studies on the subject matter includes among others, both agrarian and pastoralist low or no participation in their chosen agricultural activities due to fears of attacks on attending to their land and water resource that are in contention. This phenomenon has occasioned the use of scarce food or livestock production for household and small scale farming activities which triggers off sustainable and substantial food insecurity. The paper argues that this has ushered in severe hunger and malnutrition, low or no household incomes, rise in poverty and accelerated increase in non-communicable diseases in the conflict regions. The paper concludes by advancing possible panacea to ending these conflicts, that have made Nigeria food dependent and not contributing to her achievement of the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals target 2.1 by year 2030.

RC01-48.5

UGWU, CHUKWUKA* (University of Nigeria, Nsukka)

The “No Papers, Pay and Pass Syndrome” in Nigerian Police-Check Points: Consequences and Implications for Citizens’ Trust in Public Institutions.

The Nigerian police force which started during the pre-Nigerian colonial state in 1861 with the initial 100-man contingent and formerly promulgated in 1930 in Lagos, has today burgeoned to the more than 370,000 bulky and largest police personnel in Africa. However, since its inception till date, this key security and political institution has the highest record of official corruption in the conduct of its duties. On the basis of this, several commissions, panels, police reforms, comments, opinion piece and academic research, aimed at the explanation of this phenomenon has been attempted. The aim of this paper is to explore one of the most notorious aspects of this institutional corruption that is rarely academically researched on, which is operationalized at the frequently observed police check-points on Nigerian roads. The police behaviour at these check-points is that all most all mobile transport passersby, cough out some money to the police, as gratification before being allowed to pass. A special focus of this paper will be on the dynamics of this institutionalized attitude, but also on the study of the officialdom and efficacy of these check-points, as a crime prevention measure in Nigeria. Particularly of interest to this paper, will be the analysis of the consequences and implications of this endemic security praxis, to the Nigerian citizens’ trust, in the nature of operations of their public institutions and governance systems.

RC19-362.3

ULRICH, MARTINA* (Freelance)
SLATER, RACHEL (ODI)

Social Protection and Climate Resilience: Evidence from Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda

Within the context of recurring humanitarian emergencies in sub-Saharan Africa social assistance programmes are increasingly mentioned as effective interventions to build people’s resilience to climate-related shocks and stresses. Innovative ‘shock-responsive’ and ‘adaptive’ social protection frameworks highlight how synergies between climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and social protection can more holistically address the vulnerability of extremely poor people to a range of livelihood risks. Based on qualitative research conducted in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda this paper critically analyses in how far social assistance programmes can play a role in reducing the vulnerability of the poor to climate change, and where other programmes need to step in to complement these efforts. The analysis is informed by an understanding that resilience to climate extremes and disasters cannot be built by one programme or sector alone, but requires a range of programmes that together increase the capacity of people and governments to reduce the diverse set of risks that underpin poverty and vulnerability and increase the risk of disasters. While the potential of synergies across sectors is promising, merging climate and humanitarian policies with social protection can run the risk of losing focus of social protection’s core objectives.

RC52-866.1

UMARIK, MERIL* (Tallinn University)
LOOGMA, KRISTA (Tallinn University)
AASA, MARET (Tallinn University)

Transformation of the Professionalism of Vocational Teachers: Social Context and Agency of Teachers

The paper focus on (re-)conceptualizing the professionalism of vocational teachers. Freidson (2001) regarded professionalism as the “third logic” in contrast of that of the market or organization. Social changes and global trends (such as neo-liberalization, increasing migration etc.) have involved changes in operation of professional groups and professionalization of non-traditional occupations. The Estonian case enables to analyze how the multilevel context factors, such as radical societal changes and reforms, have involved changes in work and professionalization of vocational teachers as occupational group. In Estonia, as in most countries in Estonia, only a small part of vocational teachers was introduced and qualification requirements were set for vocational teachers. During the recent years, the work of vocational teachers has become more and standardized and demanding, asking for new competences in order to fulfill diversified work roles. In this paper we focus on how vocational teachers themselves construct narratives of their professional careers and changes in their work. The analysis of work-life-history narratives enable to understand how the occupation
of vocational teachers has changed and what is the role of contextual factors and the agency of vocational teachers here.

Although, often the becoming a vocational teacher has rather been a chance than pre-planned career path, the teachers narratives reflect high commitment and caring for students as well as the vocational field taught. The multiple patterns of discontinuous “boundaryless” career paths including shifts between the industry and the school or sharing time between them reflects the identity profiles of vocational teachers often involving identification with vocational field taught and with the teachers’ identity at the same time. On the other hand, the shifts and disruptions in teachers’ careers has been related to societal changes and reorganization of the vocational education system or circumstances of private life.


RC19-369.8

UMEJESEI, IKECHUKWU* (UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE, SOUTH AFRICA)

Confronting ‘Betterment Planning’ of the Apartheid Regime in South Africa: Former Black Homelands and Land Reform Program for Social Justice and Sustainable Rural Development

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Abstract

The apartheid South African government used a skewed land use policy, the *Betterment Planning*, to dispossess black South Africans of their land and create labour reserves to power the economy of a racially non-inclusive country. The social and economic consequences created by this policy and similar projects in the former black homelands led to mass impoverishment of communities, demographic displacements and confinement to unproductive lands. With the emergence of a democratic dispensation in 1994 came the need to redress historical injustices of the apartheid era. In order to promote social and economic empowerment and as well as mass poverty in different African communities, the post-apartheid state instituted several corrective measures. One of these measures is the Land Reform Programme (LRP) of the ANC government. This paper peels into the ongoing land reform programme of the post-apartheid state used as a tool for ‘corrective justice’. It explores how institutional dynamics and social factors influence sustainable development for the beneficiaries of the land reform program. The study focuses on three communities – Cata, Gwengwe and Tyuy– in the former Ciskei homeland. It uses primary and secondary data collected from the study communities.

[2] Presenter

RC14-272.6

UNCU, BARAN ALP* (Marmara University)

Performing alternative networks of trust and solidarity in the aftermath of Gezi protests

Square movements have mobilized in response to two major crises of neoliberalism and representative democracy. While rejecting insecurities, exclusions, and inequalities imposed by the governmentality model of neoliberalism, activists have criticized incapacities and unresponsiveness of conventional political actors and institutions in terms of representing interests and concerns. They merge new social movements’ demands for liberty, autonomy, self-expression and authenticity with economic and political justice concerns, particularly those expressed by the Global Justice Movement. In doing that, protestors have formed inclusive, participatory, decentralized and leaderless protest camps where a plurality of individuals express their indignation and prefigure alternative networks of trust and solidarity through performative practices while preserving diversity. In that regard, square movements signify the formation of a new subjectivity and an alternative politicization based on which activists engage in envisioning and prefiguring a future that they aspire. Even though these protests have disappeared as quickly as they have emerged, alternative networks of trust and solidarity persist in different forms. This paper analyzes formation of alternative networks of trust and solidarity during and after the Gezi Protest. Based on 65 in-depth interviews and 30 months of participant observation, I argue that alternative networks of trust and solidarity building on cognitive, emotional, and relational transformations at the Gezi encampment continue to exist in the aftermath of the protests. I show that even though the Gezi Protest itself phased out, the new subjectivities and alternative relations of trust and solidarity have not vanished. Rather, they have become embodied in the post-Gezi protests and everyday life practices such as food collectives, city gardens, citizen initiatives and issue specific movement networks, and these carry out the task of imaging and shaping an alternative future.

RC51-853.5

UMPLEBY, STUART* (George Washington University)

New Horizons for Second Order Cybernetics

Cybernetics today consists of two branches: 1) technical cybernetics that many people are familiar with – personal computers, GPS devices, the internet and on-line banking and 2) theoretical cybernetics. The latter is similar in breadth and depth to physics, though much less developed. Whereas physics provides a general theory of matter and energy that underlies the engineering disciplines, cybernetics offers a general theory of control and communication that underlies biology, social science and artistic fields. As a general theory of regulation, cybernetics includes theories that explain processes in the human body, among biology, social science and artistic fields. As a general theory of matter and energy that underlies the engineering disciplines, cybernetics includes theories that explain processes in the human body, among biology, social science and artistic fields. As a general theory of regulation, cybernetics includes theories that explain processes in the human body, among biology, social science and artistic fields.
Keeping the Peace? Evaluating Hindu Nationalist efforts to defuse class conflict and reproduce a stable class compromise in Gujarat

Scholars have long theorized the close articulation of projects of economic development and nationalism. In the 20th century, postcolonial settlers sought to cement upper-class bases of cooperation to bolster capital accumulation. In India, labor unions, most notably those affiliated to the ruling Indian National Congress Party, played a central role in consolidating this class compromise and in producing hegemonic capitalist accumulation for at least a small section of the working class. This paper investigates whether Hindu nationalism is playing an analogous role in India. In particular, it examines the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), the Hindu nationalist labor union federation and asks: is Hindu nationalism able to obtain the consent of workers in India's contemporary political economy? To answer this question, I draw on ethnographic and historical insights based on fieldwork conducted in a high-profit manufacturing corridor in the Indian state of Gujarat, a site where the twin projects of nationalism (both of secular and religious variants) and capitalist development have historically been most closely articulated. I argue that since the 1980s, the BMS has played an important role in reproducing a stable class compromise between permanent workers and capitalists, but that today, this task is becoming increasingly difficult for union leaders. In particular, it is the pervasiveness of informality, even in jobs that were once relatively high-wage and well-protected by the state, that complicates the BMS’s efforts to maintain stable class relations through their ideological claims of a Hindu community unified across (intra and inter) class divisions and their rejection of class struggle. Gujarat’s manufacturing sector, which has become the poster child for the current Indian state’s ambitious plans to boost manufacturing, is increasingly becoming a site of worker discontent, and consequently, perhaps, the initial unraveling of the hegemonic articulation of capitalist development and Hindu nationalism.

RC7-499.5

UPENIEKS, LAURA* (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)
SENDROIU, IOANA (University of Toronto)

“We Made You Pay Attention”: Media Representations of Sex Segregation and Male Practice Players in Women’s College Basketball

To take a step forward and move beyond the bounds of sex segregation and its stringent grip on sport, we need to both imagine and implement spaces for competition between women and men. This paper gives close consideration to the interaction between male practice players and elite NCAA Division 1 female basketball players in the United States, through a content analysis of media articles on the subject. We analyze 122 news articles using Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC), a software program comprised of a set of database dictionaries that reflect psychologically meaningful linguistic categories. Our findings suggest that in contrast to NCAA committees that have raised concerns that this practice subordinates female athletes, the media has portrayed the practice in a largely positive light. We find that the media largely ignore the ways in which the use of male practice players reinforces gender essentialism, instead highlighting the friendships that develop as part of these cross-gender interactions. Moreover, the use of male practice players is advocated in terms of its diffuse rewards or benefits rather than success or failure. While the use of male practice players may be a way to challenge sex segregation in sport, much more work is needed to understand the “promises and pitfalls” of gender integration in sport.

RC10-204.2

UROS, SUVAKOVIC* (University of Pristina with temporary Head Office in Kosovska Mitrovica, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Sociology)

From Socialist Self-Management to Neoliberal Democracy on Example of Serbia or Must Democracy Have ONLY One Dimension?

Social changes are considered in the article on the example of Serbia, accomplished by the transition from the self-managerial socialism to the neoliberal capitalism. Most of the social-economic rights of workers were reduced, even canceled, the rights that characterized the self-managerial socialism of the ex-socialist countries, which in Serbia was one of the same rights. Yugoslav self-managerial socialism had significant differences concerning the Soviet model of real-socialism, so that it was often called “soft socialism”, since it provided also the influence of the people that were not members of the Communist Party to political life of the country. In Serbia in the last years of the 20th century, and especially after the 2000, black economy is flourishing, a great contingency for indefinite period are being cancelled, precariousness is being developed, and these are just a few of the phenomena that appeared as the consequence of the transition. While workers in Serbia used to have the right to choose the director of their company and decide at workers’ gatherings on the distribution of profit and who was going to get a flat from the company, today they have only the right to vote, periodically, at elections, as citizens. Self-management rights are lost forever, while gained political freedoms have become much less important for their everyday life. Is it possible that democracy is simultaneously social-economic and political category, which is the issue to which the answer is searched?

RC50-114.3

URVASHI, SHREYA* ( Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai)

Understanding Ethnic Identities in Urban Spaces in India

The ethnic identity of an individual is a chief characteristic in determining her or his belongingness to parts of urban space in a society. Various studies show how Indians have internalised this identity for themselves as well as for others, and have experienced some sort of discrimination and/or advantage based on their ethnic group and identity; in explicit forms like document verification and obtaining a visa, or in much more implicit forms like rented accommodation or in entrance in gated communities. Moreover, this identity for some people further pushes them into what is known as a ghetto condition, coming out of which is an immense task not only due to economic reasons, but due to the culmination of social and cultural reasons piled up on the economic factor. Although the formation of such ghettos has been done primarily in America and Europe, the same is very relevant in the Indian context as well. The concept of ghettos, particularly, is widely prevalent in India. What however makes it different from the western discourse is the presence of class as well as caste dynamics in the formation and sustenance of ghettos in urban areas in India. A comparison of racism and casteism has always been of interest to scholars and thus, not surprisingly, a feature directly related to this phenomenon finds its existence in India with the prevalence of Dalit ghettos. What makes the current discourse even more interesting is that living in ghettos in India is not restricted to the lower castes only. Such urban spaces which are basically formed as a result of unequal attitude of the larger society also cater to religious and regional minorities as well. Another entrant into the concept of such ghettos includes the ones formed due to coming of various refugees.

RC48-811.1

USHIYAMA, RIN* (University of Cambridge)

The Polyphony of Victim Activism: Social Performance(s) of Victimhood after the Aum Affair

The Aum Affair, a series of crimes and terrorist attacks committed by the new religious movement Aum Shinrikyo between 1988 and 1995, constituted a turning point in recent Japanese history. Not only did the event reveal tension in civil society, it also left in its wake a raft of social problems, some of which victims sought to address through public campaigns. This paper applies and develops the theory of social performance through a study of three of Aum’s victims who became leading figures for victims’ pursuit of justice in the aftermath of the Aum Affair. Though each figure engaged in activism in the pursuit of justice as the ultimate moral end, their social performances have varied much in style and substance. First, Nagaoka Hiroyuki – father of a former Aum believer and a victim of a murder attempt – has appealed for clemency on behalf of Aum’s ex-believers, on the basis that they had been ‘brainwashed’. Second, Takahashi Shizue, widow of the 1995 Tokyo sarin attack, became the leader of a victims’ movement campaigning for a state-funded compensation system. Takahashi has also occasionally reaffirmed the death penalty as a necessary mechanism to come to terms with various refugees.

RC46-50.3

UYG, TINA* (University of Johannesburg)

Facilitating Anonymous Whistleblowing

This paper considers the role of facilitators of anonymous whistleblowing, which provide an important opportunity for whistleblowers to place their concerns in the public domain where the power holders can be held accountable, without necessarily revealing their own identity. Are these facilitators successful in their attempts to assist whistleblowers to get attention focused on their message? Companies and government departments often employ anonymous hotlines as a means of encouraging employees to disclose suspicions of perceived wrongdoing.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The Accreditation of International Programs By Capacs: Important Considerations

Dr. Tina Uys, and Dr. Jan Fritz, CAPACS Board members, and ISA Officers (RC 46), will discuss the accreditation of non-US programs in applied, clinical, and engaged public sociology and sociological practice in higher education by CAPACS. Particular attention will focus on variations in academic cycles and calendar years, the structure of higher education degree and certificate programs in non-U.S. institutions, and working with the Commission in aligning government mandated course and program outcomes with CAPACS Standards. Additional discussion will address the Commission's commitment to adjust the costs of international program accreditations consistent with the World Bank's Classification of Economies (COE) and International Sociological Association tiered pricing schedules.

The Nordic Model of Higher Education Contested

The Nordic higher education system can be described in terms of a particular model – the Nordic welfare state higher education system. The defining features are high levels of public funding, low levels of contributions or fees from students, and systems largely publicly-owned and relatively closely regulated by the state.

In contrast to liberal (USA, Canada, Australia) or corporative (France, Germany) welfare state models, the social democratic welfare state model of the Nordic countries to a larger extent builds upon the universal welfare rights of the citizen independent of economic status and labour. The egalitarian aspect of the higher education system could be illustrated by relatively similar financial and legal conditions provided to the institutions by the state.

The Nordic approach with regard to accessibility is ambiguous. Stricter criteria for selection have been introduced as a strategy for enhancing quality and status. Elite tracks are under development, such as the organisation and selection of pupils and students for elite schools or for research tracks in secondary school. We argue that the Nordic higher education system has moved towards being more pluralistic and fragmented, with inherent dynamics and mechanisms promoting homogenisation/divergence, cooperation/competition and inclusion/exclusion. Furthermore, the systems now include a remarkable number of institutions of different size, profile and traditions, competing for excellence, visibility and not least resources.

Our analysis is based on a synthesis of existing research, research literature of general relevance, reports, public and other documents, web sites, statistics and budgets. This paper is part of a more comprehensive study of the Nordic model of higher education funded by NordForsk.

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The Making of the Senior Entrepreneur: Heterogeneity and/or Homogeneity?

This paper presents results from a systematic research overview of studies on senior entrepreneurship. The paper will explore how previous studies construct the meaning of age, the category of the senior entrepreneur, and what the possible implications of these constructions are.

Entrepreneurship, in terms of business start-ups, is promoted by governments around the world as a way of creating jobs in increasingly insecure labour markets. In a similar vein, older people are encouraged to start their own business as a mean to extend their working lives. In research, there is also a growing interest in the phenomena of entrepreneurship in later life. This is a research field that has expanded considerably in later years and since research has the potential to influence policy, it is important to consider what kind of knowledge that is produced.

The results show that the research field as a whole is limited by an underdeveloped theoretical notion of age. The concept of age is mainly understood from a biological and chronological point of view and depicted as an objective fact. This restricts the chances to explore how other meanings of age, e.g. subjective age, influence motives and conditions relating to entrepreneurship. Further, a generic picture of the senior entrepreneur emerges; however, to a large extent, this generic picture excludes the experiences of entrepreneurs outside the western world since most studies have been conducted in the USA or a few European countries.

Departing from critical age studies, the paper argue that the research on senior entrepreneurship needs a more elaborated theoretical understanding of age if the field is to flourish. The paper also develop this argumentation with the help of life course theory.
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RC17-335.2
VAHÁ-SAVO, VALTER* (University of Tampere)
SYVÄTERÄ, JUKKA (University of Tampere)
TERVONEN-GONCALVES, LEENA (University of Tampere)
Accumulating Authority in International Meta-Organizations

The world has seen a dramatic increase in the number of international organizations during the last hundred years. Among them there is a constantly growing group of so-called meta-organizations, whose members are themselves organizations. Especially in the case of national policy-related organizations, it has largely remained a mystery, why they are so eager to join international meta-organizations, even when their activities are mostly tied to national policy objectives. Drawing on the theoretical framework of epistemic governance, our paper suggests that from the member’s viewpoint meta-organizations appear as accumulations of epistemic capital, which they can tap into when pursuing their interests on the national field.

To understand why potential members decide to join meta-organizations, it is necessary to analyze how meta-organizations build themselves and present themselves as accumulations of authority, which can be utilized by the members. This paper focuses on a case study concerning the International Association of National Public Health Institutes (IANPHI), which was established in 2006 and quickly gained a membership of 100 National Public Health Institutes (NPHIs) from 88 countries. Our case study examines the activities of the meta-organization and the rationale for prospective members to join the IANPHI. We identify five distinct mechanisms, through which the IANPHI accumulates epistemic capital, making itself an attractive body for NPHIs throughout the world. The paper also looks at the more general implications these mechanisms have for the construction and spread of global models and for the dynamics between local and international organizations.

RC15-282.22
VAHID SHAHIDI, FARAZ* (University of Toronto)
SIDDIQI, ARJUMAND (University of Toronto)
MUNTANER, CARLES (University of Toronto)
SHANKARDASS, KETAN (University of Toronto)
QUINONEZ, CARLOS (University of Toronto)
Unemployment and Health in the Neoliberal Era: Towards a Political Economy of Widening Health Inequalities

There is an extensive literature on the topic of health inequalities. A key insight to emerge from this body of research is the finding that, despite more than a decade of professed effort on the part of governments, health inequalities are widening in most, if not all, advanced capitalist countries. Though scholars have posited several competing explanations for this problematic trend, these have not been subject to rigorous empirical testing. As a result, we know little about why health inequalities are widening over time.

In response to this gap in the literature, we investigate the case of changing unemployment-related health inequalities in Canada. Using data from the Canadian Community Health Survey, we complete three sets of analyses. First, we describe the current state of unemployment-related health inequalities in Canada. Second, we examine the changes in unemployment-related health inequalities over time. Third, we explore the factors that influence the relationship between unemployment and health.

RC47-792.1
VAAIDYA, ANAND, ANAND* (University of Bergen)
NIELSEN, KENNETH BO* (University of Bergen)
NILSEN, ALF* (University of Agder)
Neoliberalization and the Politics of Dispossession in India: Investigating Three Moments in a Contentious Trajectory

India’s experiment with neoliberalism is now over a quarter century old, and during that period a range of economic trends and political fault lines have become visible. This paper tracks the struggles between, on the one hand, social movements from below – that is, the various forms of collective action by subaltern groups – and, on the other hand, movements from above – that is, the collective action of capital and far-right upper-caste movements – in animating the trajectory of neoliberalization in India from the early 1990s to the present. We examine these struggles through the lens of movements against dispossession across three moments. First, from 1991 until 2004, a heightened wave of dispossession occurred in the early aftermath of neoliberal reforms. Second, a partly successful push took place in the period from 2004 to 2014 by subaltern movements to mitigate the worst effects of this dispossession through rights-based legislation. Finally, an ongoing, contradictory period, in which factions of the far right allied with capital are seeking to unravel the rights established through legislation in the earlier period while other factions attempt to gain further consent for right-wing rule among the dispossessed by defending these same rights.

TG03-962.2
VAKSHA, ANUJ* (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University)
A Bottom-up-Community Approach to Theorization of Global Justice: An Outline

Making a theory on global justice is more than an exercise of academic adventurism or a journey of intellectual fantasy. It is still more than an industrious exercise propelled by ideological fiat. It is more than the moralistic formulation of a panacea to end all the ills and the evils of the mankind on this earth. It is a political exercise to articulate a framework of global justice as it exists and thereof explain its genesis, its manifestation, the scope of its content, its interface with similar systems and processes operating at sub-global level. The said
Mechanisms

First, it analyzes how mood tracking devices give form to mood as an epistemic object, incorporating decisions regarding what mood is and how it might be measured and portrayed. Visual displays of data visualization technologies are key in this regard, as they allow mood to be represented as an entity that evolves throughout the lifetime of patients, reacting to clinical interventions. At the same time, images prepare mood to be transported to different settings; from the patients’ computers or mobile devices to the physicians’ screens and beyond: to management monitoring systems and research databases. Second, it analyzes the kinds of work that these technologies prescribe to different users, and whose interests prevail in defining the organization of such work. Even though not all actors might be in an equal position to negotiate, they all become incorporated in networks of global scope and research databases. Second, it analyzes the kinds of work that these technologies prescribe to different users, and whose interests prevail in defining the organization of such work. Even though not all actors might be in an equal position to negotiate, they all become incorporated in networks of global scope and research databases.

The elections of 2006 and 2012 revealed weakness and doubts about the electoral system and the political parties. These alliances won three times. In this context, and fueled by citizen demands, the immediate re-election of deputies (local and federal), mayors and governors, was approved, as well as the figure of independent candidates. For the elections of 2015, 125 independent candidates were in the running for various positions (22 federal and 103 local). Only six won. In the local elections of 2016, 306 independent candidates participated, and only 10 of them won. The average percent of votes obtained was just over 3.0%.

Are independent candidates an expression of the citizen’s discontent with the political system and its actors? Are they an expression of citizen representation? Or do they only show enormous deficiency of electoral (partisan) democracy in our country? This paper examines the general picture of the participation of the independent candidates, in the context of ever deeper democratic deficiency. The paper also approaches responses about what these candidates express, both at local and national levels.

The Importance of Relative Differences in Workplace Characteristics between Partners for Their Parental Leave-Taking Behaviour

Parental leave is one of the key policies that facilitate reconciliation of family and work life. There is extensive literature dealing with individual determinants of parental leave uptake among mothers and fathers, including individual workplace characteristics of mothers and fathers separately. However, only little has been done on the relationship between relative partners’ characteristics and parental leave uptake. In the present paper, we bridge this gap in the current research by analyzing how parental leave uptake associates with relative differences in partner’s hourly wages, number of hours worked and work place characteristics (such as public-private sector, firm size, blue-white-collar work). This approach allows for better understanding of the link between intra-couple setting and higher leave take-up among parents. We use the administrative social security data from 1999 – 2007 from Luxembourg to cover the entire population of the country. Our analysis reveal that father’s leave up-take increases significantly if mother has high hourly wage, mother works in private sector while man works in public one, woman works more hours per month than her partner, and if man works in a large firms while mother works in a small one. Mother’s leave up-take appears to be less affected by relative differences in couples’ characteristics than we observe among fathers. The only relative difference that slightly increases the mother’s up-take is when mother has a notably lower hourly wage than her partner does and when she works less hours per month.

Change in Social Fluidity over Birth Cohorts in France: Educational Expansion and Democratization of Education As Key Explanatory Mechanisms

Sociological research on intergenerational mobility and the status attainment process has recognized for long that education has a twofold role in the development of individual socioeconomic trajectories. First, as level of education attained is the major variable mediating the association between class origin and class position in adult life, education is the main vehicle of social reproduction across generations. Second, as level of education attained is not strictly determined by class of origin and other ascriptive criteria, education also is a key factor that promotes intergenerational social mobility. Taking France as a case study, we address the role of education at the societal level by examining to what extent historical change in social fluidity across cohorts is linked to, and produced by, two mechanisms that describe change across cohorts in the distribution and allocation of education: educational expansion on the one hand, reduction in intensity of educational opportunity on the other hand.

Using the 1970, 1977, 1985, 1993, 2003 and 2014-15 Formation – Qualification Professionnelle surveys conducted by the French Statistical Office (INSEE), the paper analyzes how intergenerational social mobility and social fluidity have evolved in France for men and women born between 1906 and 1985. It demonstrates that the association between class of origin and class of destination has become weaker in recent cohorts than in older ones, and shows that the same association also diminishes with age, i.e., along the occupational career. Finally, a simulation and counterfactual exercise reveals that change in education has played a key role in the process of increasing social fluidity. In the immediate post-war cohort, the reduction in inequality of educational opportunity is the main factor and the educational expansion is the secondary factor for explaining increasing social fluidity, but the relative importance of these two factors is reversed in more recent cohorts.

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RC34-JS-87.5
VAN DE VELDE, CÉCILE* (Université de Montréal)
"What Have You Done with Our World?", the Generational Issue in Post-2011 Social Movements

This presentation aims to identify the place of the generational issue within the post-2011 movements. It is based on a generational and comparative analysis of 3 social movements initiated by the younger generations from 2011 to 2016: Indignant in Madrid, Student Movement in Santiago de Chile, Printemps Étale in Montreal, Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong, and Nuit Debout in Paris. The comparison is founded on a large database of writings and slogans (n = 1400) collected by direct observation within the 5 movements. These slogans were subjected to a statistical and textual analysis, with the aim of identifying the "generational grammars" of these movements. The analysis confirms: 1. the existence of a "we" that is primarily generational within the collective identities claimed, identifiable at the statistical level; 2. the existence of shared generational demands structured around three interrelated issues: education, justice, and democracy; this generational matrix thus relies on the defense of the value of education - studies, at what cost? - on justice between generations - who must pay the debt? - and the future of democracy - which right to speak?; 3. the existence of three large variants of this generational matrix, structured mainly according to the type of social movement and the model of the welfare state.

RC02-60.6
VAN DE VELDE, CÉCILE* (Université de Montréal)
A New "Generational Gap"? Global Trends in the Relations between Generations

Are we witnessing the emergence of a new generational gap at the global level? This paper proposes a return to the question of "generation" as defined by Mannheim (Mannheim, 1928), but here necessarily extended to a transnational scale. It is based on an international and comparative survey of younger generations in the face of the world economic crisis, and aims to bring to light emerging trends in intergenerational relations - analyzed at the family, social and political levels. This survey was conducted in 5 cities with the common feature of having epicentres of youth protests in recent years: Madrid, Montreal, Santiago de Chile, Hong Kong, and Paris. It is based on a mix of methods (more than 130 semi-structured interviews with young adults from different social backgrounds in the 5 cities, OECD statistical data, and comparative analysis of social movements in each of these cities). The comparison makes it possible to identify common trends in the evolution of relations between generations: 1. within the family - analyzing the consequences of the increase in economic dependence with parents; 2. in society - analyzing the emergence of a generational "we"; 3. at the political level - analyzing how the social movements raise common generational questions. Analysis will link these three dimensions of intergenerational relations to show the existence of tensions not in priority between generations but rather between the younger generations and their societies.

RC33-S59.3
VAN DER VAART, WANDER* (University of Humanistic Studies)
GLASNER, TINA (University of Humanistic Studies)
Response Styles in Answering Scale Items By Older Respondents: The Role of Biographical, Contextual and Cultural Aspects

To enhance data quality in survey research it’s a common rule to combine positively and negatively worded items in one scale. Alternation of both types of items urges respondents to read more carefully and seeks to reduce response styles like acquiescence and satisficing. However, since negative items are harder to process than positive items and alternation is more burdensome, such balanced scales might also stimulate response styles. This may be true especially for respondents with reduced cognitive or motivational capacities. Accordingly our study examines the occurrence of response styles in an older population. Background and contextual features are explored to gain insight in the underlying mechanisms of response styles.

A split-ballot experiment was performed on 397 inhabitants from Dutch senior residences. For two different scales - ‘meaning in life scale’ and ‘self-reliance’- respondents randomly obtained one out of two versions: a scale with positive and negative items combined, or a scale with positively phrased items only. Ten senior residences were selected as to cover different regions in the Netherlands and to obtain a variety in residence size (36 to 335 inhabitants). All 1259 inhabitants were send a questionnaire; resulting in N=397 (31% response); age ranged from 46 to 99 years. Analysis focused on data quality indicators like straight lining, item non-response, number of valid cases, and further aspects of scale reliability and validity. Differences in response style between age groups were established and explored. First, it is examined whether differences in social biographical characteristics of the age groups are related to response style and whether they can be interpreted as subcultural differences. Second, it is studied whether senior residences with relatively younger versus older populations, show contextual and cultural features that may further explain difference in response style.

RC06-147.1
VAN HOOF, JENNY* (Manchester Metropolitan University)
LAHAD, KINNERET (NOW Women and Gender Studies Program, Tel-Aviv University)
Discourses of 'Toxic' Friendship: Rethinking the Everyday Realities of Friendship

Recently there has been a great deal of media attention given over to the phenomena of ‘toxic’ friendship. This paper aims to critically explore this discourse as a significant lens through which to view the everyday tensions and affects of close friendships. By problematizing the assumed practices and unmet expectations of friendship we argue that there is a missing formal institutionalized script for addressing friendship issues or difficulties. To a certain extent, the media’s growing interest in toxic friendships reflects this problematic. Our analysis also shows that the new category of ‘toxic’ friendship builds upon the ideal of neoliberal entrepreneurial self, which takes control of its fate and benefits from practices of self-knowledge (Rose 1990; 1998). We thus claim that the recurring advice to end toxic relationships reflects a ‘hierarchy of intimacy’ (Budgeon 2006) in which one’s partner and family of origin take precedence and are worth ‘investing’ in. As such, these discourses offer reductive, disposable approach to friendship ties that attempts to design out the complexities and ambivalences of what can be a challenging relationship. By looking at the silences, the miscommunications, the suckiness and bewilderment, which characterize these relationships our analysis emphasizes the need to look beyond these popular representations of friendship. In this way, the paper contributes to existing critical friendship literatures (Smart et al 2012; Mallory and Carlson 2014; Finn 2015) to provide a significant contribution to the conceptualization of friendships and personal life.

RC22-405.21
VAN HOUWELINGEN, PEPIJN* (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research)
DE HART, JOEP (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research)
Religion, National Identity and the Dutch State

How important is religion for Dutch national identity? Has religion become a more or less important ‘identity construct’ in the Netherlands during the past few decades? Is religion only a relevant aspect of Dutch national identity for religious people? Or has (christian) religion emerged as an important element of national identity for the non-religious (so-called ‘culture christens’) as well? And if indeed so, why?

These are some of the research questions we would like to answer based on data collected for two different research projects: religion and national identity in The Netherlands. We will use these data sources – survey data, interviews, and case-studies – to shed light on the importance of religion in constructing a national identity in contemporary Dutch society. We will also compare our findings, using data from the ISSP religion module, with those of a few other (European) countries.

By focusing on the situation in The Netherlands we are also able to take into account institutional and policy contexts especially the modern-day role of religion for the Dutch state, for example in its educational system and during national holidays. Special attention will be given to the role of religion or religion-like substitutes in national events in The Netherlands such as the commemoration of the MH17 crash.

RC17-327.2
VAN KRIEKEN, ROBERT* (University of Sydney)
Organizing the Theatre, Organizing the Court: Elias's Figurational Analysis As Prototypical Assemblage Theory

In this paper I discuss the ways in which Elias's The Court Society anticipated more recent conceptual developments in social theory, in particular Deleuze's concept of 'assemblage' and Latour's 'actor-network theory'. My starting point is the recent book by the theatre historian David Worrall on British Georgian Theatre, Celebrity: Performance, Reception. I outline the ways in which Worrall's analysis, drawing on Deleuze and Latour, parallels Elias's in The Court Society, with the concept of 'figuration' doing much of the same work as the concept 'assemblage', and his account of the French court displaying many of the features of actor-network theory. The paper concludes by identifying the ways in which the performativity of court society analysed by Elias parallels theatrical performance and also the performance of celebrity, pointing to the historical continuities between the court aristocracy and the emergence of a 'celebrity class'.

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RC46-766.2

VAN RAEMDONCK, LAURA* (University of Antwerp and University of KwaZulu-Natal)

SEEDAT KHAN, MARIAM (Dr)

A Case Study on a Generalist Service Delivery Model for Street Children in Durban, South Africa: Insights from the Capability Approach

This paper adopts a qualitative case study on the generalist service delivery model of I-Care, a Durban-based NGO, that works with male street children. Fifteen face-to-face in-depth interviews were conducted with ten I-Care employees and five former street children. A focus group was set up with I-Care employees. While existing literature is forthright about a generalist approach for children at risk, it remains unclear how to implement this approach in practice. This article identifies a continuity of six fundamental social work practices for working with street children. These are: building relationships and trust; providing holistic care; offering social advocacy; legal work; and environmental and natural support. The paper evaluates how these practices contribute to capability and agency expansion on behalf of street children and the challenges which service providers and former street children experience.

RC42-726.3

VAN RAEMDONCK, LAURA* (University of Antwerp and University of KwaZulu-Natal)

SEEDAT KHAN, MARIAM (Dr)

RAEYMAECKERS, PETER (Prof)

NYAKUJARAH, LOVENESS J. (UN Women SAMCO)

KHADER, SERENE (CUNY Graduate Center and Brooklyn College)

MANKADAWIRE, OTAE (UN Women SAMCO)

Utilising a modified Capability Approach framework to review a sustainable retail skills training programme for survivors of violence in South Africa

The study reviews a specific sustainable retail skills training programme for survivors of violence in South Africa. A detailed analysis of this programme seeks to understand if and how adding sustainability and a competition and showcase component to a retail skills programme contributes to reducing violence against women. The programme is fulfilled by Edcon, South Africa’s leading non-food retailer. Edcon has partnered with the United Nations entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, the Government of South Africa’s Department of Social Development, government shelters in three South African regions, and non-governmental organisations. Despite the fact scholars have identified the benefits of public-private partnerships for the success and sustainability of socio-economic empowerment programmes for survivors of violence, there has been limited empirical evidence that demonstrates how to implement partnership programmes and how to design them in ways it includes non-economic dimensions, such as gender inequality. In order to measure the programme’s impact, the study applies the Capability Approach, a normative framework that measures quality of life. By modifying the Capability Approach key concepts such as ‘capabilities, agency, aspirations, and dignity’, new conceptual insights emerge about how interventions affect these aspects, how these aspects affect each other, and how they manifest in women’s adaptive preferences. Ultimately, the way in which the programme outcomes are interrelated with these key aspects is identified. Based on the findings of this study, holistic programmes that bridge intertwined socio-economic problems are recommended. Remarkably, through consciousness raising, shared skills learning, mentorship, and self-esteem enhancing elements, the programme effectively generated ‘hope’ and significant ‘retail, business, and life skills’. This shows how traditional sewing programmes can be adjusted to enhance the gender dimensions of empowerment.

RC04-82.3

VAN ZANTEN, AGNÈS* (Sciences Po, Observatoire sociologique du changement (OSC), Paris)

Upper-Class Parents’ Strategies for Helping Youngsters Access to and Succeed in Prestigious Higher Education Tracks

With the implicit assumption that at the end of secondary education youngsters are able to make autonomous choices and, even more, that they become independent from their parents during their higher education studies, the existing sociological literature tends to focus on parental educational strategies mostly concerning children and adolescents. However, especially in countries such as France where parents and children are extremely anxious about getting the best higher education credentials to enter an extremely selective and competitive market of high-level jobs and where the most prestigious higher education tracks, especially the classes préparatoires aux grandes écoles (CPGE), are very academically demanding, upper-class parents develop a variety of strategies to help their children access to these tracks and succeed in their studies. Using data from interviews with 40 upper-class parents in the Parisian region whose sons and daughters were either in the last year of secondary school or in the first year of CPGE, this paper will analyze some specific features of these strategies including the indirect influence of higher education choices, the creation of material and social arrangements to facilitate students’ total concentration on academic mastery, and various forms of emotional support. The paper will also compare and contrast the strategies of two upper-class fractions, ‘managers’ and ‘intellectuals’. The conclusion will emphasize the importance of parental sponsorship alongside institutional sponsorship in the successful higher education careers of upper-class youngsters.

RC43-730.3

VANDENBDE GILES, MELINDA* (University of Toronto)

Motels, Mothering and Mobility: Finding the Meaning of “Home” in a Neoliberal Era

The “home” is imagined, according to western industrialized history, as the place of “refuge,” the site of the “domestic,” the private sphere of “home-making” and child-rearing. The “home” is thus conceptualized as a private, feminine, static, normative space. In sharp contrast, according to modernist imaginaries, the “motel” is conceptualized as a public space, a counter-site, a place of transience, where the normative social obligations of the modernist era could be superseded where the bland banality of the motel rooms’ four white walls, an impersonal, a liminal space. No longer a public space of happy family follicling, as it was positioned from the 1920s to early 1950s in conjunction with auto-oriented Sunday afternoon drives, nor a mobile space of affluent social networking as symbolized by the ‘hotel’, the ‘motel’ has become a symbol of suburban modernist decay, marginality and gross inequality.

Given the pervasive home/motel dichotomous imagery, how did it become, in the late 1980s, “sensible” in North America for the state to house families in these very spaces of marginality? And how do families create “home” spaces in the places of these motels? Based on eight months of fieldwork spending time with mothers living with their children in a Toronto motel, I will discuss how these women understand “home” living long-term (some families up to two years) within in such a transitory space.

RC16-299.2

VANDENBERGHE, FREDERIC* (State University of Rio de Janeiro)

Theories, Paradigms and Turns in Contemporary Social Theory

Theories, paradigms and turns in contemporary social theory

Abstract

We don’t really have a history of contemporary social theory. Textbooks, handbooks and syllabi typically list a series of schools (from critical theory to actor network theory, from pragmatism to critical realism, from cultural sociology to rational choice) and authors (Archer, Boltanski, Collins, Honneth, etc.). Without discerning the underlying logic that moves the field, the whole looks a bit “like a certain Chinese encyclopedia”. To bring some order into contemporary theories, I will distinguish three constellations: post-Bourdieusian social theory; paradigmatic sociologies and turns. The first constellation is formed by the epigones of the “new theoretical movement” (Bourdieu, Giddens, Habermas and Luhmann) that tried to solve the agency-structure conundrum. Bourdieu now takes the position of Parsons, with the result that the best part of contemporary social theory (pragmatism, critical realism, critical theory) can be reconstructed as an engagement with Bourdieu. The second constellation does not deal with grand theory, but with theories of the middle range. Analytic sociology, cultural sociology, moral sociology, relational sociology are the best-known examples of attempts to consolidate various approaches into a paradigm (in Merton’s sense). The third constellation is more heterogeneous and is in constant flux. It is formed by a sequence of continuous “turns” (the linguistic, cultural, praxeological, ontological turns, twists and returns) that operate at the boundary of sociology and aim to subvert existing theories by heralding a new revolution.

RC08-166.1

VANDERSTRAETEN, RAF* (Ghent University)

‘Disciplinization’ of Sociology in the Mid-Twentieth Century

The expanding post-World War II academic system was characterized by increasing disciplinization, by a focus on disciplinary independence. In the academic system, disciplinary differentiation became the dominant type of ‘division of labour’. Shortly after the war, for example, UNESCO initiated several international disciplinary associations, including the International Economic Association (IEA) and the International Sociological Association (ISA). It also stimulated the foundation of national disciplinary societies (such as the

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Réfléchissent l'état de la discipline à un moment donné marqué par l'hégémonie ou anticipent ainsi à une internationalisation des savoirs sociologiques. Leurs thèmes, confrontent différentes méthodes, différents courants théoriques, et par politique en particulier de l'AISLF. Les congrès de l'AIS se sont succédé à partir de 1985. Les congrès de l'AIS ont également joué un rôle important dans la promotion des sociologies de langue française qui s'exercent au-delà de l'espace francophone. Pourtant, nous verrons que par la nationalité des adhérents, des membres du bureau ou des lieux des congrès, l'AISLF est restée très largement et durablement jusqu'aujourd'hui (2006) un espace politiquement et sociologiquement d'abord par la France, puis par un noyau d'or francophone (français, belge, suisse et canadien).

RC21-397.2
VANNUCHI, LUANDA* (University of Sao Paulo)
São Paulo City Center between Neoliberal Urbanization and the Common

Ce texte recherche à dévoiler les changements récents dans l'efficacité et les formes de sociabilités de São Paulo city center, considérant la mondialisation et la communauté urbaine comme deux aspects complémentaires et clés.

Pour suivre les mouvements dans le monde, le paysage urbain de São Paulo et les conflits qui y sont liés. En 2013, sont présentes d'énormes manifestations anti-pétrole, théâtre de luttes urbaines. Les luttes urbaines sont incorporées à la promotion du modèle de développement urbain. Lors des années 1980, São Paulo était un espace de luttes urbaines.

RC24-462.3
VARA, ANA* (National University of San Martin)
HURTADO, DIEGO (National University of San Martin)
At the End of a Cycle of Environmental Protest in Latin America? Toward a Research Agenda on Outcomes and Consequences

Depuis la fin des années 1990, et comme une conséquence de la recomposition du monde rural et de l'agriculture biologique, de nouveaux rapports de pouvoir et de force se sont formés.

RC08-176.4
VANNIER, PATRICIA* (Université Toulouse Jean Jaurès / LISST-CERS (UMR 5193))
L'Aislf Et La Sociologie Francophone

L'AISLF (l'association internationale des sociologues de langue française) a été créée en 1958 par G. Gurvitch et H. Janne dans le but de constituer un espace d'échanges pour les sociologues utilisant la langue française. Elle s'agit de servir de point de repère pour les sociologues français.

RC46-775.2
VARGHESE, JEFI* (University of Guelph)
Community Engaged Learning As a Strategy for Increasing Student Knowledge, Skills & Positive Community Impact

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Our research on teaching and learning demonstrates that community engaged learning (CEL) is both an active learning pedagogy and an example of a high impact educational practice (HiEP) that can advance course learning outcomes (LOs) and positively impact community organizations with whom students and faculty engage. Using a mixed method approach (i.e. online surveys, telephone interviews, student reflections and community engaged learning products), we heard from community partners and students from sociology courses (4th year and graduate at the University of Guelph) about their CEL experiences. Students reported increased knowledge and skills related to civic engagement and collaboration. Community members positive impacts for their engagement with the students and for receiving quality knowledge mobilization products that they immediately used in their work toward positive social change. We will provide specific examples of how CEL was embedded into the undergraduate and graduate courses via the constructive alignment of course LOs across knowledge, skills and dispositions, and learning tools and strategies that occurred in and outside of the classroom and assessment strategies that included formative and summative opportunities related to both course content and practical skills. We are currently conducting additional research with new community partners and students from multiple disciplines and years of study. Preliminary results from this fall and winter study will be included in our presentation.

R09-184.3
VASCENCELOS, ISAMARA* (Universidade de Brasilia)

The Business Community in the Sector of Public Transport in the City of Brasilia, Federal District, Brazil: A Case Study on Public Policies, Urban Mobility and Development.

This paper analyzes the performance of family business groups in the urban public transport sector, through the granting of service by the State, and the impact of the development of the urban transport system based on the concept of mobility in the city of Brasilia, Distrito Federal, Brazil. The first part of this research, based on a case study in progress on two of the three main business groups families of urban public transportation, it is observed that, over a period of 40 years, the public policy of transport in the Capital favored the consolidation of family business power of these groups, given the high degree of interference of the business family interests on the decision-making process, whereas it entailed low regulation and low bureaucratic autonomy in the controlling, monitoring and evaluation of policies. Such aspects contributed to the non-consolidation of public transport model as a facilitator of local development, governed by standards of quality, efficiency and low-rates, as well as the lack of effective integration of service and modal and the concept of urban mobility over the history of public transport in the Capital, signaling, thereby, the urban transport service in the city of Brasilia among one of the most inefficient, expensive and of poor quality in the Country.

RC54-JS-27.2
VASCENCELOS, LIA* (New Lisbon University - Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering)

Alternatives to the Academic Violence: The Body of the Researcher in the Neoextractivist WORLD

The movement of re-allocation of the human body, which characterises our current age of migration, is directly linked with the huge scale of the extractivist activities that, in turn, is connected with the non-renewable conception. The extractivism started to be structured at the Age of Discovery (Acosta, 2016), better known by critical theorists as Age of Concealment (Dilger et al., 2016), and it is worked, here, in any activities that remove large quantities of natural resources beyond the minerals or oil, passing by farming, by fishing, going to the own human body (direct and indirect workforce in slavery condition) as part of natural resource. The perpetuity of the extraction is a rule of capitalist system, of which we are part and in which the mode of production/distribution/consume are associated with the imaginaries of accumulation. The alternatives to the development, and not alternatives development, start by the movement of rethinking its own dominant notion and breaking the old hierarchy between development and underdevelopment. These alternatives search recognize and recover knowledges and knowledges of resource that exist in the different forms of life – rural, urban, tribal, etc., rethinking the dominant notions of poverty and richness, as well as of wisdom – they are transcultural and transdisciplinary movements (D’Ambrosio, 2002). The body of researcher, the role of our production, reproduction, and contradictions, must be renewable through our situationality (Freire, 1970), facing the dasyswal mechanism (Žižek, 2006) developed behind our researches – which inhibiting us from confronting the truth about why we are engaged in research; for whom are we doing it.

TG03-961.4
VASCENCELOS, PEDRO* (ISCTE-IUL University Institute of Lisbon)

The Paradoxical Outcomes of Gender Self-Determination Laws Under Neoliberalism

The State and legal apparatuses are certainly one of the main locations for the construction and legitimation of (asymmetric) gender binaries, as the registry of ‘legal sex’, inscribed in one’s legal identity and with all kinds of differential impacts on citizenship, is paramount. The diverse reality (and increased visibility and recognition) of non-binary and trans lives and claims has already had an impact on legal gender regimes. This is quite evident in the profound changes that have open up possibilities for legitimized legal gender transitions, or even Iraqization of legal gender, and for the legal institutionalization of the ‘non-concordance’ or even disconnection between ‘sex’ (the apparent truth of genital semblance) and ‘gender’ (as public identity). Drawing on a comparative analysis (ERC funded project Transrights), we will try to address some of the overall and paradoxical outcomes of legal changes in ‘Gender Identity Laws’, in the direction of individual gender self-determination, that have been or are occurring worldwide (Argentina, Denmark, Ireland, Malta, Colombia, Norway, Bolivia, Ecuador, Belgium, * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
and Portugal). We will contend that, notwithstanding the beneficial outcomes of such legal changes for transpeople, in most cases the new laws not only tend to be quite disconnected from the material concretization of rights (other than administrative entitlements), but also that we are witnessing a process of categorical construction that tends to institutionalize a third position (for trans or gay persons). Conformity within participation norms is more common. Furthermore, we will also argue that such changes in legal recognition are often accompanied by the dismantling or privatization of support institutions and provisions for transpeople. As such we believe that the principles of individual gender self-determination are being used by neoliberal capitalist states to not only dismantle the welfare state but also to potentially conceal collective and structural forms of (gender) inequality through the screen of a hiper-individualization.

**RC32-575.3**

**VASCONCELOS, PEDRO** *(ISCET-JUL University Institute of Lisbon)*

*What's in a Name?* on the Category Travesti

Travesti is a category used in the Portuguese language (as in French and Spanish) to designate female trans sex-workers. Drawing on ethnographic work carried out in Lisbon (Portugal) with trans sex-street prostitutes (Portuguese and Brazilian), we aim to deconstruct views that tend to homogenize travestis as a group of female trans individuals who cherish their ‘masculinity’ (the penis) while pursuing typical standards of sexualized feminine beauty and bodily attractiveness achieved through cosmetic surgery and silicone injections. Contrary to most academic writings, viewing travestis as a category and identity can be problematic. Rather, though united by sexual innovations and the practices entailed, lives and subjectivities are plural, ranging from MtF transsexuals and transgender women to cross-gender gay men, among other forms of self-identification. Against reification are plural, ranging from MtF transsexuals and transgender women to cross-gender gay men, among other forms of self-identification. Against reification are plural, ranging from MtF transsexuals and transgender women to cross-gender gay men, among other forms of self-identification. Against reification are plural, ranging from MtF transsexuals and transgender women to cross-gender gay men, among other forms of self-identification. Against reification are plural, ranging from MtF transsexuals and transgender women to cross-gender gay men, among other forms of self-identification. Against reification are plural, ranging from MtF transsexuals and transgender women to cross-gender gay men, among other forms of self-identification. Against reification are plural, ranging from MtF transsexuals and transgender women to cross-gender gay men, among other forms of self-identification. Against reification are plural, ranging from MtF transsexuals and transgender women to cross-gender gay men, among other forms of self-identification.

**RC23-437.1**

**VASILEVA, EKATERINA** *(Volgograd State University)*

Youth and New Technologies: Problems of Developing Innovations in Modern Russia

The result of the technologizing of various spheres of social life is the formation of a new environment, transformation of knowledge in financial, economic, managerial, educational, and cultural domains, as well as the introduction of economic values and economic culture of the population. New information technologies affect all aspects of society in an integrated manner, especially the behavior of youth. Analysis of foreign and Russian experience of the study of innovation activity has shown that the value has been attached to the process of introduction of changes. A sociological study conducted in the framework of the project suggests that it is necessary to take into account the matrix of values of the Russian society in order to stimulate the studied processes. Due to a number of causes the economic socialization of youth goes with varying degrees of success, as in 1990-2000s it was mostly spontaneous and only from 2010s begin to appear institutions whose objectives is the development of innovative and economic activity of young people. Economic socialization of youth, on the one hand, is successful, as there is being formed a large layer of young people, ready for labor migration and emigration to economically highly developed countries. During the study of the space of reproduction of labour migration as a form of socio-economic activity, has been studied the economic value of labor migrants; strategies of adapting to a new socio-cultural space have been shown. Thus, labour migration, on the one hand, ensures the formation of a certain space and is characterized by “hypermobility”; on the other hand, it contributes to the growth of social tension.

**RC14-263.11**

**VASILKOA, VALERIIYA** *(Saint Petersburg State University)*

**ZINOVOYEVA, NADEZHDA** *(The Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

*#Russianshidit*: Drama of Social Problem in Internet Memes

The global Internet communication system generates new media that can transfer the information, overcoming territorial restrictions. This report is devoted to one of them - Internet memes. They are both global and specific: the same meme can be used in different countries, but have their own semantic features.

The authors consider Internet memes as a way of visualizing significant social information and demonstrating the focus of interest of the Internet community, as a way of constructing new links and actual values. Internet memes draw attention to a new perspective of perception, to the presence of a certain “second bottom” of reality, which propagated by mass media. By the example of Internet memes “#RussiansDidIt” and “russian hackers” the authors shows how the danger of Russian hackers is being transformed. These Internet memes are interpreted in the context of the concept of public sphere (Agaron, S., Th. Boek C., E. Schmitt, L.), which considers the social problem as a result of the struggle for a resource of public attention. The gain in the competitive struggle of meanings is caused by such factors as the need for drama and novelty, the danger of saturation, cultural accents and political predilections. In this context, it is shown how, through structural transformations of the Internet communication system, the drama of the analyzed social problem unfolds and the initial socio-cultural assessments are reversed. The recognizable sociocultural code of an Internet meme influences the context in which the entire image is understood. The authors pay special attention to the similarities and differences in the interpretations of the memes “#RussiansDidIt” and “russian hackers” in the Internet spaces of the US and Russia.

**RC39-868.5**

**VASSEUR, LIETTE** *(Brock University)*

**JONES, MIKE** *(Swedish Biodiversity Centre)*

**ANDRADE, ANGELA** *(Commission on Ecosystem Management, IUCN)*

Understanding Vulnerability from a Social-Ecological System Perspective to Enhance Resilience for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction: Finding a Path of Acceptance

Historically communities across the world have had to deal with environmental and climatic changes. Over centuries, people have adjusted to changing conditions and learned to do so by modifying infrastructure, landscapes or their behaviour. Recent population growth, sedentary lifestyles, and changes in socioeconomic activities have reduced the flexibility of communities to changing conditions. This is especially true considering the rapid changes due to anthropogenic pressures on ecosystems. Extreme weather events have exacerbated the challenges of adapting to new conditions and have increased the level of vulnerabilities of communities. Community vulnerability is difficult to understand due to the complexity that arises from the interplay between political, economic, social, and cultural factors, as well as the biophysical environment. These interactions affect governance, equity, power and poverty all of which may increase community vulnerability. Assessing vulnerability is a fundamental step to defining solutions that enhance community resilience and capacity to adapt to environmental change. A social-ecological system assessment is an approach to enhancing community resilience that integrates ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and eco-disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR) to offer a valuable yet under-utilized approach for climate change adaptation that complements traditional actions such as institutional and policy development. It uses biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help communities adapt to climate change at local, national, regional or global levels. EbA with Eco-DRR represent a promising approach to integrate issues such as vulnerability, human wellbeing, ecosystem health and resilience using a social-ecological system assessment frame to provide a more holistic view. Appropriately designed these initiatives can also contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing emissions from ecosystem loss and degradation, and enhancing carbon sequestration. In this talk, we use two case studies to examine how use of this this integrated framework, enables communities to move effectively towards a more sustainable future.

**TG06-988.1**

**VAUGHAN, SUZANNE** *(Arizona State University)*

**LUKEN, PAUL** *(University of West Georgia)*

Moving: The Transformation of the Organization of Residential Relocation during the 20th Century

Our presentation explores women’s experiences of residential relocation (moving) and the transformation of the social organization of “moving work” in the United States. We use qualitative and historical archival materials to describe the cooperative work done by others to move and to explicate the changing relations within the transportation/housing enterprises. Guided by Smith’s mode of inquiry, institutional ethnography, we demonstrate the ways in which relocation activities are organized and how they have been restructured through the coordinating efforts of families, employers, agents within the household goods moving and storage industry, and the work of other transportation and public officials over the 20th century.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
VÁZQUEZ, EDGAR* (Universidad de Guanajuato)
GUTIÉRREZ, CLAUDIA (Universidad de Guanajuato)
La Gestión Universitaria En La Implementación De Un Programa Integral De Seguridad Institucional En Una Institución De Educación Superior.

The problem of the violence in Mexico has intensified in recent years. This problem, in which the trend appears, has to do with the fact that gobiernos, empresas, and universities, and society in general, developed and implement strategies to face this problem. The present article has as its purpose to study the implementation of a program of integral security in a university institution.

Methods: The studies were conducted between 2012 and 2017 (Project 1: 57 participants, Project 2: 28 participants, and Project 3: 85 participants). Qualitative interviews were conducted with YADD, their caregivers, and service providers.

Objective: To promote the inclusion of YADD and their families in research studies.

Background: Young Adults with Developmental Disabilities (YADD) face systemic exclusion and discrimination across multiple domains of society, including meaningful participation in research studies. The model applies anti-oppressive and inclusive approaches and discusses strategies for overcoming these restrictions.

Results: The findings show that researchers may apply to promote meaningful inclusion of YADD and their families in research.

Conclusion: This approach to lawmaking becomes vital for improving the wording and implementation of laws. It helps to consolidate efforts by state bodies and public institutions in the adoption of legislative acts most relevant to the needs of society.
VEIGA, DEBORA PICCIRILLO BARBOSA DA* (Centre for the Study of Violence - University of Sao Paulo (NEV-USP))
GOMES, ALINE (Center for the Study of Violence)
OLIVEIRA, RENAN THEODORO DE (Universidade de Sao Paulo (USP))

The Impact of Victimization over Citizen-Police Relationships: The Case of Sao Paulo

In recent years, the study of youth victimization and deviation became more frequent. In Brazil, studies have shown that young people are the main group affected by serious violence (WAISELFISZ, 2014; 2015), the main victims of police violence (SINHORETTO, 2014), and are exposed to multiple forms of victimization (CARDIA, 2010). The exposure to violence has been proved to affect youth development (OSOFSKY, 1999), causing psychologic traumas. National researches in Brazil (CARDIA, 2003; 2010) show that people exposed to violence during youth have more chances to become victims in the future, and are more likely to support the use of violence to solve conflicts. This paper aims to explore another kind of impact that exposure to violence may have over youth: their relationship with legal authorities, such as police. Many scholars have highlighted the role that contact with police has over the attitudes of citizens towards authorities and laws and how these attitudes may influence youth's future legal behavior (TYLER et al., 2014). We argue that victimization also has a shaping role in shaping these future legal behaviors.

From a sample of 800 early-adolescents born in 2005, studying and living in the City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, we have found that those who have seen people selling drugs on the street, seen armed people walking in the neighborhood, and heard gunshots are less likely to trust in the police. In addition, those who declare have drugs on the street, seen armed people walking in the neighborhood, and heard gunshots are less likely to trust in the police. In addition, those who declare have seen armed people walking in the neighborhood, and heard gunshots are less likely to trust in the police. The exposure to violence has been proved to affect youth development, causing psychologic traumas. National researches in Brazil (CARDIA, 2003; 2010) show that people exposed to violence during youth have more chances to become victims in the future, and are more likely to support the use of violence to solve conflicts. This paper aims to explore another kind of impact that exposure to violence may have over youth: their relationship with legal authorities, such as police. Many scholars have highlighted the role that contact with police has over the attitudes of citizens towards authorities and laws and how these attitudes may influence youth's future legal behavior (TYLER et al., 2014). We argue that victimization also has a shaping role in shaping these future legal behaviors.

Results suggest that victimization may undermine youth's relationship with police and negatively shape their legal behavior.

VELASQUEZ, CAROLINA* (University of Delaware)

Making Sense of the 2013 San Andres Water Crisis, a Colombian Caribbean Island

In October 2013, the Colombian Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies -IDEAM declared that the El Niño Phenomenon had reached severe conditions, and later, on July 13, 2016, reported conditions of neutrality. One of the affected areas was San Andres, a drought prone Colombian Caribbean island. On April 2, 2016, there were 11 road protests spread throughout the south-center of the island where the Raizales, an ethnic-minority group, and people from neighborhoods burned tires, blocked streets, and held up signs saying “We need water.” That was the official beginning of the water crisis, which had by then affected 14,000 people. On April 15, the local Government, for the first time in its history, declared a State of Public Calamity, attributing the causes of the lack of water to the Niño phenomenon. Although the government established the Niño phenomenon as the only trigger, the ways in which the community framed and understood the water crisis were omitted. Acknowledging the importance of the community voice, this research analyzes the ways the San Andres community and institutions made sense of the causes of the water crisis and the factors that made this crisis unique from others. 34 semi-structured interviews were conducted in August 2016 with a variety of stakeholders. The results show officials were more inclined to point out three main causes: 1) The Niño phenomenon, 2) overpopulation, and 3) lack of technology and water storage capacity. On the community side, people mainly pointed out four causes: 1) overpopulation and mass tourism, 2) inadequacy and inequity in the production and distribution of the water resource, 3) degradation of wetlands, and 4) drought. This study helps to expose and understand the complexity of the San Andres water crisis and ultimately contributes to the prevention of repeated or more severe crises.

VELASTEGUI BAHAMONDE, NAPOLEON* (Colegio de Sociólogos del Guayas)

Marx in Latin America: Economy, Politics and Citizen Participation in Ecuador

Marx in Latin America: Economy, Politics and Citizen Participation in Ecuador

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Keywords: Economy, Society, Property Relations, Citizen Participation, State.

General objective
To analyze, from the economy and the politics, the property structure in Ecuador, its corresponding social relations of production and the achievements of the citizen participation.

Specific objectives
• Examine the contradictions in the socioeconomic and property structure.
• Systematize the approaches and results of the “socialism of the twenty-first century” developed.
• Analyze the level of Citizen Participation in relation to the application of theoretical models along with the social praxis of the Citizen Revolution.

Theoretical framework
Capital, a relationship, The Market, a visibly unequal hand. “Capital” is a relation of antagonistic classes at a particular point in history. “Both juridical relations and forms of State cannot be understood by themselves or by the intended general evolution of the human spirit, but rather have their roots in the material conditions of life (civil society)” He pointed out that: “The Commune has demonstrated, above all, that the working class cannot simply be limited to taking possession of the state machine as it is and using it for its own purposes”

Results
• Systematization of variables and indicators of the contradictions of the Ecuadorian socio-economic structure and its ownership structure.
• Conceptualization of the processes of “citizen participation” under the approaches and achievements of “Socialism of S. XXI” in Ecuador and the role of the State.
GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Analyze the interrelation between technological changes, resulting from political changes in the Ecuadorian state and the development of a new national culture whose quality level is expressed, among other channels, through social networks, particularly in electoral processes.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Examine the intersection of Technology and Society in a process of social change at the local level, with contemporary methodologies.

- Systematize the effects of technological impacts on social processes in a period of change, specifically in electoral processes, and their feedback.

- Analyze comparatively, technological impacts of social networks in social processes of intense social change, at a global level.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Marx pointed out that "Society is not merely an aggregate of individuals; but, "It is the sum of the relations that individuals hold together." Karl Marx, Die Grundrisse (1857).

On the other hand, the contemporary methodology of the "Analysis of Social Networks", ARS, has very advanced applications.

Why sociologists should study Social Networks? Ofelia Cervantes responds: "Because it is the semantics of the relationship alluded to, reciprocal to the "doing of people and their" saying." Results

Ecuador is going through a period of consolidation as a democratic nation. This is not just a semantic problem. It is a semantics of life, regarding the content of the communication and culture that we establish.

Sociology must take in its hands the Analysis of Social Networks, ARS, to contribute to the development of civilized forms of life with transformations that eradicate inequality, through mechanisms of lower social cost.

VELAZQUEZ, VIRNA* (Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico)

GUERRA MEJIA, ROBERTO (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

PEREZ, LILLYAN (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

SANCHEZ, TAMARA (Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico)

LANGUAGE SHIFT IN SMALL COMMUNITIES. AN ANALYSIS OF BILINGUAL LANGUAGE USAGE IN FAMILY

Languages of minority groups are decreasing all over the world. Successful language maintenance has to be long-term language planning in the community where minority languages are spoken.

For the most adequate actions in language planning we have to know how to evaluate the sociolinguistic situation in the relevant bilingual community. In a former presentation we presented a way based on the framework of "ecological pressures" (Terborg, 2006) to analyze and explain language shift in small communities of minority groups in a given area considering language knowledge in actual speakers. We support our examples on several researches of language shift of indigenous languages in Mexico. The framework includes the concept "most common routine" that may be partly calculated by a quantitative corpus obtained by a questionnaire applied to a representative population. The data of the indigenous language have been compared with the data of Spanish, the official language spoken in Mexico, to determine which language is the strongest one among a given age group of the population. Now we want to extend our analysis of bilingual language usage in bilingual families.

RC26-488.3

VELIKAIA, NATALIYA* (Russian State University for the Humanities)

CIVIL IDENTITY IN CRIMEA: BETWEEN CONSENSUS AND CONFLICT.

The problem of constructing and developing of civil identity is very actual for transforming political systems and for societies with confused identity. Crimea nowadays has to change and correct not only legislature and administrative system, but also to solve some socio-cultural problems which should provide integration with Russian society. In this context we pay attention to historical consciousness and historical memory, which is considered as one of the grounds of community identity.

Our paper is based on the data of sociological research of 2017 years which supposed different methods. We analyze different canals and different social agents which transmit main cultural values and historical memories which determine national and civil identity. Crimea identity is determined mainly by memory of Soviet period which is estimated by people as "lost paradise". During period of belonging to Ukraine Republic all of Soviet symbols (not Russian ones) were used in the latent fight against ukrainization. We offer to discuss rating of actual symbols of civil identity which are used intensively in Crimea and to analyze which of them connect with Russian, Soviet and post-Soviet(Ukrainian) and modern periods.

We focus on content of historical consciousness which can unite regional community and some conflict factors which divide it. During all post-Soviet period in Crimea pro-russian orientations were dominating and all these sentiments were partly covered by one which created deep conflict with Ukrainian political and public institutes. Family remains the main factor of broadcasting ideas of "Russian World" and we didn't notice significant intergenerational differences.
As for constructing of identity we can conclude that power choose the different victories of Russia as the base for actual civil identity which gives as opportunity to speak about militarization of consciousness particularly in Crimea and in Russia in general.

WG01-939.5
VELIKAYA, NATALIYA* (Russian State University for the Humanities)
BELOVA, NATALIA (Russian State University for the Humanities)
Quality of Life in the Context of Socio-Cultural Developments of Small and Medium Towns in Russia

Small and medium towns are the ground of structure of urban settlement in Russia. There are more than 27 mn. of inhabitants in 709 small towns and 163 medium towns. We suppose to find out main tendencies in cooperation between local authorities, local communities and local NGO which promotes increasing of Quality of life. Our paper is based on complex sociological research with different methods and we analyzed as well organizational models of LG, socio-economic indicators and subjective characteristics. Geography of the research included 10 small and 16 medium towns from all federal districts of Russia.

Modern development of Russian small towns reflect common irregular unequal development of different territories in the country. Polulation of small towns has been reducing, efforts of local authorities are not effective. In order to estimate level and quality of life in the small and medium towns we analysed the following indicators: life time and birth rate; level of unemployment and average salary and pension; quantity of people with income lower than living wage; social satisfaction ext.

We also pointed out main social problems common for all of towns as decreasing of population and aging, lack of system policy of supporting of local enterprise and business, bad quality of roads, a lot of family buildings and old engineering infrastructure, bad health care and lack of infant schools.

RC05-124.3
VELITCHKOVA, ANA* (University of Mississippi)
The Global Citizenship Regime As a Caste System

This work extends Weber’s discussion of social status, and of caste in particular, to the global level. I identify the existence of a global caste system organized around citizenship and maintained by nation-states through a regime of laws and social practices. Comparably to smaller-scale caste systems, this global caste system is characterized by a high degree of social closure assigning social positions—citizenships—principally by birth. Citizenship-based castes display high levels of inequality in terms of the rights to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness at the least. Underprivileged citizenship castes experience legally enforced territorial segregation with limited access to the territories of privileged citizenship castes, which exposes them to high risks of suffering and of dying prematurely. Groups of persons not fitting in its legal framework (e.g., “stateless” and “undocumented”/”illegal” persons) experience some of the highest levels of exclusion from the global citizenship caste system. The paper showcases the curtailing impact of nation-states in a globalizing world. The nation-state is a primary institution affecting persons’ life chances by holding a monopoly on bestowing privileged or underprivileged social statuses under the banner of citizenship. Furthermore, nation-states coordinate the legal and cultural mechanisms through which citizenship and its differentiated status outcomes are enforced. Citizenship associated with some countries—the most developed ones—is a form of privilege. It is the equivalent of a new form of aristocracy, a global aristocracy, that confers better chances to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Citizenship associated with other countries is a form of disadvantage. This kind of citizenship decreases people’s chances to be free—e.g., to move across borders—and to live long, healthy, and happy lives. If persons migrate to counter their disadvantage, they face years of limbo that most likely will not result in acquiring a privileged citizenship status.

RC29-530.1
VELLOSO, JOAO* (University of Ottawa)
Securing Canada Against Dangerous Foreign Criminals? Analyzing the Relationship between Severity of Sentence and Deportation on Grounds of Criminality

In June 2013, the Canadian government enacted the Faster Removal of Foreign Criminals Act; which amended the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act by including “a number of provisions for strengthening the safety and security of Canadians”. Among other things, this Act limited the review mechanisms for foreigners who are inadmissible on grounds of serious criminality and by doing this it aims to accelerate the execution of deportation orders. This paper discusses the crime-immigration nexus and the increasing importance of administrative forms of social control in the penal field. More particularly I will focus on the use of removal orders (deportations) on grounds of criminality in Canada, by analyzing procedural differences between criminal and immigration regimes and the relationship between severity of sentence and deportation. Based on an analysis of minutes and decisions of deportation hearings between 2014 and 2015, I will argue that the way in which criminality is framed in immigration law differs drastically from criminal law and that deportation is the outcome required for the severity of punishment. To this end, I argue that the Canadian immigration regime does not need to rely on criminal law in order to deport someone on grounds of criminality. It does so while ignoring the procedural safeguards and sentencing principles related to criminal law.

RC51-845.3
VELoso, ALEXANDRE* (Universidad de Zaragoza)
The Evaluation of Public Services As an Instrument of Accountability. The Case of Ibge.

New ways of information diffusion are creating new ways of social participation. Societies require today transparent and efficient accountability processes managed to maintain its good technical reputation and is able to position itself as one of the most respected official statistics institutions in the world. However, in terms of governance and management transparency, the Institute is still taking its first steps and needs new administrative standards and evaluation processes in order to respond the new demands of society in this area.

This paper describes an initiative of the Institute to create new evaluation procedures in order to improve its accountability capacity. A pilot study in IBGE seeks to develop an internal evaluation model that combines quantitative and qualitative techniques to verify the Institute’s performance in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. The project combines the quantitative techniques of the DEA (Data Envelopment Analysis) with the qualitative ones of the EVAM Model (Evaluation, Learning and Improvement) to develop an internal evaluation model that helps the institute to properly address the social demands of better internal governance and greater managerial transparency.

RC13-254.4
VELoso, CLARISSA* (Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)
ANDRADE, LUCIANA (Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)
Urban Revitalization in Central Areas and Gentrification: The Cases of Brazilian Large Cities and of the Sapucaí Street, in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais

This paper aims to understand the relationship between gentrification and urban policies in central areas of large cities. The cases of Bairro Antigo in Recife, the harbor area of Río de Janeiro, Pelourinho in Salvador, the Luz region in São Paulo and Belo Horizonte’s downtown are starting points for discussing urban revitalization as one of the main causes for gentrification through the creation of cultural equipment, business and events centers and establishments for leisure, tourism and consumption. A case study about Sapucuí Street - located in Floresta, a pericentral, middle class neighborhood that borders Belo Horizonte’s downtown (Minas Gerais, Brazil) - is used in the article. Since 2012, gastronomic and leisure establishments have been created in this urban road and in its surroundings and have attracted young publics. The changes in this region are analyzed from the point of view of urban renewal and the possibilities of consumption gentrification. To this end, observations and interviews were made with traders, employees and consumers in order to understand their motivations to invest and/or consume in that part of the city, and also to capture the collective representations about these spaces. This case, like several others in Brazil, shows the preponderance of the market gentrification and how it happens in micro spaces, not in the neighborhood as a whole. It also shows how the phenomenon in this street is linked to the public policies of revitalization of the city’s downtown, border with the neighborhood.

RC32-577.3
VELoso, DIANA THERESE* (De La Salle University)
Of Victimization, Criminality, and Punishment: The Narratives of Women Formerly on Death Row in the Philippines

This paper illuminates women inmates’ experiences, social environment, and persisting issues and concerns, focusing on the narratives of women who spent time on death row before the abolition of capital punishment in the Philippines.
Drawing upon participant observation and in-depth interviews with women formerly on death row, their family members, and prison staff, the researcher examines the women’s pathways to prison and death row and the link thereof to their prior experiences of victimization and social and economic marginalization. The researcher also considers how deception and betrayal in close relationships, compounded by institutional corruption in the criminal justice system, constitutes a pathway to death row for the majority of the informants. This study looks into the women’s concerns and coping mechanisms when they were still on death row and the impact of their incarceration on their family members, particularly their children, and other significant networks. This paper elaborates on their social worlds under confinement, their struggles for dignity and survival, their relationships with fellow inmates and prison staff, and their negotiation of the social order in the penitentiary. This research also delves into the near-execution of one woman, the confirmation of the death sentences of five women, and the impact thereof on other women on death row. The researcher discusses the women’s views on the suspension of capital punishment, their understanding of their current sentence of life imprisonment without parole, any changes in their situation, and their fears regarding the revocation of the death penalty under the administration of President Duterte. This paper concludes with a discussion of their issues and service needs in prison, their relationships with their significant networks, and their survival strategies as they continue to serve long-term sentences, while avoiding the prospect of returning to death row if capital punishment were to be reinstated in 2017.

TGF04-971.3
VELTRI, GIUSEPPE* (University of Trento)

European Parents’ Risk Perception of Online Hazards: A Data Science Approach.

In this study, we explore the determinants of risk perceptions of European parents about online hazards concerning their children. The study is based on a multicity and multinational sample of EU parents from eight countries (n=6400). We analyse the main domains of risks that emerge from data identifying three clusters of risks: persuasion risks, personal safety and financial ones. After, we model their determinants in terms of parents’ past experience online, several different type of their digital skills and their parenting style regarding access of online resources. Last, we explore countries differences using a novel statistical method from data science, model-based recursive partitioning, which represents a synthesis of a theory-based approach and a data-driven set of constraints to the model validation and further development. The latter method allows us to obtain a more nuanced picture of the differences across countries and of their sub populations in terms of risk perception and their determinants.

RC22-411.1
VEMURI, AYESHA* (McGill University)
KRISHNAMURTI, SAILAJA* (Saint Mary’s University)

Godesses to the Rescue! a Critical Analysis of Priya’s Shakti, an Anti-Rape Comic Book

This presentation examines a comic book called Priya’s Shakti (2013), which tells the story of a victim of gangrape who becomes an unlikely “superhero” in a crusade to end sexual violence. The comic was a response to the horrific, widely mediatized gangrape and murder of a young woman in New Delhi in 2012 (the Nirbhaya case). Following this case, several media and public education campaigns were created to address gender-based violence in India (Dutta and Sircar 2013; Kotiswaran 2013). Priya’s Shakti was created by an Indian-American filmmaker, Ram Devineni, and went viral in Indian and American news media. The comic integrates “augmented reality” technology and embeds the stories of real-life survivors, and was touted as a unique and powerful means of drawing real-life survivors, and was touted as a unique and powerful means of drawing attention to the problem of sexual violence. By positioning a rape victim from rural India as a protagonist with power, it was widely applauded as a means of changing the discourse surrounding victim-survivors of sexual violence (Mullin 2015; Pandey 2014). However, as we argue, the comic does not actually center the protagonist Priya’s experience. Instead, drawing upon paternalist themes and imagery in Hindu mythology and in the action-driven comic book genre (Chandra 2008; Scott 2010) the narrative undermines Priya’s agency by representing her ‘supercow’ as mediated by gods. This raises questions about what model of social change the comic’s creators envision, and about the underlying message of the comic as a whole to its readers. Reading Priya’s Shakti through an analysis of the transnation- al discourses about religion, popular culture, and sexual violence that surround it, we discuss the ways in which this comic actually reiterates rather than opposes tropes about the passivity of Indian women and the dangers of brown men, and plays into nationalist claims about Hinduism’s dominance in India.

RC32-594.5
VENALAÎNEN, SATU* (University of Helsinki)
VIRKKI, TUJA (University of Jyväskylä)

Violent ‘Others’: The Interconnections between Hate Speech Against Women and Immigrant Men in Online Discussions about Gendered Violence

Social media has become an increasingly central site for the dissemination of misogynist, racist and xenophobic hate speech in recent years. Specifically in the context of online discussion about gendered violence, hate speech towards women, feminists and immigrants abounds. In this paper we examine the similarities in hate speech targeted at women, on the one hand, and immigrant men, on the other, in online discourse about gendered violence in Finland. We adopt an intersectional approach and propose that focusing on the interconnections of gender and ethnicity allows for a more nuanced analysis of these very common forms of contemporary hate speech than a perspective that examines them separately. Our data consist of discussion threads in online discussion fora and blogs focusing on 1) the topic of violence perpetrated by women (in 2007-2017) and 2) violence perpetrated by immigrants (in 2015-2017). The analysis focuses on the ways in which categories of “violent women” and “violent immigrant men” are constructed in these discussions, and what is rhetorically accomplished with these constructs. We illustrate, in particular, how these constructs 1) evoke an image of Finland as a gender equal and thus future-oriented nation as constituting national identity based on the exclusion of those whose conformity with the value of equality is put under suspicion, and 2) allow for justifying anti-feminist and anti-immigration positions for Finnish men, who, in turn, are constructed as an unprivileged group betrayed by women and proponents of anti-racism. Both of these constructs thus allow to defend against perceived threats to the privileged status of Finnish men whereas threatening their privilege and the existence of gendered and racialized inequalities in Finland.

RC46-781.1
VENTER, ANNEKE* (University of South Africa (Unisa))

Social Capital in Online Learning: Insights for Designing Collaborative Online Learning Experiences

One of the ways in which Open Distance Learning (ODL) institutions attempt to accommodate the increase in enrolment numbers while decreasing the distance and disconnectedness between distance education students is by using online learning technology and pedagogy of collaborative online learning. Collaborative online learning has the potential to provide a social space for students to build a learning community where they can develop trust, share resources and learn together, even when they are from different locations and backgrounds. A qualitative study explored how groups and networks are formed in an online learning environment and investigated whether online learning enables the development of social capital and if so, what the potential risks and effects of social capital in online learning are. A case study is used to gather in-depth information from focus group interviews and semi-structured interviews conducted with online students at the University of South Africa (Unisa). In this way information was gathered about the subjective experiences and perceptions of a diverse group of online students.

From the research it is clear that students develop personal learning environments which comprise both mandatory interactions on the official, formal learning environment and voluntary interactions on informal learning networks. Social capital theory is used to explain how close ties between students provide bonding social capital and weak ties facilitate bridging social capital. Both types of social capital contribute to the facilitation of online learning albeit in different ways. The findings indicate negative effects or risks to collaboration in online learning which is explained by using theory on the down side of social capital. The paper reports on how the theoretical insights can be employed in designing and developing collaborative online learning experiences which support social capital development and meaningful and sustainable interactions between online students.

RC03-76.3
VERBERG, NORINE* (St. Francis Xavier University)

Materiality, Community and Syrian Refugee Settlement in Canada

On a cold December night, members of a refugee settlement committee with the acronym SAFE – for Syria-Antigonish Families Embrace - waited at the airport to greet the first of their “privately sponsored (Syrian) refugees” (PSRs). He entered the arrivals area carrying an infant whose frail mother, also a Syrian refugee, was being assisted by her husband while he carried their toddler. The researcher also considers how deception and betrayal in close relationships, compounded by institutional corruption in the criminal justice system, constitutes a pathway to death row for the majority of the informants. This research also delves into the near-execution of one woman, the confirmation of the death sentences of five women, and the impact thereof on other women on death row. The researcher discusses the women’s views on the suspension of capital punishment, their understanding of their current sentence of life imprisonment without parole, any changes in their situation, and their fears regarding the revocation of the death penalty under the administration of President Duterte. This paper concludes with a discussion of their issues and service needs in prison, their relationships with their significant networks, and their survival strategies as they continue to serve long-term sentences, while avoiding the prospect of returning to death row if capital punishment were to be reinstated in 2017.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
faith groups in a small, primarily rural area of Nova Scotia raised enough money to sponsor six refugee families, as well as setting up two government sponsored Syrian refugee families. This paper focuses on how their processes of establishing the material necessities for several Syrian refugee families created community. I argue that their campaigns to raise funds and acquire material necessities such as furniture, bedding, food, clothing, and other tools for living (vehicles, shovels, toboggans) - reflects their awareness of the importance of materiality for the social and economic integration of the new residents. Drawing upon insights from participant observation, interviews, and media stories, I argue that assisting refugees to build the lives has created community among people who would otherwise never have met.

TG08-1013.5

VERGARA, GABRIELA* (CONICET-UNVM)

Alimentar, Cuidar y Proteger: Un Análisis De Formas De Reproducción Social y Sus Sensibilidades En El Siglo XXI

Las políticas de los cuerpos nos permiten identificar distancias, marcas y formas de expropiación de energías, de las que son objeto los agentes sociales en países como Argentina, atravesados por un capitalismo extractivista, neocolonial y dependiente.

Existen al menos dos procesos de estructuración social que se vuelven relevantes para el análisis propuesto. Por un lado, el hecho de que es cada vez más generalizada la configuración de una sensibilidad basada en el individualismo y la pérdida de confianza en personas cercanas, en el disfrute inmediato en el consumo y en interacciones fugaces y desechables.

Por otro, la feminización de las ocupaciones remuneradas se ha dado en el marco de una precarización generalizada del mundo del trabajo, siendo a la vez que mujeres quienes principalmente son las encargadas del trabajo reproductivo.

En este marco, nos preguntamos por las formas que adquiere la reproducción social, en el siglo XXI. Es decir, el interés está puesto en identificar formas de cuidado y reproducción de la vida que otrora se ubicaron claramente en el ámbito doméstico, como parte del trabajo reproductivo femenino. Así, la sostenibilidad de la vida parece adquirir otras lógicas en el marco de una economía de cuidado ampliado.

Para ello, nos proponemos describir e interpretar tres tipos de experiencias en las que mujeres participan del cuidado de la vida: a) protegiendo frente a posibles femicidios; b) garantizando alimentación a niños y, c) cuidando a adolescentes embarazadas de escasos recursos económicos.

Dichas experiencias registradas en ciudades intermedias del interior de Argentina (particularmente en las provincias de Córdoba y Santa Fe) son abordadas desde una Sociología de los cuerpos y las emociones. A partir de entrevistas y registros de diarios, identificamos prácticas, percepciones y emociones que dan cuenta de nuevas formas de sensibilidades.

RC24-445.4

VERHOEVEN, IMRAT* (University of Amsterdam)

Governmental Activism Against Dutch Offshore Windmill Parks

After the Paris Agreement, national governments push renewable energy more than ever before. In the Netherlands, the national government committed itself to a growth from 4 percent in 2013 to 16 percent in 2023. Building large offshore windmill parks is seen as a quick win to achieve these goals.

The plans for these parks have met with great resistance along the Dutch coastline since they are planned within the 12-mile zone, which makes them visible from the shore. Surprisingly, the resistance is driven by local governments in close collaboration with local action groups. These local governments engage in demonstrations, petitions and rallies. They subsidize local action groups and form collaborative interviews and questionnaires conducted with and replied by the subjects themselves are supposed to lead to a perception of gathering cognitive resources and potentials rather than conditions of psychological strain. The sample consists of twenty refugee children between six and ten years old, who were accommodated in emergency shelters in Cologne, Germany. At the time of the interview, the children and their dependents had no residence permit.

The interviews show, that the refugee children consider themselves as strong and with a high adaptability, regardless of age and gender. They are mostly optimistic - even if they live in a refugee shelter without any prospect right of residence. The often proclaimed psychological instability is questioned by the collected data.

Considering the right balance between qualitative and quantitative methods, the questionnaires allow additional ‘standardization’ of the collected ‘structures of meaning’.

So far refugee minors have well been discussed about instead of talked with. Mentioned narratives give them a chance to be part of the discourse and pave the way to higher presence and reinterpretation.

Women As Agency During Disasters

Women have always been seen through the lens of vulnerability since gender-centred research slowly made its way into the field of disaster management. However, a little progress has been made in the direction of understanding the role that women can play during disaster situations. This paper while acknowledging the fact that women indeed are at risk during disasters, tries to put focus on their role as first respondents to a disaster situation. The qualitative research was undertaken in the villages in Uttarakhand, India that were affected...
by the flash floods in 2013. Defying the social construct that never allowed their strength to be taken into account while discussing disasters, a group of 80 women gathered together and saved a school from the wrath of flood waters and demonstrated their capacity as an agency. Besides, they showcased tremendous capacity to come together as an agency and bounce back to a normal life post-disaster.

This paper concludes that how there may be several examples where women as agency would have taken control of the situation during disasters but certainty were ignored equally by the society and the media in order to sustain the pitiful, sympathetic image of women as the 'most vulnerable'.

**RC46-779.1**

**VERMA, MANISH K.** *(Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University)*

**Development Disparity, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Farmers: Interrogating Involuntary Displacement in India**

Due to incessant scientific advancement, a new degree of developmental height is attained wherein the governance is tying for 'capacity building', 'inclusive growth' and 'sustainable development' to ensure social justice and a just social order. But behind such admired development achievements lays the grave for the underdevelopment of millions of marginal whose land is utilized for the sake of attaining national goal - creating paradoxical situation of 'crisis of success'. By virtue of claim of sustainable and inclusive growth of the marginal farmers and labourers, the development endeavours carried out in recent past, contrarily, proved to be bane as it aggravated the problem of involuntary displacement, loss of land and livelihood, unemployment, food insecurity, human rights violation and hence negate the chances of an egalitarian society. By introduction of SEZs in 2005, on pretext of rural development, industrialization and employment generation, government opened flood gates to MNCs and big industries, further aggravating the problem of development induced displacement and making situation worse for the farmers. In this background, the paper critically comprehends the predicament of development induced displacement vis-à-vis state of farmers in India especially after the inception of SEZs act 2005. The paper brings under sharper purview the politics of governance which lacks social accountability by remaining apathetic to the plights of the farmers. The fluid condition of land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation acts in India, despite many revisions and amendments, acts as catalyst to strengthen hegemonic minority against the feeble majority representing proletariat. The situation has set-up battle ground, wherein fierce struggle, protests and violence is seen on streets of India between the government, MNCs, industrialists and planners on the one side and; farmers, labourers, marginal communities supported by exponents of civil society, human rights activists, NGOs and environmentalists on the other destroying the tranquil environment.

**WG05-941.1**

**VERMA, MANISH K.** *(Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University)*

**Life in a Fringe Zone: An Empirical Analysis of Peri-Urban Lucknow City of India**

Peri-urban areas evolve as a consequence of urbanization and inordinate growth of city boundaries towards the hinterland: a phenomenon most commonly associated with a developing country like India which is home to world's second largest population. The peri-urban zones lies at the point of interface between urban and rural areas, remains in constant transition and characterize by the co-existence of urban and rural activities, institutions, culture and society. Urbanization results in transformation of land use, environment and culture of communities living in the fringe zones and thereby, changes in the ecological balance of the city-region. Even though, the rapid expansion of peri-urban areas present both opportunities and challenges for urban and rural sustainability, however, unlike the western realities, the process often leads to the formation of ‘urban villages’ with hybrid culture, poor quality of infrastructure, lack of basic amenities, ecological imbalance and environmental tribulations that eventually hamper quality of life and impede quality life for the inhabitants. In order to examine the above viewpoints empirically, the paper analyses social, ecological and environmental matrix of peri-urban Lucknow city situated in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India by randomly selecting 500 sample families from four blocks (two villages from each block) located at four opposite corners. The findings of the study underline that in order to address the problems arising population due to rapid industrialization and urbanization process; unplanned and haphazard development of fringe zones of the Lucknow city is on a rapidly accelerated path resulting into environmental destruction, ecological imbalance, poor quality of availability of infrastructure, crumbling of social structure and cultural decay. The perennial situation has drastically shattered the traditional structure of the society, disrupted employment and livelihood patterns, created health, hygiene and sanitation problems, apart from exhibiting trends of fading age old cultural beliefs and practices in the interface zone.

**RC35-635.5**

**VERPRAET, GILLES** *(University Paris Ouest Nanterre)*

**Incentive Models between Financial Network and Critical Theory**

The paradigms of the new economy (Stiglitz, London) displace the classical dialectic of the system and the actor (motivation, discipline) formulated by Weber and Giliberto. They proceed by demonstrating the particular configuration of the subject and the subject constituting the efficient market. So result some deep reformulations of subjectivities at work (suffering, contemporary, autonomy and negotiation of trajectory, discipline and bio power). The libidinal economy are reactivated by the thinking of affects.

The notion of incentive is a central category sustaining the financialization, in the construction of market (Stiglitz, 2008), in the construction of consumption and labor (London, 2008), in the construction of financial policies (Tirole, 2006), in the construction of fiscal policies (Piketty, 2001, 2014). The motivations for work have been modified by the praxeology of incentives (subprime, added value) in the last 20 years (Figststein, 2009, Aglietta, 1995) so to reinforce the upper middle classes as super rich (Piketty 2013).

Our analysis intends to specify the social structure of incentives, mobilized by different economic frameworks (financial networks, governance system). The classic discussion leads on the role of market as differentiation (Simmel), as communication and medium (Habermas) positioning the subject on the limits of market (Sandell, on the cultural recognition (Honnette). The new conjecture of transnational financial economy specified by the incentive structures and incentive mechanisms observes the discussion on the alignment of ethical formulations inside the extended capitalism between moral communication and communication networks. This disembedding undermines the ethical and political disjunctions inside the new capitalism between ethic of work, civil ethic, religious ethic (Kalberg, 2014).

**RC52-859.5**

**VERPRAET, GILLES** *(University Paris Ouest Nanterre)*

**Social Power and Discipline inside Professional Legitimacy**

The distinctive forms of social legitimacy are framed between the work discipline and the networks of influence. This analysis of the social power of professions (Harendt) was developed by Courpasson on the examination of the banking professions and their capacity for domination (influence, disciplinary consent). This differentiation of forms of legitimacy can also be applied to the professions of the digital economy and to the managerial professions by their capacity to collect and to capitalize on the extended chains of added value services. For Courpasson, domination comes from a combination between influence power and discipline. Case studies can be developed on bank, insurance, management.

Sociological analysis should not forget the professions whose influence and domination fall under other sociological schemes. The status of bureaucracy in its various forms was formed between domination of public standards and official disciplines. We take account on the contemporary uncertainties of professional qualification reinforced by these new forms of social influence and domination, considering the extension of the middle classes superichs (Piketty). New forms of division of labor can be envisioned between professions with influence and professions with discipline, in computer work (networking data center) and their consequences on the wages valorization. The discipline of work process can also be externalized towards the client (co working). We may question the role of the managers on their capacities to organize network of influence, management standards and work discipline.

**RC56-915.1**

**VERTIGANS, STEPHEN** *(Robert Gordon University)*

**Contributions of Organisations to Stability and Insecurity during Election Times: A Case Study of a Kenyan Informal Settlement**

The ill placed optimism surrounding globalisation's inclusivity and egalitarian potential has been increasingly replaced by the stark reality of fragmentation according to locational, group and individual positioning within processes of functional democratisation. Huge swaths of populations remain on the margins with weak levels of power and economic participation. This proposal focuses on one such location in Kibera, Nairobi, Kenya which is the largest informal settlement in East Africa. The settlement is associated nationally with high levels of crime and violence alongside low incomes and poor health and education. State organisational commitments to the area tend to be restricted to security or presence during times of tensions. Thus far 2017 has largely been a period of tension with Presidential elections contributing to ethnic rivalries.

Against this stereotypical backdrop of life within informal settlements, there is considerable resilience and community driven opportunities for collective action designed to protect and improve local lives. A range of organisations are intertwined within the figurative social system and include faith based and political parties. The bulk of the paper examines the roles of these organisations both in helping to shape forms of cohesion and integration and fragmentation and...
diverse We/I identifications. Recent fieldwork in Kibera, and extended to include outcomes from the October rerun of the Presidential elections, is drawn upon to help explain the interconnections between these organisations, levels of electoral tension and changing patterns of political violence.

RC56-913.4

VERTIGANS, STEPHEN* (Robert Gordon University)
DOLAN, PADDY (Dublin Institute of Technology)
CONNOLLY, JOHN (Dublin City University)

The Organisation of Hunger Strikes and Established-Outsider Relations

Hunger strikes have a long history within struggles to address power imbalances and perceived injustices. Over the last 100 years or so, people have become involved from a variety of socio-economic backgrounds ranging from British suffragettes, Gandhi’s fasts in South Africa and India, younger generations imprisoned in West Germany and to Palestinians recently protesting political conditions in Israeli jails.

Such organised self-starvation is adopted as a political tactic to try offset the group’s asymmetrical relationship with governments and state related agencies. Hunger strikes are intended to raise awareness about issues such as oppression, injustice and prison conditions to try shift power dynamics resulting in increased support for the strikers and growing pressure on governments to concede. That today hunger strikers tend to be associated with prisons is symptomatic of the exaggerated power imbalance that incarceration causes through the removal of individual liberties and the severe restrictions placed upon participating in wider figurations.

In this paper we argue that the likelihood of people becoming involved in hunger strikes and the level of support they arouse will depend in part upon the habitus that it sets up, the experience and the intensity of We/I identifications and how far they can resonate beyond the prison walls. Through comparing a range of hunger strikes with very different outcomes such as those involving Irish republicans and loyalists associated with the conflict on the island of Ireland, the Red Army Faction in 1970s and 1980s West Germany and contemporary Palestinians, attention is drawn to the discursive influences, levels of collective identification and insecurities that shape established-outsider relations, and attitudes to life and death. Broader social processes are instrumental in the adoption of self-starvation as a tactic, willingness to volunteer and persevere and the likelihood that the strikes will mobilise wider support that help reduce the established-outsider power ratio.

RC12-244.4

VERZELLONI, LUCA* (Centro de Estudios Sociais)

The Italian Lawyers’ Role Ambiguity: Users and Protagonists of the Civil Justice

What is the impact of lawyers on the functioning of civil justice? How does their behaviour affect the courts’ activities and the process of dispute resolution? What is the role of lawyers? And why do we still need to deal with one of the most studied professions in our society?

The paper focuses on the Italian civil justice. The article aims to introduce a new interpretative perspective to examine the complex and partially unexplored relations between lawyers and judicial offices. The basic hypothesis of this research is that the Italian lawyers have a sort of “role ambiguity”, since they are at the same time “users” and “protagonists” of the judicial service. Firstly, lawyers are “users”, given that they constitute the main beneficiaries of the services provided by the courts. Far from expressing a negative connotation, the term “user” defines the condition in which you find any lawyer who frequents the courthouse and its courtrooms. Secondly, lawyers are “protagonists” of the judicial service. They represent a fundamental filter between society and courts and they can contribute to the realisation of justice, i.e. dispute resolution, evolution of law and its courtrooms. Secondly, lawyers are “protagonists” of the judicial service. They represent a fundamental “filter” between society and courts and they can contribute to the realisation of justice, i.e. dispute resolution, evolution of law and its courtrooms.

In order to solve these problems, some courts started to experiment new organizational models, especially the “Office for the Trial”, consisting of magistrates assisted by young interns. The Court of Turin, in particular, is experimenting an innovative organizational model where the judicial teams are composed not only by interns, but also by honorary judges, clerks and other staff. These teams are working in a flexible way, applying some of the basic principles of the “agile organization” model: simple rules, shared purpose, engagement and adaptability, self-organization. This paper aims to discuss the impact of the organizational models on efficiency and quality of courts, exploring new perspectives for the development of innovative forms of organization, such as “agile organization”, in the courts of justice.

RC52-861.5

VICARELLI, MARIA GIOVANNA* (Università Politecnica delle Marche)
NERI, STEFANO* (University of Milan)
SPINA, ELENA* (Università Politecnica delle Marche)

Changes and Challenges in Italian Medical Profession: Rethinking Concepts and Reflecting on Future Configuration

Almost a decade ago, it was argued that doctors were very close to losing their professional dominance, as they underwent different pressures (demographic, epidemiological, technological and socio-cultural). Currently, after a deep economic crisis that has hit Italy, some data indicate that the individual and collective discomfort of physicians has increased significantly, as well as the awareness of taking the professional model that was forged during the twentieth century. From a sociological point of view, this raises the question about how the new social relationships characterize and comprise the medical practice. In fact, if one accepts Elias’ teaching, professional changes should be used . In particular, by using the directions of doctors’ dominance in Italy, the various suggestions coming from both the scientific and the professional debate can be used. In particular, by using the directions of the Royal College it is possible to identify three major relational areas within the overall configuration of the medical profession. These areas can be understood as sub-configurations that relate to: relationships with patients and their caregivers (family and non-family members); relationships with medical colleagues and other health and social workers; relationships with administrative staff and corpo-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
rate management, public and political institutions, the goods and services market in its various components. On this basis, the paper offers a first attempt at interpreting the relationships among professionals and the above-mentioned subjects, as the latter developed in the Italian context, with the awareness, however, that the data are scarce and that it is too big to be able to deduce a result in terms of “dethronement” of doctors.

RC52-867.2
VICARELLI, MARIA GIOVANNA* (Università Politecnica delle Marche) NERI, STEFANO* (University of Milan) PAVOLINI, EMMANUELE* (Macerata University)

Doctors in the Crisis and the Crisis of Doctors: The Case of the Italian NHS

The economic crisis and the related austerity policies are promoting a trajectory of change in the Italian NHS, slowly transforming its universalistic and public nature into a more privatized healthcare system. This institutional change has been brought about by the weakening of the main veto players (doctors’ associations and unions, trade unions, Regional governments), which had previously acted as “NHS defenders”.

Given this picture, described at the beginning of the paper, our focus is on the weakening of doctors’ associations and unions, which may be attributed to two broad sets of reasons. First, the economic and financial crisis severely constrained the traditional capacity of doctors to negotiate and affect public spending policies, because national governments were often pushed to assume tough and quick decisions to confront the turbulence of financial markets and EU pressure. Moreover, the loss of influence on policy making reflects a more general decline of the “medical dominance” (Freidson, 1970) exerted within the healthcare system.

In the second part of the paper we will investigate the causes and the extent of the decline of professional dominance of doctors in Italy, with some reference to other national cases, concentrating on three components: the effects of managerialization, the assertion of other health professional groups and the impact of technology (especially ICT) on medical practice and the medical labor market, depicting new scenarios for single practitioners and the professional group. Final remarks will end the contribution.

RC03-73.1
VICARI HADDOCK, SERENA* (Università di Milano-Bicocca)
MINGIONE, TERENCE (Fondazione Bigna
cchi)

Social Innovation and the City: A Theoretical Map

ABSTRACT
Social Innovation and the City: A Theoretical Map
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This article discusses the concept of social innovation based on Polanyi’s and Marshall’s analyses and on more recent contributions from within that theoretical framework. In the last decade, the concept has become widely used to discuss and interpret a wide array of practices and networks of solidarity built as responsi
bilities to social needs left unsatisfied by the state and/or by the market. The authors propose an interpretation of social innovation on the basis of the crisis of welfare capitalism and the instability of the institutional foundations of social cohesion and integration. The relevance but also the ambiguities and limits of the processes and practices of social innovation are discussed and evaluated in terms of the potential to respond to the present urban crisis.

RC30-553.1
VICKERS, TOM* (Nottingham Trent University)

Producing Immigrants and Workers: Borders, Migration and Class in an Age of Crisis

This paper examines how categories of ‘workers’, ‘migrants’, and associated subcategories have been structured and mobilised in recent years within representations of ‘migrant crisis’ and welfare crisis, to facilitate capitalist exploitation. The paper situates mobility in relation to racist formation and exploitation through the concept of labour process, which highlights the importance of capitalist control over movement, at a micro and macro scale, in order to extract surplus value from living human subjects. This analysis is tested and further developed by drawing on a programme of empirical and theoretical research between 2012 and 2017, concerning patterns of migration and settlement, labour markets, state policy and implementation, the media, and activism. The paper focuses on Britain in particular. This goes against the grain of the general turn toward a transnational frame in many studies of migration and bordering practices, but has value given the persistent national organisation of capital, and the continuing significance of national divisions and connected racial boundaries in governing migration and migrants’ rights. This has added impor
tance in the context of the UK referendum vote in 2016 to leave the European Union, which represents a turn back toward the nation, in political, cultural and economic terms and is part of a wider international turn toward protectionism and unilateralism supported by populist movements. Yet the British economy re
mains heavily reliant on international investments and export of services, and key sectors are structurally dependant on migrant labour. Through a detailed analysis focusing on this particular case, theoretical insights are developed that have inter
national relevance. The paper concludes by proposing alternative, counter-hegemonic understandings of the relationship between borders, migration and class that are informed by grassroots movements and foreground solidarity.

RC11-227.2
VICKERSTAFF, SARAH* (University of Kent)
LORETTO, WENDY (University of Edinburgh Business School)

Gender, Risk and Retirement

The public policy push to extend working lives is typically gender blind, focusing on increasing individual ‘choice’ without recognition of the extent to which the ability to exercise choice is mediated by gender, class and other structural inequalities. The differing gendered impacts of policy changes such as raising of state pension ages and abolition of default retirement ages are neglected. In the UK women have been particularly impacted by a rapidly rising state pension age. In conditions of austerity and the prevalence of gendered ageism in organisations the effect is new risks for women and some men and retirement seems both more distant and more problematic.

These gendered effects are explored through four in-depth organisational case studies in transport, engineering and manufacture, hospitality and local government. HR managers, pension specialists, line managers and a range of employees were interviewed alongside examination of organisational policies and data. The research captures different organisational responses to extending working lives issues and a range of risks and opportunities that women and men face in a span of occupations. The study shows that in the context of policy change and organisational response there are winners and losers amongst older workers but that overall women are now facing greater risks with respect to health and poverty in older age. The paper explores how women talk about retirement in this emerging context.

Theoretically the paper demonstrates how the prevailing policy narrative re
duces the phenomenon to a matter of individual choices, is based on a homog
enous view of older workers and frames the issue as an economic necessity iso
lated from current social changes in society and working life. The paper engages with the global conditions which shape precarity and risk, the individualisation of employment trajectories and the need for a feminist understanding of work.

RC15-30-29.4
VICKERY, ALEXANDRA* (Cardiff University)

Men and Distress: Help-Seeking, Coping and Daily Management

In the context of mental health, talks about ‘gender equality’ should recognize that men also have gendered issues that may impact on their mental health too. Men are three times more likely to commit suicide than women (ONS, 2013), are more reluctant to seek help for distress and thus less likely to utilize health-care services (Addis and Mahalik, 2002; Courtenay, 2000). Studies suggest that men do not open up or seek help on account of a perceived threat to performing ‘hegemonic’ masculinity that limits emotional expression and vulnerability. They also put forward that men use fewer, and more ineffective coping strategies than women to manage their own mental health. In this context, there is a need to explore men’s positive experiences of help-seeking and coping with emotional difficulties in everyday life. This paper presents PhD research that explores men’s experiences of mental distress in regards to their help-seeking and coping and daily management but with a more positive emphasis on what they find effective. Semi
structured interviews were conducted with a diverse sample of men to explore their experiences and how they cope with adversity. Analysis demonstrates distinct gendered characteristics of men’s help-seeking and coping behaviour. Masculine discourse is evident in men’s help-seeking and coping behaviour, as they attempt to take charge of distressful situations, adopt their own personal management strategies and utilize support in their own way. Men are still trying to live up to traditional masculine norms, particularly those of certain ages and professional groups, suggesting that men use these norms in a flexible and proactive way. The research aims to move away from a deficit approach that focuses on gendered barriers to a more positive focus, highlighting the presence of multiple, flexible masculinities as an advantage for men when managing their mental health.
Men and Distress: The Influence of Social Relationships on Coping and Management

In the context of health, particularly mental health, there is a dominant narrative that men are more reluctant to seek help for distress than women (Addis and Mahalik, 2002). Studies suggest that men do not open up or seek help on account of perceived threat to performing hegemonic masculinity that limits emotional expression and vulnerability. In addition, men’s inability to express emotions and reluctance to seek help may also be due to men’s lack of social networks or their tendency to deal with things alone. Studies put forward that men use fewer, and more ineffective coping strategies than women to manage their mental health. This paper presents PhD research that explores men’s experiences of distress in regards to their help-seeking, coping and daily management. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with two sample groups of men: men from the general population and men who had accessed support groups. Findings indicate that strong social relationships and support networks are an influential factor in men’s help-seeking behaviour as well as being essential for managing and maintaining good emotional wellbeing. Men are active in managing their mental health and are able to proceed in managing moods effectively with the support from significant people around them. The use of two different sample groups enabled the exploration of various positive coping strategies that men deem effective. The research demonstrates the usefulness of support groups for men, particularly older men in addressing social isolation, as well as the importance of having someone to talk to in the face of everyday adversity. Masculinity is still very much present in the men’s accounts of their experiences, yet masculine norms are adapted in a more flexible way, enabling them to open up and engage with others around them as a means of successfully coping with distress.

Ageing with a Learning Disability: A Critical Literature Review

In the debates around population ageing the emphasis is upon the changing demographic profile in terms of the number and proportion of older people within given societies. Where the debate extends to the nature of future populations of older people this is focused predominantly on the emergence of specific groups defined by age such as (super) centenarians. Much less interest is expressed in the emergence of ‘new’ ageing populations such as those ageing with learning disabilities. In the United Kingdom, there are an estimated 1.14 million people with a learning disability and life expectancy for this population is approximately 60 years. Little is known about the experiences of this group of people as they age and how they conceptualise ‘successful ageing’. We undertook a systematic literature review to evaluate our current evidence base in terms of the experience of ageing for adults with a learning disability.

We identified 65 papers for inclusion in the review, which were published between 2001 and 2016 and which focused predominantly on those with mild to moderate impairments. We classified papers in 6 domains which linked to the ability of older people to live healthy, safe, meaningful and socially inclusive lives. Our themes were health; activities of daily living and function; experiences of ageing; quality of life and well-being; autonomy and transition. Most papers, 43, focused upon health/activities of daily living often limited to very narrowly defined groups or used large data sets to assess overall health status of older learned disabled people. Our 11 studies examining ideas about ageing, autonomy and transition highlighted the social exclusion experienced by this population. We still lack a clear understanding as to what a good later life for older learning disabled people consists of and how, if at all, it differs from the rest of the population.

The Dynamics of Skills – an Epistemological Study of Military Professionalism in Situations When Rules Clash

Military personnel have to be prepared to act in situations over which they do not have full control. They must be able to make decisions in uncertain and contradictory circumstances. The ability to adequately interpret phenomena in a given situation includes a variety of inarticulate knowledge. These often experienced based forms of knowledge are an important but rarely noticed aspect of military professionalism. The article epistemologically investigates the role of experience-based knowledge in military practice based on narratives from Swedish soldiers’ experiences from situations when rules clash. The empirical material on which the study is based shows that transgressing rules is occasionally a prerequisite for military operations. The article discusses the risk of depprofessionalization as a result of a unilateral use of evaluation methods (e.g. new public management) that focus mainly on measurable forms of knowledge.

Institutional Failures of Mexican Democracy: The Electoral Regulatory System

Since 1994, driven by dramatic events, the creation of the regulatory institution of the electoral process was erected at the center of the democratization of Mexican Political System. This innovation represented the end of the hegemonic party and the beginning of the electoral competitive regime: 1) A distinctive feature was that the transition did not include visible mechanisms to neutralize the “sui generis” of political clientelism, and the chains of clandestine finances of political campaigns. 2) The Citizen’s Council, composed of “notables”, was captured by the political parties. The IFE (INE) presided over three federal electoral processes and provide the rules of fairness of the electoral process (with adjacent auditing institutions as TRIFE and Fepade), and manages extensive financial resources required to campaigning, and to register of the electoral census. Although this institution has undergone numerous “reforms” over a quarter of a century, it has three fatal flaws since its inception, which have been slowly de-legitimized and discredited the institution: First, the absence of a mandatory (compulsory) voting system; Secondly, the electoral system introduces perverse incentives, especially the regime of prerogatives and public financing of the parties, which have degenerated into electoral processes excessively expensive, long, and nearly impossible to audit. Third, as a partial result of the second flaw, the electoral mechanisms has been “captured” by the same parties that must regulate. Because the centrality of electoral institutions in the State democratic functioning, the quality of political representation, and the overall effectiveness of the Mexican State’s auditing and accountability mechanisms, is convenient a critical evaluation. This paper examines: a) the formation of electoral institutions and their transformations over a quarter of a century, b) the behavior of electoral participation, c) the establishment of a “mixed” political regime (electoral competition and authoritarian clientelism).
return varies over time for individuals in a given cohort in Brazil. Using nationally representative, restricted-access datasets from National Exam of Students’ Performance (Enade, in Portuguese acronym) and Annual Report on Social Information (RAIS), this study examines the effects of college and major types on economic well-being (social class, occupational status and individual earnings) of college graduates from 2004 to 2014. Preliminary results indicate substantive differences in all three dimensions of economic well-being according to the type of higher education institution, academic degree, and field of study attended. The analysis provide original insights on the relationship between educational and labor market sorting and allocating processes, as well as advance the more specific research agenda on horizontal stratification in higher education and school-to-work transitions.

RC31-554.16
VEIREA MEIRELES, GUSTAVO HENRIQUE* (Kanda University of International Studies)

Brazilians in Japan and Overseas Compatritions: Local and Transnational Alliances

The present paper proposes to discuss how Brazilians in Japan have interacted with other Brazilian communities abroad in order to strengthen their bonds and stimulate the birth of ethnic organizations. The activism of Brazilians abroad dates to the beginning of the 1990s and it is related to the social, political and economic environment that surrounded these immigrants. It began in Europe, where restrictive policies resulting from the Schengen Agreement led to the deportation, death and even murder of undocumented immigrants. This was a defining factor in stimulating Brazilians to demand the recognition of rights both in Brazil as well as in the host society. In the case of Japan, two main issues have been pointed out as the triggers for mobilization: the matter of health security for foreign residents, which became a concern during the late 1990s, and extremely high unemployment rates that followed the 2008 financial crisis. After understanding the context in which these changes happened, we move on to the analysis of how the Brazilian community abroad has interacted and shared their experiences. We focus on ethnic organizations in Japan and study how their interaction with other Brazilians abroad affected the organizing and institutionalization of the community. In order to do so our analysis will be based on field work in Japan during the period of 2011 to 2017. Thus, the results and the conclusions that we draw from the daily life of the Brazilian community is concentrated, as well as the participation in meetings of the Brazilians Citizen’s Council of Tokyo. We intend to highlight how mechanisms from the community, such as the Seminar on Brazilian Immigration and the Meeting of the Brazilian Community Abroad, as well as endeavors sponsored by the Brazilian government, such as the Brazilians in the World Conference, have contributed to shape the community in Japan.

RC30-550.2
VIGANO, FEDERICA* (University of Bolzano)
LALLO, CARLO (University of Bolzano)

Work-Family Benefits As an Incentive to Better Well-Being Conditions of Employees. Empirical Evidence from an Industrial Sector in Italy

The topic of “Work-Family benefits” has received attention in different streams of literature such as psychological and behavioral studies, Human Resource Management studies, pension studies, social research, focused on the change in work practices and the related effect on work-life balance.

Among the different types of corporate benefits provided to employees as a form of additional welfare, the “Work-Family benefits” are those who interest most in our research, as a consequence of a primary attention given to work-family balance in an era where flexibility of work arrangements and attention to well-being is crucial.

Previous findings evidenced how the organizational provision of employees’ benefits is a sign of companies’ competitiveness, attraction and retention of employees, a means to improve organizational performance or to manage conflicts between work and family.

In this wide literature however, the investigation of the well-being construct seems to represent a frontier of research in understanding the inner relation between employee engagement, organizational performance and individual well-being. Specifically the aspect of Subjective Well Being (SWB) associated to the personal and familiar life of employees and organizational provision of benefits remains complex and unexplored.

Our paper contributes with an empirical analysis to evidence the link between the use of employees’ benefits and SWB. We based our analysis on a sample of 5074 employees of an Italian industrial sector, who answered a specific questionnaire designed to investigate three main issues: the diversity and accessibility of corporate benefits provision, the satisfaction of employees and the possible relations with subjective well-being. In order to answer to the questions mentioned above, we applied two statistical methods: a Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) and a set of logistic models. With respect to the logistic models, we estimated the impact of the effective access to the different corporate welfare benefits on the subjective well-being.

TG03-966.5
VIJAPUR, ABDULRAHIM* (Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.)

Gender Justice and Violence: The Politics of Reforming Personal Laws in India

One of the most enduring cliches about Indian women is that it is the country of contradictions. Like all cliches, this too has a grain of truth in it. At the heart of the contradiction stand Indian women – both Hindu and Muslim. It is true that women in India are the most oppressed in the world. It is equally true that they (along with some of them) are among the most liberated, the most articulate and perhaps most free. Can these two realities be simultaneously true? Despite the codification of Muslim law in 1930s and the Hindu Personal laws in 1950s, the enactment of many other laws to deal with crimes against women, such as dowry deaths, rape, sati, sexual harassment at workplace, denial of education and inheritance rights, the status of women in India has not improved. This paper attempts to explore answers to the following questions: Is there a relationship between gender violence or discrimination and the religion-based family laws? Does Hinduism and Islam provide for gender justice and equality in their religious texts? Does the Hindu law `Vedas’ or the Islamic law `Quran’ offer protection? What are the laws that governed women’s marriage and divorce? These are the questions that we want to address this paper, in the process during the 2011 to 2013, through analysis and comparison of both the laws, a question is raised “why?’

RC08-169.2
VILA, ESTEBAN* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani)

Durkheim in the Pampas: His Reception in Argentina and Uruguay (1894-1947)

The present work aims to study the reception of Emile Durkheim and his disciples’ ideas (Paul Fauconnet, Marcel Mauss, Celestin Bouglé, etc.) in the Sociology chairs of the Schools of Law and Social Sciences, Philosophy and Arts, and Humanities and Education at the following universities: Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Santa Fe and La Plata (Argentina) and Republic (Uruguay). This study identifies three periods of that reception: the first covers the initial appearance of Durkheim’s ideas in the Río de la Plata from 1894 to 1915, when, while sociology was still based on Spencerian outlook, the reception of French sociology in Argentina was mainly limited to The Rules of Sociological Method and, subsidiarily, The Division of Labour in Society. The second period comprises the years 1915-1933. This was a time when a first sociology chair was created in Uruguay. The readings were extended to others works (Sociology and Pedagogy and The Elementary Forms of Religious Life) at the same time that the local sociologists began to study others French sociologists, such as Maurice Halbwachs. Finally, the third period (1933-1947) involves a reinterpretation of Durkheim’s doctoral thesis in Argentina creating a pre-functionalist thought in the country. This did not happen in Uruguay where even in the 1950s the sociology lectures would follow a trend linked with complementarian cultural background for future lawyers.

RC15-288.9
VILA, SAMANTHA* (Université de Montréal)

Articuler Les Modèles Classiques De Stress Professionnel Aux Grilles D’Analyse Des Perceptions De Justice Au Travail

Análisis De Las Causas Fundamentales De La Persistencia De La Pobreza y De La Desigualdad

La pobreza y la desigualdad en América Latina se han profundizado, particularmente a partir de las políticas neoliberales instrumentadas en la región. Parte de esas políticas han sido los programas de transferencias monetarias para paliar la pobreza. Dichos programas no han incidido en cerrar la brecha de la desigualdad, pues tampoco lo han hecho en disminuir significativamente la pobreza. En la ponencia se analizarán algunos de los principales factores históricos, sociales, políticos y jurídicos, además de los económicos, que consideramos causas fundamentales de la persistencia de la pobreza y de la desigualdad.
The overall aim of this paper is to make a literature overview and analyze conflicts concerning environmental destruction that involve Indigenous peoples and their claims to land. In particular we will through an comparison of conflicts on four continents examine what social relations, political strategies and claims of local governance and/or local autonomy are developed in the process. Indigenous peoples (IPs) cannot be separated from land as IPs think of humans as integral parts of the land and their related experiences, stories, and memories where relations to the land is essential. Land rights and responsibilities are of particular importance to study considering the centrality of land in the colonization to which IPs have been subjected, in their articulation of cultural, local and local autonomy, and the particular infliction it gives to Indigenous environmentalism in comparison with other forms of environmentalism. We are particularly interested in how ethnic boundaries may be transgressed in the process of local, national and transnational political mobilization, which creates links between different social movements and socio-geographical contexts. Using the case of femicides, Indigenous struggles in East Asia, North America, Scandinavia, South America our paper transcends the conventional distinction between the (rich) Global North and (the poor) Global South often used in globalization research. These are our overarching questions: 1) How do IPs articulate conflicts concerning environmental destruction, in which land rights are involved, and what strategies and social relations are shaped in the process? 2) How are collective identities shaped in the conflicts that IPs are involved in and what claims to, and actual forms of, local governance are shaped in the process?

The paper will bring to light the interlinked, yet different dynamics of the two projects and will discuss the empirical findings in light of existing research on party-movement-relations.

RC47-785.5
VIRCHOW, FABIAN* (University of Applied Sciences Duesseldorf)
Radical Right Movements and Radical Right Parties: Cooperation and/or Competition

Radical Right Movements and Radical Right Parties: Cooperation and/or Competition

While the focus of research on the radical right in many countries has been on parties much more than on movements the latter’s investigation should also consider the former. There are several reasons for this: a) both often address the same/similar political issues, b) both draw their activists from the same group of people, c) the one’s success might lead to the decline of the other, although this should not be generalized.

The paper takes the German Pegida movement and the party Alternative for Germany (AfD) as an example to elaborate on the dynamic of the Pegida movement in general but with a particular focus on the rise of the AfD and the controversies and contradictions this created for both actors. While for a long time leading Pegida activists had been self-confident to be the major radical right political player (especially in Saxony) even up to the point to create a political party alongside the AfD, finally the movement spiralled down to a weekly event of some 2,000 people performing highly ritualized. With the growing electoral success of the AfD cooperation grew closer.

RC48-818.1
VISPUTE, SHRUTI* (University of Coventry)
Beyond Belonging: Emotions in the Social Movements Resisting Against the Hydropower Dams in Contemporary India

This paper explores repression in the context of hydropower ‘development’ projects especially where space for dissent is very less for the ‘affected’ marginalised communities. The paper investigates a local Affected Citizens of Teesta (ACT) movement against hydropower dams on Teesta river, in Dzongu region of Sikkim state in India. The paper considers that emotions are produced in relations between and among people and environments and across a range of spatial scales and contexts. The paper discusses range of questions to understand the affects and effects of emotions, such as, How spatial processes across variety of scales as well as at specific places and the relationships between the dominating power and marginalised groups, influence the emergence and expressions of various emotions. How activist in ACT have responded [emotionally] to the hegemonic policies of the state in the case of hydropower projects?

How these emotions are related to the specific space, strategies and tactics of social movements? How these strategies enable the members of social move-
ments to deploy various emotions such as anger, outrage, fear, insecurity, love and affection for their specific place?

The paper argues that the place-based social movement members have emotions in which the sense of agency is ‘beyond belonging’. And in the current scholarly understanding of emotions in social movements, there is a need of a strong emphasis on emotions and experiences. The emotions associated with the sacred land, affiliated to the river, for the culture that is shaped up because of a river, which is threatened by the neoliberal accumulation today.

VISPUTE, SHRUTI* (University of Coventry)
Neoliberalisation, Hydropower and Hegemony: The Contentious Politics Around Water Resources in Contemporary India

Water is a very distinct natural resource. Water use needs prioritization and choice, and this itself means possible differences and potential conflicts. This paper focuses on the proliferation of social movement struggles around water, particularly following the increase in the number of hydropower projects in India especially in the North Eastern part of the country, to facilitate conditions for industrialisation and urbanization. These processes of accumulation of capital by exploiting water resources altered the ways in which different social groups use and access water resources. It increased the conflicts over water resources and exploitation of the marginalised for the greater good of the nation. These hegemonic processes of neoliberalisation in the water sector have produced spatial inequalities and displacements in India. This paper discusses how the extractivism; inequalities and exploitation accompanying it, have been challenged and collectively resisted by the people with varied identity markers (caste, class, gender and ethnic identities). While investigating the nexus between the neoliberalisation, hydropower and hegemonic policies of the government, this paper emphasizes that it is important to understand how the social movement struggles around water internalise the general problematics of accumulation by dispossession (Harvey, 2006). The paper considers inter-relationships between the processes of domination and resistance within Indian civil society, with the example of Affect Ed Citizens of Teesta (ACT) movement against hydropower dams on Teesta river, in Dzongu region of Sikkim state in India. The paper argues for the need to address questions such as what is being dispossessed and by whom and what can be done about it and by whom.

RC24-464.2

VITHE, Shruti* (Salem State University)
You Can’t Do What You Don’t Know: The Importance of Human Rights Education of Young People

The Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights both require that people be educated about the contents of these treaties. In some parts of the world this happens. However, in many other parts of the world children do not even know they have rights. Data indicates that when young people know they have rights, they are better able to advocate for themselves and reduce exploitation. Data collected from US college students will be presented that indicates that they did not know they had rights as children, and they don’t understand what rights they and others have. Studies indicate that teachers may not teach students about human rights because they were never taught about them. Teachers cannot teach what they do not know. We allege that training young of enacting about their rights means teaching teachers and adults about rights as well. However, there are significant challenges that exist in adding human and child rights information into existing school programs. In order to counter this obstacle, we will share hundreds of free HRE materials, including handouts, film and video links, readings, websites, and a series of down-loaded, ready-to-use materials. We have scoured HRE sites looking for materials and found that there are extensive materials ready and available - but most are hard to find. By joining together training materials from organizations such as UNICEF, Amnesty International, and dozens of others, the website we will present provides a “one stop” for hundreds of materials on any given topic. Structures and adult gatekeepers are still needed, but HRE should increase the likelihood they will emerge. Use of HRE for global at-risk populations like child soldiers and trafficked children will be explored.

RC29-527.1

VITE PEREZ, MIGUEL ANGEL* (Universidad de Alicante Spain)
Violence Performance on the Mexican Global South

The objective of this lecture is to interpret violence as a social performance that has shaped a civil sphere in which a binary speech shows the existence of a conflict linked to the following assumption: violence in Mexico is the result of a weakened State or it is derived from its collaboration with criminal violence originators. This assumption has legitimized armed social activities from groups that have emerged as vigilants of public safety at both local and regional levels. The latter has justified armed government actions in order to address illegality within a context in which this same illegality has been a mechanism used by the poor in order to attain social well-being objectives. Thus, illegality in Mexico cannot only be studied as a regulatory issue derived from a weakened lawful order but also as a constituent part of social interactions within a neoliberal capitalism context at the Global South that, in some instances, it may produce violence.

RC16-312.6

VIVIANI, LORENZO* (University of Pisa)
Populism and the Broken Promises of Democracy: Towards a Partyless Democracy?

The paper discusses the relationship between the crisis of representative democracy and the perspective of populist democracy in Europe. Starting from the two sides of democracy, a procedural and an ideal type, it analyzes the emergence of populism as a politicization of a feeling of mistrust that emerges in reference to the broken promises of democracy. Populism as a thin-centered ideology is a demand against the growth of new parties in the legislative arena.

Data from non-European/North America child rights initiatives will also be provided, including information gained from child rights in Africa (Cameroon and others), Asia (India and China), and South/Central America (e.g. - Bolivia, Mexico and Costa Rica).

It is proposed that the UNCRHR has made significant contributions to the well-being of young people when policies and infrastructures supporting child rights exist. On the other hand, while rhetoric about the importance of children and their well-being seems universal, predictable obstacles confront implementation of child rights in the treaties and programs. Whether in the fields of education, healthcare, social services, government, or law, tension between adult and child rights contribute to challenges implementing programs that would enhance young people's well-being. Issues of structure, power, control, agenda-staking, social class and culture will be addressed from a multicultural and intergenerational perspective. An examination of the relationship of social movements – emotions, conflict, labeling, and functionalism will help frame the current discourse about child rights.

TG03-958.5

VISSING, YVONNE* (University of Belgium)
Children's Rights Leaders Speak Truth to Power about the UNCRHR

Globally, the world of childhood has changed, which influences the transformation of traditional adult-child relationships. In this presentation, scholars who were invited to speak at the 25th anniversary convention of the UNCRHR in the Netherlands will join together to speak about the successes and challenges faced with the implementation of the treaty. These may include:

- Tom Leiffard, Netherlands – youth rights and higher education
- Laura Lundy, Northern Ireland – youth rights and the law
- Kay Tisdall, Scotland – youth participation in the civic arena
- Yvonne Vissing, USA – young people's physical and mental health
- Jans-Willem, Waddoups, Netherlands – youth and the implementation of the treaty. These may include:

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T025-JS-20.6

VIVIANI, LORENZO* (University of Pisa)
Enjeux Et Défis D’un Programme Collaboratif De Recherche Mené Dans Une Perspective Clinique Et Critique Auprès d’un Groupe Professionnel

Cette communication a pour objectif de mettre en discussion les enjeux d’un programme collaboratif de recherche auprès d’un groupe professionnel – celui des conseillers d’orientation du Québec - dans une perspective clinique et critique. Les difficultés de ce groupe professionnel à faire reconnaitre sa pertinence sociale et son expertise, tant sur la place publique que dans les milieux de travail (OCOCQ, 2016), peuvent se traduire, selon nos recherches, par une souffrance identitaire et un manque de reconnaissance des professionnels. Depuis le début de leur mouvement, les conseillers d’orientation ont cherché à s’affirmer et à montrer que le travail des conseillers d’orientation est une voie d’action possible. Certains de ces initiatives ont été menées en collaboration avec l’ordre professionnel des conseillers et conseillères d’orientation ou avec leur fédération syndicale, et d’autres ont été indépendamment de ces partenaires. Dans le cadre
Of Loops and Circles: Imaginations and Indicators of ‘Circularity’ in EU Policy Making on the Circular Economy

In recent years we have witnessed a growing interest in the concept of a Circular Economy in EU policy-making, which promotes a future in which linear ‘make-use-dispose’ cultures are replaced by more circular models. Visions of a Circular Economy evoke together ideas of waste management, recycling, reuse and resource efficiency with visions of sharing economies, maintenance and repair biophysical flows and draw on a broad variety of culturally situated meanings.

In this contribution we ask for the multiple meanings of ‘circularity’ in EU policy-making and explore the ongoing assembling and stabilizing of a particular imagination of circularity in a range of different sites. To do so we will draw on the concept of sociotechnical imaginaries (Jasanoff & Kim, 2009, 2015). Imaginaries are understood as collectively shared visions of desirable societal futures (social and technical order) and as a way to analyse contingencies in policy-making through highlighting especially the futuristic orientation of policy narratives. The aim of this contribution is to explore how the vision of a circular future is being established and which social, political and epistemic orderings are related to these futures. We will proceed in three steps: first, we will discuss from a historical perspective how a particular imaginary of circularity has been assembled, rehearsed, contested and stabilized in the development of the different legislative proposals of Circular Economy. Building on that, we will look at indicators and that are currently in development for monitoring and ‘measuring’ circularity and show how indicators need to be understood as a specific site in which imagination are stabilized. In a third step we will ask for the performative dimensions of these indicators and for potential alternatives.

VOELKER, THOMAS* (Joint Research Centre, European Commission)
KOVACIC, ZORA (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona)
STRAND, ROGER (University of Bergen)
SINDT, JAN (Climate Analytics)

The Role of Quantifying Material Flows in the Governance of the Water-Energy-Food Nexus

In recent years we have witnessed a growing interest in the water-energy-food (WEF) nexus in both academia and policy highlighting the need to address the institutional, political and cultural dimensions of nexus policy-making (Cairns & Krywoszynska, 2016; Stirling, 2015). The concept directs attention to three aspects: (1) the interrelated pressures created by agricultural production, water use, and energy production and consumption practices, (2) the epistemic challenges of understanding these complex and non-linear interactions and (3) to the policy problem of governing a transition to more sustainable modes of production and consumption.

This presentation aims at contributing to an understanding of the institutional, political and cultural aspects of nexus governance. It will be based on material from the Horizon 2020 project ‘Moving towards adaptive governance in complexity’ [1], which aims at exploring the quantitative assumptions within policy narratives on the nexus, using an approach called Quantitative Story Telling (QST). QST is a cyclical participatory modelling approach, starting with problem definition, establishing and quantifying the narrative using a social metabolism approach called MuSiASEM (Multi-Scale Integrated Analysis of Societal and Ecosystem Metabolism), then discussing the model results in terms of feasibility, viability and (crucially) desirability. Scoping interviews and thematic analysis of policy documents suggest there are different narratives around what is measured and how these metrics can be used to generate niches for nexus thinking within the European Commission policy units. In particular, we are interested in seeing whether alternative metrics and discussions catalysed by these results, can help make space for alternative modes of governance, (Asdal, 2008; Hajer, 2006; Porter, 1995).

As such, this talk will contribute to the overall aim of the session to provide a critical analysis of the role of metrics in environmental governance by directing attention to their discursive, institutional, political and material aspects.


VOGEL, CLAUDIA* (German Centre of Gerontology)
ENGSTLER, HERIBERT (German Centre of Gerontology)
ROMEU GORDO, LAURA (German Centre of Gerontology)

Women Must and Men Can: Paid Work during Retirement in Germany

Poverty in old age has increased in Germany in the last 10 years and is expected to grow even more the next decades due to both, cutbacks in the generosity of the public pension system and changes in employment biographies that become more discontinuous and precarious. At the same time employment participation during retirement has been increasing from 5.1 percent in 1996 to 11.6 percent in 2014 as findings from the German Ageing Survey (Deutscher Alterssurvey DEAS) show. These both trends have motivated the debate whether retirees work because they choose to do so or whether the participation is provoked by financial reasons in a context of increasing poverty.

Further, the question raises whether the determinants of employment participation at older ages differ between genders. Employment biographies of retired women in Germany differ substantially from those of men, characterized by higher and longer employment breaks and lower earnings. As a result, their financial situation after retirement is more precarious, especially if they live alone. Since 2010, the poverty rates for older women (65+) are higher than for older men (e.g. 18.3 percent versus 14.5 percent in the year 2015, rates provided by the Federal Statistical Office).

Using data from the German Ageing Survey (DEAS), we investigate which are the factors determining employment participation during retirement and employment inequalities in old age, with the focus on income poverty and gender differences. We expect the financial situation after retirement to play a more important role for women than for men. However, employment income in paid work during retirement does not seem to be helpful to alleviate poverty.

VOGELER, AZEEMA* (Center for Communication Programs)

Youth constitute more than a third of the population of Pakistan which is a country of more than 200 million. Apart of looking at youth's schooling and work, it is also important to study what they do for leisure including sports and games. These activities are not just important for their physical and psychological health but also bolster their social skills, improves learning capacity and protects them from various social evils. Despite knowledge of these important outcomes through sports, access and participation of youth remains limited due to various reasons, ranging lack of resources, opportunities, facilities, societal views on sports and security concerns.

In Pakistan, participation of females in sports, especially in formal and structured ones are extremely limited as facilities and opportunities are limited. Hence, only those young girls who in an educational setup report involved in sports. However, since girls' participation in education is increasing, their chances of being part of sports is also rising. Moreover, with increasing modernization and westernization, women participation is also changing. Now, at least for some in Pakistan, females are taking up sports professionally. Pakistan has professional sportswomen and teams for major games such as football, cricket, hockey, squash, boxing etc. However many of them have to struggle to make it on their own to reach international arena as there is little support from community and government.

There are plethora of factors which impacts women's participation in games and professional sports. The aim of this research is to explore these issues from different angles.

Data for this paper will be drawn from interviews of female university students who are part of formal sports teams and also coaches and sports officials. The interviews will explore the social, cultural, financial, and other factors that create barriers or facilitate women's participation in sports.

VOGELER, AZEEMA* (Center for Communication Programs)

Youth Engagement in Politics in Digital Age in Pakistan

Pakistan, a nation of more than 200 million has a youthful population structure. A third of the population falls in the category of youth. The country is rapidly urbanising which has made access to various technologies such as, internet, easier than before. There are more than 45 million users of 3G technology which has brought internet to the fingers of these users. A large majority of Pakistani internet users are very active on online social networking sites (SNS) such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc. Facebook, itself reports around 30 million active users in Pakistan. These users are mostly under the age of 34, residents of large cities, and fairly educated. Low cost, ease of use, interactive nature and the ability to reach out the audience instantly has made these SNS sites darling of various entities including government, political parties, businesses, non-profits, mass media etc. Research on political and civic engagement of youth in Pakistan has shown a dismal picture as there has been a apathy among youth towards this aspect of public life. However, since the spread of social media, this has changed as youth who are already engaged online can be motivated for politics and civic activities. Now, all major political parties in Pakistan have a significant social media presence and they use these sites to engage with current members and recruit more. The current study plans to interview 100 undergraduate students of a university in Islamabad, about their current civic engagement activities through SNS and the potential of SNS for such activities. The study would explore their views on generating social good and political engagement through social media. Findings will be bolstered with data from experts on social media in Pakistan.

VOGT, JAN VALENTIN* (KU Eichstätt-Ingolstadt)

Avoiding Old-Age Poverty in Times of Demographic Change: An Unconditional Basic Income Scheme for Pensioners within the German Statutory Pension Insurance

Due to pension reforms in the last decade, the problem of old-age poverty is back on the agenda of German social policy. To address this problem, tax-financed subsidies to stabilize the replacement ratio in the statutory pension system are being proposed by the German government. Due to the equivalence principle in the German pension system, pensioners benefit from this subsidy according to their individual life-time contributions. This raises the question whether these subsidies should rather be used to combat old-age poverty. In this paper, we propose an unconditional basic income for pensioners (UBP) additional to the contributory-based system.

We simulate the current pension system and both reform proposals for Germany until the year 2060. Demographic development is projected using a Leslie matrix approach. The economic environment is projected via a Solow-Swan growth model. The labour market is modelled using the approach of Buriaux et al. (2015). Finally, the German Statutory Pension Insurance is modelled via a detailed computation of each cohort's average earnings points in each year, and a projection of contribution rate and replacement ratio via the balanced budget requirement. For the distributive analysis, the cohorts' earnings points accumulate
Factors of Tolerance Towards Corruption

Factors of tolerance towards corruption

Both according to experts and according to public opinion polls corruption is the main problem of Ukraine along with occupation of the territories Donbas and Crimea. Intolerance to corruption in society is one of the main factors of its combatting. On the one hand, perception of importance of corruption problem among Ukrainian population is increasing. According to public opinion polls of residents of Ukraine conducted for IRI by GfK Ukraine and funded by USAID in 2017 Ukrainians for the first time since 2014 assigned the same importance to the problem of corruption as to Donbas war problem: in June 2017 51% of Ukrainians named corruption and 50% named Donbas war among three top problems of Ukraine while in previous surveys in 2014, 2015 and 2016 corruption problem was perceived as significantly less important than Donbas war. On the other hand, according to recent survey conducted for the USAID New Justice Program 46% of respondents believe that corruption is an integral part of the political life of Ukraine and it's useless to fight it (vs 40% of those who do not agree with this). Moreover, 20% of Ukrainians are even not ashamed to say that they will consider giving a bribe to the judge in case of receiving correspondent offer – considering the sensitivity of this question and 27% of "hard to say" answers the real share of such citizens in significantly higher.

By analyzing the results of recent population surveys in Ukraine the paper will address the question: 1) what is the relation between individual social position, corruption experience in local public institutions and tolerance to corruption? 2) what are the main factors which motivate people not to give bribes and report about corruption offers?

Human Trafficking in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine

Human trafficking in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine in 2017

GfK Ukraine conducted 5 waves of nationally representative surveys in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine in 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015 and 2017 on labour migration and human trafficking for IOM. In 2006-2015 the studies showed the following trends:

- the positive trend in Moldova where in 2006-2011 the trend of increasing of illegal labour migration and trafficking rates was observed while in 2015 it changed into a positive trend of decreasing of the number of illegal labour migrants after the introduction of visa-free regime with EU in 2014.
- the negative trend in Ukraine where the trend of increasing of illegal labour migration and trafficking rates is observed in 2015 as a result of military conflict in Donbas and crisis in the economy.

The paper will explore the results of the survey conducted in 2017 to understand the extent, dimensions, causes and consequences of human trafficking in three countries, to explore migration-trafficking-risks awareness nexus and to develop gender sensitive recommendations for increasing of awareness of the risk of human trafficking in particular situations.

Patterns of Self-Employment Among Young People. the Case of the Emilia-Romagna Region in Italy

The paper aims to present the main findings of an empirical research concerning life and work conditions of a sample of young self-employed in Emilia-Romagna region, in Northern Italy. By starting from the goal to understand life and work conditions of young self-employed, three main questions have been addressed:

- Under which social, economic and family conditions young people decide to follow the pattern of a self-employed career?
- Which are the subjective meanings, motivations and goals which oriented young people towards this working pattern?
- Which are the main social needs emerging from young self-employed?

In order to answer these questions, after providing a brief statistical review of the phenomenon, we opted for a qualitative approach, which better fits the goal to reach the subjective dimension of interviewees. More in detail, 50 biographical interviews involving young self-employed have been carried out. They come from different sectors and working conditions, such as those belonging to the emerging forms of work (web strategists, digital communicators, start uppers) and the more traditional ones (translators, artisans).

The results of the research show that the so called ‘self-employment world’ is far from being a homogeneous scenario. Although among the interviewees it is certainly possible to find common aspects, in terms of positive and challenging factors linked to their working life, it is also remarkable the presence of differentiated conditions which could be understood in the light of wider social and economic changes occurred in our contemporary societies, such as the process of individualization and the fragmentation of working conditions.

Finally, thanks to the analysis of the empirical data, we can distinguish new social needs emerging from life and working conditions of young self-employed. These needs are challenging the current welfare system which seems to act by pursuing a fragmented approach which produces social insecurities and new vulnerabilities.
Von Holdt, Karl* (SWOP, University of the Witwatersrand)

**Bourdieu in the Grey Zone of Violent Politics (South Africa)**

Pierre Bourdieu is the quintessential theorist of domination and social order. South Africa presents an exemplar from the global South – fractured, contested, dispositive, disorderly, violent. In this paper I rethink Bourdieu from a Southern perspective. In particular, I reconstruct the concept of political field to provide for multiple overlapping, mutually unintelligible and subversive fields of practice occupying the same social space, thus accounting for double-meaning, ambiguity, violence and subaltern agency in the making and unmaking of the modern.

Drawing on empirical research on local politics in South Africa, I identify three political fields which intersect, overlap and destabilise each other: the formal democratic field, and informal field of patronage, factionalism and violence, and a field of insurgent citizenship. It is this complex political arena of overlapping, meshing and mutually disrupting fields that characterises violent democracy and its grey zones (Auyero 2007) of legality and illegality, symbolic ambiguity and dissonance. While some agents may attempt to restrict their practice to one or other of these fields, others engage in practices across two or more fields simultaneously, and any case each field is mutatorily influenced by or ‘corrupted’ by the symbolic practices of the others, meaning that most agents - or at least those who survive – are implicated in moral and symbolic ambiguity and the workings of the grey zone.

This is an attempt to rewrite Bourdieu for the postcolonial world, where each of these evident political fields bears a different history in relation to conquest, colonialism, modernity and democracy. Such rewriting is fundamental, constituting a fundamental departure from Bourdieu rather than an elaboration.

Von Unger, Hella*

**Narratives of Young Refugees in Germany: Chances and Challenges for Ethical Conduct**

Given the increase of migration to Germany in recent years, more research is needed on the situation of refugees. Research with refugees encompasses many ethical challenges given the vulnerability of the group including the possibility of re-traumatization when narrating experiences and life histories. Yet refugees may wish to tell their story in order to bear witness, have a "voice" and change both the situation as well as the perception of their group in the host society. This paper describes a qualitative interview study conducted with 31 young refugees (age 17-24) in collaboration with the city of Munich in 2016-2017. Ethical challenges in the field of research with refugees, such as voluntariness of participation, dealing with emotions and precarious life circumstances (such as participants' fear of detention), careful handling of sensitive information, strategies of anonymizing the data and issues of interpretation. Furthermore, a more general aim was to meet the "dual imperative" of refugee research, an ethical standard which implies that research with refugee should meet both highest scientific standards and produce useful results to benefit the group itself and/or policies directed at the situation. The paper discusses how the ethical challenges were met in the current study and draws conclusions for research with refugees, in particular qualitative, biographical research with young refugees.

Voorpostel, Mariele*

**Diversity in Life Course Trajectories: Pathways of Choice or Vulnerability?**

This study aims to assess whether increasingly diverse family life courses are indeed pathways of choice, or whether they reflect pathways of cumulative disadvantage and vulnerability. Using data from Switzerland, this study will answer three questions:

1. Is the increase in family transitions across the life course universal or is it concentrated in specific social groups?
2. To what extent are diverse life course trajectories in the family domain related to outcomes such as health and wellbeing?
3. Is this relationship the same for all socio-economic groups and for men and women?

The main hypothesis is that advantaged groups benefit from the myriad of options that have become available, whereas disadvantaged groups are more likely to experience the risks involved. As a result, individuals from a lower socio-economic background are expected to report more instability in the family life course, with more negative health and wellbeing outcomes compared to individuals from higher socio-economic backgrounds, reflecting increasing vulnerability. For higher socio-economic classes we expect to find a higher share of more standard life course trajectories and a weaker association between nonstandard family life course trajectories and wellbeing and health.

Vosko, Leah*

**Exemptions in Ontario's Employment Standards Act: Deepening Labour Market Insecurity**

The Ontario Employment Standards Act (ESA) is a key source of workplace protection for employees in Ontario. Since its inception in 1968, however, the ESA and regulations made pursuant to it have specified exemptions and rules...
that provide ‘special treatment’ for certain industries, occupations, or sectors. As a result, the ESA and its regulations include a complex web of more than eighty-five exemptions, partial exemptions, and qualifying conditions, which limit the application of its protections. The central argument of this paper is that exemptions and special rules can exacerbate precarious employment among the employees to whom they apply, often with the consequence of deepening insecurity among those belonging to disadvantaged social groups in the labour force, such as young people, recent immigrants, and women. Legislators must therefore direct attention towards eliminating unprincipled exemptions with a view to, at once, confronting precarious employment and social disadvantage.

RC15-JS-64.3

VRANGBAEK, KARSTEN* (University of Copenhagen)

How and Why Do Doctors and Nurses Leave the Profession? - Transition and Retirement Patterns for Health Professionals in the Nordic Region

Regulating health professionals in a globalized context with rapidly developing technology is a challenge. While the traditional picture is of a fairly stable health professional workforce it appears that the current situation is characterized by more diversified career patterns. Many health care professionals transition to other types of jobs, retire early or move across national boundaries. Recent surveys in Denmark and Norway show that a high number of doctors are considering to leave their jobs before retirement age. Even stronger transition trends can be found among nurses in the two countries.

This indicates a change in the perception of professional roles, and also a perception of growing dissatisfaction with the working conditions in contemporary health care settings combined with relatively good job opportunities elsewhere. This problematic for users of health care and for planners of future health professional work force needs as it leads to shortages in some areas and perhaps also a skewness in the skilset of remaining health professionals. A particularly important issue is how the large cohorts of aging health care professionals choose to transition or retire from their jobs. This paper will use registry and work force data to analyse trends in regards to transitions and retirement of doctors and nurses in the Nordic region. We will combine the registry analysis with survey and qualitative data to seek explanations for the observed trends. - Finally we will discuss potential consequences at the societal and professional level.

RC10-207.4

VRATUSA, VERA* (Belgrade University, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Sociology, http://www.ff.bg.ac.rs/zaposleni?IDZ=248)

Participatory Action Research of the Actuality of “Manifesto of the Communist Party”‘s 10 Points Revolutionary Action Program for Conquering Self-Managing Democracy

170 years after the first edition of the Manifesto of the Communist Party, this paper proposes to interested colleagues the organization of the Participatory Action Research (PAR) of the actuality of the Manifesto of the Communist party’s 10 points revolutionary action program for uplifting proletariat into a ruling class and conquering simultaneously political, economic and cultural democracy or self-management, on the track of lessons drawn from the 1871 Paris commune experience for accomplishing classless society in the second decade of the 21st century. PAR namely enables overcoming of the class division of labor between active small-bourgeois subjects, passively responding working class objects and minority of large bourgeois research financiers.

Proposed PAR should explore what is the current state of realization of the 10 points revolutionary action program in the field of capitalist property and labor legislation, industrial and agricultural, credit and fiscal policy of state administration as well as in the domain of communication, transportation and education means, proposed by the MCP authors as necessary for carrying out of the structural transformation of the entire capitalist mode of production. Paper recalls that the authors of the MCP proclaimed this program themselves in later editions of the MCP to be outdated and variable depending on concrete conditions of class struggle in particular countries.

The paper identifies as the main challenge to organization of the PAR on conquering simultaneously political, economic and cultural democracy or self-management, the scaling up of the participatory action research as a form of referendum of the great majority of wage laborers on the desirable organization of egalitarian, peaceful and just social production relationships through the implementation of contemporary production forces of IT technology put under the control of freely associated producers and consumers so that the freedom of each individual is the condition for the freedom of all.

RC04-84.7

VRYONIDES, MARIOS* (European University Cyprus)

Changing Patterns of Inequality in Higher Education: The Role of Private Universities in Cyprus

Since 2007, there was a remarkable growth of a private university sector in Cyprus. This development met no resistance on ideological or political grounds but was rather actively promoted by left and right wing governments alike. This expansion of higher education was primarily driven (a) by the existence of a growing demand by lower middle class families to offer high value cultural capital to their offspring, and (b) by a rhetoric that saw higher education expansion as a field of economic growth. As a result, today 8 out of 10 secondary school graduates pursue higher education in Cyprus (roughly 50% in private or public universities) or abroad (primarily Greece and the UK).

This paper will examine whether mass participation in higher education is sustainable in a small country with limited places for prestigious white-collar jobs. An environment of credential inflation, higher education qualifications are no longer enough to secure upward social mobility. Thus, contemporary inequalities in terms of social class effects may lie not just in accessing university education but in the unequal pattern of choices (a) for fields of study and (b) for selective (or non-selective) higher education institutions which offer distinctive qualifications for choice-making. This paper explores the intersection between stratified social backgrounds and the stratifying structures of higher education destinations, which include public/private distinctions, local universities and universities abroad, different fields of study and the perceived hierarchies of institutions and qualifications gained. As always, larger social inequalities set limits on what education can achieve in terms of producing social equity of outcomes.

RC01-40.3

VU, CUONG* (Ton Duc Thang University)

Solving the North Korea Nuclear Crisis is the Responsibility of the United Nations and Not of the Great Powers or the United Nations Security Council

North Korea has conducted a series of missile and nuclear tests, some of which flew over South Korea and Japan, and continue to threaten other tests in the future. This escalated international tensions in the region and beyond. Failure to reduce tensions and solve the North Korea nuclear crisis this time may lead to the third world war. This paper proves that the imposition of various sanctions by the United Nations; the call for a joint freeze and dialogue by China and Russia; the suggestion of solutions through the United Nations Security Council and cooperation between the United States and China by Germany; and the “fire and fury” threat by the United States, all of which are not good for the world.

RC17-332.4

VUKASOVIC, MARTINA* (Ghent University)

Meta-Organizational Perspective on Interest Intermediation in Multi-Level Governance Contexts: Theoretical Propositions and Empirical Illustrations from the European Knowledge Policy Domain

Interest groups are political organizations considered to be an increasingly important channel for articulation of public interest in modern democracies (Richardson, 1995). While the burgeoning interest groups literature provides significant insights into interest groups populations, their status, lobbying strategies and success, their internal organizational dynamics constitute somewhat of a lacuna (Halpin, 2014) and we know far less about “how interest groups come to pursue specific goals” (Bikherts, 2015, p. 310). Moreover, insufficient consideration has been given to the fact that many interest groups operating within federal states or complex policies such as the EU are actually associations of national or local interest groups, i.e. they are meta-organizations (Ahne & Brunsson, 2008).

This study will combine insights from comparative politics and organizational sociology (including the meta-organizational perspective) into a theoretical approach suitable for analysing the relationship between (1) organizational identity, status, policy positions and lobbying strategies of the meta-organizations, i.e. associations of interest groups and (2) the same organizational attributes of their members (national or local interest groups). The robustness and relevance of this theoretical approach will be illustrated with a case study of a European association operating in the knowledge policy domain.

The study will contribute to understanding how political meta-organizations and their members relate, in particular with regards to (a) effects of membership...
on meta-organizations, (b) power within meta-organizations, and (c) struggle for autonomy between meta-organizations and their members.


**RC30-539.3**

**VUL TUR, MIRCEA** (*Institut national de la recherche scientifique*)

**Employment Status and Structural Disparities in the Canadian Labor Market**

*Employment status and structural disparities in the Canadian labor market*

**RC12-235.1**

**VYAS, DINESH** (*Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Bihar*)

**Career Aspirations and Outward Migration of Students Pursuing Higher Education (A Study of East Champaran, Bihar)**

*Introduction:* The East Champaran District is in North Bihar headquartered in Motihari. It is a relatively backward region of Bihar. Gandhi's historic visit to Champaran in order to support those who had revolted against the conditions of indigo cultivation in 1914 and 1916, and his extensive tour of Bihar before launching the non-co-operation movement, had set this small district at the centre stage in the history of struggle for independence of India. The opening up two central universities in the state makes it imperative upon the researchers to study the pattern of higher education and the outward migration of students in search of good educational institutions. The purpose of this study will be to assess the university and college programs on career aspirations of students of Bihar and the major factors responsible for the outward migration of these students to other states. The paper shall also discuss the perception of the students about higher education in the State. The proposed paper shall focus on studying the link between the career aspirations and outward migration of the young students of this District.

**TG03-955.1**

**VYAS, HAMENDRA** (*M L V Government College, Bhilwara*)

**ICT As a Vehicle for Rural Development (A Socio-Economic Appraisal in Selective District of Rajasthan, India)**

*ICT as a Vehicle for Rural Development A Socio-Economic Appraisal in Selective District of Rajasthan (India)*

Dr. Hamendra Nath Vyas*  

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) plays a catalytic role in the domain of socio-economic delivery systems in the modern world. It helps in strengthening the rural livelihoods, India has wittered a quantum leap in the welfare activities after initiation of ICT in governmental spheres. People are the greatest resources in the society and are the focus of all delivery mechanisms of the social organization and enterprises. The range of rural resources of society in India is wide and varied. If the rural situation is analyzed closely, resources would be found to be unexpectedly numerous, but still there exists an inequitable distribution of economic gains. The debate of the impact of ICT on rural livelihood is two-fold. On one hand, literature vindicates the fact that ICT conduces to the complex task of poverty reduction by leveraging the effects on earning opportunities on educational and health services, on good governance and promoting democracy. This argument is corporated by C. Kencry et al 2001, World Bank, Millar and Mansell 1999, Potashnik and Capper 2001. On the other hand, the second line is bringing in socio-economic development to rural areas in the developing countries. On the contrary, there are also arguments that the technology serves as solution. All these literatures emphasize that ICT with marginalized groups, such as the poor, is not only about overcoming that digital divide, but rather enforcing and furthering the process of social inclusion, which is warranted for transformation of the environment and social system that reproduces poverty. Present work I have selected districts Bhilwara and Chittaurgarh of Rajasthan, India.  

Key words: Catalytic, Organization, Resources, poverty, Development  

*Associate professor, Deptt. of Sociology, MLV Govt. Collage, Bhilwara, Rajasthan, India*
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<td><strong>Teenage Social Media Culture(s): About Adolescents’ Challenges and Strategies between Peer Pressure and Individuality</strong></td>
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Young people use social media, above all, for forming networks and for interconnecting with their peers. The research presented draws on transition theory and understands social media as a place where early adolescents learn how to become a teenager and how to cope with teenage life. Becoming a teenager involves developing one’s individual identity through interaction with others and negotiating collective identities and peer culture(s).

The research presented (from the project "The Profile" 2014-2016) focuses on challenges young people face when dealing with peer culture on social media and on the strategies they employ to overcome those challenges. Due to the fast-changing research field we have used the participatory concept, involving adolescents as experts already at an early stage of the project. Conducting qualitative individual and group interviews with 13 and 15 year old school students, we investigated challenges and strategies regarding privacy, hate culture and peer pressure, which have shown to be the teenagers’ main concerns.

Regarding the issue of privacy the results reveal that the adolescents have to negotiate the dilemma between acquiring as many followers as possible and maintaining privacy. Regarding hate culture, they have developed different strategies such as underestimating and ignoring the postings, or not interfering when others get bullied. Regarding peer pressure, teenagers have to learn to overcome high expectations of achievement and perfectionism. I conclude that adolescents employ individualized strategies much based on personal experiences and on the notion of self-responsibility. On the one hand they learn how to fit into the teenage culture of social media and on the other hand, they develop individual ways to distance themselves from common practices and from collective peer culture(s).

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<td><strong>Critique Des Médias Vers Une Réalité Incisive : Le Pouvoir Et La Perception De La Violence</strong></td>
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La réalisation culturelle par les médias et les réseaux sociaux serait due au fait d’une « image » de la réalité en constante reconfiguration. Toutefois, est-ce que cette image inscrite dans la contemporanéité serait dans une interdépendance entre les structures et les relations du pouvoir mondialisées résultant de l’image de la violence et de l’injustice ? Ainsi, les paradoxes de la réalité véhiculés par les médias, vérifiés par cette critique, sont, d’une part, que l’individu peut choisir et sélectionner des informations diffusées consciemment et, d’autre part, que les médias peuvent même construire la réalité dominante. Les médias comme les réseaux sociaux convergent vers un événement récent et important, qui consiste en une grande réalité incisive composée de nouvelles illusoires ; autrement dit, cette réalité n’a aucun sens historique par rapport à l’espíritu del temps (Zeitgeist). Dans ce sens, des références à l’œuvre de Niklas Luhmann, Die Realität der Medien (La réalité des médias de masse, 2009), permettent d’analyser le système des moyens de communication de masse. D’après ce théoricien, la construction de la réalité suit les lois internes de l’établissement médiatique en tant que pouvoir : la manipulation est orientée par des moyens vers un renforcement de la mémoire sociale. C’est ce qui détermine la façon dont les moyens de communication se développent. Le caractère constructif de Luhmann implique nécessairement une orientation raisonnable et méthodologique dans le cadre de la théorie critique des médias et de la culture. Une critique sera donc formulée à l’égard de l’image des transformations au moyen de la technologie numérique, de l’Internet et de la convergence des médias, mettant ainsi en lumière la perception de la violence et de l’injustice par rapport aux différentes formes de représentation et de reproduction du pouvoir.

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<td><strong>Power As Control: The Use of Technologies of Communication</strong></td>
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In this digital era, we are going through a convergence of human beings and machines that defines our image of the world as a virtual reality that is constructed and continuously transformed. Furthermore, power as control is part of the essence of the human being, together with belonging to the society through communication. As well we know, human beings need to adapt to society; they shape themselves around an outside world and become “real” when informed by creative skills. The objective of this research is to understand the process of joint construction of social environment and being renewed by it. Controllable or not, transformations are promoted by such technological development, giving rise to new possibilities of communication in the sociocultural context.

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According to Norbert Wiener (1948), the founder of cybernetics, information is a term that designates the content of what we exchange with the outside world in order to adjust to it. The process of receiving and utilizing information is the process of our adjustment to the contingencies of the environment. This is according to Marshall McLuhan’s, whose ideas explored the impact of communication technologies and the human level, and to Norbert Wiener, whose work made the main socio-philosophical implications of the social consequences of automation available. Jürgen Habermass’s reflections on rationality, according to Max Weber, address the choice of strategies in the use of technologies and the appropriate organization of systems according to the objectives of institutions whose aim is world organization. Therefore, we can add to the discussion the intellectual and scientific role of builders of “inventions” who generate “artifices” and seek innovation, especially in the understanding of evolution that relates to the concept of freedom from violence through justice.
The role of critique in social science is still in a state of suspense. While Critical Theorists created a *circulus vitiosus*, in which the conditions of critique are the sole focus of attention, thinkers of the postmodernist tradition still confuse demystification with the substantial critique of the state of affairs. A critical CR inspired reading of social reality might bypass this conundrum. In a time, where capitalist globalization expands and substantial criticism originating from within the social sciences – is to bring together two research traditions, which have both a strong emancipative impetus: CR and newer Critical Theory. Hartmut Rosas recent contribution to Critical Theory introduces resonance as a key concept of critical social theory and breaks free from the above mentioned *circulus vitiosus*. Resonance, the opposite of alienation, describes a certain relation between ourselves and the world / other entities that is characterized by simultaneous co-influence and co-development. While Rosas theoretical account remains in some parts sketchy and cursory, we are convinced that both research traditions could benefit greatly from conversing with each other.

WALBY, SYLVIA* (University of Lancaster)

Democracy, Feminism and Capitalism

WALDENBURGER, LISA* (Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena)

TEUTOBURG-WEISS, HANNES* (University of Teacher Education Zurich (PHZH))

Critical Realism Meets Resonance

It is argued that in the 50s and 60s, when the Young Turks emerged, a new sense of agency and identity coincided with an emergent socialist critique of capitalism. The case for the potential of a comparative case-study approach, inspired by the work of Posselt and Gildea, is debatable if this potential has been realised – in the theoretical and practical terms – yet. Staying close to the idea of CR as midwife and underlaborer for broader thinking within the social sciences, one might argue that the critical aspects of CR remain largely underdeveloped – even if there are some notable exceptions (cf Andrew Sayer; Frédéric Vandenberghe).

What we propose – to strengthen substantial criticism originating from within the social sciences – is to bring together two research traditions, which have both a strong emancipative impetus: CR and newer Critical Theory. Hartmut Rosas recent contribution to Critical Theory introduces resonance as a key concept of critical social theory and breaks free from the above mentioned *circulus vitiosus*. Resonance, the opposite of alienation, describes a certain relation between ourselves and the world / other entities that is characterized by simultaneous co-influence and co-development. While Rosas theoretical account remains in some parts sketchy and cursory, we are convinced that both research traditions could benefit greatly from conversing with each other.

WALL, GLENDIA* (Wilfrid Laurier University)

Being a Good Digital Parent: Managing Children's Online Risks and Experiences

Social concern about online safety for children and youth has increased dramatically over the last two decades. While initial concern centred on pornography and internet predators, this has broadened with the expansion of social media to include public anxiety about cyber-bullying, sexting, and the impact of social media on young people's mental health. Sociologists of youth have connected the regulation of young people online to media panics in general, social concerns about the moral pollution of children's purity, the increasing surveillance and supervision of children, and the shrinking spaces of freedom available to them. Relatively little attention, however, has been paid to the impact of the changing social expectations facing parents, who find themselves having to negotiate cultural ideals of intensive parenthood of children for longer and longer periods of time while avoiding what has become pejoratively known as 'helicopter parenting'.

Drawing on a sample of educational material and media reports that address the role of parents in managing and regulating their children's digital experiences, this study examines cultural understandings of good parenthood with respect to children's internet safety. The ways in which the parents, children, and the internet are framed are examined within the cultural context of risk aversion, child-centred intensive parenting, growing concerns about over-parenting and non-liberal understandings of self-management and responsibility. Initial findings suggest that parents must navigate a number of contradictory expectations based on representations of themselves as both agents of surveillance and children's confidantes, and as both lacking in knowledge but having a great deal of control over, and responsibility for, children's choices. The implications for parents' and children's experiences as well as parent-child relationships are discussed.

WALSH, DEATRA* (UiT The Arctic University of Norway)

Righting the Whale: Fast Science As Science Fiction for Eubalaena Glacialis in the Anthropocene

The summer of 2017 has been a particularly troubling one for Eubalaena glacialis, also known as the North Atlantic Right Whale. By the end of August, 13 of the approximate 500 remaining endangered whales died. The deaths prompted scientists and government officials in both Canada and the United States to further investigate and respond. In this paper, I critically examine the unfolding of this "unusual mortality event", posing two main questions: namely: what is happening to the whales and what action should be taken? Drawing upon international print news coverage available online from April to August and a theoretical framework informed by posthumanism, actor network theory and an ethics of cohabitation, I analyze academic, bureaucratic and popular discourses that emerged as increasingly more whales died. I find evidence of scientific uncertainty and, not surprisingly, anthropomorphism. The discourses reveal a spectrum of human/non-human actors called upon to participate in "righting the whale", thus suggesting an underlying ethics in addressing the issue. The analysis has methodological implications for "righting the whale". I introduce the concepts fast science and fast bureaucracy to account for the sheer speed at which a human understanding and response will be required in this
new age, and yet acknowledge that even the fastest science cannot anticipate a science fiction troubled by the impossible centering of a human lens.

RC19-359.3

WALSH, JULIE* (The University of Sheffield)

'everyday Bordering' in the UK: An Examination of Social Work Decision Making Processes When Working with Migrant Family Members.

The data on which this paper is based, was gathered as part of a larger international study, funded by NORFACE. The paper specifically focuses on data from focus groups conducted with social workers in the UK, in four service areas (child welfare, addictions, mental health and migration), and compares how practitioners in each service area approach working with migrant family members. UK policy and media narratives increasingly focus on the need to control immigration, and populist politicians point to the possible illegality of migrants, resulting in all migrants being treated with suspicion (Anderson, 2014). In this paper, we argue that social workers conceptualise migrant family members in terms of their immigration status and their subsequent entitlements. As 'street level bureaucrats' (Lipsky, 1980), they reify government policy in their decision making processes. This can be described as 'everyday bordering'; processes by which state bordering practices extend into everyday life (Yuval-Davis et al., 2017). Whilst the extent to which migrant status impacts on decision making processes differs in specific service areas, families experiencing migration are viewed through a legal lens and the subject of 'everyday bordering'. As such, this impacts on their access to important services and can be perceived as a socially mediated harm. We conclude by considering how understanding the processes of 'everyday bordering' and their consequent impacts is critical for exploring the ways in which social workers might develop alternative, more productive professional responses when working with migrant families.

References:


RC06-134.1

WALSH, JULIE* (The University of Sheffield)

SEYMOUR, JULIE (Hull York Medical School)

Migrant Family Display: A Strategy for Achieving Recognition and Validation in the Host Country

This paper draws on the narratives of ten migrant families living in a predominantly white British northern UK city, Hull, and brings together the typically distinct fields of the sociology of family, transnational family studies and migration studies. By uniquely applying the lens of family display to migrant family accounts, this article offers a timely new way to understand the strategies migrant families employ when negotiating recognition and validation in an increasingly globalised world. Existing applications of family display focus on what might be referred to as unconventional families: same-sex couples; dual-heritage families; single-parent households; families living in commercial homes. Further previous migration studies consider the strategies employed by migrant individuals, sometimes within a family, but do not do so through the lens of family display. The concept has not, then, been applied to migrant families and their everyday lives, and with a specific focus on understanding the influence of family display. This paper, therefore, contributes to migration and transnational family studies by providing a new way of understanding migrant family lives, and also advancing the concept of family display in three clear ways: by showing that migrant families do display family to audiences beyond the family – including the State - so as to present as a 'legitimate' family; by expanding understanding of how family display is enacted; and by arguing that broader narratives, (anti-immigrant/islamophobic) influence those related to 'family' and impact on how and why migrant families engage in family displays.

RC05-115.1

WALTER, MARGARET* (University of Tasmania)

Life Events, Resilience and Educational Outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children

The life circumstances of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are replete with hazards, many of which can impact on students' educational achievement chances. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families are more likely than non-Indigenous families to experience long term poverty, labour market difficulties and exclusions, family deaths and illnesses, low security in housing and imprisonment of a family member than non-Indigenous children and families. Despite adverse circumstances many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children achieve educationally, within the mainstream schooling system and within their community and culture. This presentation uses Indigenous social and cultural resilience whereby social, cultural and identity practices can support positive adaptation among children despite the presence of developmental process hazards as its key concept. Resilience related data are modelled against an index of major life events (modified for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander circumstances) from Waves 4-8 of the Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children. The analyses assess the relationship between the cumulative and individual experience of major life events and children's educational outcomes. Results indicate that families and children with stronger cultural identities, higher levels of cultural engagement, broader extended family support and connection to community demonstrate a greater ability to achieve good educational outcomes in the face of adverse life circumstances.

RC03-73.9

WAN, MELATI* (SEG University, Malaysia)

Communal Solidarity in Malaysia: The Practice and Challenges of Community Mediation

This paper highlights the practice of community mediation in Malaysia. Community mediation is a powerful mechanism that enables community leaders to manage conflict, especially in a collectivistic society such as Malaysia. Various efforts have been done by clinical sociologists in Malaysia over the years to equip community leaders with mediation skills throughout the country. The 20-steps guide and module developed have been useful to promote and maintain social stability. Among the aspects covered in this paper include, periodic training of community leaders as well as the monthly case conferences for mediators in different states. Though the role of community mediators have been recognized by the mediators, community leaders, policy makers, and members of the society, challenges faced by community mediators at micro, meso and macro levels cannot be ignored. Among the reported challenges include technical or process error, commitment issues, lip-service support and power struggle especially between mediators and other authorities. Since each community contains varied members in terms of its economic standing, educational background, racial and ethnic membership and political affiliation, this paper focuses on the practice of community mediation in one neighborhood in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It is hoped that this case study would not only shed light on what clinical sociologists can and should do, but also to provide recommendations well as suggestions to further overcome the challenges of community mediators.

RC34-616.7

WANG, ANNE-CHIE* (National Taiwan university)

Caught in the Net: The Risk Discourse of Problematic Internet Use Among Adolescents

The World Health Organization regards the problematic internet use as a non-substance addiction that might have a negative impact on mental wellbeing. In Taiwan society, the prevalence of the problematic Internet use among youth is nearly 20%. The high rate makes educator and medical expert growing consciousness about this issue. Especially the junior and senior high school students caught the experts' attention. The education and medical discipline gave a different explanation and set the action agenda for youth mental wellbeing promotion. The aim of the research is to investigate how does those experts problematize the internet using behavior as unusual and get the legitimation of intervention. The research analyzed different viewpoints of the risk discourse about the youth excessive use of the internet, both from the educator and psychiatry experts. The research adopts a qualitative content analysis of the publication and survey conducted by those experts. The contents implies how experts delineate the difference between the normal and abnormal way of using the internet. The research found that the two disciplines adopts different stand toward youth internet using issue. On one hand, the educators concern about the deviant behavior that derive from internet use. Like violent behavior, scam, sexual exploitation. On the other hand, the psychiatry expert focus the possibility that Internet addiction triggers the depression or other mental illness. Despite of the different focus, the two discipline co-construct the normalizing power of youth internet using behavior. In conclusion, the excessive use of the internet is deemed a lure and causing users get escapism. On this assumption, the teenagers are not having the capacity to resist the lure. However, those assumptions are, usually focus the negative impact of the internet use, lack of concern about the digital world is part of multi-reality and the peer culture among teenagers.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Through education and commemoration, each nation tends to use its past sufferings to enhance national identity of its citizens. For instance, Japanese tend to regard themselves as “the only nation victimized by atomic bombing,” while downplaying Japan’s wrongdoings during the wartime period. In China, nationalist narratives portray Chinese as victims of imperialism, exemplified by Japanese invasion of China before 1945. South Korea, too, regards itself as victims of Japanese colonialism. While national identity in these countries has been built upon “victim consciousness” to a great extent, the reconciliation among people between these nations becomes more and more difficult, if not impossible. Against this backdrop, however, a group of scholars, high school teachers and NGO activists from Japan, South Korea and China have been collaborating to write a joint history textbook for high school students for the reconciliatory purpose. This joint project has been continued for over a decade with fruitful outcomes: they have produced two joint history texts, simultaneously published in the three countries in respectively languages, as supplementary teaching materials. The publication of the texts has received considerable publicity and evoked discussions in all the three countries. How can we explain such an undertaking from a sociological perspective, and what are their theoretical implications for sociology? This paper draws on Jeffrey Alexander’s civil sphere theory to analyze the process and the effects of this joint history project. Through the analysis, the relations between national identity, traumatic memory, historical dialogue and reconciliation will be further elaborated in light of cultural sociology.

**RC16-315.2**

**WANG, HORNG-LUEN** (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica)

**Theorizing War and Civil Society: A Two-Way Model**

This paper proposes to theorize the relations between war and civil society through a two-way model. First, to theorize the impacts of war on civil society, I draw on theories of William Sewell Jr., Michel Foucault and Jeffrey Alexander, to conceptualize war as a structure-transforming event that has long-lasting effects on civil society. What has been transformed includes not only objective structures, but also subjective schemes (or cognitive frames). As a result, war should no longer be seen as the continuation of politics by others means, as famously put by Clausewitz, on the contrary, politics under war has been driven by other means. Subsequently, the binary codes in civil society has been shaped and reshaped to maintain its boundary. Secondly, to theorize the impacts of civil society on war, I shall expand Alexander’s civil sphere theory (CST) in innovative ways. In Alexander’s original formulation, civil sphere is conceptualized as significant, nondeduciable and exclusive, civil and anti-civil, and it’s an account for how democratic nations could have civil spheres functioning domestically but simultaneously engage in anti-civil violence outside the nations. However, I argue that CST could be expanded to think about transcending anti-civil violence (such as wars) between nations. The “transnational civil sphere” is the key to understand how this can happen. Since civil society is territorially and spatially fixed, civil sphere is often conceptualized as existing within a given bounded community, mostly molded by the nation-state. This paper argues that a “transnational civil sphere” above the national level may exist to resolve conflicts (including wars) between nation-states. To expound this two-way model, I shall use East Asia as an illustrative case to demonstrate how this two-way process takes place in actual contexts during the postwar era.

**RC11-215.5**

**WANG, HUA** (University at Buffalo, The State University of New York)

**WELLMAN, BARRY** (NetLab Network)

**ZHANG, RENWEN** (Northwestern University)

**Networked Individualism Among Older Adults: Digital Media Use and Personal Network Structures**

Older adults are typically defined as individuals 65 years or older. To what extent are older adults networked individuals, in terms of the structure, composition and functioning of their networks? How does older adults’ involvement in digital media affect their social networks, or vice versa? Although there have been studies on older adults’ adoption and use of digital media, we believe we are the first to inquire into how older adults are networked individuals – or not – and their use of digital media. Based on semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted in 2013 and 2014 with 41 older adults living in the East York borough of Toronto, we examined these two research questions through (1) quantitative analysis of device ownership, communication channels, digital media use as well as their personal network characteristics such as social ties, size, and diversity; (2) qualitative content coding of major themes emerged from participants’ comments; and (3) user profiling to generate case studies on networked seniors. Our findings suggest that older adults are becoming more accepting of digital technologies, especially for maintaining important social relationships and overcoming challenges with geographic distance and limited mobility. Networked individualism should not be limited to younger individuals. Many older adults are actively engaging in mediated communication, after formal retirement and living alone. Although the stereotypes around older adults and the digital divide may be
reflected among participants over 80 years old, we believe many in their 60s and 70s are qualified as networked individuals in their own way.

**RC23-434.8**

WANG, JUNMIN* (University of Memphis)

**Can the State be As a Vehicle of Technological Change?**

The global integration of capital and technology generates a pressing debate on how technologically backward countries can benefit from FDI and catch up technologically. To better understand the mechanisms in the triangle of globalization-state-firm accounting for firm innovativeness, I test three types of the state’s roles—the state’s infrastructure-building, the state-firm partnership, and the state’s direct intervention in firm governance, combined with FDI spillovers and local firms’ absorptive capacity, in shaping local firms’ innovativeness in a national dataset of Chinese firms. I find that during Chinese firms’ initial technological take-off, the state helped enhance local firms’ indigenous innovativeness through its infrastructure-building, whereas states’ direct interventions in firm governance and the state-firm partnership were found to negatively affect their innovativeness. Moreover, the state’s infrastructure-building and the firm’s state ownership weakened the positive role of some FDI-related effects in influencing firm innovativeness.

**RC23-425.7**

WANG, JUNMIN* (University of Memphis)

**The Soft Foundation for National Innovation**

In the current literature of national innovation, economic studies offer rich knowledge of a nation’s “hardware” for shaping its technological innovation. However, most economic studies leave many institutional and social elements that do not appear to have immediate, direct effects on economic outcomes out of their analyses. The central theoretical goal in this paper is to develop a “high-context” research approach and a “thicker” theoretical account to examine a developing nation’s software for pursuing technological innovation. Specifically, I incorporate a sociological perspective into the political economy studies of development, using a more comprehensive lens through which we can disclose contextual features in political, social, and cultural domains that shape, enable, or disable a nation’s technological change. I argue that the structure-level factors (e.g., political regime, institutional characteristics, and social factors) that help foster social consensus and incentivize a society to pursue long-term, comprehensive goals promote a nation’s innovation. The micro-level cultural factors (e.g., the individuals’ perceptions, beliefs, and values for trust, creativity, entrepreneurship, risk and long-term goals) also affect national innovation. Moreover, the structural factors mediate the role of the cultural factors in shaping national innovation. It is argued that the hardware factors (e.g., financial investments, economic policies, and infrastructures) may be effective in helping a nation’s economic take-off during its initial development stages, especially if the nation can gain access to “the low-hanging fruits” and imitate the successful technological and management knowledge from the advanced nations. However, the software factors that are deeply rooted in a nation’s political, social and cultural soils will play a more deterministic role in a nation’s indigenous and breakthrough innovation.

**RC24-444.12**

WANG, SHIQI* (Meiji University)

**Changing Characteristics of Taiwan’s Anti-Nuclear Movements from Politically-Oriented to Grassroots Movements**

Anti-nuclear power plant movements in Taiwan emerged in the mid-1980s and the thriving movements made considerable achievement. In 2014, the construction of what would be Taiwan’s fourth nuclear power plant in New Taipei City was successfully suspended due to the rise of citizens’ anti-nuclear actions. In 2016, Taiwanese government decided to abolish nuclear power plants by 2025, which met the public demand for a nuclear-free society. As scholars have shown, social movements are a tool for democracy. Environmental movements, anti-nuclear movements, in particular, have been strategically mobilized by the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) in taking political power from the Nationalist Party (KMT) in 2000 (Hs, 2004). However, the research fails to explain why anti-nuclear organizing in Taiwan are still working towards the goal even after the DPP came into the cabinet and made a compromise with its anti-nuclear stance. Owing to the 3.11 great East Japan earthquake and the Fukushima nuclear power plant accident, the social concern for the environment, especially for nuclear accident risks, drastically changed even in Taiwan. Some organizations began to distance themselves from political parties and became independent-in to attract support from wider range of the public. This paper analyzes the organization’s characterizations, strategies, and movement based on interviews with four non-profit organizations in Taiwan. The movement stressed educating community residents, creating the citizen’s network, designing the symbols used in daily life, and constructing social programs to demonstrate getting rid of nuclear energy, which would pressure society into concern for the environment. The depoliticization by grassroots movements in Taiwan has similarities with Japan’s environmental movement from the 1960s. This depoliticization can be interpreted as a strategic reconstruction of the problem from party politics to livelihood issues in order to broaden public support from the perspective of environmental sociology.

**RC16-313.1**

WANG, SKYLER* (University of California, Berkeley)

**The Moral Economy of Sexual Exchange in an Anti-Monetary Market**

In advancing Hirschman’s (1982) theses on the moral implications of market society, Foe Hague & Healy (2007) charge a new paradigm that prompts us to steer away from asking how morals affect market, and vice versa. They propose that we examine markets as “explicitly moral projects, saturated with normativity.” That is to say, markets are themselves culture—not only do they emerge as products of human behaviors and meaning-making, they contain beliefs and practices that constitute their very own logics. Heeding their call, this study draws on interview data with 40 Couchsurfers to interrogate the moral economy of an anti-monetary market. Couchsurfing.com, my empirical case and an exemplar of such a market, is a nonpayable hospitality-exchange network that offers an analytical window into a market system designed to oppose commercial ideals. Because monetary transactions are almost entirely absent from the transaction, members engage in social or cultural exchanges to keep the market afloat. Using sex, a form of exchange that exudes moral ambiguity, I argue that Couchsurfers’ actions are deeply structured by, and at times contradictory to, the platform’s moral and cultural logics. I conceptualize a typology of sex—sex as bona fide exchange, transaction, leverage and assault—to illustrate that while processes of sexual meaning-making can differ between individuals, actors are fundamentally guided by a moral imperative to engage in reciprocal exchange as a means to alleviate emotional and material “debts.”

**RC11-227.7**

WANKA, ANNA* (Goethe University Frankfurt on the Main)

**Gendered Retirement Transitions and the Unequal Distribution of Transitional Risks**

With the ageing of the ‘Baby Boomer’ cohort, more and more adults are transiting into retirement, and in parallel, institutional retirement pathways have evolved (e.g., bridge employment) or have been abolished (e.g., statutory retirement age). From this emerge new transitional risks that affect social groups in different ways. Research has shown that the retirement experiences differ between men and women (Martin-Matthews & Brown, 1988) due to gendered retirement trajectories (Fasang, 2010), and that these influence health and life expectancy (Phillipson et al., 2016), and conditions for effective retirement planning (Moffatt & Heaven, 2017). This paper asks how institutionalized pathways affect retirement experiences and transitional practices of older men and women, linking quantitative data from the German Survey of Transitions and Old Age Potentials to a qualitative longitudinal study that follows 15 older Germans throughout their retirement process. Other than most research it considers non-normative types of transitions, as retiring from unemployment or domestic work. Results show that differences in retirement experiences are less due to gender but gendered pathways into retirement. For example, the transition experience is more strainful for women transiting from gainful employment than men, but less for women transiting from domestic work. We also find gender differences in that they are shaped by gendered lifecourses: Men tend to increase involvement with grandchildren after retirement, as many feel they have not spent enough time with their children, whereas women aim to make up for limited chances to engage in education or leisure activities. In the future, more emphasis should be placed on the retirement transitions of Baby Boomer women, who are increasingly part of the labour force, and the potential risks they entail for quality of life in older age.

**RC13-258.4**

WANKA, ANNA* (Goethe University Frankfurt on the Main)

**Retirement As a Critical Life Event for the Organization of Leisure in Later Life**

With the ageing of the ‘Baby Boomer’ cohort, more and more adults are transiting into retirement. This transition can have a crucial effect on the organization of everyday lives and leisure activities of older adults. Many older workers identify away from asking how morals affect market, and vice versa. They propose that we examine markets as “explicitly moral projects, saturated with normativity.” That is to say, markets are themselves culture—not only do they emerge as products of human behaviors and meaning-making, they contain beliefs and practices that constitute their very own logics. Heeding their call, this study draws on interview data with 40 Couchsurfers to interrogate the moral economy of an anti-monetary market. Couchsurfing.com, my empirical case and an exemplar of such a market, is a nonpayable hospitality-exchange network that offers an analytical window into a market system designed to oppose commercial ideals. Because monetary transactions are almost entirely absent from the transaction, members engage in social or cultural exchanges to keep the market afloat. Using sex, a form of exchange that exudes moral ambiguity, I argue that Couchsurfers’ actions are deeply structured by, and at times contradictory to, the platform’s moral and cultural logics. I conceptualize a typology of sex—sex as bona fide exchange, transaction, leverage and assault—to illustrate that while processes of sexual meaning-making can differ between individuals, actors are fundamentally guided by a moral imperative to engage in reciprocal exchange as a means to alleviate emotional and material “debts.”

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- work – has vanished. Drawing upon social practice theory (Schatzki, 2006; Hui et al., 2017), this paper asks: Which everyday life leisure practices change when people retire and which stay the same? What do people expect to change and what does really change? Can we distinguish different phases of the retirement transition that are characterized by distinct leisure activities? And as longitudinal research suggests that people tend to continue their leisure activities regardless of changes in work and age leisure (Scherger et al., 2011), how is the maintenance of leisure activities facilitated in the retirement process?

Empirically, the paper presents results from Germany a) analysing the quantitative Survey of Transitions and Old Age Potentials and b) drawing upon a longitudinal qualitative study following 15 older adults throughout their process of retiring from before to three years after retirement, combining episodic interviews, daily diaries and photo-diaries (Pilcher et al., 2016). Results show that leisure changes significantly for the majority of respondents with retirement, but these changes are manifold – e.g. changes in the relationship that of another, increased travel - differ by socio-economic status, gender, marital status, former occupation and retirement pathway. Qualitative data helps us to describe the processes behind these changes.

WARDE, ALAN* (University of Manchester)
PADDOCK, JESSICA (University of Bristol)
WHILLANS, JENNIFER (University of Manchester)


Social acceptance and reputation require the manipulation of bodily techniques of many kinds, food consumption being one. The extent to which bodily management is a function of class position and possession of cultural capital is disputed. The balance of sociological opinion in recent decades is that their effects are diminishing but the evidence is far from overwhelming. In this paper we examine processes associated with the modification of culinary taste over two decades by analysing the changing acceptability of different manifestations of ‘ethnic’ cuisine. We draw upon results from a re-study of eating out in three English cities. After a twenty year interval, in 2015, we administered a survey in London, Preston and Bristol, covering similar topics and asking mostly identically worded questions, and we also conducted follow-up in-depth interviews with some of the respondents. One clear trend is towards greater popularity of and familiarity with ethnic cuisine. In this paper we focus on how orientations towards novelty, possession of cultural capital and class trajectory jointly impact upon tastes for previously unfamiliar foods. Survey data chart the parameters of the social differentiation of taste for different cuisines and interviews capture the experience of the novel and the familiar, the pleasurable and the disgusting. The taste for ethnic cuisine is greatest among people with higher education and higher class position, with class differences becoming magnified in the period. We reflect on methodological and theoretical issues associated with carrying out a re-study, with the measurement of class, and with isolating the mechanisms behind changing orientations towards taste.

WARREN, MICHAEL* (Professional Standards Authority for Health and Social Care)

Perceptions of Professional Regulation’s Effects on UK Practitioners’ Professional Identities

What is the relationship between professional regulation and professional identity, and why does it matter? The Professional Standards Authority for Health and Social Care is developing an evidence base in this area, to help us understand how policy decisions about who and how to regulate may ultimately affect the quality of patient care through their impact on professional identity. This paper draws on our own literature review and a piece of qualitative research we commissioned on the views of UK healthcare practitioners. The literature review aimed to identify the many factors affecting professional identity, situating regulation’s role amongst those factors (such as media portrayals of practitioners), analysing sources from academic research to organisational policy documents. The qualitative research was carried out by our researcher Dr Simon Christmas, explored the perceptions of professional identity of practitioners from four differing fields and regulatory status (pharmacists, physiotherapists, psychologists and acupuncturists).

Our research suggests that professional identity is a contributing factor to good patient care, and is shaped by factors such as societal perceptions and the blurring of boundaries between roles on multi-disciplinary teams. Relatively, we discovered some inter-professional tensions relating to identity and regulation as some non-statutorily regulated practitioners suggested their techniques were being ‘co-opted’. Professional regulation appears to have some influence on practitioners’ identities, but this is mostly indirect. We also found that the regulator’s register can play a role in practitioners’ identity by providing a tool for like-minded practitioners to validate their place in a community of practice. In this session, we will discuss how practitioners may perceive that their professional identity is affected by issues of societal status and legitimacy. We will look at how regulation’s role is primarily a public protection tool, not a badge-of-status, and ask what should be expected of regulation.

WARREN-GORDON, KIESHA* (Ball State University)

An Examination of Newspaper Coverage of Hate Crimes in the United States

Abstract
This study examines 10 years of major newspaper hate crime coverage in the United States. Historically, scholars have gained valuable insights into American perceptions about crime by critically examining newspaper coverage of crime (for example, Kimmel, Warren, Dombrowski, Greer-Williams, & Orbe, 2001). The central argument is that the amount of press coverage of hate crimes has an impact on public perceptions, values, attitudes, and behaviors in the short run and on actual hate crimes in the long run (Dome, 1996). Previous studies reveal the existence of a unidirectional relation between both news content and public opinion regarding social issues. This project examines newspaper reports from 2006-2016 from each region in the United States with the top five newspapers (determined by readership) will be chosen from each region. A mixed method approach of both quantitative and qualitative is used to examine the prevalence
of articles that focus on hate crimes and the types of hate crimes that are covered in regional newspaper.

RC15-JS-83.2
WATANABE, DAISUKE* (Seikei University)
SAWAOKA, SHINO (The Dia Foundation for Research on Ageing Societies)

Local Health Promoted Groups and Health in Old Age: A Case of Genki Stations in Yokohama

Backgrounds and aims: The purpose of this study was to examine local health promotion group and the effect on health in old age. Yokohama city in Japan established the new approach for preventing nursing care “Genki Station (vitality station)” from 2012. Genki Station provides a local channel for community-dwelling elderly to connect with others and to sustain physically and mentally healthy. The elderly are formed into local self-organized groups of about 20 persons to do exercises, walking, and other activities to prevent the onset of physical problems and dementia with the support of public health nurses. As of August 2017, 217 Genki Stations were built.

Materials and methods: A mixed methods approach includes a collection of quantitative data using the questionnaire survey and semi-structured interviews. Two waves of data collection have been completed in 2013 and 2015: 237 Genki Stations’ participants as exposure groups and 1,537 seniors(65+) as control group were mail-surveyed. In addition, semi-structured face-to-face interviews with about 30 participants of 12 Genki Stations were conducted and data was analyzed qualitatively. Comparing a result of statistical analysis to a semi-structured interview data, we show the elderly minds for their activities and their health.

Results and implications: Results of hybrid model of time-series logistic regression show that participants of Genki Station are healthier compared control group. Genki Stations contribute to care prevention. Results of interviews indicate that participants try to organize and facilitate their groups voluntarily. Through the management by rotating schedule, they enjoy their new roles in clubs. Some participants who take a leadership position tend to facilitate better communication and connect local resources. Local authority and local public health nurses give behind support for Genki Station. Under shrinking the government’s role in society, Genki station is an important solution that meets the needs of the elderly.

RC15-282.15
WATANABE, SAORI* (Meiji Gakuin University)

Genetic Citizenship in Rare Diseases Policy: Patient’s Participation for Genomic Science Research

Genetic information and disease’s data were negative information that once caused prejudice and discrimination for patients. However, the practice of patients who positively utilize them as means to engage with society has been emerging from the end of the 20th century. The aim of this research is to analyze the actual phase of patient participation policy based on Genetic Citizenship. Genetic Citizenship is a sociological concept concerning a form in which individuals participate in civil society through promoting scientific research of the disease. In the United States, Europe, and Japan since the 1980’s, patients and families of rare diseases themselves have organized clinical and genetic information database and played the leading role of scientific research. Since the 1990s, new scientific achievements to identify factor genes by constructing registries and biobanks have been drawing attention in rare disease’s research. In this research, I report the findings from the in-depth interview and semi-structured surveys of Japanese patient organizations and medical scientists. The target group is divided into three groups: (1) patient organizations that have already engaged in research, (2) patient organizations that have not yet been implemented, and (3) researchers who are researching the rare disease. Promotion of research participation brings the complex impacts and the innovation of senses to medical treatment. We analyze the social resources provided by patients and researchers, factors of barriers to participation, impact on people’s awareness for medical treatment. Patient participation has brought about a new phase of policy based on professionalism.

RC16-309.2
WATARAI, TOMOKO* (Yokohama City University)

From Space to Boundary: An “Atopic” Pathway of Social Theory from Simmel to Luhmann

Niklas Luhmann would not apparently be counted among the increasing number of sociologists interested in spatial reconfiguration. Rather, space appears to be lacking or sidelined within his construction of systems theory. This paper neither critiques Luhmann’s inattention to space; nor does it attempt to incorporate the concept of space into his theoretical design. Instead, it explores the meaning of his spatial indifference, seeking to answer the following question: What epistemological insights can be derived from a serious consideration of Luhmann’s dismissal of the space concept as a premise of theorization?

The application of Luhmann’s social theory to the empirical field of migration studies, as distinguished from the prevailing tradition of methodological nationalism, has undeniable appeal. Luhmann declared that contemporary society should no longer be conceptualized as an entity divided by territorial boundaries, but rather as one comprising functionally differentiated forms of communication.

To investigate the theoretical potential of this line of inquiry, this paper also draws on the work of another sociologist, Georg Simmel. Both of these sociologists have increasingly abstracted forms of social relation (law and money) lead to the emancipation of space. However, this phenomenon does not challenge the actual existence of functionally differentiated communication under certain spatial conditions.

The paper concludes by questioning the adequacy of the space concept itself as a tool for understanding hypercomplexity of contemporary urban settings and the very diverse experiences of transnational daily life. Thus, it contributes to re-invigorating sociological imagination and enhancing reflective engagement with contemporary society.
This phenomenon in housing services illustrates the limitations both of public policies and the housing market by designing the public realm and interests through the lens of user centered practices or even citizen centered design. Our research, and legal, political and ethical theory to establish why liberal states (like America, Britain, Canada and Australia) do this and why repressing dissent and criminalizing the political is bad for democracy. The paper assesses the respective merits of several possible explanations. One explanation identifies the increasing willingness of liberal states to criminalize political dissent as part of a broader criminalization process, referred to as the ‘punitive turn’ taken by any number of neo-liberal states. A more satisfactory explanation begins with an examination of the long-running crisis of legitimacy illuminated sharply in the work of Habermas and Schmitt about the relationship of sovereign power to legitimacy revealed in Schmitt’s aphorism that ‘sovereign is he who has the power to declare an exception’. The paper argues that in in all liberal democracies we see the normal provision for what Dyzenhaus (2006) calls legal ‘black holes’ and ‘grey holes’ legalizing exceptions to the rule of law. Notwithstanding the liberal self-portrait emphasizing commitment to constitutionality, rights and the rule of law, most liberal states illustrate a long-standing historical disposition to privilege security over freedom. This suggests a more fruitful line of inquiry and points to a disposition to criminalize political dissent that is far older than the neo-liberal project but one that has become especially virulent in the neo-liberal era.

RC48-806.4

WATKINS LIU, CALLIE* (Stonehill College)
MATTOS, GEISA* (Federal University of Ceara, Brazil)

Transnational Movement Power: Examining Racialized and Class Based Movements within and between the United States and Brazil

Social movements correspond to particular social realities of inequality and sociopolitical identity. While one type of inequity may motivate mass mobilization in one context, it may not in another; and the socio-political categories leveraged to build collective power in one context may be completely different somewhere else. The United States of America and Brazil have similar and interrelated racial and economic histories where racial and class struggles are present in both, however the politics around race and class differ such that, race is more salient than class in the United States and class is more salient than race in Brazil. And frequently, these localized movements influence each other transnationally. For example, in the last decade, we have been seeing an increase of the “racialized language” when addressing the issue of police brutality in the “favelas” in Brazil as inspired by the US based #Black Lives Matter movement; while class based mobilizations in the US have drawn significant inspiration from class based movement such as the Landless Movement (MST) in Brazil. In this paper we will use United States based and Brazilian based movement case studies to compare and contrast racialized and class based mobilizations in the two countries. We will discuss primary similarities and differences within the racialized and class contexts of the countries, examine how those contexts affect specific movement cases in the country as evidenced by the particular cases, and how the movements influence each other transnationally. While much of the prominent social movement literature and frameworks focuses largely on US cases, in this analysis we will reveal local, national and transnational interactions that affect political mobilization and consciousness, in order to develop a broader framework for transnational social movement analysis.

RC22-405.17

WATTS, GALEN* (Queen's University)

The Gender Puzzle Revisited: Contemporary Spirituality and the Rise of the Feminine

Debates surrounding the increasing popularity of the “spiritual but not religious” (SBNR) moniker in the West have tended to be couched in terms of the rise of individualism, the loss of traditional forms of (religious) community, the postmodern turn, and the spread of consumer culture. As a result, little attention has been given to what Linda Woodhead and Paul Heelas (2005) deem the “gender puzzle” that pervades the spiritual milieu, referring to why far more women are interested in contemporary spirituality than men. In this paper, I turn my attention to this much-ignored, yet pertinent, subject. Drawing from ongoing ethnographic fieldwork, conducted with Canadian millennials who self-identify as SBNR, I seek to show that contemporary spirituality prizes what are traditionally understood as feminine characteristics—emotional, nurturing, flexible and peaceable—in both men and women. Thus contemporary spirituality has historically attracted more women because it gives value to the virtues of their culturally prescribed gender role. I then trace the intermingling relationship between feminist and alternative religious movements in the West, outlining how and why the two have tended to attract one another. I conclude that the rising popularity of contemporary spirituality among both female and male millennials supports the view that second wave feminist discourses and aims (especially those concerned with religion) have, in certain ways, become mainstream among younger generations.

RC18-339.4

WATTS, ROB* (RMIT University)

Criminalizing the Political: The Liberal State, Dissent and the Problem of Legitimacy

Acknowledging a pattern of global dissent since 2001 involving pro-democracy, anti-war, environmental and anti-Austerity campaigns, this paper highlights the ways so many liberal states have criminalized political dissent and asks why this has happened. This tendency is not well understood or acknowledged. The paper proposes a novel interpretative framework drawing on empirical and historical research, and legal, political and ethical theory to establish why liberal states (like America, Britain, Canada and Australia) do this and why repressing dissent and criminalizing the political is bad for democracy. The paper assesses the respective merits of several possible explanations. One explanation identifies the increasing willingness of liberal states to criminalize political dissent as part of a broader criminalization process, referred to as the ‘punitive turn’ taken by any number of neo-liberal states. A more satisfactory explanation begins with an examination of the long-running crisis of legitimacy illuminated sharply in the work of Habermas and Schmitt about the relationship of sovereign power to legitimacy revealed in Schmitt’s aphorism that ‘sovereign is he who has the power to declare an exception’. The paper argues that in all liberal democracies we see the normal provision for what Dyzenhaus (2006) calls legal ‘black holes’ and ‘grey holes’ legalizing exceptions to the rule of law. Notwithstanding the liberal self-portrait emphasizing commitment to constitutionality, rights and the rule of law, most liberal states illustrate a long-standing historical disposition to privilege security over freedom. This suggests a more fruitful line of inquiry and points to a disposition to criminalize political dissent that is far older than the neo-liberal project but one that has become especially virulent in the neo-liberal era.

RC34-623.2

WATTS, ROB* (RMIT University)
GENOVA, CARLO* (University of Turin Department of Culture, Politics and Society)

Wearing Our Principles: Putting Performance Back into Politics

Until the 1960s protestors dressed in their everyday clothes or used working clothes to highlight occupational or class identity. This changed as clothing became an increasingly significant aspect of 1960s’ protest activism as youth cultures joined with anti-war and civil rights protest movements. The repertoire of protest activity and the use of clothing changed in the 1970s with the adoption of masks including handkerchiefs, gas masks, and balaclavas. Anti-globalization movements since the late 1990s and anti-Austerity campaigns post-2008 saw new forms of creative color-coded masks and clothing by anarchists (including black, blue, pink, silver and yellow blocs (Dupuis-Déri ). The Guy Fawkes mask of Anonymous and the colourful balaclavas of the Pussy Riot Girls or Code Pink, was global recognition (Ross 2013). The paper explores and critically assesses the ways the social sciences have acknowledged and understood the use of clothing and masks in political activism. Granting eg. that wearing a mask or a costume may be variously a way to conceal personal identity under conditions of heightened surveillance, to protect against the effects of tear gas, or a masquerade as part of a performative politics (Madison and Hamara 2006), the paper shows how performance studies have not figured in the research programs of sociology, politics or international relations as much as they might have done. The paper argues for the need to consider the varieties of expressive production as well as its reception by various audiences. Taking a cue from Park’s (1950) sociological argument for the centrality of masks in social interactions, the paper explores the possibility that wearing a mask or a costume can amplify voice or foreground belief more firmly, with a view less to deceive the audience and more to reinforce and gain agency through selective self-representation.

RC47-790.1

WATTS, VANESSA* (McMaster University)

Reconciling to the State: Social Justice in an Era of Reconciliation

The era of reconciliation has presented an opportunity for Indigenous-related issues to be recognized in the sociopolitical realm via visibility in the media, education, and policy uptake at regional and federal levels. Yet, statistic objectives to eliminating the “Indian Problem” remain present. This paper will examine how reconciliation discourse ultimately renews state-centered efforts towards assimilating Indigenous peoples and communities in the Canadian body politic. This paper explores the interplay between Indigenous communities, activists and scholars as well as families of MMIW calling for a reset of this inquiry. Child welfare advocates continue to fight the inequities and discrimination that are embedded in the child welfare system against First Nations children despite the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal ruling in favour of Indigenous advocacy organizations. Further, “economic reconciliation” with Indigenous communities has emerged as a priority from the federal government and continues to be met with opposition from Indigenous peoples. While the idea of reconciliation lends to the notion of authentic engagement between Indigenous communities and the state, it has in many respects, accelerated the need for social justice in Indigenous communities.

RC08-176.3

WAWRZYNIAK, JOANNA* (University of Warsaw)

Durkheimians Transformed: The Case of Poland

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The paper discusses the engagement of Polish sociology with works by two generations of Durkheimians. First, based on a quantitative scrutiny, it summarizes translations, discussions and absences of their key works in the interwar, communist and post-1989 periods. Second, qualitatively, it explains, how interwar meshing of Durkheimianism with Marxism by Stefan Czarnowski, a student of Henri Hubert and Marcel Mauss, and counted among the fathers of Polish sociology, became an important part of Polish post-war sociological mainstream and a tool in the hands of local sociologists against a crude version of Marxist propaganda of the Party State. More generally, fusion of Durkheimianism with Marxism in the specific case of East-Central Europe calls for some attention in the studies of the Durkheimian school as a movement in international social sciences. Although reception of Durkheimianism in various geographical and linguistic areas has been studied, it seems that a deeper, contextual historization is needed to understand both how this school made a global career and how it changed in various localities.

RC13-257.2

WEBB, EVAN* (University of Ottawa)
KARLIS, GEORGE (University of Ottawa)

A Framework of Recreational Program Delivery: Instilling Positive Development in Youth and the Capacity to Facilitate Community Development

Recreational activities can provide an effective setting for positive youth development (PYD). However, youth’s participation does not automatically lead to positive developmental outcomes and a framework for promoting and evaluating PYD through recreation does not yet exist. Also, often ignored within PYD research and programs is the need to instill in youth the willingness and capacity required to contribute to their civil societies and become active members within community development. As a result of this research project a model, following a logic model format, was created that can help guide recreational program design to bring about positive developmental outcomes and a sense of community stewardship in youth participants. This model was constructed using empirical data collected from three successful PYD aimed recreation organisations which also contain community outreach components. A qualitative multiple case study approach was utilized. Youth participants (n = 26) and staff delivering programs (n = 22) in these three organizations were approached for one-on-one interviews and one focus group. Inductive and deductive analyses resulted in key themes categorized into the five-steps of a typical logic model. Contained are a series of process factors including inputs (i.e., contextual factors and external assets) and activities (i.e., direct and indirect strategies) and intended PYD outcomes including outputs (i.e., objective measurable indicators), short-term outcomes (i.e., life skills), and long-term impacts (i.e., the four Cs and community contribution). A framework for designing recreational programs towards the goal of promoting positive developmental outcomes in youth, following a logic model format, is presented. Also, by designing recreational programs, aimed at PYD, after the inputs and activities outlined in this model and looking for the results highlighted in the outputs, outcomes, and impacts, recreational programs can help youth become active and important contributors to their community’s development.

RC01-45.5

WEBER, CLAUDE* (French Army Academy (Saint-Cyr))


Si l'expertise et les compétences techniques tiennent indiscutablement une place centrale dans les capacités de toute organisation à faire face à une attaque cyber et potentiellement à y répliquer, la littérature existante souligne tout autant l'importance de l'acteur humain. Considéré comme le lien entre la technologie et les informations qu'elle démasque ou reproduit, il est généralement cherché à poser quelques constats éloquents pour montrer les liens directs entre les cultures et sous-cultures militaires et professionnelles et certains comportements inappropriés et/ou à risque dans le domaine cyber. Comme l’expérience récente de seconde guerre mondiale, ces comportements feront exception. Le modèle de Durkheim est un point de départ pour analyser comment l'acteur humain peut être à l'origine de ces comportements. Les cartographies de la troisième guerre mondiale démontrent que le comportement humain est une composante importante de l'interdépendance des sociétés en conflit.

RC13-246.5

WEBER, MARK* (DePaul University)

Legal Protection of Privacy and the Social Reality of Disability

This paper will discuss legal protections for privacy in relation to the social reality of disability. Legal rights to privacy are of key importance to people with disabilities but also both as a safeguard of human dignity and autonomy, and as a means to avoid the discrimination that may occur when a person’s disability is known to potential employers or others. At the same time, people with disabilities frequently must waive privacy protections to obtain needed accommodations. They may also choose to “come out” as persons with disabilities in order assert their identity and to be part of the community of disabled individuals. This paper will consider the paradox of privacy rights for people with disabilities, critically examining national legal regimes in North America and the privacy article of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (Article 22).

RC28-514.3

WEBER, MAXIMILIAN* (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Analysing Differences in the Cultural Field Using Facebook Data

The rise of Web 2.0 platforms has enabled easier participation through one’s own content on the Internet. Previous research has shown that Internet usage and online skills are stratified by socio-economic characteristics. For example, it is demonstrated that people from resource-rich households tend to use the Internet more often for obtaining information, whereas those with less resources tend to be more interested in the entertainment functions of new technologies. Can such a pattern be found in online content from young people, too? Does self-produced content posted on social networking sites differ according to social background characteristics?

Research in the field of cultural practices has revealed that differences based on social positions can be found in almost every sphere of life. Referring to Bourdieu’s mention of capital, a relationship between social origin and different forms of participation in online social networking can be built.

Data gathered from a social media platform is used in order to answer the research questions. For this purpose, information on social background is collected through an online survey. After the poll, respondents are asked to log in with their Facebook account, and if they agree, their posts and likes are stored in a database. This data can then be analysed for patterns according to social background characteristics. Not only can the frequency of participation be analysed, but also the posted content, using text-mining algorithms (e.g. structural topic model). Analysing Facebook posts in connection with social background characteristics is an understudied field of research.

Preliminary results from the ongoing data collection phase show that there might be a relationship between cultural capital background and the usage of the Facebook “Like” button. A similar pattern can be expected for posted content.

RC13-258.6

WEBER, MAXIMILIAN* (Goethe University Frankfurt)

How Do Graduates and Non-Graduates Imagine Their Lives after Turning 60? a Computer-Assisted Analysis of Open-ended Survey Responses

Previous research has shown that different leisure activities are carried out by individuals’ social status. Numerous methods can be applied to analyse differences in the cultural field. In contrast to previous research, a semi-automated text analyses method – structural topic model (STM) – is used. In the 1990s the debate about the benefits of closed and open-ended survey questions revealed that the latter are more difficult to analyse because human coding is needed, probably therefore open-ended questions are very rare in today’s sociologically motivated large-scale surveys. In this study topic models are used to analyse answers from an open-ended question in the British National Child Development Study (NCDS) data automatically. The respondents of the panel study were asked how they imagine their life when they are 60. The answers of the 50-year-old respondents are analysed using a structural topic model (STM).

From Bourdieu we know that cultural choices are related to individuals’ social positions. Different sports and leisure activities are carried out according to cultural capital background and online skills are stratified by socio-economic characteristics. For example, people with higher social status are more likely to write about playing golf or tennis and watching sport than women.

Results show differences in topic prevalence according to academic qualification and gender. Regarding their imagined life one decade later, adult men are more likely to mention terms from the art topic in their answers. In other words, they imagine doing art related activities more often at the age of 60 than respondents without a degree.
Six Ways to Measure Status and Expectations

Six Ways to Measure Status and Expectations
Murray Webster, Joseph Dippong
August 28, 2017.

We review six alternate research designs for status and expectation states questions, identifying what is known about each, what remains to be determined, and how each design might be developed for greater usefulness in research conducted in this theoretical perspective.

(1) Joseph Berger's design using disagreement resolution. Two computerized versions are available.

Properties: (1) Precise measurement. (2) Known properties (3) Adaptable.
Limitations: (1) Only dyads. (2) Requires laboratory. (3) Somewhat stressful. (4) Requires deception. (5) Requires training.

(2) Questionnaires. A 7-item scale; factor analysis has shown that it is unidimensional.

Properties: (1) Good correlation with behavior. (2) Large group administration.
(3) No deception.
Limitations: (1) Respondents' access. (2) Respondents' scaling. (3) Simple situations.
(3) Vocal accommodation. This measure is suitable for recorded speaking, and uses measures of a sub-audible frequency of speech that differs across individuals, but that they tend to adjust towards each other during interaction.

Properties: (1) Non-reactive. (2) Usable in natural settings.
Limitations: (1) Theoretical justification is undeveloped. (2) Requires expensive equipment. (3) Unknown correlations.
(4) Brain wave and MRI.

Properties: (1) No deception. (2) Unobtrusive. (3) Computer coded.
Limitations: (1) Requires laboratory. (2) Unknown measurement properties.
(5) Behavioral cues.

Properties: (1) No deception. (2) Unobtrusive. (3) Computer coded.
Limitations: (1) Requires laboratory. (2) Unknown measurement properties.
(6) Factorial Surveys. Properties and limitations similar to other questionnaires, but with greater ranges of independent variables measurable.

General points on these measures:
1. All are available.
2. Need varying amounts of development.
3. Researchers may choose the most appropriate measures, based on theoretical and practical considerations.

References (to be supplied)

Mapping the Reconfiguration of Space
WEIDENHAUS, GUNTER* (TU Berlin)

Within the social theory and present diagnosis of social change, nearly all authors describe fundamental changes of the spatial order of the world. There is a consensus that spatial reconfiguration takes place. Most recent theories and concepts, like world system theory (Wallerstein), the idea of McDonaldization (Ritzer), the rise of the network society (Castells) or planetary urbanization (Brenner) for example, claim that the spatial order of the world changes.

However, there are fundamental differences between these descriptions. The authors use different connotations of space and many different scales to analyse the spatial order of the world. That leads to different claims about territorialized, deterritorialized and reterritorialized spaces, network spaces and so on.

On a more abstract level, these analyses of the social that lead to a description of the spatial order of the world have something in common: All authors use on the one hand reconstructions of the spatial constitutions of actors in everyday life and on the other hand more or less reflected assumptions about relevant spaces on methodological level. If we understand, how the authors conceptualize the interconnectedness of empirical constitutions of space, methodological assumptions and the spatial order of world, it is possible to categorize and analytically differentiate the ways of thinking about space by social scientists. By reconstrcuting existing perspectives on space in recent social theory, I offer a general schema to map the ways of thinking about spatial reconfiguration.

The Periphery in the Core: Cider Production, Migration and Agrarian Citizenship in the Pacific Northwest
WEILER, ANELYSE* (University of Toronto)

While historical cider production in North America has long been tied to the popular imaginary of the frontier and settler-colonialism, contemporary craft cider has breathed new life into small-scale local agrarian economies grappling with the pressures of global capitalism. Liquor laws in the Pacific Northwest have supported the establishment of apple orchards and land-based cideries in rural communities, thereby enabling livelihoods for young orchardists, who are often women. Geographical indication of locality and place has served as a vital element in the viability of this industry, and various appeals to ‘heritage’ likewise bolster the legitimacy of a fledgling cider culture. Craft cider producers often mobilize the idea that the unique taste of a given region owes to the apples that grow in that region, including heirloom cider apples. But the narrative of cider’s geographical rootedness obscures the racialized, non-local migrant farm workers whose labour brings into being the local agrarian landscape. Their labour is not valorized as part of the ‘craft’ of craft cider production, and their living and working conditions often contrast with the romantic agrarianism underlying local cider’s geographical indication. Furthermore, deploying a narrow and romantic agrarian heritage belies the ongoing history of cider’s fraught relationship with local Indigenous peoples and lands. In this paper, I draw on data from interviews with cider producers, farm workers and industry experts in British Columbia and Washington state.

I investigate how each set of actors relates to the agrarian landscape through the process of growing local apples, and how their racial, class, and immigration status shapes their relationship with the natural world. I use the Marxist concept of metabolic rift to consider how human-nature relationships in specific agrarian geographies can inform efforts to reverse the capitalist exploitation of both people and land.

Perhaps it may be taken for granted nowadays that individuals are not fixed entities, but rather become the people they are at a given moment, thinking and acting in one or another way, due to their experiences. This makes understanding of experiences crucial for understanding of virtually all the forms of organization of human life, and by this way experiences turned out problematic too. The absence of a shared frame of reference for understanding of and dealing with human's experiences as well as the variety of efforts to take in account experiences in empirical research, they both should be taken as signals of difficulties.

The paper is aimed to recognize them as such, as difficulties. It will be examined to what extent they are related to those one has to face when trying to overbridge the sociological view of individuals, with lasting consequences rather than merely displacing an absolutistic substance. This is pursued a great deal by means of a comparison of two approaches to the processual nature on individuals (via their experiences), the one stemming from the sociologist Andrew Abbott (Processual sociology), and the other from Gunter Dux (On the processual logic of cultural change), also a sociologist. Key concepts to be discussed in this context are Abbott’s “historicality of individuals” and “encoded experience”, and Dux’ “subject logic” and “processual logic”.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
"Just Don’t Feel It’s As Heart-Felt As the Japanese Brands": Anglophone Men’s Transnational Consumption of Japanese Denim, Workwear and Military Reproduction Clothing

Following sociologist Agnès Rocamora’s (2002) theorisation of fashion as a Bourdieusian field, this paper looks at transnational consumption within the sub-field of online menswear communities. These are online communities that men visit to discuss and read about men’s clothing. Reporting the results of an online ethnography of these communities and in-depth interviews with fifty community members located in the Britain, Canada and the United States, this paper explains why so many Anglophone men are so passionate about Japanese clothing. In the process of doing so, it demonstrates how the transnational consumption of high-end Japanese ‘heritage’ brands troubles the traditional class meanings attached to denim, work clothing and military surplus.

Beginning with a genealogy of Japanese menswear, this paper explains how menswear is itself a transnational field, with American style having greatly influenced Japanese clothing consumers and producers during the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. The focus here is on how the class meanings of these clothes changed in the process, with working-class American jeans and military surplus clothing becoming sought-after luxury commodities in the Japanese market. This paper then turns its attention to contemporary transnational consumption practices, detailing how expensive Japanese imports bestow ‘subcultural capital’ (Thorton, 1996) within fashion’s sub-field of online menswear communities. To the uninformed outsider, Japanese jeans, flight jackets and work boots are indistinguishable from the plethora of contemporary versions worn by huge numbers of men around the world. But within online menswear communities, the craftsmanship, high price point, and rarity of these Japanese clothes make them very similar to the types of luxury garments more commonly associated with high levels of economic and cultural capital. This challenges nationally-bound analyses of men’s fashion, revealing the need for transnational analysis of consumption within the field of men’s fashion.
Victim support as crime prevention

Abstract: Since the 1980s victim support services have approached victimization as a random act and have largely ignored research on multiple victimization. Victims already often blamed themselves and, therefore, victim support services tended to avoid any suggestion that the victim was an actor in the crime. However, the research on multiple victimization, and more recently poly-victimization, shows that individuals who have been victimized in the past are at risk of being re-victimized in the future. This article, examines why previous victimization puts individuals at risk of re-victimization and considers the importance of timely support as a means to empower victims and reduce their risk of future victimization.

Makerspaces and the Democratization of Work and Production

This talk seeks to engage with the relationship between traditional work practices in industrial companies and new production practices related to the “Maker Movement”. It will give insights into the impact of the proclaimed fourth industrial revolution on these different practices and understandings of work in the context of digital fabrication.

Over the past few years, actors from the “Maker Movement” have characterized the fourth industrial revolution with an increase of collective, decentralized and democratized production. They have claimed to disrupt prevailing practices in innovation and production owing to new technology like 3 D printing and communal access to it by open workshops, so-called Makerspaces or FabLabs. These workshops are spaces, where employees from larger industrial companies, private users or self-employed workers can come together to prototype and experiment with digital production tools.

Makerspaces are located right in the center of conventional industrial work practices and novel forms of digital work. Since greater industries show growing interest in Makerspaces, innovation and entrepreneurship become relocated beyond the conventional industrial realm. This paper seeks to investigate such development in order to understand its effects on work practices in both Makerspaces and companies that start to cooperate with them. How can this relationship between conventional and novel work practices be described? The paper concludes with a better understanding of whether and how actors can also challenge conventional forms of work through digital technology and how this affects and transforms innovation industries. The research purpose will be supported by interviews and ethnographic fieldwork in two Makerspaces that are financed and used by industrial companies.

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Perceptions of Economic Well-Being and Attitudes Toward Inequality and Redistribution: Evidence from Survey Experiments

Previous studies have shown that in the U.S., income is correlated with attitudes toward income redistribution, which reflects how material self-interest affects opinions. However, ordinary people generally have a vague sense about the national income distribution. In other words, their perceived income rank might be different from their actual economic standing. Does the misperceived economic well-being affect individual attitudes toward inequality and redistribution? Will we be able to change people’s opinions by correcting their misperceptions? In this study, we try to answer these questions by survey experiments. Specifically, we hypothesize that after being informed about their true income ranks, respondents who originally underestimate (overestimate) economic standing will show higher (lower) tolerance toward inequality and become more (less) averse to redistribution.

Six experiments with a total sample of 3,912 research subjects have been launched in the online platform Amazon Mechanical Turks. Results support the hypothesis proposed above. They are summarized as follows: 1) most respondents (around 90%) underestimate their personal income rank; 2) most respondents (73%) overestimate the average income of the poorest 10% American population, but they (65%) underestimate the average income of the top 1%; 3) after being informed of their true personal income ranks, respondents who initially underestimate themselves believe more in meritocracy, become less concerned about inequality, display less support for redistribution and agree less with the statement “inequality continues to exist because it benefits the rich and powerful”, and opposite effects could be found among respondents who do not underestimate; 4) similarly, if we correct people’s misperceptions of income for the very poor and the very rich, we detect attitudinal shifts as predicted; 5) finally, after being primed with a pessimistic message about intergenerational mobility, most official statistics as well as a number of research findings depend on longitudinal data. Using longitudinal data instead enhances the perspective on poverty trajectories during childhood. As a result, questions of how poverty patterns are characterised and determined arise. Against this background, we examine poverty patterns of children in Germany in a longitudinal perspective as well as their determinants and impacts on children’s socio-emotional development.

In Germany – like in most European countries – children and adolescents are still a social group at higher risk of poverty and welfare benefit receipt. However, most official statistics as well as a number of research findings depend on longitudinal data. Using longitudinal data instead enhances the perspective on poverty trajectories during childhood. As a result, questions of how poverty patterns are characterised and determined arise. Against this background, we examine poverty patterns of children in Germany in a longitudinal perspective as well as their determinants and impacts on children’s socio-emotional development.

We employ the nine waves of the German panel study “Labour Market and Social Security” (PASS), which is an annual household panel survey. In order to gain a more precise picture of low-income households, we distinguish between five different household income situations: “secured income position”, “intermediate income position”, “at risk of poverty”, “receipt of basic social security” and “at risk of poverty and receipt of basic social security”. In order to identify typical poverty patterns, we use sequence analysis in combination with cluster analysis. The results show five differing clusters in terms of changing income situations and the length of poverty. The biggest group of children lives in permanently secured households during their childhood (69 %) whereas a smaller group of children grows up in permanent poverty (12 %). Three other groups experience multiple changes between secured and precarious income situations for short or longer periods (19 % in total). As determinants of poverty cluster affiliation, we identify household and parental characteristics. The results of impacts on child development show that growing up in a low-income family, especially in permanent poverty, restricts children’s opportunities to participate in social activities and interact with peers.

Poverty Patterns during Childhood – Characteristics, Determinants and Impacts on Socio-Emotional Development

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Comparison of Social Housing in Three Areas of Practice

This paper reports on a study of social housing in three areas of practice. The research compares housing in Sydney, Australia, where around 5% of households live in social housing, with Vienna, Austria, where around 60% of households live
in social housing, to identify practices which support government provision of housing.

A theoretical framework is constructed to analyze social housing using Fligstein and McAdam’s (2012) theory of fields, which draws on Bourdieu's concepts of field, habitus and capital to develop a spacial analysis of housing infrastructure. The term ‘spatial’ is used in Lefebvre’s sense of social space, which includes both physical and relational aspects. Fligstein and McAdam view strategic action fields as constructed social orders on which economic, civil society and government organisations are built (Fligstein and McAdam 2012: 2). Within the field, social action projects and strategic advantages can be the result of the different costs, benefits and success probability between social groups can result in socio-economic situations, moving out of the parental home for study purposes during this ongoing debate on regulating the female body in sports by analyzing the examination and standardization of testosterone levels for female athletes have been suspended in 2015 after the female sprinter Dutee Chand has pressed charges against the IAAF’s Hyperandrogenism Regulation at the Court for Arbitration for Sport (CAS). The suspension of the IAAF Regulation Governing Eligibility of Females with Hyperandrogenism to Compete in Women’s Competition for female athletes for two years has ignited a debate about the justification of gender affiliation and negotiation of gender binary in sports. This regulation might be declared void, depending on the scientific evidence that the IAAF needs to file until the end of September 2017. The IAAF has to verify a coherence between higher testosterone levels and advantages in performance or otherwise this policy will be abandoned. We would like to discuss the gender norms, power relations, the logic of argumentation that have been applied during this ongoing debate on regulating the female body in sports by analyzing the discourse on this issue.

RC27-490.3

WERTECKI, NICOLE* (Leibniz Universität Hannover)

“Intersexuality in Sport”

The examination and standardization of testosterone levels for female athletes have been suspended in 2015 after the female sprinter Dutee Chand has pressed charges against the IAAF’s Hyperandrogenism Regulation at the Court for Arbitration for Sport (CAS). The suspension of the IAAF Regulation Governing Eligibility of Females with Hyperandrogenism to Compete in Women’s Competition for female athletes for two years has ignited a debate about the justification of gender affiliation and negotiation of gender binary in sports. This regulation might be declared void, depending on the scientific evidence that the IAAF needs to file until the end of September 2017. The IAAF has to verify a coherence between higher testosterone levels and advantages in performance or otherwise this policy will be abandoned. We would like to discuss the gender norms, power relations, the logic of argumentation that have been applied during this ongoing debate on regulating the female body in sports by analyzing the discourse on this issue.

RC28-520.5

WESSLING, KATARINA* (University of Cologne)

Same Context – Different Choices? Explaining Group-Specific Variations in the Impact of Socio-Spatial Context Conditions on the Choice to Study and the Field of Study

The paper investigates group-specific differences in the relevance of socio-spatial contexts on the choice to study and the choice of field of study. It is well-known that residential settings influence individual decisions. However, less is known about the relative importance of residential contexts for different groups of individuals. This paper systematically assesses to what extent patterns of study choices of different groups – focusing on social origin, ethnic origin and gender – are unequally affected by regional conditions. Theoretically, I argue that variations in the evaluation of (financial, social, emotional) costs, benefits and success probability between social groups can result in a differing relevance of the same residential context – e.g., depending on families socio-economic situations, moving out of the parental home for study purposes might not be considered an option. Hence, the local supply with study opportunities becomes increasingly important. Moreover, educationally-relevant information provided by social networks in the residential area is particularly important if the familial context is less likely to provide information on educational alternatives.

Data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS-SC6) is utilized and enriched with additional information respondents’ residential context on the municipality level and flexibly aggregated within travel-time radii. The macro data contain information on supply with study opportunities, fields of studies and vocational training. The combined data set contains information from 1996-2016 for East and West Germany. In line with theoretical expectations, preliminary findings indicate that young people from lower social and immigrant origin depend in their study choices strongly on offerings in the residential context as they are – regardless of how unfavorable their residential area is – less likely to relocate. In that respect it can be demonstrated that a favorable supply with study opportunities can compensate for social class differentials. Poor training-market conditions are particularly disadvantageous for males.

RC16-315.3

WEST, BRADLEY* (University of South Australia)

Beyond Militarisation: Why Sociology Should Better Appreciate War and the Military

In this paper I argue that advances in sociological thought can be made through a better appreciation of the ongoing influence of war and the military in the shaping of contemporary society. After outlining the reasons for a general reluctance by sociologists to study war and the military, certainly in contrast to historians and political scientists, I will focus on the limitations of the dominant ‘militarisation thesis’ that has emerged post ‘9/11’ in sociology and cognate fields. I will then argue that a new cultural sociology of war and the military can be achieved by reconceptualising the perceived relationship between armed conflict and civil society, allowing for sociological analysis to move beyond a primary concern with representation to integrate the direct and indirect influence of war on belief and social action.

RC03-78.1

WETZEL, DIETMAR* (University of Basel)

Alternative Forms of Life in Switzerland – Transformative Communities As Social Innovations (Cohousing)

The normative underlying of a “transformative community” is, that it has to offer a political-ethical space for social transformation through innovation to preferably all of its members. Based on the project “Transformative communities as a form of social innovation? Cohousing and contract farming projects in the German-speaking part of Switzerland”, a project funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation, I will present empirical and conceptual results in the context of alternative forms of Life in Switzerland (Co-Housing). First, the talk will tackle the question of alternative forms of life in a more sustainable society. The term “form of life” by Rahel Jaeggi (2015), which is defined as an “instance of problem-solving” (Jaeggi 2015), will be critically evaluated (1). In a second step, my talk will consider the possibility of a conceptualization of social innovations. In order to precisely connect alternative and new communities with their social, political and cultural practices I refer to two concepts: “Communities of Practice” (Haluzka-DeLay 2008) and “Intentional Communities” (Shenker 1986) (2). Ultimately, the introduced topics of (1) and (2) will be empirically illustrated using the example of cohousing in the German-speaking part of Switzerland. I try to mobilize arguments for the following: Community based housing projects (Cohousing etc.) can be labelled as transformative communities, as they are challenging “normal” forms of dwelling through social innovations.

Literature:

RC48-804.1

WETZEL, DIETMAR* (University of Basel)

Innovative Communities in a Sharing Society? Collaborative Collective Practices and Discourses in Community-Based Housing Projects (Switzerland)

In the course of a re-politicization throughout Europe and North America, more and more community-based housing projects (co-housing etc.) have emerged since the 1990s that seek to formulate a response to the “multiple crises” (e.g. Brand 2016) in our western-postindustrial societies. In Switzerland, these projects have been conceived and known as ‘alternative’ cooperatives (“Genossenschaften”), who are experimenting with a collaborative orientation and shared practices in the organizational structure, in the planning and the creation of the projects, and finally in everyday life. My empirical data comes from the project “Transformative communities as innovative life forms? A study using the example of German-speaking Swiss cohousing and cooperative farming projects”, funded by the Swiss National Fund. In my contribution, I will examine the extent to which the recent discussions on “social innovations” (Moulaert et al. 2015) are suitable for analyzing and interpreting the spread of new cooperatives in a sharing society. In particular, I am concerned with innovation theories which relate to the French sociologist Gabriel Tarde and his “laws of imitation” (1921). At the same time, I believe that the consideration of social innovations must be expanded by a praxeological approach to innovation, which results from an explicit interlocking
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of theory and empiricism. With regard to collaborative practices and discourses, co-housing projects could be analyzed as "innovative communities".

Literature:

RC05-110.5
WHEELER, JOANNA* (University of Western Cape)
SHAHROKH, THEA (Coventry University)
The Role of Creativity and Storytelling to Address Power Inequalities and Structural Violence
Past research shows how creative participatory processes have the potential to support people living with violence, poverty and marginality to reflect on their lives in ways that strengthen their self-confidence and sense of solidarity, and deepen their socio-political understanding of the structural causes of violence. Drawing on past and current research, this paper critically examines the sequencing of creative visual methods in the context of participatory research and policy engagement on gender-based violence and responses to everyday insecurity with community-based activists in Cape Town. It traces a process of methodological layering that starts with telling a personal story through creative group process, and moves through a collective power analysis of these stories to articulate a group narrative. This methodological layering draws on multiple forms of creative expression including drawing, visualisation, photography, filmmaking, drama, dance, and writing.
The paper analyses how the process of layering multiple forms of creative expression in order to tell personal and collective stories exposes new perspectives at the interface between personal and structural lenses on understanding violence. The paper argues that through layering reflective creative storytelling processes (both personal and collective), differential experiences and responses to violence become more accessible for discussion. This uncovering in turn provokes processes (both personal and collective), differential experiences and responses to violence become more accessible for discussion. This uncovering in turn provokes.

RC30-552.5
WHITTALL, MICHAEL* (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg)
ARTUS, INGRID* (FAU)
STAPLES, RONALD* (Friedrich-Alexander-University)
Are German Employee Representatives Learning to Speak on Behalf of Migrant Labour? Addressing the Problems of Status and Organizational Dilemmas

Drawing on the findings of a European Union funded project into industrial relations and multilingualism, “Multiling”, the following paper discusses the issue of employee representation and the problem of foreign language barriers in the context of a German labour market increasingly dependent on migrant labour. Focusing on three case studies, a foundry, Fair Mobility (a DGB project for foreign language barriers), and a hospital employing Spanish nurses, we examine how employee representatives in Germany continue to struggle to talk on behalf of migrant labour. Although the problem of communication, conversing with migrants who possess a limited or no understanding of German, is undoubtedly a huge challenge, the paper contends two deep rooted historical problems might explain the inactivity of employee representatives’ in Germany. The first concerns the question of migrants’ status, specifically the political establishment’s stance that the Gastarbeiter would return “home”. While it would be an exaggeration to claim unions and works councils openly supported such a government line, they seem to have struggled to challenge such a mantra. Concerning the issue of employee representation and the problem of foreign language barriers, 1) only partly construct democratic platforms to provide migrants a voice. Undoubtedly, unions and works councils have welcomed migrant members into existing structures, but the proliferation of such involvement remains limited. The second issue concerns the construction of class identity, perceived organizational dilemmas on the part of works councils and trade unions. At this juncture in the paper we suggest employee representatives have been reluctant to acknowledge the diverse character of the workforce, i.e. the problems specific to migrant employees, out of a fear that such an acknowledgement could lead to the emergence of special interest groups, a development considered a direct threat to the hallowed notion of working class solidarity.

RC54-888.2
WHITTINGTON, ELSIE* (University Of Sussex)
LOVE, GILLIAN (University Of Sussex)
Decision-Making Bodies? Contesting Notions of Choice and Control in Sex and Reproduction Research

This paper brings together the work of two doctoral projects, the first on young people’s constructions and experiences of sexual consent, and the second on women’s experiences of abortion. Both studies have explored notions of choice, consent, and empowerment in relation to the material body. Empowerment has been defined in this ISA stream as ‘a psychological state, a feeling of competence, control, and entitlement’; however, we have found this definition of empowerment does not map easily onto our participants’ experiences. In contrast to this individualised conception of empowerment we consider empowerment as gaining knowledge of and negotiating complex power relations.
In particular, we consider how abortion and sexual consent are framed as successful products of feminist struggle, which participants experienced as both liberating and restrictive. For example, their narratives were interspersed with feelings of responsibility and anxiety about how to manage and regulate their bodily

Les récits fondateurs de nos pays, régions et villes puisent dans le passé, mais ils cherchent aussi à agir sur le présent. Ils ont donc un impact important sur le sentiment d’appartenance et de reconnaissance de tous les citoyens au lieu où ils habitent, indépendant de leurs origines. Pour imaginer l’avenir de la ville autrement, nous aurons besoin d’abord de réfléchir ensemble sur nos compréhensions respectives du passé. Le récit de la fondation de Montréal présente, comme fondateurs de notre ville, les Européens qui ont fondé Ville-Marie, une ville missionnaire. Il s’agit pourtant du moment initial de la colonisation d’un territoire habité depuis des millénaires. En effet, les recherches historiques et archéologiques ont permis de mieux comprendre le contexte de cet événement de 1642, la vision et le rôle de ses divers acteurs, incluant les autochtones, déjà présents sur le territoire. De ce point de vue, une mise à jour s’impose. Comment faire coexister dans un récit commun et partagé? Serait-il possible de voir l’histoire du peuplement du territoire comme une série de rencontres, dont certaines ont été marquées par la violence, d’autres par la fascination ou la mécompréhension, d’autres par des alliances éphémères? Dans le cadre d’un projet de recherche collaboratif, plusieurs stratégies de médiation culturelle ont été mobilisées pour mettre en images et en mots les divers savoirs et matériaux qui construisent ces «récits fondateurs»: documents historiques, artefacts archéologiques, mythes, légendes, contes, archives, mémoires, objets, traces physiques, et autres. Si nous voulons que les Montréalais et Montréalaises de tout origine aient un sentiment d’appartenance, il faut commencer par la création d’un nouvel récit fondateur qui permet de repenser le rapport au territoire et surtout au passé.

T04-979.4
WHelan, Emmam* (Dalhousie University)
Foster, Karenam* (Dalhousie University)
Abstract Systems, Ontological Security, and Campus Mental Health: Mitigating the Risk of Student Anxiety
In recent years, the mental health of university students has become a topic of grave concern. According to a 2013 Toronto Star report, in a survey of 30,000 Canadian university students, 89 per cent of students said they were overwhelmed by all they had to do; nearly 54 per cent reported being hopeless...56 per cent felt overwhelming anxiety and nearly 10 per cent had seriously considered suicide. Universities are responding by increasing services to accommodate, treat, and prevent student anxiety. This paper uses management of the risk of anxiety is represented in Canadian university services to accommodate, treat, and prevent student anxiety. This paper uses.

RC14-274.1
White, Bobm* (Université de Montréal - LABRR)
Raconter Montréal Autrement: Des Récits Fondateurs Au Pluriel
Les récits fondateurs de nos pays, régions et villes puisent dans le passé, mais ils cherchent aussi à agir sur le présent. Ils ont donc un impact important sur le sentiment d’appartenance et de reconnaissance de tous les citoyens au lieu où ils habitent, indépendant de leurs origines. Pour imaginer l’avenir de la ville autrement, nous aurons besoin d’abord de réfléchir ensemble sur nos compréhensions respectives du passé. Le récit de la fondation de Montréal présente, comme fondateurs de notre ville, les Européens qui ont fondé Ville-Marie, une ville missionnaire. Il s’agit pourtant du moment initial de la colonisation d’un territoire habité depuis des millénaires. En effet, les recherches historiques et archéologiques ont permis de mieux comprendre le contexte de cet événement de 1642, la vision et le rôle de ses divers acteurs, incluant les autochtones, déjà présents sur le territoire. De ce point de vue, une mise à jour s’impose. Comment faire coexister dans un récit commun et partagé? Serait-il possible de voir l’histoire du peuplement du territoire comme une série de rencontres, dont certaines ont été marquées par la violence, d’autres par la fascination ou la mécompréhension, d’autres par des alliances éphémères? Dans le cadre d’un projet de recherche collaboratif, plusieurs stratégies de médiation culturelle ont été mobilisées pour mettre en images et en mots les divers savoirs et matériaux qui construisent ces «récits fondateurs»: documents historiques, artefacts archéologiques, mythes, légendes, contes, archives, mémoires, objets, traces physiques, et autres. Si nous voulons que les Montréalais et Montréalaises de tout origine aient un sentiment d’appartenance, il faut commencer par la création d’un nouvel récit fondateur qui permet de repenser le rapport au territoire et surtout au passé.
autonomy in 'legitimate' ways. Gender, class, race and other intersecting axes of oppressions were significant in this process. To do this we mobilise Butler's work on vulnerability and resistance to explore how moments of choosing make the 'chooser' vulnerable to stigma, a significant aspect of our participants' discussions of sex and abortion.

Like many researchers, we have experienced a lack of adequate language to talk sociologically about embodied experiences. We consider how available discourses about the body are often either euphemistic or highly medicalised, leaving little room for the awkwardness and ambiguity our participants indicated were a significant aspect of their experiences but struggled to vocalise. We argue that considering empowerment as embodied, relational and ambiguous rather than an individual psychological state is a step towards enabling these discussions. Amplifying these experiences of ambiguity, uncertainty and embodiment in relation to empowerment facilitates a recognition of its contested nature, and better reflects our participants' lived experiences.

RC34-JS-87.2
WIENKOOP, NINA-KATHRIN* (Leuphana University Lüneburg)

West African Youth Against Democratic Backsliding - a Comparative Process-Tracing Analysis of the Uprisings in Senegal in 2012 and in Burkina Faso in 2014

Over the last years, presidents in African states tried to extend their constitutional term limit. The announcement of the presidents led to broad mobilizations. Yen a marre in Senegal and Balai citoyen in Burkina Faso are impressive examples of youth-led movements that successfully mobilized the urban youth. They illustrate which challenges those new movements faced in keeping the mobilization alive and effecting the presidential decision. In both cases, other actors such as representatives of the opposition parties and civil society organizations rose up against the constitutional coup. But they mainly refused to ally with those new movements that they perceived as media-centered and, in the case of Burkina Faso, less politicized. Their understanding of politics and strategies differed to those of former protest movements. Despite the mobilization successes in rather similar institutional settings and of comparable social movements, the uprisings proceeded differently leading to a diverting outcome: Whereas in Burkina the president resigned, the Senegalese president ran for office. This leads to the question of how those varying uprisings have been influenced by actors' perceptions, behavior and institutional preconditions.

By tracing back the processes and placing those uprisings in the historical context, I will show how political culture, former protest experience, democratization pathways and splits within the ruling elite and the military led to diverting perceptions, collective identities, and hence behavior.

The article mainly based on semi-structured interviews conducted in Berlin, Dakar and in Ouagadougou as well as on protest event duration statistics based on the Social Conflict Analysis Database (SCAD). Furthermore national media coverage by archive research, international newspapers, and collected grey literature published by protest actors themselves helped to gain more insights in the actors' perceptions on strategies and opportunities.

RC34-612.1
WIERENGA, ANI* (School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne)

RC34 Meet and Greet
An opportunity to welcome members, associates and friends

RC34-612.3
WIERENGA, ANI* (School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne)

Violent Metaphors and Beyond: On Impact and Futures within a Global Sociology of Youth

The concept of impact is now ubiquitous in the world of research. On the one hand, it is the frame for measuring effectiveness in the social, economic and ecological interventions funded by donors, governments and multilaterals; and on the other, it has become deeply (and differently) written into the way that funding bodies, universities and sociologists think about research. There is a vexed and changing relationship between these frames.

Impact is a war metaphor. This is ironic, when one considers how effective social and cultural changes are made. Yet, impact is also about physics and the laws of nature, precision, touch-points, how far something travels, as well as catalytic energy. The latter interpretation may offer something more useful.

A global sociology of youth involves advocacy for some form of liveable futures. Arguably, never has an understanding of the social and cultural forces behind changes been more needed, and never has an understanding of complex causality been so vital. Yet at the same time, in the context of rising levels of white noise and fear, it may also be the most challenging time for the insights of public-facing sociology to be heard.

Recognising rapid ecological, economic and social changes, and also recognising the convergence of the challenges surrounding climate change, economic precarity and mass movement of people, we are now looking at futures that raise these stakes sharply for researchers. Engagement demands the interplay of insightful local inputs and strong global networks.

In relation to the concept of impact, this session offers and examination of the growth of, touch-points for, and trajectories for a global sociology of youth. Drawing on analysis of RC34 records, and current inputs from our members, it offers a future-focused reflection on impact, global forces, imperatives and opportunities.

RC22-415.1
WIEVIORKA, MICHEL* (Fondation Maisons des Sciences de l'Homme)

Exiting Violence: Levels and Temporalities

Exiting violence is becoming a domain in academic research, and not only a practical issue. But is it possible to integrate in a one single field perspectives that could become contradictory when one consider different levels, from the more individual dimensions, to the more general and global ones, and when one takes into consideration different temporalities, from short term or contemporary perspectives to long term ones?

RC31-554.19
WIGGER, IRIS* (Loughborough University)
YENDELL, ALEXANDER* (Leipzig University)

Lecherous' Refugee 'Sex Mobs' Threatening German Women? the Stereotypical Portrayal of Migrant Men/Refugees in German Print Media - a Quantitative Content Analysis

The main aim of this paper is to present and discuss core research findings of the first phase of our British Academy/Leverhulme Trust funded Research Project ‘The end of tolerance’, ‘Race’, Sex and Violence in Germany’s Media discourse on migration (2017/2018).

The project methodologically triangulates a quantitative content analysis with a Critical discourse analysis of three major German newspapers [FAZ, Sueddeutsche, BILD] and the political Weekly FOCUS, chosen on the basis of their popularity and market-leading role and circulation compared with other newspapers.

The data sample of articles (n=408) covers a period of 21 months between May 2015 and January 2017 and has been collected in a digital data screening of these media based on a keyword search matrix.

The paper focuses on core findings of the first stage of the research, involving a quantitative content analysis of the data corpus, using a formal coding instrument to identify the prominence of different themes and actors in the sample. Based on the search of truncations (such as *sex *mob *refugee *migrant *muslim *islam *arab, *syr *northafrican etc.), as well as the analysis of the interpretation of crime statistics discussed in the articles the paper discusses the use of specific words and the wider context of the development of stereotypes in the three newspapers and the weekly magazine. Beside the univariate and bivariate statistical analysis the Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) enables the visualisation of the distances of the truncations in order to show the different images of migrant men related to sex-related issues created in the three newspaper and the weekly magazine.

First results show that those created images to a certain extent follow the assumed political agenda of the newspapers and the weekly magazine.

RC05-111.4
WIGGER, IRIS* (Loughborough University)

The End of Tolerance? ‘Race’, Sex, Violence and Islamophobia in Germany’s Media Discourse on Migration - a Critical Discourse Analysis

This research paper’s main aim is to reflect on most recent developments in Germany’s media migration discourses and to critically examine the role of media in promoting racist representations of predominantly Muslim migrant men, and the discursive intertwining of racist and sexist patterns of discrimination within media discourses.

Germany’s media have been accused of spreading racist and sexist stereotypes especially of Muslim migrant men, and the discursive intertwining of racist and sexist patterns of discrimination within media discourses.

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sexual dimensions and exploring historical connections between Islamophobia, anti-immigrant sentiment and anti-Black racism.

My main research questions are: 1. How exactly do German print-media write about migrant Muslim men and what role do narratives of race, sex, violence and religion play in their representation? 2. To what extent are the concepts of race and sex linked in perceptions of male Muslim migrants in German media? 3. What does the structure of this discourse tell us about underlying stereotypes and ideologies associated with migrant Muslim men? 4. What is the historical, social, cultural and political context of this discourse and how does it reproduce existing power relations?

This British Academy/Leverhulme funded project is theoretically innovative and advances research. While several studies have focused on representations of migrants in the media, only few have studied intersectionalities of discrimination in them, and even fewer have attempted to look at these in historical context.

RC23-439.4

WILBRICH, JANA* (University of Michigan)
GONZALES, ANGELA (Arizona State University)

Characteristics and Implications of Online & Mobile Health Information Use Among American Indians in Arizona

Our presentation combines findings of two case studies, conducted in 2014 and 2016, on the use of online and mobile health information among residents of the Hopi Reservation in Arizona. Both case studies involved focus groups and a survey which was administered with focus group participants, which, although not representative of the community at large, does provide context for the focus group discussions. The Hopi – known for their cultural vitality – reside on a remote 1.6 million acre reservation, located in Northeastern Arizona, entirely surrounded by the Navajo Nation, the largest U.S. Indian Reservation, and more 60 miles from the nearest town. Like many Native American tribes, the Hopi experience some of the most severe health disparities in the U.S. We focus on barriers to health information access due to digital divides and cultural factors, as well as implications for health equity. Focus group and survey questions address health-related use of technologies such as search engines, e-mail, smartphone apps, texting, instant messaging, and social media, as well as devices used to access the Internet, types of health information searched for, confidence to find the information needed, etc. Key findings include very limited availability of fixed broadband and thus heavy reliance on smartphones to access the Internet, individuals with access functioning as information brokers for others in the community, and need-based rather than exploratory online searches for health information. Many participants also report difficulty selecting trustworthy online sources of health information, and are generally concerned about technology use which may violate Hopi cultural norms.

RC55-907.4

WILINSKA, MONIKA* (University of Jönköping)
PEREK-BIALAS, JOLANTA (Jagiellonian University)
GRZENDA, WIOLETTA (Warsaw School of Economics)

If Not Work, Does It Mean Care?: Work and Family (im)Balance Women Aged 45+ in Poland

In this paper, we explore the work-family life balance among women aged 45+ in Poland. Poland is known to be a familialistic country in which family plays an important role in providing care for children, people with disabilities and older people. Women are consistently defined by their family roles, and the social system offers little if any support for combining work and family duties. Yet, studies examining work-family life balance often focus on women in the prime age. This paper however emphasizes the need to explore work-family life balance in later life. To that end, we examine the labour market position of women aged 45+ and their various intergenerational care duties, including care of older parents, disabled family members and grandchildren. The data set for this study comes from the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) for Poland and includes 7042 women 45+. We use multinominal logistic regression models to explore the potential link between care situations and the probability of being unemployed, dealing with home/care duties and being retired among women aged 45+ in Poland. Our results indicate that the informal care work affects the labour position and quality of life of women aged 45+, but it does so in different ways. While caring for older parents and living with adult children barely affects women aged 45+, living with a disabled person and having grandchildren reduces the chances for women's employment significantly and negatively impacts their quality of life. Discussing these findings, we propose that the recognition of structures of gender and age is essential to meet goals of inclusive work-family reconciliation policies.
research which have captured most sociological attention, researchers have described the promissory discourses that encourage ordinary people to store and share personal health data, including that produced by self-tracking (e.g. Sharon 2016, Van Dijck and Poell 2016). This paper draws on analysis of a more extended set of platforms using interviews with commercial and policy actors, ethnographers, and observations of digital health events and ‘walkthroughs’ (Light 2016) of devices, to examine the multiple logics shaping their development - beyond the search for data. Health monitoring helps companies embed their products and services in everyday life producing engagement from ‘activated’ consumers. At the same time, platforms appeal to governments/health care providers hoping that digital solutions will reduce future spending. Seeking greater specificity around the different platforms and the markets in which they arise, and drawing on recent work in Science and Technology Studies, we suggest that health platforms participate in the negotiation of ‘care’ and care needs at domestic, local, and national levels, despite their apparent global reach. The paper argues for an appreciation of the heterogeneous logics and forms contained within commercial attempts to establish and expand digital health platforms as emerging information infrastructures.

**RC46-774.1**

**WILL, JEFF** (Center for Community Initiatives, University of North Florida)

**Community Partners in Evaluation and Change: Reflections on a Two-Decade Old Intervention Project Addressing Racial Disparities in Health Outcomes**

Over the past two decades, The Magnolia Project has served a section of the Northwest Corridor of Jacksonville, FL, providing reproductive and well-woman care and individual case management to reduce infant mortality in the African American community. During this time, the primary focus for Magnolia has been to provide clinic based well woman care, prenatal care, support groups and case management through a store-front site in the heart of the target area. As new opportunities for funding became available, Magnolia moved from its traditional focus of women who come to, or are referred to, the clinic site to a broad-based Community-wide focus in order to address the underlying symptoms affecting the community’s health and the disparities this community faces. The Director and Staff of The Center for Community Initiatives at the University of North Florida have been involved in the discussion, design, and implementation of Magnolia throughout the past 20 years, literally ‘sitting around the table’ working on the original program proposal. In this paper we reflect on our role as evaluation partner for the Magnolia Project, and discuss how Program Representatives and staff, Evaluation Partners, and Community Partners joined forces over the past 20 years to implement the Magnolia Project, and how they made a difference in their community. The lessons learned from this process are informative to other programs seeking to expand their community impact through partnering with .

**RC45-755.1**

**WILL, MEIKE** (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Department of Ecological Modelling)

**MÜLLER, BIRGIT** (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Department of Ecological Modelling)

**GROENEVELD, JÜRGEN** (Institute of Forest Growth and Forest Computer Sciences, TU Dresden, Tharandt)

**Coupling Social Networks and Agent-Based Models: State of the Art and Prospects**

Agent-based modelling is a valuable tool for capturing the interactions of individuals or groups connected in a network. Therefore, it has been applied to different disciplines of contemporary research to model, for example, ecological systems concerning land use or resource management, epidemiology, or social dynamics. The arising topics like group formation, cooperation, or diffusion of information are similar throughout the different disciplines and the methods resemble one another. Although those methods are widely applied, reviews of the existing literature always focus either on one specific discipline or on certain interactions happening within the network; an overview across disciplines and methods is missing so far. To fill this gap, we systematically reviewed articles combining social networks and agent-based modelling. We divided the evaluation into categories concerning the underlying network structure and its properties, the characteristics of the agents, the links and interaction between them, and the incorporated dynamic and empirical evidence to the models. Based on this overview, we discuss to which extent an exchange across disciplines is necessary and useful, and where the commonly used practices are sufficient. While we identified a broad range of underlying network topologies describing the interacting populations across the different disciplines, ranging from data-based network structures to classical network structures like small-world or scale-free networks, we found that the interaction mechanisms show large varieties with respect to the context. For instance, models for information diffusion in the social sciences are much more detailed than those in epidemiology, where constant transmission rates for the diffusion of diseases are often assumed. Besides the aim to foster synergies between the disciplines, we focus on open challenges when dealing with social networks in agent-based models.

**RC45-757.3**

**WILL, MEIKE** (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Department of Ecological Modelling)

**MÜLLER, BIRGIT** (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Department of Ecological Modelling)

**GROENEVELD, JÜRGEN** (Institute of Forest Growth and Forest Computer Sciences, TU Dresden, Tharandt)

**HASE, NIKLAS** (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Department of Computational Landscape Ecology)

**Effects of Microinsurance on Informal Safety Nets – a Model-Based Analysis**

The fight against hunger is an urgent global challenge. Microinsurance is promoted as a tool for improving food security and resilience for poor smallholders. But assessment studies of such policies show that apart from direct positive effects they may have unintended side effects. One potential side effect is that the introduction of microinsurance products may lead to a crowding out of informal safety nets. Informal safety nets are traditional arrangements of households to share risk, where income shocks are buffered by an exchange of money, labor, or in-kind goods. A loss of informal safety nets may lead to rising social inequality if poor households get excluded but cannot afford microinsurance.

With the help of a stylized agent-based model combined with instruments of social network analysis, we investigate under which conditions microinsurance will crowd out informal safety nets and under which conditions both act as complements. The informal safety net, in our model, comprises a network where the nodes are households; links between two households represent their level of trust in each other. Households who suffer a shock may receive transfers from households with whom they share a link. The households decide about transfer payments based on their experience, current strategic and economic situation, and their individual preferences. This is incorporated in decision rules based on altruism, reciprocity, utility preferences, or learning.

Model construction and analysis are inspired by two case studies with different risk contexts. A first case study in northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia considers the consequences of weather insurance against drought in a pastoral social-ecological system. The second case study in Cambodia investigates whether voluntary health insurance can have unintended consequences. We test to which extent formal decision rules can map the observed behavior and assess the dynamics in informal safety nets given access to microinsurance.

**RC32-JS-74.3**

**WILLERS, SUSANNE** (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

**Access to Justice and Refugee Rights As A Survival Strategy of Central American Women**

For women fleeing violence in Central American countries refugee protection in Mexico has become an alternative to migration to the United States of America. Due to migration enforcement policies, traditional migration routes of escape have become too dangerous for women, especially when travelling with children. As a result, refugee applications in Mexico have been increasing significantly; between 2013 and 2016 applications have been increasing over 600% (COMAR 2017). Yet, the Mexican refugee system and the particular local contexts in refugee receiving communities contribute to situations of re-victimization of migrant women and their children, unless the efforts made by UNHCR and regional NGO’s.

This paper is based on a longer field study in Tapachula, Mexico, starting in 2013 until 2017, looking at the circumstances of Central American Migration through Mexico and to the USA. The paper looks to analyse the particular situation in the aftermath of the humanitarian crisis of 2015 and the effects of following migration enforcement that led women with children choose to settle in Mexico in order to avoid deportation and look for refugee protection as a strategy for survival. This paper aims to analyse the difficulties and particular circumstances women face during this process, such as the effects of structural and gender based violence and segmented labour markets that endanger women’s and children’s livelihood in receiving communities.

**RC31-JS-65.7**

**WILLERS, SUSANNE** (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

**Changing Mobility Regimes and Gender: Practices of Care Circulation in Processes of Migration Settlement in the Southern Mexican Immigrant Receiving Communities**
After the humanitarian crisis of 2015 the mobility regime of people fleeing violence in Central America has been changing. Particularly women migrants and their children have to settle in Mexico due to violence on migration routes and the lack of financial resources in order to migrate up north. One strategy of survival is looking for access to formal rights through refugee protection status in Mexico. Yet this legalization processes requires time, knowledge and care provision from other members of the family. This paper looks at the particular experiences of refugee claimants in the southern Mexican town Tapachula. Based on fieldwork in the southern Mexican town Tapachula in 2017 and drawing on earlier research in 2013. It looks at the particular experiences of women during this process, their strategies put into practice in order to manage this situation and the role of the extended family network. It looks to analyse how processes of re-victimization due to segmented labour markets and other aspects of structural and gender based violence impact women's agency during this process.

RC02-59.2
WILLIAMS, MICHELLE* (University of the Witwatersrand)
The Climate Crisis
Author Meets Critic session: The Climate Crisis

RC15-281.2
WILLIS, KAREN* (La Trobe University)
LEWIS, SOPHIE (University of Sydney, Faculty of Health Sciences)
Inequalities in Choice: Australian Accounts of Healthcare Preferences and Perceptions
Australia has a dual healthcare system with taxation based universal health insurance providing free public hospital care and a thriving private health insurance industry enabling healthcare provision in a private setting. The health policy context privileges healthcare as a consumer choice and there are policy incentives for individuals to choose private healthcare. We interviewed 78 individuals, and 41 healthcare gatekeepers (eg health professionals, administrators) to examine how preferences and perceptions about public and private care shapes the choices that they make for themselves or for others. Drawing on Bourdieu's relational view of inequality, and using the conceptual triad of habitus, capital and field, we found the capacity to make healthcare choices is unequally distributed; and that this is exacerbated in a system where preferences for private care are privileged in public and popular discourses about healthcare. We find that because private healthcare is privileged in healthcare policy and the media, both individuals and their healthcare providers are more likely to view private healthcare as a necessity, rather than an option. Even in a healthcare system where there is a world class public health system, we observe emerging inequalities between those who feel confident in choosing health care (and usually state their preference is for private care) and those who perceive that their choices are limited (usually referring to the need to seek public care). Quality healthcare is increasingly viewed as requiring the use of capital resources (eg economic, social, cultural), as dispositions and preferences (habitus) are shaped through the dominant positioning of private over public in the healthcare field.

RC15-JS-1.4
WILLSON, ANDREA* (University of Western Ontario)
Cumulative Advantage and Health Inequalities
Theoretical and empirical developments in the study of health inequalities over the life course.

RC01-45.3
WILNER, ALEX* (Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA), Carleton University)
State and Non-State Cyber Deterrence: Theoretical Expectations and Practical Constraints
For decades deterrence theory has proven adaptable and responsive to systemic and technological change. Traditional approaches to deterrence have evolved in response to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile technology, to shifts in global polarity, to the rise of authoritarian states and international terrorist organizations, and to other security concerns, like piracy, human trafficking, and transnational organized crime. Today, technological developments in algorithmic and computational power, digital networks, and cyberspace more broadly challenge deterrence anew, often in novel and peculiar ways. In cyberspace, coercive paradoxes abound. Under the right conditions, for instance, digital weakness can prove itself a strength, and digital strength, a weakness. Moreover, online, the distinction between criminality, espionage, and warfare is necessarily blurry, complicating military, civilian, and non-state responses. And questions abound regarding identification, attribution, and retaliation in cyberspace. The proposed paper is derived from a SSHRC-funded project on state and non-state cyber deterrence. It does two things. First, the paper explores several tactical concerns states and militaries will encounter in applying deterrence theory and practice to cyberspace. These challenges include: disaggregated state responses; technological limitations to “probabilistic attribution”; synthesizing offensives, defense, and denial; balancing hardware and software necessities; contemplating undetected deterrence and defensive failures; tackling the power of weakness and weakness of power; and addressing the nexus between Artificial Intelligence, security, and cyber deterrence. Second, the paper explores cyber deterrence below the state. Cyberspace is inherently non-state in nature, made up of the billions of digital interactions between non-state actors. Accordingly, the paper suggests ways in which individuals, firms, NGOs and other non-state actors can apply the logic of coercion to protect their own digital assets.

RC57-929.1
WILSON, SARAH* (School of Social Sciences, University of Stirling)
LOVATT, MELANIE (University of Stirling)
Universities Project: Understand the Multiple Layers of the University, the University As Archipelago (Glissant).

Corporate projections of marketised universities present future-focused, glossy, uniform and safe spaces to the outside world. Such totalising visions exclude the lived and sometimes difficult, messy, niche, everyday spaces of universities. We asked undergraduate and post-graduate students (self-selected but purposively sampled to reflect different genders, sexualities, ethnicities, nationalities, disabilities, social circumstances, family experience of university etc) at a medium-sized campus university about their experience, however ambivalent, of coming to feel a sense of belonging to, or sense of recognition within the institution (or not). Participants were also asked about their conceptions of the ‘university’ as they see it and how they consider it should be. A variety of text-based, visual and audial methods including individual and collective mapping to produce meta-maps of different relationships to university staff, representation by photographs, written narratives, sound recordings and audio-diaries and walking interviews were employed. Multi-modal presentation of the resulting textual, audial and visual data is seen as a key way to display dynamic, multiple and potentially conflicting perspectives of the same space -without the pressure to provide or to conform to a dominant synthesis that might sweep away under-represented views and experiences. The aim is also to provide a sustainable means for the ‘data’ accounts given to serve as a ‘starting point’ for further collective discussion and re-imagination of the university (into the future), but also reflection on whether the dialogue so provoked values such diversity and relationality/complexity or not.

RC25-467.5
WILSON, TIMOTHY* (University of Turku)
KRIZSÁN, ATTILA (University of Turku)
Politics in Science: A Struggle for Legitimacy in the Production of Knowledge By a Pseudoscientific Theory
Intelligent design (ID) is a pseudoscientific concept conceived in an attempt to bring religion-based teaching into the classroom. As such, it is involved in a constant struggle for legitimacy with the dominant scientific discourse of the theory of evolution and this results in ID politicizing science. In our paper, we use a corpus linguistic approach to study how intelligent design discourse uses dialogic positioning to forward its creationist propositions and at the same time limit the propositions of the theory of evolution. The results suggest that intelligent design discourse employs heteroglossic constructions that appear in uses of engagement structures (a sub-system of Martin & White's Appraisal theory) far more frequently than evolutionary biology discourse does so. These structures are used mainly to “probabilistic attribution” and to entertain propositions of ID discourse in their stead. The underdog position of ID obligates it to highly modulated heteroglossic engagement in order to forward its position, which is ultimately aimed at changing the political decision-making related to the teaching of science. This is because for many decades the control of dialogic space in both science and science education has largely belonged to members of the mainstream scientific community who have based their use of language on well-developed scientific arguments. The aim of the proponents of intelligent design to change this makes their intentions political in the sense of Palenon and Short's (1995) discourse and material actions could be considered as clear examples of politicking in the scientific and educational domains via discursive means of legitimization.
The framework suggests that decisions to use law are different in businesses of different size and structure, family-run businesses and corporations, depend on the branch of economy and relative position of a business in the market. The paper also stresses, that contrary to a belief expressed by some theorists, the law is itself a source of contingency for SMEs. This makes it possible to observe different forms of contingency transformation, including transformations using law, as competing decision-making opportunities.

RC17-327.4
WINDELER, ARNOLD* (Technische Universität Berlin)
JUNGMANN, ROBERT* (TU Berlin)

Collective Innovation, Organizations, and Fields: Towards the Organized Transformation of Today’s Innovation Societies

Sets of organizations currently transform societies into innovation societies (Rammert et al. 2018; Windele 2018). They make ‘creative destruction’ (Schumpeter 1934) an almost ubiquitous imperative. Organizations in these contexts not only reflexively and collectively produce the new and destroy the old; they also face radically new demands. Likewise, innovation studies do not only describe the society-wide expansion of innovation. They also highlight that heterogeneous actors produce innovation collectively in networks and fields today (e.g., Saxenian 1994; Ferry/Granovetter 2009; Sydow et al. 2012). In so doing, such studies point to forces of homogenity (DiMaggio/ Powell 1983) and heterogeneity as well as to struggles within these fields (Hoffman 1999). Although many aspects of collective innovation have been well studied, central theoretical questions remain. What qualifies as a field of innovation? What does the collective production of innovation in and between organizations mean? How do organizations shape fields, and how are they shaped by them within practical processes of producing innovation?

We outline a practice-theoretical perspective informed by Giddens to understand the active, recursive, reflexive, and collective transformation of societies and organizations in and through processes of innovation. We highlight the entwinedness of organization, field, and society and of domination, legitimation, and signification in constituting collective agency in contexts of radicalized modernity.

We develop and illustrate our framework by studying two completely different fields of innovation: the globally oriented semiconductor industry (Sydow et al. 2012) and a regional cluster in catalyst research (Schmidt 2013). We examine organizations as reflexive social systems, the role of organizations in processes of collective innovation, and the challenges they face. In this way, we contribute to a repositioning of organizations in today’s radicalized modern innovation societies.

RC11-230.4
WINDELER, MALOU* (Freie Universität Berlin)

Active and Successful Ageing. Toward a Performativity of a Regulatory Regime

“Population ageing is one of humanity’s greatest triumphs. It is also one of our greatest challenges.” – World Health Organization (2002)

The active and successful ageing paradigm as well as the anti-ageing movement reflect the cultural triumphant ageing we face today (cf. Katz, 2001/2002). However, the World Health Organization’s Active Ageing Policy (2002), the national health policies of Canada as well as the British Columbia provincial and the Vancouver metropolitan area government with their Age-friendly action plans not just reflect these developments; they also construct a futurity for ageing and ageing populations. Therefore, it is important to understand how they construct ageing in these programs. What kind of an ageing person do they imagine? What role does the state play? To approach these questions, I use Butler and Foucault as a theoretical framework. I ask how the active ageing policies through power/knowledge of institutions and discourses construct ageing and ageing populations. I scrutinize the performativity of the policy programs. More precisely, I first, analyze if and how the discourses around the policies mentioned shape an exclusionary and individualistic understanding of ageing. Second, I examine if the programs confirm Nicolas Rose’s (2001) thesis that the state tries to free itself of some of the responsibilities that it acquired across the 20th century for securing individuals lives or not. Third, I determine further important aspects around the construction of a futurity of ageing populations in these policies and action plans. In addition to a text analysis of the policies, I utilise interview data. I conclude with some general reflections on the constitutions of the futurity of ageing populations in modern Western countries today and challenges how to research them.

RC04-81.14
WINDLE, JOEL* (Flintshire Federal University)

Racializing Media Discourses and Parental Perceptions of Stigmatised Student Populations: Implications for Marketized Schooling
This paper analyses some ways in which racializing discourses interact with the spatial and social dynamics of marketized schooling. It identifies conflicting discourses that contribute to the polarisation of school social composition and resourcing in the Australian state of Victoria. Media narratives around 'ethnic' gangs contribute to wider discourses surrounding working-class neighborhoods and schools as dangerous and violent ‘hotspots’. At the same time, some elite private schools descriptively produce themselves as providing a ladder of opportunity for talented and deserving minority youth. The paper draws on critical discourse analysis, based on media reporting on refugees, and interviews with parents selecting a secondary school for their children. Although some parental concerns mirror media reporting, many create alternative narratives and rely on personal and local histories to make sense of racialized student populations. The findings have implications for the management of school choice as a policy framework, suggesting that its exclusionary effects are heightened in the context of intense media and political attention to refugees as racialized subjects.

RC48-347.2

WINIECKI, DONALD* (Boise State University)

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning: Algorithmic Biopolitics in Policing

The recent introduction of machine-learning technologies has produced (among other things) ‘recommender systems’ with applications ranging from Netflix ratings to policing, law enforcement and criminal justice. In the latter it is used to predict ‘likely offenders’ and ‘likely reoffenders’ (thus recommending police activity), and by judges in assigning sentences. Widespread and uncritical assumption that computer-based recommender systems are objective and immune to bias has influenced their rapid uptake. However, analysis of these ‘algorithmic policing’ and ‘algorithmic justice’ systems show unsupportable ‘preference’ toward ethnic and racial minorities. The result is a biopolitics embedded in technoscience that—on the surface—ratifies long-standing bias associating biological factors and criminal behavior.

There is no current means to audit workings of machine-learning algorithms creating these results. This has produced substantive concern in computer-science that these systems do not reflect defensible science, and has spawned research and conferences under the name of Fairness, Accountability and Transparency in Machine Learning (FATML) seeking to produce means to detect and remove bias in the operation of such systems.

At present there are believed to be two principal sources of bias. First, data used to ‘train’ algorithms and machine-learning software systems comes from archives that are known to be problematic—uncleaned data from police databases and national security databases. Second, algorithms are constructed by (primarily white male) programmers using not just statistics and logic, but also—probably unintentionally—biased ‘commonsense’ held by the programmers in relationships between factors including race, ethnicity, and sex that are not necessarily correlated with criminal behavior.

This session will report cases of algorithmic bias and their biopolitical implications—especially as they may extend to the War on Terror—and current efforts among FATML researchers to address the identified issues in the production of fair, accountable and transparent systems.

RC80-701.5

WINSON, ANTHONY* (University of Guelph)

SILVER, JENNIFER (University of Guelph)

RAMSUNDAR, CHANTELLE (University of Guelph)

GOSHULAK, LARISSA (University of Guelph)

Sustainable Seafood Labeling Programs As a Tool for Sustaining the Oceans: Probing the Level of Consumer Awareness

This paper reports on the results of an online survey conducted as part of a larger research project focused on sustainable seafood certification and labeling programs and the Canadian retail food industry. Eco-labels have emerged as a key tool to arrest the depletion of marine species we take for food but some have questioned their effectiveness in actually promoting the sustainable harvesting of marine resources. The issue of consumer awareness of labeling programs has been identified by scholars and food retailers themselves as an important factor impairing the success of these programs. A sample of respondents were randomly selected to reflect income and ethnic diversity in both a major metropolitan area and a smaller city located in central Canada. Demographic information on age, education and ethnicity were collected. Respondents were queried about their knowledge of environmental threats to marine life more generally as well as awareness of sustainable certification labels for seafood and their receptivity to purchasing sustainably certified seafood products and actual purchasing behavior. They were also asked to reflect on what they saw as the main barriers to purchasing sustainably certified seafood in both retail and restaurant food environments.

RC90-711.5

WINSTON, NORMA* (University of Tampa)

Preparing a Program in Sociological Practice for an Accreditation Review and Site Visit By Capac

Dr. Norma Winston, CAPACs Vice Chair, will discuss the CAPACs Site Visit Process, particularly organizing and hosting meetings with university administrators, internship site supervisors, and program faculty and students. She will address how applicant programs can prepare for CAPACs accreditation, and provide examples of how students' benefit from their tangible practice experiences, from her perspective as a Review Committee Chair, Department Chair, and Program Director. Particular attention will focus on how successful CAPACs-accredited programs, and their host institutions, assume responsibility for the students they admit, educate, and train, as part of a growing trend in incorporating "experiential education" in higher education. Programs sow strong, supportive alumni by building relationships with business, community, and government leaders, and leveraging institutional resources, such as internship and career services, in placing program students into meaningful internships, supervised field work, and practica, where many alumni find employment after graduation.

RC80-836.1

WINTER, THERES* (Sheffield Hallam University)

The Who & the How - Insights on Inclusion in Tourism in Brazil's Northern Littoral Pleasure Periphery (LPP)

Tourism in Brazil was originally concentrated on a few urban areas in the South; however, it has been expanding to regions that were traditionally not on the list of travellers (Lohman and Dredge, 2012). To promote social and economic development in Brazil's poorly-developed North, tourism development was encouraged by the Brazilian government which led to huge investments into Brazil's northern Littoral Pleasure Periphery (LPP) (Pegas et al, 2015). Consequently, sun, sea and sand tourism in the northern LPP has been growing rapidly attracting Brazil's new middle-class of domestic travellers and an increasing number of international tourists (Fennel, 2008; Ministério do Turismo, 2016). Tourism has become the most important sector in the northern regions; however, little is known about the structure and sustainability of Brazil's northern LPP (Pegas et al, 2015).

The aim of this paper is to provide empirical insights on the who and how of inclusion in Brazil’s northern LPP using a mixed-methodological approach. Quantitative value chain analysis (VCA) was adopted to identify who and how they are included in the tourism value chain. This was followed by a qualitative photoelicitation project which explored people's perspectives on tourism in terms of value of tourism-related income, individual opportunities and challenges, and wider societal benefits and costs. Tourism development is highly valued by local people, because it brought an improved standard of living - in particular, through income generation and provision of infrastructure, health care and education. However, tourism in Brazil's northern LPP strongly mirrors classical disparities between the White and Black, the North and South, the Rich and Poor. Local people with a mainly Black Afro-Brazilian background have low-income jobs in hotels or pousadas without professional development opportunities, whereas owners and managers are dominantly White Brazilians from the South or expatriates from Europe.

RC10-36.3

WINTERTON, MANDY* (Edinburgh Napier University)

MARTINDALE, RUSSELL (Edinburgh Napier University)

GLOVER, PAULA (QinetiQ)

Parenting in Military Families: Stability and Change in a UK Context

This paper reports on a study of military families conducted across the UK in 2014-16, it comprised of focus groups with serving UK Ministry of Defence (MOD) personnel, and a diary study amongst a selection of military spouses. Families of interest were those who had chosen to live ‘off-base’ (i.e. not on housing schemes on or near military bases, provided by MOD). It sought to understand reasons for living off-base, and the implications for welfare support and familial wellbeing. The study revealed families negotiating the needs of the military, and their personal fulfilment, and offers insight into the lives of a significant proportion of UK families, who are vastly underrepresented in both academic and policy circles.

The study revealed the impact of cultural change with respect to gender roles and expectations. For example, male serving personnel sought and felt, a greater emotional proximity to their families whilst away from home. This is because of the personal media and ICT are able to travel, and thus a private divide that military service regularly demands. However opportunities for greater paternal involvement could be curtailed by institutional needs or culture, and this could heighten the awareness of absence for serving parents. Expectations for spouses’ rights to a career was evident and proximity to maternal families for support could be a reason to live off-base. However, narratives of independence
and support were complex and contradictory. Careers and/or independence was hard won and the loss of informal support and shared understanding from other military wives was sometimes keenly felt.

The paper will foreground the changing demands and forms of the military and of the family in a contemporary UK context. It will consider what this means for individual and familial wellbeing and resilience, and the implications for those living within and also outside of a military base.

WINTERTON, MANDY* (Edinburgh Napier University) KENNY, ETLYN (University of Birmingham) FISHER, NATALIE (QinetiQ) DUBERLEY, JO (University of Birmingham) NEWELL, KAREN (QinetiQ) FROST, SIOBHAN (QinetiQ)

Understanding Diversity Issues through the Lived Experience of UK Defence Personnel

The UK’s demographics are changing and competition for talent is getting fiercer. The Ministry of Defence (MOD) needs to adapt to maintain in-house employment levels and maximise the benefits of drawing on a wider talent pool. The organisation has long recognised and taken steps to address the challenge in recruiting and retaining people from backgrounds not traditionally associated with Defence, specifically females and Black Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) personnel. However, numbers relatively remain low.

A large-scale qualitative study is being undertaken to explore the ‘Lived Experience’ of working in MOD of females and BAME personnel. This refers to a person’s first-hand experience in everyday events in their working lives. A timeline interview approach is being used with over 600 personnel across the three Armed Services and the Civil Service in the UK. The aim of the study is to better understand the experiences of these individuals (in comparison with the white, male majority) and to inform further actions to improve the representation of these minority groups across Defence. The study asks:

• To what extent does gender and ethnicity influence the Lived Experience of working in MOD?
• What are the positive aspects of this and how can these be exploited?
• What are the negative aspects of this and how can these be addressed?
• How can these findings be interpreted in light of theories/literature on minority representation in organisations?

This is a considerable qualitative study, in terms of its scale and ambition. Before embarking on the main study the method was piloted with 30 participants to assess whether the approach worked effectively across all cohorts and mediums, and mitigating steps have since been taken in the next phase. To date, a number of methods have been used, including interviews, focus groups, and participant observation. We now make recommendations as to how we suggest are valuable to garnering sociological insight of use to large scale military organisations.

WINTON, SUE* (York University)

Fundraising for Toronto, Ontario’s Public Schools

Fundraising by parents to augment school budgets is commonplace in Toronto’s public schools. Why are families asked to fundraise for public schools? Why do some parents who oppose school fundraising nevertheless participate? To answer these questions, I turned to institutional ethnography (IE) because IE offers a way to examine the everyday world and determine how things happen as they do. My investigation began from the standpoint of parents engaged in fundraising activities (i.e., their fundraising work). To understand how this work is socially organized I conducted interviews with parents, school council members, teachers, and fundraisers. I also analyzed texts produced by schools and school councils in the Toronto District School Board (TDSB), the TDSB, Ontario’s Ministry of Education, and the media; and I drew on my knowledge as a parent, teacher, and researcher.

My findings highlight four Ontario policies introduced in the past two decades that play key roles in organizing parents’ experience of fundraising today: school councils, parent involvement, fundraising, and school funding policies. These policies reflect, contain, and mobilize neoliberal discourses that advocate greater individual responsibility, a new role for government (i.e., to facilitate market conditions, attitudes, and behaviour), and increased involvement of private actors in public program delivery. A new funding policy introduced in 1997 resulted in major funding cuts to the TDSB. School councils, also introduced in 1997 and mandated in every Ontario public school, are parent-majority organizations that are permitted to fundraise; most spend the majority of their time doing so. Participating in fundraising provides a means for parents to support their children’s schools and academic success (as they are called to do in government, TDSB, school, and media texts), to create ‘better’ schools that may help give their children competitive advantages in the global marketplace, and thus enact “good parenting” under neoliberal rationality.

RC01-44.2

RC08-174.2

WIRTH, CHRISTA* (University of Zurich)

Philippine Scholars between Manila and Chicago: A History of the Social Sciences, Decolonization, and the Cold War

This paper explores the creation and circulation of social scientific knowledge about Philippine society, history, and culture between Chicago and Manila. This analysis unfolds in a postcolonial time frame and at the nexus of the Cold War, decolonization, and development efforts in the so-called Third World. At the heart of this paper lie Philippine social scientists, mainly anthropologists, who rotated within transpacific academic networks between the University of Chicago, the University of the Philippines at Manila, and the Ateneo de Manila. The late 1950s and early 1960s are particularly important because it was during this time that the first generation of highly trained Philippine academics returned to the archipelago from the U.S. and taught the following Philippine generations of social scientists.

The University of Chicago was the place where this first generation earned its Masters’ degrees and Doctorates.

This paper traces the intellectual and migratory Philippine biographies of the Chicago alumni F. Landa Jocano, Arsenio Manuel, David Barradas, and Alfredo E. Evangelista who were central individuals within the transpacific social scientific community. The main questions are: What kind of social scientific—mainly anthropological—knowledge about the Philippines did these scholars create? How did this knowledge circulate between the U.S. and the Philippines? In addition, how did these academics contribute to “Cold War social science”[2] and to decolonization efforts?

The sources analyzed for this paper will be letters, (un)published publications, notes, reports, government documents, and photographs.

RC06-133.6

WIRTH, HEIKE* (GESIS)

Gender-Specific Differences in Time Use of Girls and Boys Regarding Domestic Work

Depending on their area of life, adults show gender-specific differences in their use of time. Although the time spent by women on domestic work has declined over recent decades and the amount of time spent by men on domestic work has increased slightly, there appears to have been little change in the gender-specific division of labor. The continuing gender-specific division of work is seen as the result of negotiation and specialization processes between the partners, particularly in the context of family formation. Differences in the economic and non-economic resources of men and women are assumed as underlying mechanisms which come along with better or less favorable negotiating positions. Other mechanisms are the influence of social norms on gender roles and gender identities.

The focus of this study is on gender differences in children (10 to 17 years) regarding time spent with domestic work. In contrast to adults, economic and non-economic resources, as well as negotiation processes (e.g., between parents and children), should have no impact on gender-specific differences in time use of children and adolescents. However one could assume that the division of labor between father and mother or the time parents spend with domestic work, and also negotiation processes between siblings might influence the time spent by boys and girls with domestic work.

Based on the German time use study 2012/13 our findings up to now are: (1) Girls spend more time with housework than boys. This gender-specific difference increases in the transition from childhood to youth. (2) It is not so much the time constraints of the parents as a result of gainful employment, which influence the children’s working hours. Rather, parents’ involvement in the household seems to be closely related to the children’s contribution. (4) The household context seems to have different effects for boys and girls.

RC13-259.4

WISEMAN, TANIA* (University of Brighton)

CHURCH, ANDREW (University of Brighton)

RAVENSCROFT, NEIL (University of Brighton)

Leisure in 21st Century Later Life

New ageing populations are emerging in the UK, people are surviving into later life in greater numbers than ever before and many of those people are healthy (ONS 2014), which is a new phenomenon. This research considers theory and research from subjects that often consider later life to be problematic, but reads them from a more optimistic perspective. Leisure research and theory,
gerontology, sociology, public health, epidemiology, and UK office for National Statistics reports all contribute to creating a new perspective on later life.

The narratives about leisure in late life presented in this research were constructed through immersion in the contributions of individual Mass Observation Archive correspondents writing about everyday life from 2000-2016. Current and remembered everyday life are woven together using direct quotes to create stories that illustrate everyday leisure in the 21st century late life in the UK. Creative non-fiction is an important narrative form (Gutkind 2012) which is used in leisure studies research (Humberstone 2011; Smith 2013), and aims to present qualitative research in an engaging and emotive way (Caulley 2008).

The rich and insightful reports from the correspondents of the mass observation archive archive record in great detail the lives that people are living, and how they feel about them. There is not currently a grand narrative to lead us in this uncharted extended later life. So looking to the side, to peers to find out about later lives in the 21st century is one way of imagining this new phase. With varied stories of later life for inspiration we can begin to imagine our own later life stories, not based on historical generalisations, but on the carefully reported everyday lives of people that know.

WISSELGREN, PER* (Umeå University) 
Decentering Cold War Social Science: Alva Myrdal’s Social Scientific Internationalism, 1950-1955

Early post-World War II international social science was marked by paradoxical tendencies. On the one hand, it experienced a rapid expansion underblown by a new optimistic internationalism in the wake of WWII (Irye 2002; Suga 2013). On the other hand, many of the initiatives taken were increasingly framed and affected by the emerging Cold War tensions and processes of decolonization (Heibron et al 2008; Sololey & Hamilton 2012). Embedded in these cross-currents of internationalism and geopolitics, UNESCO’s Department of Social Sciences (SSD) became a transnational key player (Selcer 2011, Rangil 2013). The aim of this paper is to contribute to our understanding of UNESCO’s SSD and its role for Cold War International Social Science, by analyzing Alva Myrdal’s social scientific internationalism during her term as Director of the SSD, 1950-1955. Empirically, the historical and sociological analysis is centred around 15 key texts in which Myrdal explicitly articulated her ideas and visions regarding international social science in general and UNESCO’s SSD in particular.

The argument of the paper is developed in three teps. First it is shown that a relatively distinct “core” in Myrdal’s social scientific internationalism can be discerned and that these core ideas in important respects_overlapped with the dominating view according to which U.S. social science constituted the unquestioned center and model of international social science. In comparison with her predecessors, however, Myrdal promoted a more interdisciplinary, applied and, not least, polycentric approach to international social science,a difference that became increasingly emphasized over the years. Third and finally, it is argued that Myrdal’s polycentric internationalism was based on a power-sensitive analysis of the geography of knowledge, according to which the Indian case emerged as a theoretically important alternative node in the decentered international social science envisioned by Myrdal.

WITHEAECKX, SOPHIE* (Free University Brussels) 
Researching Harmful Cultural Practices: Intersectionality As a Tool for Rethinking Power and Privilege in Research

The concept of ‘harmful cultural practices’ has become a common, yet contested term in academic scholarship (Longman & Bradley, 2015; Mohanty, 1988). Developed mainly within Western institutions to particularly call out non-Western practices as sexist and violent, it has been criticised for its inherent biases and the ways it might be abused to justify neo-colonial interventions and oppressive regimes in Western settings. When uncritically reproduced in research, scholars may thus partake in the reproduction of problematic representations of non-Western men and women as respectively inherently violent or as passive victims of ‘culture’. These issues are complicated by the differing views of morality involved and the difficulties that arise when exposing practices considered as ‘harmful’, oppressive and ‘bad’ by others. Researchers working from positions of privilege, may therefore become caught up in a complex of challenging moral and epistemological questions. Because: Who exactly is exposing these practices as ‘harmful’? Whose voices are heard in research and which perspectives become silenced? How does a concept like HCP – with its emphasis on ‘culture’ – obscure the impact of racial, economic and neo-colonial exploitation in the persistence of these practices?

In this contribution, I focus on scholarship on honour-based violence and female genital mutilation, to describe how concerns with power and privilege have been addressed. This may involve adopting comparative perspectives or incorporating adjusted notions of autonomy and agency. Further, I explore how intersectionality theory may be useful for researchers studying harmful cultural practices. By centralising a commitment towards social justice and a dynamic view on the nature of oppression, intersectionality may provide useful tools for rethinking research strategies and concepts, and for critically assessing one’s position when studying contentious issues like ‘harmful cultural practices’.

 WIJTE, NICOLE* (University of Goettingen - Center of Methods in Social Sciences) 
(Social) Parents in the Healthcare System: Helped or Trapped?

When children are born, this leads to big changes in the life of the adults who are responsible for them. This goes far beyond intramural changes, for it inevitably involves contact with various organizations within the healthcare and education systems. This applies to an even greater degree to (social) parents of children with a so-called developmental delay, whether physical, mental or psycho-social.

In a research project on children with motor development delay, my colleagues and myself are studying the course and the meaning, or interpretation, of interactions between the (social) parents and the professional actors in such organizations in Germany. In addition to considering the ‘effects’ of these interactions on and for the children, we are mainly interested in reconstructing the interactions against the background of the biographical experiences of the individuals involved. At least for the professional actors, experiences with and in the organization are an immanent part of their biographical experiences and are constituted daily.

If, for instance, we analyse a consultation between a mother and a nursery school teacher, we are not only interested in whether the mother accepts the teacher’s advice and puts it into practice in her handling of the child, and what effect this has on the child’s development. Rather, our main focus is on reconstructing the course of the interaction, in order to reveal how the specific organization is (re)produced and structured by, or structures, the social actions that take place within it.

In a contrastive comparison of biographical case studies and video analyses of interactions between (social) parents and the professional actors, we will be able to show not only how the organization (the nursery school) structures the interaction in different ways, but also how the organization is structured by the actions of the individuals involved.

RORTZ, BJORN* (S) 
The Axial Age and Cultural Crystallizations in Global History By Bjorn Wittrock

The Axial Age involved a series of profound shifts in trade, rulership and cultic practices in the middle centuries of the first millennium BCE in several high cultures across the Old World. Jointly these shifts, or perhaps rather breakthroughs, gave rise to new world religions and a new imperial polities. These changes were often premised on assumptions about a chasm between a mundane and a transcendental sphere and concomitant assumptions about the conditional nature of legitimate rule as expressed in ideas about a mandate of heaven or rule bestowed by divine grace.

These changes also gave rise to antinomies that have characterized human societies ever since such as that between the availability to rulers of religious beliefs and practices of world religions to draw upon for the purpose of legitimating and ensuring their authority. The Axial Age is marked by a profound crystallization of religious faith and practices, which has then affected cultures and polities in ways that are often viewed as the origin of modernity.

In the course of the two millennia CE the profound consequences of the Axial Age have become apparent on a global scale. In most cases it is a question of ensuing shifts that can be broadly encompassed as a sequence of so-called secondary breakthroughs.

Secondly, even if we were to tentatively accept a description of the pivotal role of the Axial Age, this would not preclude an analysis of later periods of momentous transformation and crystallization, analogous to and influenced by but not reducible to the Axial Age and its consequences. In a series of texts, I have argued that both the period of transregional reorientation in the 10th to 13th centuries and the formation of modernity in its different varieties constitute such periods.

I shall explore empirical examples from these two periods after the Axial Age proper of profound cultural crystallization in global history.

WOJTJEWICZ, ANNA* (Niclaus Copernicus University) 
Body on the Plate. on the Relation between the Carnality and Food (on the example of meat in advertising)

The aim of the paper is to answer the question on the nature of particular relations between the cultural and social construction of the body and food consumption represented by selected media advertisements. I will attempt to
explain how food stabilizes, catalyses, separates and mediates social relations, as well as social and individual bodies. The body representations (in the analysed advertisements of meat) primarily perpetuate social divisions and inequalities. They are oppressive to a large extent: race stereotypes, the apparent emancipated female sexuality, the simplified vision of the national community based on patriarchal premises which must be maintained by proper food. This way the described relation deepens – the cultural and physical construction of food is more and more strongly coupled with the cultural and physical construction of the body.

The media transmit the message, shaping the nature of the relation and form the matrix of memory and a set of commands to determine the manner of transforming the body. Contemporary consumers turn between the oppressive culture, economy and society and the rather naive attempts at emancipation – buying at discount stores and hypermarkets, we are undergoing physical and cultural unification.

WOLEJSZO, STEFAN* (DGMFRA)
A Preliminary Examination of Elder Care Among Canadian Armed Forces Personnel
The impact of elder care upon military personnel is an important but seldom researched area of concern for the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF). As the “baby boom” generation enters into their senior years, and as the average lifespan of Canadians increases, there are an increasing number of individuals who require age-related care and assistance. CAF members engaged in elder care may experience challenges balancing those responsibilities (e.g., appointments, providing help with medicine, providing financial assistance) with the demands of home life that may include dependent children along with managing a military career that commonly includes extended training and deployments. Elder care is also a highly gendered activity as women assume primary caregiver responsibilities in elder care more often than men (Yee & Schulz, 2000), and women are four times as likely as men to leave employment as a result of elder care (Keating et al, 2013). This pattern is potentially problematic for the CAF, who have worked toward increasing the proportion of women in uniform. In the fall of 2017 the Canadian Armed Forces, in collaboration with academia, launched its first survey dedicated to work-life balance and elder care. This presentation provides a preliminary overview of the level of elder care provided as well as the impact of elder care upon the well-being, career intentions, and mental health of CAF members. Gender differences in the impacts of elder care are also examined.

WOLFE, JOSEPH (University of Alabama at Birmingham)
BAULDRY, SHAWN* (Purdue University)
HARDY, MELISSA (Pennsylvania State University)
PAVALKO, ELIZA (Indiana University)
Multigenerational Attainment and the Mortality of Silent Generation Women
This study builds on previous scholarship on women's socioeconomic attainment and mortality by studying racial differences among “Silent Generation” women, a cohort of women born between the early 1920s and 1940s. Prior research suggests that the attainment of multiple familial generations provides health-related resources related to mortality, but the historical contexts of these women, their parents, and their adult children suggest that the nature of the relationship between multigenerational attainment and mortality varies by race. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Women, this study examines the relationship between white and black women's mortality and the socioeconomic attainment of their parents and adult children. By taking into account the historical contexts of these women and their families, the analysis reveals that multigenerational attainment is indeed related to women's mortality, but the economic, educational, and occupational components of SES most relevant to longevity vary by both generation and race.
Recent work in stratification emphasizes the importance of multiple familial generations in status attainment and other transmission processes. In support of this line of thought, studies find evidence that grandparent and parent socioeconomic status are associated with both children's life chances and health in early life and adulthood. Social disparities research in this area generally assumes that the rewards of attainment are paid forward across successive generations, meaning grandparent and parent achievements give children an advantage, but an emerging literature suggests that mortality risk in old age may be more closely linked to the attainments of parents and adult children, i.e., adjacent generations. No single study, however, considers the unique multigenerational structure of health disparities suggested by this literature. To address this gap, we use nearly complete and recently updated information on mortality from the National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men (NLCOM), a nationally representative sample of U.S. men aged 45 to 59 beginning in 1966. These men were followed for over two decades, providing extensive biographical information about themselves, their parents, and their adult children. Our results support a three-generation model in which men with high-attaining adult children have an especially low risk of mortality in later life when compared to fathers with low-attaining children and men who remain childless. More broadly, our findings highlight the importance of accounting for the attainments of adjacent generations and suggest that increasing educational and occupational opportunities for children and young adults may help generate broader improvements in population health among older adults.

RC54-887.5

WOLFF, VIRGINIE* (Université de Strasbourg)

Sensitive Bodies: From Lack of Recognition to Social Distinction

While the sensitive body, or highly sensitive body, was misunderstood and marginalized, non-seen as a suffering body because of its invisible symptoms, a major change is coming to its status through the action and the empowerment attempt of some social agent who describes themselves as sensitives. 

Gluten sensitivity, an example of a contested illness, helps to demonstrate that by the visualization's mechanism of the sensible body and the progressive legitimation of the body experience, social inequalities have been hidden and became invisible.

Using data from in-depth, semi-structured interviews with gluten-free and gluten-restricted persons in France (Paris, Strasbourg) and in Germany (Berlin), this study aims to show how the category "sensitive body" tends to transform the social mechanisms into natural mechanisms, naturalizing the relations between the ones who "feel" and the others who do not "feel".

The ability to sense is presented as a difference based on innate properties, as a sixth sense, whereas to describe oneself as "sensitive" implies the acquisition of knowledge and skills. A learning is necessary to understand, decrypt and talk about the symptoms, which are perceived by the gluten sensitive as evidences supposed to guide their everyday food practices. Since, the way to be sensitive depends on the process of socialization and therefore, sensitivity can be considered as part of the habitus.

This categorization, separating the ones more able to sense from the others, less able, can be seen as an attempt to create a new power configuration, which could arise new form of symbolic violence.

More overarching, different kind of practices take place and let us see that it is an heterogenous group, in which some leaders take advantages and manage to distinguish themselves in diverse social spheres.

RC35-632.4

WOLTERS, LAURA* (Hamburger Institut für Sozialforschung)

Observing Sexual Violence: Strategies of De-Legitimizing the Cologne Sexual Assaults

The New Year’s Eve sexual assaults during mass-gatherings in the center of Cologne in 2015/16 marked a turning point in German public discourse about sexual violence. Before the events, many of the acts of groping and harassment that occurred in Cologne would not have been perceived as violent, but would have been understood to fall into the gray area between consensual sexual interaction and blatant sexual violence, i.e. rape. After the news coverage caught up with the events, a broad consensus emerged that what happened was indeed and undoubtedly violence. It was, in other words, the act of observing that transformed certain practices into violence. However, the particular discursive and interpretative processes in this case can only be understood in light of the so-called European “refugee crisis” and the alleged perpetrators’ North-African origin, which provided a crucial resource for drawing attention to the assaults and, at the same time, transformed political interpretations and notions of legitimacy.

The paper will look into these dynamics with particular focus on the various observable strategies to draw attention to specific aspects of the events and de-legitimize them as violent. Drawing on media coverage as well as on NGO and official statements, this paper analyses how the sexual violence discourse has changed after the events and whose narratives became dominant. It will show that the whole discourse was formed by the competition between two interpretations of the incidents – one focused on the origins of the perpetrators, the other on the gaps in culpability – which now determines new perceptions of sexual violence.

RC04-81.7

WONG, YI-LEE* (Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Is Transition to University an Emotionally Straining Pursuit?: A Case Study of Community-College Students Seeking a Second Chance in Hong Kong

In view of global development, educational expansion has been taken as a human resources development policy that seeks to equip students with knowledge and skills appropriate to an ever changing economy in a post-industrial era. Consequently, the youth as the prospective workforce are urged to obtain at least a higher qualification, which is necessary, although not sufficient, for seeking social mobility or at least for avoiding being marginalized in an increasingly competitive labour market. Given this individualized discourse on explaining the outcome of educational equity, individual youngsters are expected
to bear all the cost involved in social advancement through education; it is then argued that the transition to university against a post-industrialized capitalist context becomes emotionally straining. Taking up this issue, this paper refers to a case study of community-college students in contemporary Hong Kong in order to examine the emotional aspect of their pursuit of a bachelor's degree through a new option brought by the community college policy – the transfer function of associate degree – launched in year 2000. Throughout the course of this pursuit, respondents, despite their sense of hope initially, had to cope with negative emotions associated with the socially perceived inferiority of this option, its competitiveness, and its gloomy prospects for transfer. Without challenge, the structural design of the education system – the quota policy on the number of places at university for the relevant age – but essentially tackling educational inequity by encouraging individual students to pursue a bachelor's degree through an expensive and risky option of transferal, this community-college policy keeps the status quo intact and also somehow gives many students a false hope for their feelings. While the effectiveness of the policy could be challenged on the grounds of social wastage of human resources, this should also be questioned on emotional grounds.

RC22-421.1
WOOD, TAK-LING* (York University)
East Asian Religions in Diaspora: The Chinese Experience in Canada

“The Chinese Case” includes Folk Religiosities, Confucianism, Daoism and Buddhism and argues that the traditional Chinese religious ethos, taken as a whole and in the singular, offers an early example of the complementarity of secularization and market theory in capturing multiple pluralistic and dynamic religious landscapes. (Beyer, 1997)

It seeks to offer an alternative, indigenous understanding/theory of religion building on works by Robert Campany (1992), Thierry Meynard (2005), Anthony Cua (2005), and Michael Puett (2013) by drawing on foundational masters like Laozi, Zhuangzi and Kongzi, and the Avatamsaka scholar-monk Fazang and popular shanshu (morality books). “The Chinese Case” focuses on teachings of change, skepticism, self-cultivation and individual responsibility that generated the adage that “all Religions teach people to be good”; a pluralistic understanding of “Religion” or religious impulses; the historic syncretism or “buffet-style” religiousities; and the inclusive, non-doctrinaire ethos that allowed for a seemingly ready integration of “difference” daily in some of New Zealand most culturally diverse communities.

RC34-624.1
WOOD, BRONWYN* (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)
Everyday Politics in Diverse Communities: Spatial Imaginaries of Citizenship within Global Ethnoscapes

Many urban young people today experience the everyday realities of global migration and demographic change first-hand as part of their experiences of growing up in culturally ‘hyperdiverse’ neighbourhoods. In cities such as Auckland, New Zealand, overseas-born communities now make up more than 40% of the population. This extent of diversity has a significant impact on young people’s emerging identities, feelings of belonging and their desire to participate as citizens. In this paper I examine how school-aged young people navigate ‘difference’ daily in some of New Zealand most culturally diverse communities. Drawing on focus group and visual data, I explore how they saw themselves as socially and spatially ‘connected’ (or disconnected) to peers and communities and how this shaped their everyday politics and practices. Of significance within hyperdiverse neighbourhoods was the intersectionality of class, gendered and raced experiences which enabled some young citizens to emerge with ‘distinctiveness’ (Bourdieu, 1984), creating a symbolic hierarchy of belonging and citizenship. Exploring the spatiality of young people’s citizenship imaginaries provided a way to understand this stratification of belonging and drew attention to the heightened significance of space in globalized times. How young people comply, resist and challenge this stratification through everyday acts of citizenship provides insights into spatial and scalar understandings of youth citizenship in transnational times and has implications for how we theorize youth sociologies today.

RC47-782.2
WOOD, LESLEY* (York University)
Networks, History, Race and the Nation-State – Movement Experiments in the Trump Era

Networks, History, Race and the Nation-State – Movement Experiments in the Trump Era

Post-Trump, the contradictions and tensions about race and national identity and about the relationship between nation-states and movements are central and need to be examined. Examining a catalogue of hundreds of protest events in the US in 2016 and 2017, one find shifts in the form of movement activity and an increasing centrality of identity claims. When combined with an analysis of movement statements and organizational maps – one can track the way movements are experimenting with and pushing beyond the classic movement-state dynamic. This paper explains these shifts by emphasizing the convergence of global movement networks, a crisis of, and confrontation with existing political and economic logics and institutions and historic racial and colonial inequities.

RC33-598.1
WORBS, SUSANNE* (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees)
ROTHER, NINA* (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Research Centre)
Refugee Surveys in Germany: Challenges of a “Special Population”
Since 2015, Germany has been confronted with an unprecedented number of asylum seekers since the early 1990s. Nearly 1.3 million people submitted their first application for asylum by July 2017. Syrian civil war refugees are by far the most important group of origin, followed by people from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran and Eritrea. In response to this development, a broad and diverse “refugee research” has meanwhile been established in Germany to investigate this specific population.

The proposed contribution deals with the two largest quantitative studies on refugees in Germany so far and draws on the experience gained in this field. This involves a written survey of people entitled to asylum and recognized refugees (BAMF Refugee Study 2014) and a CAPI panel study on refugees who came to Germany between 2013 and January 2016, encompassing people with different legal statuses (IAB-BAMF-SOEP survey of refugees).

Two special characteristics of the group of refugees that are relevant for empirical surveys will be presented. The question of how motivation and trust can be created and maintained for refugees as respondents is also reflected. The problems to be overcome here are the lack of knowledge of German, the lack of literacy (or non-latin script literacy) and the adaptation of questions to the cultural context of migrants. In particular, experiences with questionnaire translations and audio files will be presented. The question of how motivation and trust can be created and maintained for refugees as respondents is also reflected.

RC27-501.1
WOZNIAK, WOJCIECH* (University of Lodz, Faculty of Economics and Sociology)
KOSSAKOWSKI, RADOSLAW (University of Gdansk)
NOSAL, PRZEMYSLAW (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan)
The Team with No Left Wingers. on the Roots of Right Wing Political Orientation Among Polish Fandom.

The data collected by Kossakowski (2016) in the largest survey of Polish football fans confirms that their political attitudes are skewed towards the far right. One quarter of 888 respondents declared no political preferences while more than half supports three radical anti-establishment parties. Law and Justice, ruling right-wing party is supported by 25.6 percent, while four left-wing parties gathered three percent. Anti-establishment attitudes are accompanied with the growth of nationalist ideology at the terraces, which is very much in line with memory politics as developed by current right-wing government of Poland.

The paper is an attempt to discuss several non mutually-exclusive explanations of the phenomenon:

1. Contrary to the resurgence of right-wing attitudes at the football stands in other European countries, situation in Poland remains stable as the right-wing orientation of the fandom lasts for a long time.
2. It is a good predictor predictor of tendencies in the national politics: demise of left-wing parties and conservative turn among young generation confirmed by voting behaviours.
3. Aforementioned single-mindedness stems from the shape of political scene and the discourse prevalent throughout transition period. The long shadow of communism over the public discourse impacted political debate and other social fields (e.g. economic/academic ones).
4. The radicalization of right-wing parties, particularly anti-migrant rhetoric gave a new momentum to chauvinism and xenophobia refuelling nationalism and right-wing extremism in Poland. This can be partially explained by the ethnic/religious composition of the most homogeneous society in Europe. Nevertheless, relatively well organized Polish fandom remains independent from the interferences of institutionalized politics. To the contrary, they sometimes form surprising political alliances to get influence on local decision making processes.

The empirical basis of the paper is quantitative and qualitative data on football fandom in Poland gathered within several ongoing research projects which are conducted by the authors.

RC27-493.2
WRIGHT, E. MISSY* (CSU East Bay)
MCCLAIN, ZÁNEAN (CSU East Bay)
ATENCIO, MATTHEW (CSU East Bay)
BEAL, BECKY (CSU East Bay)
Looking within the Bay-Area Skate Scene: A Unique Example of Place-Making and the Repurposing of Space

Skateboarding’s rise in popularity is in part due to the growing adult presence that hoists new interests and consequences upon an activity that was once considered an activity with elements of non-conformity, freedom, and creativity. Our research has focused on the fascinating and complex San Francisco Bay Area skate scene on one hand and its intergenerational consequences of residential schooling and what it signifies for relationships between Indigenous people and other Canadians. In seeking to acknowledge and move beyond the “cultural genocide” represented in the policy, the commission’s final report included a series of calls for action to mobilize movement towards reconciliation, many of which implicate educational mandates; as emphasized by the declaration of the commission’s chair, Murray Sinclair, “Education is what got us into this mess...but education is the key to reconciliation” (Watters, 2015).

This paper explores the dynamics and prospects for effective change associated with reforms in elementary and secondary education in Canada since the release of the calls for action. School boards and educational organizations across the nation have engaged in a flurry of activity in the two years since the report’s release in an overwhelming show of support for the reconciliation process but important questions remain concerning the nature and consequences of these activities. The analysis highlights these reforms, including a critical assessment of their potential for effective change and the limitations associated with their implementation, based on analysis of policy guidelines, action plans and public discourses on relations between Indigenous people and other Canadians. The paper addresses key questions: to what extent are all of these initiatives a matter of performativity and good faith rather than a movement towards foundational change? To what extent is effective reconciliation possible and how can it be accomplished in the context of institutional structures and discourses framed within the context of a white settler colonial society?

RC05-115.2
WITHERSPOON, TERRY* (University of Saskatchewan)
MILNE, EMILY (MacEwan University)
Education for Reconciliation: Confronting the Challenge of Residential Schooling and Its Intergenerational Impact in Canada

Canada’s national Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which concluded in 2015, has highlighted the impact of residential schooling on Indigenous survivors of those schools, has also drawn attention to the intergenerational consequences of residential schooling and what it signifies for relationships between Indigenous people and other Canadians. In seeking to acknowledge and move beyond the “cultural genocide” represented in the policy, the commission’s final report included a series of calls for action to mobilize movement towards reconciliation, many of which implicate educational mandates; as emphasized by the declaration of the commission’s chair, Murray Sinclair, “Education is what got us into this mess...but education is the key to reconciliation” (Watters, 2015).

This paper explores the dynamics and prospects for effective change associated with reforms in elementary and secondary education in Canada since the release of the calls for action. School boards and educational organizations across the nation have engaged in a flurry of activity in the two years since the report’s release in an overwhelming show of support for the reconciliation process but important questions remain concerning the nature and consequences of these activities. The analysis highlights these reforms, including a critical assessment of their potential for effective change and the limitations associated with their implementation, based on analysis of policy guidelines, action plans and public discourses on relations between Indigenous people and other Canadians. The paper addresses key questions: to what extent are all of these initiatives a matter of performativity and good faith rather than a movement towards foundational change? To what extent is effective reconciliation possible and how can it be accomplished in the context of institutional structures and discourses framed within the context of a white settler colonial society?
sociated with skateboard programming. Different strategies for placemaking for
different neighborhoods. We examined why these strategies were used in these
different neighborhoods’ skate parks. In one case, the skate park was used to
brand the city as innovative. And, in turn, place-making was used in ethnic minority
neighborhoods as “redemptive” strategies. We discuss the implications of these
strategies.

RC02-51.2
WRIGHT, ERIK OLIN* (University of Wisconsin)
Democracy, Feminism, and Capitalism
Democracy, Feminism and Capitalism

RC48-808.2
WRIGHT, JARED* (Purdue University)
The Perception and Framing of Political Opportunity and Threat
Among Social Movements in Online Space

How does collective action operate differently for social movements in online
space than in other, more traditional sites of inquiry? Specifically, how might the
perception and framing of political opportunities and threats differ in the
digital environment than in other contexts that have been studied by movement
scholars? Opportunities are often conceptualized as openings which can reduce
the cost of collective action, while threats is a force which increases the cost of
inaction. But if the affordances of Internet technology can provide new ways of
reducing the cost of collective action, might opportunity become less salient for
mobilization since cost is already low, while threat becomes more so, particularly
for movements which are most adept at leveraging these affordances in pursuit of
their goals? To study the perception and interpretation of political opportunities
and threats in online space, this study utilizes automated text mining and network
analysis to examine archival text corporuses from two online social movements,
The Digital Rights movement and the Anonymous hacktivist movement. Analyses
confirm that indeed frames of threat appear with much greater frequency than
opportunity in the documents, particularly for the Anonymous movement in which
frames of opportunity are virtually nonexistent. While earlier scholars have shown
that the processes of contention are necessarily spacial, no one has specifically
examined how digital space might shape the dynamics of political opportunity
and threat. This study shows the importance of such spacial considerations of
the digital realm by arguing that when technological affordances are most highly
leveraged in online social movements, the cost of collective action becomes so
low that political opportunities lose salience as a motivating factor.

RC01-44.3
WRIGHT, JUSTIN* (Department of National Defence)
Diversity and Employment Policy in the Defence Team: Results
from the Defence Civilian Employment Systems Review

Diversity management continues to evolve for the uniformed and civilian
members of Canadian Defence Team. One of the core aspects of diversity
management continues to be the organization’s obligations legislated under the
Employment Equity Act. The Employment Systems Review (ESR) is a
key EE activity the Canadian Armed Forces and the Department of National
Defence must conduct on a regular basis. The ESR is an in-depth analysis of
human resources systems (e.g., hiring, promotions, training, termination and
management) that determines whether employment barriers exist that impact
the EE Act’s designated EE groups (women, Indigenous people, visible minorities
and persons with disabilities). This presentation discusses the initial findings from
the most recent ESR for the DND civilian workforce, including strategies to
eliminate employment barriers and improve the representation and inclusion of
designated group members.

RC03-68.4
WU, JUN* (Beijing Administration Institute)
Scenes Making: The Development of Three Urban Communities in
Beijing from Cultural Dynamics

The past researches of urban development rarely involve specific local cultural
characteristics, for example, amenities, activities, organizations, norms, values,
etc... The researchers mainly focus on land, capital and labor when they explain
the dynamics of urban development, while they often overlook the roles of

culture and arts. With the advent of the post-industrial society, the tradition of
this kind of research has changed gradually. The paper selected three different
communities in Beijing to explain the driving forces of urban regeneration from
cultural scenes, including Zhongguancun community characterized by the culture of
innovation and entrepreneurship, the 798 Art District and Nanluoguxiang
community characterized by traditional culture. The cultural scene or local
cultural characteristics include the following dimensions: facilities consumer
oriented, diversity population, characteristic activities, these factors combined to
form the scene, and the values and the way of life in the scene. It’s believed that
the local cultural features are very important during the process of the gathering
of senior human capital, especially for the IT talents and arts crowd. These will
bring regional prosperity, including jobs increasing, new industries and social
development.

RC34-629.3
WU, XUAN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)
School-to-Work Transition and Identity Capital of Second
Generation of Chinese Migrant Workers

Since China’s post-1978 economic reforms, there have been large amount of
young people migrating from mainland to coastal regions, from rural to urban
areas, and from towns to big cities. Born after China’s economic reform and
and growing up in an era with rapid development of globalization, informatization,
industrialization and urbanization, the second-generation of migrant workers
have gained higher level of education and skills than their predecessors, which
would bring them more choices for city life. Meanwhile, since the old rural-urban
institutional barrier still exists, and their access to necessary welfare services is
limited, they have to deal with plenty of risks and uncertainties in late-modern
society.

Identity capital theory reconciles the structure-agency debate by applying
them in a cross-tabulation, it provides a perspective to study how people strate-
gically manage the various elements of their subjective, interactional, and social
lives, which involving a portfolio of identity-based resources. This research fo-
cused on the questions about how do the second generation of migrant workers
perceive their school-to-work transition, and how do they deploy their identity
capital in the school-to-work transition, the current work environment and life
adjustment in the host society. Identity capital is deployed in social situations
with their parents, classmates, friends, colleagues, supervisors, neighbors in this
process of school-to-work transition through interactions. It would be reflected as
the strategy portfolio when young migrant workers dealing with potential opportuni-
ties and obstacles, and be embodied in every choice they made from education
to work.

Through elaborating stories of a new target group, the second-generation of
Chinese migrant workers, who are non-local citizens from disadvantaged back-
ground facing with multi-aspect structural barriers while possessing diverse a-
tergious to this research will substantially identify the relevant research findings can yield welfare ideas formulating more age-oriented policies in
response to true needs of this group.

RC04-81.3
WUNDERLICH, WILFRIED* (Tokai University)
One World, Several Ethics - Governance Paradoxes in Higher
Engineering Education

Education is one of the sustainable-development-goals(SDG) in the United
Nations guidelines. However, as public funding for education decrease, a conflict
occurred, whom and which institution should be funded[1].

The research question is: How does the literature on social aspects of higher
education of engineering reflect this issue of neoliberalism? The method is litera-
ture survey. 345 papers appear in Scopus with the keywords “Higher education”,
“engineering” and “ethics”. The results show that this issue become significant
from 1999, mainly due to the effort of IEEE and American Society for Engineer-
ning Education. There are several reasons: The falling wall and uprising countries
flooded researchers on the job market. After the 2008 crisis research investment
became restricted, utilitarianism occurred. In such a atmosphere of confronta-
tion, competitors try to get any selfish advantage even with deploying dark pat-
tern[2], such as isolation, mobbing[3], gossip[4] etc. Several psychological par-
dadoxes can be noticed: Students, who demand best instruction, learn less than
the active ones. A professor who demands much from his students, will get less
due to the nature of curiosity-driven creativity[5]. Longest staying faculty staff has
 gained most trust, but suffers highest temptation to deploy harassment, as know-
 ing the loopholes best. Politicians are attempted to follow the newest technology
trends in financing education, but then they weaken the base of long-term-stable
education on basic STEM subjects[1].

Conclusions for best scientific practice [6,7] are(1) enforce better legal, struc-
tural and organizational countermeasures, preferential through cooperation[6],
(2) educate young researchers to better awareness and adaption, or (3) encour-
age the mobility and transfer to other jobs in higher education.
Gender wage gaps and wage penalties for mothers are well-established phenomena. Their persistence may be partially explained by the fact that the unequal distribution of rewards between genders is often perceived as just and legitimate. The goal of our study was to establish how different conditions affect perceptions of just inequalities. Using status characteristics and double standards theories, we predicted that status consistency/inconsistency between genders and occupational status and years of experience will be most relevant. Specifically, we anticipate that there will be greater acceptance of unequal distribution of rewards between women and men with the same job experience in top-level occupations (status inconsistency), and less acceptance of inequality in bottom and medium level occupations (status consistency). We also predicted that an additional factor, parenthood, would accentuate the relationship between gender and the aforementioned characteristics. A vignette study conducted in 2017 on a representative sample of Polish respondents active in the labor force, which yielded approximately 38,000 observations, provided evidence conforming to our predictions. That is, differences in just earnings for men and women are larger in the high occupational status category than in the medium and low occupational status categories. The size of the legitimized difference in earnings also varies by age and parenthood status. We found, however, rather moderate levels of motherhood penalties and much higher premia for fatherhood. Both the motherhood and fatherhood effects increase with the age of the person described in the vignette, although the effect of age was curvilinear and plateaued around age 60. Perceptions of legitimized inequalities between genders were independent of respondents’ characteristics.

Comparability of Corruption Measures in Cross-National Surveys
How to best measure corruption, the concept that is secretive in its nature? Despite the growing academic interest in cross-country corruption research, the question remains open. Many survey researchers propose to ask about perceptions as opposed to corruption incidents, which respondents may be unwilling to declare. However, the new developments of crime victimization research show that respondents are less reticent in answering questions on illegal behavior than it was previously assumed. It motivated for the raise of a new approach of measuring corruption, where actors are asked directly about their recent corruption experiences. Both measures - corruption perception and corruption experience - aim to best estimate the unobserved real corruption. Yet the relation between the two remains disputable, as well as the understanding which measure is more accurate, if any. The presentation offers the analysis of substantive differences in corruption perceptions and personal bribe-giving experiences in education sector and their relation to education system characteristics.

Legitimization of Wage Penalties for Mothers and Wage Premia for Fathers – Results of a Vignette Study.

Education Systems, Corruption and Bribe-Giving in Europe
Paper presents the main results from the analysis of corruption determinants in public schools in Europe. Corruption is often presented as the problem of the developing world, and many oversee that bribe-giving experiences and perceptions of corruption in education vary significantly between and within European countries. In my dissertation project, I examine the scale of corruption in education sector across Europe and also determine individual and country level characteristics that are associated with the likelihood of corruption in public schools. Moreover, I explore the differences and similarities in the patterns for Post-Soviet, Post-Socialist and Western European countries. This presentation offers the summery of the main results of my dissertation.

The key research questions raised in this presentation is whether there is the association between the characteristics of education systems, depicting its resources and management on the country level, with the likelihood of corruption incidences and perception of corruption prevalence in public schools. I concentrate on such characteristics of education systems as: government expenditure on education, education staff compensations, centralization of examination system and pupil-teacher ratio.

For the purpose of the analysis, the integrated dataset was created, which consists of the harmonized micro-level data based on the Life in Transition Survey, the Global Corruption Barometer and the Quality of Government survey - total 96 national surveys conducted in 30 European countries in 2010 among 31,578 respondents; and the integrated macro-level data of country level indicators and education system characteristics from the World Bank Education Statistics, the Varieties of Democracy, the Quality of Government Standard Dataset and UNESCO Institute of Statistics Education Indicators. The results of the analysis show substantive differences in corruption perceptions and personal bribe-giving experiences in education sector and their relation to education system characteristics.

Distinct Path of the Younger Europe? Determinants of Anti-Refugee Sentiments Among Young Poles, Czechs, Hungarians and Slovaks
The aim of this study is to analyze causes of high anti-refugee attitudes among young citizens of the so called Visegrad Four countries, that is Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia. These four Eastern-European countries have experienced political transformation in 1989, entered the European Union in 2004 and have been part of Schengen area since 2007. Previous research demonstrated that the recent attitudes of their citizens toward refugees and immigrants from the “Global South” is in sharp contrast to the attitudes of Western Europeans. Namely, it is the youngest generation that expresses the most radical reluctance toward refugees, while in the countries as Austria, Germany, Italy or Spain, the most reluctant is the older generation. While all four countries share some common structural socio-economical features they vary in respect of cultural, and religious characteristics, as well as the relevant experience of “Refugee Crisis” of 2015. Shared anti-refugee sentiment among the young generations which were born and raised in the “Open Europe” allows to expect some common structural determinants.

Solving this puzzle is crucial to understand past and to be able to predict future political and social development of this part of European Union. I base my analysis mainly on the national and international public opinion surveys (such as International Social Survey, World Value Survey, European Social Survey). During the research, I investigate links between negative attitudes towards refugees and respondent’s ideological stands, political affiliations, new social media use, as well as, structural and economic characteristics. In the analysis, I take into consideration also gradual changes occurring in the societies of these four countries in the spheres of memory, identity and political preferences.
The study aimed to assess the representations and practices of hypertensive patients and how chronically ill patients related to their doctors, nurses and nutrition and medical recommendations.

The experiences reported by hypertensive patients reveal how, in practice, there is no linearity in the behaviors and how decisions to actions are played in relation to learning and knowledge sediment from previous experiences, habits, emotions and needs. The affective action is marked by the custom, that is, the conduct guided by emotional reasons or by the habit are of extreme importance in the behaviors of the hypertensive ones. These types of actions are often called irrational, but instead are based on a practical knowledge of conducting everyday activities and applying differentiated criteria of relevance. Consequently, if from the clinical point of view certain actions or behaviors of hypertensive patients seem to lack rationality, from the point of view of people such behaviors, considering the different priorities at play, but also the different capacities of choices, habits and experiences, still which are marked by ambivalences and anxieties, are a space of power and coherence.

The study purpose was to understand the representations and practices of hypertensive patients towards their risk status and the way in which they make use of the consultation and medical recommendations. Qualitative research methodologies were used: interviews and direct observation of the consultation.

The results reveal three standard models of “being a hypertensive patient”: proactive, compliant, and detached. We can conclude that patients who are followed-up and guided through the process of leading healthier lives, through the individualization and internalization of medical and social norms and complying with the treatment, show different and unique ways of acting and combining medical information with the experience of coping with the disease and their everyday experiences.

The patients’ self-assessment on what they should do and what they actually do reveals the idea of non-compliance with basic hygiene principles and its consequent moral judgements. People with blood pressure use the concepts and ideas of moderation, care and balance as mechanisms of operationalization between the medical recommendations and their behaviors. They agree on the principles for a healthier lifestyle recommended by the doctor. However, this is seen as a result of personal effort and will against the structural trends of organization of work and government.

Contrary to the propaganda model which sees a coincidence in the interests of the corporate media, the state, and corporations, this paper argues that, in colonies as well as in former colonies, the corporate media strategically becomes the third force which functions to demonise, counter the anti-colonial forces as well as create doubt in their objectives and strategies. After independence, when the anti-colonial forces have won, the corporate media continues its war on the post-colonial government by creating and encouraging doubt in the ability of the post-colonial government to govern. They do this in collusion, subterfuge and overt with opposition parties by thwarting, challenging and confronting the post-colonial government’s every move. Accordingly, the policies of post-colonial governments are questioned and attacked as the media normally does for enemy states.

This research deals with “think tank” as a knowledge-based strategy through a case study of China Tourism Academy (CTA) as a knowledge agency in fostering evidence-based practice in tourism public policy and development in China. The objectives are three-fold: 1) To describe and analyze “think tank” as a knowledge agency in fostering evidence-based practice in tourism policy and development, 2) To identify and critique on the role of “think tank” in facilitating organizational learning in hospitality and tourism, and 3) To contribute to knowledge on the use of research for tourism policy from an applied scientific community perspective. Through documentary analyses and in-depth interviews, the study addresses six research questions: 1) What is the position of CTA as a knowledge agency in the overall scientific community of China tourism research and development practice? 2) What is the role of CTA in facilitating knowledge-based strategies for national tourism policy and development? 3) What distinguishes CTA from traditional academic, and higher educational institutions such as a university? 4) What constitutes the mandate of CTA research? 5) How is a research project funded, implemented, and disseminated in the CTA system? 6) What challenges does CTA face as a unique knowledge agency in the scientific community of tourism research and practice. The research is contextualized within praxis or theory–practice relationships. Notions such as knowledge management, utilization of research for public policy, organizational learning/learning organizations, as well as communities of learning and practice serve as sensitizing concepts to inform the analysis and discussion. The study is hoped to contribute to knowledge on the role of CTA as a knowledge agency in the nurturing of a community of learning and practice.
Migration is usually a family strategy for the survival and better wellbeing of its members; yet, the process of migration and integration often generates unique and challenging environments and conditions that make it hard to keep family system compact. Following the family system theory, this empirical study examines the dynamics of immigrant family system. Qualitative data are collected from the Pilipino community in Winnipeg, Canada. Mainly, we have found that despite the nuclear family definition and practice in Canada, Pilipino immigrants follow their original norms and rules of extended family and kinship. They adopt innovative strategies, such as “fictive kin”, to preserve and strengthen their family system and its functions to keep ordinary exchanges of material and emotional resources among its members in the context of family transnational migration and cross-cultural integration.

RC31-567.6
XIQUES, MARIO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires)
Europa: Una Visión Policiaca De La Inmigración

Frente a la crisis de los refugiados sirios, iraquíes, afganos, eritreos y tantos otros, de la mayor catástrofe humanitaria desde la II Guerra Mundial, que suman casi 6.000.000 de personas, Europa ha decidido no considerarlos como peticionarios de asilo de acuerdo a la Convención de Ginebra de 1951. Los convenios de Schengen (1995) y Dublín (1997) han neutralizado la libre circulación que antaño funcionaba bien entre el continente africano y Europa. ¿Basta con flexibilizar las reglas para que la dinámica de entrada y salida se recomponga y que el equilibrio sea alcanzado? ¿Es posible el cierre total de las fronteras? ¿Es posible encontrar un espacio económico europeo rico e integrador sin tener en cuenta la situación económica, política y demográfica del contexto regional extracultural? ¿Qué camino adoptará Europa, el de la barbarie o el de la civilización?

RC22-405.1
XU, YING* (Shenzhen University)
Understanding the Development of Faith-Based Social Work Organisations in China

The Chinese government has opened the door for faith-based organisations (FBOs) to provide public services since 2005. Yet the field of faith-based social work services remains understudied. This article begins with a literature review of the institutional environment for FBOs and addresses three questions: what types of faith-based social work organisations (FBSWOs) have emerged in China? How can FBSWOs survive and develop? What does the rise of these FBSWOs mean to the development of social work as a profession in China?

By analyzing longitudinal data collected from 2006 to 2014, this article identifies three models of faith-based social work organisations that have emerged and developed in China: 1) traditional faith-based organisations that have recently hired social workers to deliver social services; 2) grassroots social service organisations supported by a certain religious body or bodies; and 3) grassroots social service organisations operated by religious social workers without strong connections to religious bodies. Implications for the development of professional social work in China are also discussed.

RC11-219.4
XU, PENG* (Zhongnan University of Economics and Law)
HE, XI (Institute of Sociology, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law)
Empirical Research on Factors Related to Subjective Well-Being in Chinese Elderly People

This paper used the data from China General Social Survey (CGSS) to examine factors related to Subjective Well-Being (SWB) in Chinese elderly people. We constructed a conceptual model adapted from Anderson’s health behavioral model and probed the associations between SWB and predisposing, enabling, need and health behavior factors. We discovered that higher SWB is more likely to be found in elderly people who have spouses accompanied, maintain good quality of relationship with family relatives and friends, have stronger need for recreational activities, have better health status, exercise more, perceive an increase in their current socio-economic status compared to previous situation, and remain optimistic about their future socio-economic status. Results also suggested that enabling factors (socio-economic status and quality of social connections) can impose more influence on elderly people’s SWB. Thus, policies that maintain or boost the perception of upward socio-economic mobility and that enhance harmony between older people and their relatives and friends should be given special consideration in future.
YADAV, GYANENDRA* (MAGADH UNIVERSITY)
Understanding the nature and scope of the influence of religion on reproductive behavior and outcome has been a major challenge in the demographic literature from the very beginning. But today the religious affiliation as a determinant of demographic behavior is receiving renewed attention in demography. This discussion paper mainly investigate whether in the present scenario in India religion act as a booster of population growth or other determinants of socio-economic development influence the fertility rate and reproductive behavior. Different Governmental data and research evidences indicates that fertility rate today in India are more catalyzed by education and other socioeconomic developmental factors than religious factors.
The evidences shows that States with high per capita income, better health facilities, high female literacy rate and women empowerment have lower the fertility rate in India. So, in the present scenario these socioeconomic factors are more effective determinants influencing the reproductive behavior than religious factors.

YADAV, RAJESH SINGH* (Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University)
A Forensic Neuroscience Approach for the Prevention of Crime
Human behavior is unpredictable and therefore in some situations, it is not easily acceptable by the society. The reason behind this incident is not clearly understood but the assessment of clinical findings including the role of neurotransmitters, hormones and molecular signaling could be a useful tool to solve the mystery of it. Behavioral genetics and cognitive neuroscience have allowed the scientific investigation of biological basis of a number of cognitive processes which are relevant to deviant behavior. Aggressive, impulsive or deviant behavior by a person is mostly depends on their mental conditions, hormonal imbalance and neurotransmitters alterations. These alterations have also been found to be linked with the exposure of environmental risk factors including injury, toxicants exposure, stress conditions, etc. In the present study, an attempt has been made to assess the behavioral abnormalities through questionnaire and link the changes with alterations in neurotransmitters and hormonal levels in the toxicant (pesticide) exposed population. Blood samples were taken for the study and analyze for the clinical findings. Alterations in the levels of hematological profile, dopaminergic and serotonergic levels were observed in the pesticide exposed population. In recent years, there has been growing interest in the application of genetic and neuroscientific methods for the criminal mind investigations. Forensic neuroscience is an emerging area and it could be a possible tool for the criminal identification through brain activities.

RC41-716.2

YADUVANSHI, SANGEETA* (Banaras Hindu University)
Gender Gap in STEM Education and Professions in Indian Society
The status of STEM education and related professions are standard indicator of development. These subjects have been considered for a long time and gender gap in STEM education and related profession have been is observed in most societies. According to recent census 2011, 82.2% of male and 65.5% of the female population of India are literate, this gender gap is observed at each level of education and it is very vivid in Indian culture in reference to the gender disparity of women in STEM education. Analyses of data relating to progress in education in different fields reveal there exist gender disparity in choices of subjects at school level to career choices at the professional front. Although the eleventh five year plan report says that women comprises about half of the total population in India and due emphasis is given to participation of women, for true inclusive growth rate, yet annual report of MHDR showed lowest representation of girls in STEM education and women in STEM professionals. In the patriarchal setting of the Indian family, girls have lower status and fewer privileges than boy children. Existing societal stereotype and parents and teacher attitudes are not very positive for encouraging the girl students to choose STEM subjects for their studies. Science textbooks and science teachers, like others, are not free from gender biases. At school stage girls are not much encouraged to study mathematics and science either by parents or the schools, consequently gender gap is appear in professional area related to STEM. Teaching, medicine & nursing is considered to be conventional professional zone for women. The present paper focused on gender gap exist in STEM education associated professions and also discuss the steps taken to overcome this disparity.

RC46-766.1

YALCINOZ UCAN, BUSRA* (Bogazici University)
Exploring Narratives of Women Survivors of Abuse in the Context of Turkey: A Challenging Transition from Submission to Empowerment
This study aims to reveal women's experiences of disengagement from intimate partner violence with a particular focus of how prevalent cultural discourses on marriage in the context of Turkey obstructs their process of leaving as well as their post-separation experiences. Conservative narratives on family life in Turkey seem to normalize and justify male violence in marriages by prioritizing male dominance, which in turn making women's decision to leave and their lives after separation very complicated and challenging. In this respect, the main purpose of this research is exploring women's narratives in terms of how and in what ways patriarchal power structure of the family culture affects women's process of disengagement.
Participants included sixteen women who were exposed to violence at least for 1 year and have been separated from their abusive partners for at least two months. Two in-depth interviews with each participants were conducted. The analysis of interviews followed the principles of Grounded Theory.
The themes and contents emerged from women's narratives showed that male dominated family ideology results in feelings of ambivalence and contradictions in their separation process. The focal discourse regarding these feelings is their experience of difficulties to position themselves outside the family life and to reconstruct their identities as resistant and autonomous individuals. This transition from being submissive to getting empowered was defined as a tough one dominated by the feelings of shame and guilt because it contradicts with the internalized gender roles and the belief system of their families. Divorce was considered as a shameful act against the family honor; they were advised to be patient and to accept the marriage as it is. This becomes a very strong internal barrier for women to take the decision to leave and creates psychological and social challenges upon their efforts to build a life by themselves.

RC04-91.7

YAMADA, MIEKO* (Purdue University Fort Wayne)
Teaching Sociology through Community-Engaged Research on a Veteran's Transitional Housing Program
In collaboration with the director of a veteran transitional housing program, I have created the "Qualitative Research" course, which is based on community-engaged research. In the course, undergraduate students are expected to learn how to design and conduct qualitative research. In this course, students are expected to engage in class lectures, read assigned readings, gather and analyze data, write up their work, and present results and findings to the program.

This community-engaged research is designed as an evaluation project and aims to investigate the impact of the veteran's transitional housing. More specifically, it is intended to find how effectively the program serves to connect home- less veterans, state and volunteers and identify areas to improve the delivery of services by the program. As the preliminary project, students conduct participant observations to understand staff members' experiences related to the program.

Through this community-engaged research, both community members and students benefit during the research process, gaining mutual trust and creating positive relations. The program director and staff become our research partners and offer a research site where students could practice their sociological knowledge and skills. Students also foster their understanding of the local community. Meanwhile, the transitional housing program enhances its ability to ensure the community priorities and address its own issues and needs, while gaining a better understanding of the research process and planning how they may approach evaluation research in the future.

This community-engaged research attempts to develop our knowledge about homeless veterans and find effective ways of helping them integrating them back to the society. First of all, this project relies on the social research methods in order to achieve our research goals. Secondly, this paper analyses the nature of rare earth industry and clarifies that the contents of the care are the same through all social contexts. The result was that we could attain the context dependent and relational knowledge; we could follow the life-story narratives of each victim, as some proverb says, thousand lives, thousand stories.

YAMAMOTO, KOJI*

Transnational Corporations and the Rare Earth Industry: A Case of Anti-Lynas Movement in Semiperipheral Malaysia

Malaysia has been rapidly industrialized since the 1970s and it has already risen up from the periphery to the semiperiphery in the world-system. Nevertheless, semiperipheral Malaysia still holds peripherality in its environmental problems. An Australian transnational corporation (TNC) named Lynas, operating in the rare earth industry, has carried out rare earth refining in Gebeng, Malaysia since 2011. However, the soil containing plenty of rare earth metals, for example Thorium, is brought in from Australia because the Australian government prohibited Lynas from rare earth refining in its own country. Rare earth refining entails radioactive wastes such as Uranium and they are likely to cause health damage to people around the factory. As a result, anti-Lynas movement has been organized particularly since the Fukushima nuclear power plant accident. This paper addresses the case of anti-Lynas movement in Malaysia. It is precipitated on fieldwork on various social movements in Malaysia from 2013 through 2018.

Firstly, this is the report on the background of the process of anti-Lynas movement. Secondly, this paper analyses the nature of rare earth industry and clarifies that it is characteristic of global keen competition. Consequently the operation of TNCs has tendency to escape the regulation of core region in the world-system and to relocate their operations to peripheral and semiperipheral regions. A case of Lynas can be one of such examples. In fact, Lynas largely depends on financial aid by a Japanese energy organization (JOGMEC) and it supplies most of its products with a Japanese corporation (Toyjz). Lastly, this paper asserts that this industry, in which enough profit has not been necessarily gained recently, cannot persist without regulations in peripheral and semiperipheral regions. Such non regulation can mean dependency to TNCs and peripherality in the country, and one of environmental problems can still be caused by the operation of global capital.

YAMADA, NOBUYUKI* (Komazawa University)

Language of Victims in the HIV Tainted Blood Product Incident in Japan in Early 1980s

In order to address the language of victims of contemporary social sufferings, we cannot avoid locating the problems concerning the appropriate ways of representing the victims; as Arthur Kleinmann et al.(1997, Social Suffering, University of California Press) warned us of the media appropriation of the victims laden with the tragic stories such that the disembodied and decontextualized typical terrible images of the victims could be distributed worldwide and consumed as commercialized commodities through the TV and Newspaper instead of being converted from the original contexts. This media appropriation brought about the over-simplified understanding of the HIV tainted blood product incident in Japan which divided the actors involved in this incident into the good and the evil. The pharmaceutical companies which imported the HIV tainted products from the U.S., the state which gave permission to the products' distribution in public market and the doctors were severely accused as if acting in collusion. In contrast, the hemophilia patients were represented as innocent victims. This good and evil picture could lead to the acquisition of the empathetic public support which could be one of the reasons why the joint plaintiff of hemophila patients could succeed in getting the court-mediated settlement in favor of them. Looking back to the warnings of A. Kleinmann, we have to leave the simplified version of the incident behind and situate the language of victims back in the original historical and social contexts. The result was that we could attain the context dependent and relational knowledge; we could follow the life-story narratives of each victim, as some proverb says, thousand lives, thousand stories.

YAMAGISHI, KIYOSHI* (HiLab LLP and the Open University of Japan)


Literature has shown that ordinary people's preferences on public policy differ by socio-economic status. Thus the conflicts over public policy sometimes seem too hard to settle. This paper is to develop techniques to show information to ease such conflicts and to enhance more satisfying and democratically legitimate agreement. Specifically, this paper focuses on income equalization (redistribution) policy and shows the followings. First, we show a new set of questionnaire items where respondents answer the desirable amounts of tax and benefit for each household, and also the unemployment benefit, in a fictional society. The responses indicate the concrete level of desired policy, unlike the "yes/no" response to some slogan in a natural language. The items also measure the subjective expected external effect of the policy. The items were included in JHPS survey conducted in Japan in 2011 and 2012. Second, analyzing the obtained data, we find no evidence that those with higher income or higher education prefer weaker equalization policy; on the contrary, interestingly we find that better-educated people prefer stronger equalization policy. Third, we develop a theoretical model to explain individual's policy preference, and based on the model we statistically estimate separately (i) the effects of socio-economic statuses on normative evaluation criteria (i.e. optimal equality in the eyes of each respondent), and (ii) those on perceived fact on externality (i.e. the effect on economic growth here) of equalization policy. The results imply that the better-educated prefer stronger equalization policy, not only because of their normative evaluation criteria, but also because they perceive such a policy would enhance economic growth. Our results suggest that the conflicts over equalization policy could be more reconcilable, when preference is measured in concrete levels, and also when people share a common perception about the fact on a policy's externality.

YAMADA, TOMIAKI* (Matsuyama University)

Asian Challenges to the Universal Coverage; The (Im) Possible Dream?

"Universal coverage" for health is an exigent issue as a key factor for the achievement of SDGs. The diverse and abundant experiences in "universal coverage" in Asia are informative. Japanese government intends to attain the "universal" personal coverage with social health insurance schemes and the public assistance scheme. There are three social insurance schemes; one for the employees and their family, one for the residents and the non-workers, i.e., the self-employed, the unemployed, the workers of the informal sectors, farmers, housewives, etc., one for the elderly over the age of 70. The poor are covered with the public assistance scheme without any charges. There are no barriers to join the schemes and no structural mechanisms for the exclusion. The contents of the care are the same through all schemes.

The social insurance has the limitation concerning the coverage of the person and care to accomplish the universality. "Contribution principle" of social insurance excludes the low income peoples who cannot pay. Moreover Japanese ap-
RC43-728.2
YAMAMOTO, RINA* (The University of Tokyo)
Myth of Homeownership in Japan

It is commonly believed in Japan that the “my home” myth (the phrase “my home” refers to owning a home of one’s own and/or pursuing a family-oriented way of life) is widely accepted among the many Japanese who prefer living in the suburbs. However, this perception is now less accurate than it was half a century ago. As a result of the recent tendency for the Japanese to live in dense city centers rather than in the spread-out suburbs, more and more high-rise condominiums have been constructed for the Japanese middle class. Despite the general fall in the population nationwide, population growth in urban areas has been accelerating since the 1990s. To determine whether the “my home” myth still remains influential in the Japanese society, this study examines how homeowners have been transformed in contemporary Japan. Using an empirical survey of high-rise condominiums of the Japanese middle class. The results of this study provide new insights that can help understand the issues related to housing, such as gentrification, urban density, and dwelling disparities.

RC11-225.2
YAMATO, REIKO* (Faculty of Sociology, Kansai University)
Changing Roles of the Wife and the Husband in Care-Giving to Their Older Parents in Japan

[Background] In Japan, being influenced by Confucian norms, patrilineal care-giving (namely, the married couple lives with the husband’s parents and the wife and husband provide care for the husband’s parents) have been thought to be morally desirable and in fact widely observed. Recently, however, such a traditional type of care-giving may be transforming with the backdrop of urbanization, an increase of the nuclear family, gender equalization, and low birth rates which leads to an only child prevailing. [Question and hypotheses] How is care-giving by children transforming in present Japan? There are three hypotheses. First, a “patrilineal norm” hypothesis argues that the patrilineal care-giving is maintained where both the wife and husband as a couple provide more care to the husband’s parents than to the wife’s parents because the norm survives despite social changes. Second, a hypothesis of “bilateral intergenerational relationships” argues that the bilateral relationship will prevail where both the wife and husband provide almost the same amount of care to the wife’s parents as to the husband’s parents. These two hypotheses presuppose that the wife and husband are a unified unit and behave in the same way. In contrast, the third hypothesis of the “individualization of the wife and the husband” argues that the wife gives more care to her own parents and the husband gives more care to his own parents. [Data and results] Analyses of data obtained from the National Family Research Survey reveals that the 1988 results of the “individualization of the wife and the husband” is empirically supported. This result suggests that in contemporary Japan, care-giving is not a couple’s but an individualized task and that not only women but also men themselves are expected to provide physical care to their own parents even if the men have a wife. Policy implications will be discussed.

RC15-288.17
YAMANAKA, HIROSHI* (Osaka University)
Medicalizing or Demedicalizing?: Evaluating the Impact of Diagnosis and Undiagnosis on Individual Patients’ Lives.

Since 2014 we have been interviewing 54 patients with rare diseases and rare conditions. This presentation will focus on the long term impact of obtaining diagnosis in individual patients. We will select 7 cases that include over 20 years of post-diagnosis periods, of which 5 patients obtained their final diagnosis and 2 remained undiagnosed. Analyzing the difference between pre- and post-diagnosis periods in each patient and also between the situations of diagnosed and undiagnosed patients could reveal the impact of diagnosis and undiagnosis on each patient’s life. While the medicalization of each disease is well studied on social level, its impacts on individual patients are not sufficiently studied. We will show that the medicalization on each patient’s level includes several dimensions and involves such complex issues like liminality, stigma and dilemma of difference.

Medical diagnosis presupposes medicalization of the condition on a social level. However, obtaining diagnosis does not always mean medicalizing the condition and does not always mean demedicalization of the condition. There are several different levels and dimensions of medicalization & demedicalization and their relationships with diagnosis and undiagnosis. Using the concepts of sickness (social dimension), illness (individual dimension) and disease (medical dimension), I like to analyze the complex situation of individuals experiencing serious ill conditions during their lives. Main focus will be on the impact of medical diagnosis and undiagnosis in sickness and illness dimensions of the conditions in the case of rare diseases on which not only general public but also general health care providers have little information and images. The analysis will also shed some light on such complex issues like liminality, stigma and dilemma of difference and their relationships with medicalization, as most of our interviewees experienced these situations during their different life stages regardless of whether they obtained diagnosis or not.

RC24-455.4
YAMASHITA, HIROMI* (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)
Environmental Risks of Living By the Sea, Memories of Coasts and Sea Walls

This paper examines how the risk perception study of Slovic (1987) could be expanded to recent environmental discussions of risks facing communities rather than individuals. The study has many Japanese who have lived their lives in various risks, especially focusing on “dread” and “certainty” elements. However, it is clear that the difficulties of environmental risk negotiations as a group exist, and how “acute” a risk is (such as tsunami risks rather than sea level rise), how communities dealt with the particular risk in the past, and memories and relationships between villagers and their coastal environment influence discussions.

To investigate this further, examples of discussions around sea wall constructions will be introduced (coastal defense structures for reducing the damages of tsunamis). Sea wall structures have played a role to protect severe weather along coastal areas of Japan since 1950s. At the same time, they have been discussed as burdensome legacies of concrete structures in coastal villages. The construction of further and taller sea walls has suddenly become one of the important agenda, just after the Eastern Japan earthquake devastated coastal villages in March 2011. Currently not only the eastern part, but numerous western and southern part of Japanese prefectures have plans to build sea walls surrounding their coastal lines.

Analysis of the community discussions and how people seem to be balancing between “uncertain”, “dread” and “acute” individual risks, as well as existence of future concrete structures in the area will be drawn from existing secondary data and manuscripts of the meetings completed in the Northern part of Japan, as well as on-going public meetings in western parts of Japan for future sea wall constructions.

RC06-144.5
YAMATO, REIKO* (Faculty of Sociology, Kansai University)
Do the Wife and the Husband Behave As a Unit or As Separate Individuals in Caregiving to Their Older Parents in East Asia?

[Background] This study focuses on the wife and the husband as smaller units in the family. East Asian societies such as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and China have a tradition of the extended family which emphasizes the relationship between different generations. Influenced by this tradition, previous studies in East Asia have analyzed the wife and husband as a couple and as one unified unit in intergenerational relationships. Recently, however, because the individualization of the wife and the husband is proceeding, it is possible to hypothesize that the wife and the husband behave not as a unit but as separate individuals and that the wife’s intergenerational relationships differ from those for the husband. [Question and hypotheses] How is care-giving by the wife and the husband as a unit or as separate individuals in caregiving to their parents? The first hypothesis is a “patrilineal couple” hypothesis which argues that the wife and husband behave as one unit and, under the patrilineal tradition, provide more care to the husband’s parents than to the wife’s parents. The second hypothesis is the “individualization of the wife and the husband” which argues that the wife gives more care to her own parents and the husband gives more care to his own parents. [Data and results] Data obtained from the East Asian Social Survey 2006 are analyzed. The analyses reveals that for Japan, the “individualization of the wife and the husband” hypothesis is empirically supported. This result suggests that in contemporary Japan, care-giving is not a couple’s but an individualized task and that not only women but also men themselves are expected to provide physical care to their own parents even if the men have a wife. Policy implications will be discussed.

RC48-805.15
YANAGIHARA, YOSHIE* (Tokyo Denki University)
Japanese Feminists’ Struggle over Surrogacy Issues with Distortions of “Women’s Autonomy”

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Recently, surrogacy practice has more clearly revealed as a new form of violence that makes use of gender and bodily attribution of woman. Although, at the beginning, few people noticed its discriminative aspects, the emergence of single male and gay couple’s surrogacy cases bring this to light. This research focuses on the discourse of Japanese women’s movements pro-and anti-surrogacy practices. I analyzed cultural representation about surrogacy using a sorting system in the Oya-Soichi Library, which specializes in Japanese magazines. I searched with the Japanese keywords “dairisuyasan” (surrogacy), “dairibo” (surrogate mother), “jikoketteiken” (autonomy or the right to personal autonomy in Japanese), and its related words from the first entry of the database in 1981 through to 2017. Additionally, I referred to books and treatises written by the main characters who played important roles in the surrogacy discourse.

The result shows the struggles of Japanese feminists who opposed surrogacy, and Japanese conundrum to legislate regulation of surrogacy. While they advocated surrogacy as an under discriminative issue, the supporters of surrogacy also used feminism’s framework. The supporters used “women’s reproductive and sexual autonomy” to appeal “rights to have children.” They applied this term because Japanese meaning of “women’s autonomy” was modified as “liberty to subvert morality.” This distortion derived from a discussion lead by Japanese sociologists to promote prostitution of high school girls. Due to this, “women’s autonomy” had a negative connotation in Japanese society. On the other hand, when the supporters widen the market of cross-border surrogacy for gay people, feminists and some sexual minority people were fiercely against it.

Currently, even though legislation against surrogacy seems to be stagnate, Japanese feminists and some sexual minority groups play important roles to prevent legalization of surrogacy with regard to gender equality and women’s human rights.

RC19-355.4

YANG, CHIA-LING* (Graduate Institute of Gender Equity Education, National Kaohsiung Normal University)

Competition of Discourses in the Change of Childcare Policy in Taiwan

Social welfare policies represent different kinds of ideology and decide how care services are provided by the state, market and/or the family. In Taiwan’s complex and high commodification of childcare, women’s low labour participation, and an on-going birth rate crisis, this article examines Taiwan’s feminist social welfare movement and analyses competition of discourses in the change of childcare policies in Taiwan.

This research focuses on the Childcare Policy Alliance since its establishment in 2005, involving three women’s organisations and trade unions of child carers. With the research methods of discourse analysis of documents and publications of these four groups and child care policies and interviews of key members in these groups, this article aims to examine how the Childcare Policy Alliance transform the public provision of child care in Nordic model in order to construct discourse of childcare policy and how these women and their strategies to promote their discourse and compete with different discourses of child care, including familialism highlighting ‘mothers as best carers’ and neo-liberalist and capitalistic ideology of ‘limiting the state’s intervention of the market’ and ‘competition as young age’. Following transnational feminists’ agenda, I pay attention to local complexities of feminist struggles over boundary of public/private and production/reproduction. By examination of discourses competition in childcare policy change, this research can have further dialogues with feminist social welfare research and social welfare movement studies.

RC47-JS-22.17

YANG, CHIA-LING* (National Kaohsiung Normal University)

New Trade Union Activists in Shaping Childcare Policies in Taiwan

In Taiwan’s historical and political context of more than 35 years of martial law (1949-1987) under a dictatorial government, trade unions were suppressed and controlled and it is until the recent change of Trade Unions Law in 2011 that the Industrial Unions are allowed to be established. Accordingly, Alliance of Educare Trade Unions (alliance of local trade unions for child carers and preschool teachers) was one of the new Industrial Unions and they participate actively in the change of childcare policies in Taiwan.

There have been several essential changes in childcare policies during the two decades in Taiwan and Early Childhood Education and Care Act in 2012 makes childcare of children between 3 and 6 years old under the Ministry of Education and this new act also changes regulations regarding to the qualifications and working conditions of preschool teachers and child carers.

This research focuses on the Alliance of Educare Trade Unions, especially on those active members who are new faces in social movements. With the focus of personal and welfare narratives reverse discourse, this article intends to examine how these new activists are mobilized into trade unions, how they shape their strategies in discourses and their social actions and how they balance their different roles in daily life. Since there are few research on Taiwan’s women’s trade unions and newly established Industrial Unions, this research aims to fill the gap in the research and have further dialogue with feminist theories on women in civil society, labour movement and social welfare movement.

RC40-97.2

YANG, CHOUSUNG* (National Chi Nan University)

The Study of New Zealand’s Teaching and Learning Based on Talis 2013

This study mainly focuses on the “school leadership” and “school climate” of the TALIS 2013 principal questionnaire which New Zealand participate in, expect that the result of the study could be used for national education. The goals of this study are as follows: (1) To understand principals’ use of time. (2) To know how principals’ practice their school leadership. (3) To see principals’ leadership style and school climate. (4) Summarize the above analysis and provide recommendations for school leadership.

The conclusions of the study are: (1) The school climate is good, and the principal focus on school affairs planning, improving teaching quality, rarely spend time on communicating with parents and the community. (2) The principal focus on student learning and teacher teaching, less help to deal with school administrative details and understanding of classroom teaching, (3) The factors that limit the Chinese teachers’ leadership are policy and finance, the workload and the responsibility. (4) Good school climate is the key to reducing the students and teachers’ problems.

RC34-626.8

YANG, GINA* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

The Geopolitics of Employment Choices – a Case Study of Young People from Borderland Kinmen, Taiwan.

This research study focuses on the geopolitics of employment choices among youth in Kinmen, Taiwan. Kinmen County is located in the southwest of the main island of Taiwan and only six kilometers to the east of Xiamen, China. Due to its close proximity to China, it was placed under War Zone Administration (WZA) during the Cold War and experienced a state of siege of forty-three years. Being geographically far away from the main island of Taiwan, Kinmen was isolated with the preservation of a patriarchal clan culture. After the Cold War ended in 1992 with China-Taiwan cross-strait relations gradually eased, Kinmen has quietly transformed from being a war frontier to become a frontline borderland for business and politics between Taiwan and China. Tourism industry-related businesses began to emerge on the small island. The government of Kinmen was also quick to act by allocating financial resources and physical spaces to accommodate rising tourism needs. Duty free shops are built to attract mainland Chinese tourists. War-themed tours from visiting barracks and tunnels to tasting sorghum (kaoliang), a strong distilled liquor unique to the island of Kinmen, are organized on a daily basis. How rapid social transformation and the neoliberalisation of Kinmen affect the everyday life and material conditions of young people? How do intersecting factors of gender and social class influence employment opportunities? How does ongoing China-Taiwan cross-strait tensions and geopolitics affect the physical and social mobility of young people in Kinmen? How is social inequality produced and reproduced for young people growing up on a marginalized Taiwanese territory? Based on 40 in-depth interviews and participatory observation, this ethnographic research examines how young people growing up in borderland Kinmen negotiate, strategize and make decisions on work and employment against a background of globalization neoliberalism and the rise of China.

RC28-510.6

YANG, PHILIP* (Texas Woman’s University)

Generational Differences in Educational Attainment across Asian American Groups

Existing research has uncovered a parabolic trajectory across multiple generations in educational attainment among Asian Americans as a whole, but little is known about whether and to what extent this trajectory is applicable to different Asian American groups because of a lack of multi-generation data by ethnicity. This study analyzes generational differences in educational attainment across the six largest Asian American groups, using the newly released pooled 2013-2015 Current Population Survey data. The bivariate analyses detect a reverse U-shaped pattern in educational attainment among Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, and Asian Indians; a U-shaped pattern among Japanese; and a non-parabolic pattern among Vietnamese. Results of multiple regression analyses reveal diverse patterns in educational attainment net of other predictors: a significant U-shaped pattern for Japanese, a significant upward-straight-line pattern for Vietnamese, a significant downward-straight-line pattern for Asian Indians, and insignificant cross-generation differences for Filipinos and Koreans. Separate analyses by

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gender show even more mixed and interesting patterns across Asian American groups. These findings point to the needs to avoid overgeneralization and to attend to ethnic differences in cross-generation educational attainment among Asian Americans.

**RC34-613.14**

**YANG, SHUANGSHUANG** (Shanghai University)  
**JI, YINGCHUN** (Shanghai University)  
**Gender Double Standard on Infidelity in China: Testimony from a Chinese Post-90s’ Social Network**

Changing gender dynamics in post-reform China has drawn increasing attention. In field of private family, much research has investigated gender relationships. Yet, there is a lack of studies on attitudes towards sexuality, especially from the perspective of Bowlby and Sullivan. This research examines whether and to what extent the gender double standard on infidelity exists and how it varies by gender.

I conducted a cell-phone based survey to ask people’s attitudes towards recent widely discussed extramarital infidelity behavior committed by two celebrities in China, one female and the other male. Data are collected from my 338 Wechat (the most popular cell phone social media in China) friends. My findings show that more than three fourth of participants are harsher towards the female celebrity who had the affair. Further, regression models suggest that men are more likely to hold a standard on infidelity, as they are more permissive towards male than female when it goes to cheating. In contrast, women are harsher towards infidelity, no matter committed by male or female.

**RC46-766.4**

**YANG, SOON M** (Rural Development Administration)  
**Effect of a Family Support and Participative Activity Experience on Interpersonal Relationship Improvement Received By Rural Adolescent: Focusing on Comparison of Multicultural Vs. Non-Multicultural Household, and Bowlby Vs. Sullivan Perspective**

This study aimed at identifying the effect of a family support and activity participation experience on the interpersonal relationships improvement perceived by rural multicultural and non-multicultural household adolescents comparing the perspective of Bowlby and Sullivan on it. For this purpose, data of 403 persons from multicultural household and 348 persons from non-multicultural household were analyzed.

As results of the analysis, firstly, the family support variable affected most significantly the interpersonal relationships improvement in both rural multicultural and non-multicultural household adolescent comparing the perspective of Bowlby and Sullivan on it. For this purpose, data of 403 persons from multicultural household and 348 persons from non-multicultural household were analyzed.

As results of the analysis, firstly, the family support variable affected most significantly the interpersonal relationships improvement in both rural multicultural and non-multicultural household adolescent comparing the perspective of Bowlby and Sullivan on it. For this purpose, data of 403 persons from multicultural household and 348 persons from non-multicultural household were analyzed.

And to conclude, a significant object affecting with important mechanism of interpersonal relationships in rural adolescent was family and parent. Therefore, it can be insist that results of this study support Bowlby’s perspective on it.

Based on the results, this study suggested plans to improve the interpersonal relationships of the rural adolescent through a family support and activity participation. Also a plan for follow-up studies was suggested.

**RC34-613.16**

**YANG, XUEYAN** (Xi’an Jiaotong University)  
**GAO, CHENZHUO** (The Institute for Population and Development Studies, Xi’an Jiaotong University)  
**Missing Women in STEM in China: A Micro-Level Explanation from Achievement Motivation and Gender Socialization**

STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) fields have long been dominated by males. Although women are increasingly earning advanced degrees in STEM majors, they remain under-represented in these fields. An empirical study was undertaken to explain a phenomenon of “missing women in STEM” through achievement motivation and gender socialization, using the data from the Third National Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women. Results showed that the phenomenon was due to lower achievement motivation of women than that of men in STEM majors. The lower achievement motivation made lower professional commitment among women in STEM field. The gender differences were gradually shaped by the two stages of gender socialization. There were significantly negative impacts of the lower career expectations from parents and gender stereotypes from culture on women’s achievement motivation. The gender stereotypes from schools greatly promoted male students’ achievement motivation while having no significant impact on female students’ achievement motivation. The traditional gender role attitudes hindered the advance of women’s achievement motivation. Therefore, in order to stop the outflow of women from STEM majors, equal gender atmosphere should be created in families, schools and society. It may decrease the gender discrimination during the gender socialization and promote achievement motivation among women.

**RC15-285.4**

**YANG, YULIN** (University at Buffalo, SUNY)  
**How Social Support Affect Co-Ethnic Elderly’s Health in Mexico and in the United States**

The aging experience is different in the United States as an immigrant and in their home country. One of the difference is the social support. In this research, I use data from Mexican Health & Aging Study 2015, and Health and Retirement Survey 2004 to test how social support differentiation affect the physical and mental health of older Mexicans and Mexican-Americans. Similar to previous research, I found that elderly Mexican reports less chronic conditions and fewer symptoms of psychological distress than the counterparts in the United States. These differences can be explained by the level of social support from family members and friends, controlling their socio-demographic characteristics.

**RC48-803.3**

**YANO, VITOR** (Federal University of Paraná)  
**Occupy and Resist: An Empirical and Theoretical Analysis of Brazilian Student Spring in 2016**

In September 2016, the Brazilian federal government announced a provisional measure that established several changes in the organization of the high school system in Brazil. For being decreed without wide discussion within the civil society and supported by neoliberal ideologies, the reform of high school turned into a target of many protests, most of them organized by the students in the cities. Inspired by other occupy movements, such as the Chinese Penguins Revolution in 2006 and the school occupations in the state of São Paulo in 2015, the movement, later known as the Secondary Students Spring, started in Paraná state in October and quickly spread all over the country, reaching more than 1,200 schools in less than two months. A significant characteristic of the movement was its autonomy. The decisions that triggered the first occupations have been taken in student assembles and no political parties or organizations were allowed to participate. As a reflex of the great crisis of representation in the country, even the institutional student organizations had no power over the self-organized collectives. Some of the principles adopted within the occupations were direct action, horizontality, functions rotativity, and direct democracy. The use of communication technologies, as a mark of this generation, has also been a strong point. Social networks have been an important mean of communication among the occupations and for publicizing manifestos, and calling for demonstrations. They have been also a weapon against media information manipulation and to promote violent repression of the police in many cases. Leadership absence, however, turned into a weakness in the negotiation with institutional authorities, when prepared to work with this kind of organization. Thus, the movement has not reached its main objective, but it shows that new forms of making politics are being constructed by this new generation.

**RC48-818.4**

**YANO, VITOR** (Federal University of Paraná)  
**Social Support and Solidarity on Protests Repression in Brazil 2017**

In the last year, the government of Brazil has announced a series of reforms that restrict workers rights. This resulted in several protests that, consequently, have been repressed with violence. Here, an experience of repression is reported by a rubber bullet in a demonstration, so as the means that were used to manage the emotions and the consequences of it. In one of the greatest demonstrations in the country in the last decades, dozens of thousands of people marched in Brasilia in May 24th against the Social Security Reform. These movements were reinforced by institutional students organizations, political parties and popular movements went to the federal capital to protest, and were repressed by thousands of policemen with tear gas, pepper spray, rubber bullets, stun grenades and even lethal weapons. During the event, the president authorized the army to prevent the aproximation of the protesters to the National Congress. The event triggered anxiety crisis and panic syndrome in some people during and after that day. Some of the protesters, most of them young students, threw stones against the policemen and acted with vandalism on the city as a reaction to the repression. A building has been set up on fire. The most prevalent value seen, however, was the solidarity. Each time a protesteur was hurted, many unknown people, from different organizations, helped them to calm down, to find help, and to take health care. In the hospital where several people have been conducted all of them reported the same solidarity and gratefulness. This kind of support to manage this situation was prepared before...
the occurrence by people that were already aware of what could happen. This shows that on that cases, social support and solidarity are fundamental to ensure rights.

**RC27-502.4**

**YAPRAK KEMALOGLU, PINAR*** (Gazi University Faculty of Sport Sciences)

*In Quest of Safeguarding Children's Welfare in and through Sport*

Nationwide or global sporting developments can be multifaceted and relatively hyperrealistic/simulative with regard to remaining controversies or inequalities such as changing ways or levels of access to or kaleidoscope backstories in relation to the well-arranged sporting practices. Accordingly, the value of sporting configurations to contribute to the overall wellbeing or development of a person and society have been questioned by critical researchers exploring the (levels/ ways of) unconformities between the developmental promises/missions of sports (configurations) and how they have been performed. This paper, derived from my ethnographic study of “safeguarding children's welfare in sport in Turkey”, focuses on the critical results that reflect on such as the meanings of the current achievements, ongoing practices and challenges in and beyond sport fields. Moreover, the complexity of the individual and collective agency and maintaining the developmental processes regarding children's welfare in sport were addressed in the context of dynamic social structures such as transnational sociocultural-political constraints (e.g. ableism, hegemonic masculinity, imbalances of power or development) and opportunities (e.g. geographical collaborations, inclusive traditions) which have been historically present in related interactions or institutions. In quest of safeguarding children’s welfare in and through sport, this paper offers critical account and specific recommendations for Turkish context (with the acknowledgement of the importance of diverse stakeholders’ role) to enhance the related body of knowledge and to further stimulate the sound research, policy and practice.

**RC27-495.5**

**YARLAGADDA, NAVEEN*** (University of Texas at Austin)

**KODALI, VIJAYANTHIMALA** (Mahatma Gandhi National Institute of Research and Social Action)

*Development of Athletic Identity in Elite Adolescent Athletes*

Development of Athletic Identity in Elite Adolescent Athletes

Naveen Yarlagadda

Dr. Vijayanthimala Kodali

Approximately 3/4ths of American children participate in organized sport. The large majority of these children quit by age 13, but those that stay are left with a much stronger athletic identity than their non-athletic counterparts. Many of these athletes stay for various reasons—the benefits of sport are numerous—but the most prominent reason athletes continue to compete when their counterparts do not is athletic success. Athletic success has a high correlation with the formation of identity. At elite levels, the athletic identities of adolescents becomes increasingly connected with their respective personal identities, and as such, become more exclusive.

An exclusive athletic identity has many drawbacks. Adolescents who base their identities primarily around athletics run the risk of practicing dangerous behaviors, such as overtraining or using performance enhancing drugs. In comparison to their counterparts, elite athletes spend considerably less time engaging in social behaviors within the framework of general society. Instead, much of their social interaction occurs in elite, exclusive athletic subcultures. This limited exposure to classical society stunts the behavioral development of adolescents. This paper looks to determine the extent to which exclusive athletic identities stunt social growth among adolescents, if it does at all.

**RC46-779.2**

**YARMOHAMMADI, SAEID*** (University of Montreal)

*Multi-Factor Economic Growth: A Need for an Equitable Development*

This paper aims to discuss the new requirements for understanding the economic change in terms of theory and practice. Starting from the new developments in the understanding the process of economic change by Douglass North, it tries to explain new approaches to the subject of economy due to the increasing complexity and uncertainty of the world where standard theories are of little help.

Clarifying the new conceptualizations of economic change with an emphasis on social and cultural aspects, the effects of applying these new conceptions on the development processes are discussed.

The importance of usefulness of social sciences theories in confronting human problems, as North underlines, should always be taken into consideration. In this sense, paying enough attention to individual characteristics of the society, in which the economic change is taking place, finds an imperative priority. Taking into account justice as the core notion of this study, and by elucidating its different interpretations in the economic sense such as distributive justice, new considerations in applying economic policies with the purpose of having more just societies are conferred.

**RC16-299.8**

**YAROSHENKO, SVETA*** (St.Petersburg State University)

**LYTKINA, TATJANA** (Institute of social-economic and power problems of the North, Komi scientific centre of Russian Academy of Sciences)

*National Features of the Social Exclusion Regime, or on Possibilities of Applying the Underclass Theory in Russia*

The main purpose of the report is to discuss the possibilities of borrowing the underclass theory to explain the reasons for the reproduction of poverty in Russia. We have been conducting research on Russian poverty in the last two decades under the conditions of radical social transformation caused by market reforms and by the transition from real socialism to real capitalism. Longitudinal qualitative research among registered poor was combined with surveys among urban residents in one's Russian region. Our research focus shifted from one point to another. We have posed different research questions. But one was and still is the same about reasons to be excluded from society or to fall into the underclass in Russia. However, the initial idea of applying the underclass theory in the Russian context was faced with a number of difficulties. In the report, we will focus on three points of the research process and how these difficulties were overcome. The first is connected with the way the research interest was formed and in what ways the advantages of addressing precisely this theory were seen. The second concerns what from this theory did not fit into Russian reality and what had to be done with the “theoretical remainder”. The third is how the theoretical puzzle has changed, and how it has been possible to keep attention on the key research issue. As a result, we propose to discuss the comparative prospects of borrowing a theory created in a specific national context and the conditions under which such borrowing allows reconstructing an outdated theory.

**RC38-JS-3.10**

**YASUI, DAISUKE*** (Meiji Gakuin University)

*Identity Politics and Intersectionality: Gender and Ethnicity in Japanese Okinawan Women*

The paper aims to describe intersectional self-representation of ethnicities and gender of immigrants in Japan. In intersectionality studies, the relationship of gender and ethnicity have often discussed.

My paper is based on field research conducted in an ethnic town of Japanese okinawa island area. In Tsurumi ward, Yokohama city, historically many ethnic minorities including Okinawan and Korean(both immigrants came from Japan empire colony) have worked to work in industrial complex of coastal areas. I intensively collected life histories of old Okinawan immigrants in this town. Although their ethnic community functions as mutual-assistance network in Japanese discrimination, this community is male-centered and women members are marginalized. They face double suppressed: they are discriminated as Okinawan in Japan society and they are discriminated as woman in Okinawan ethnic community. However, they are also trying out practices to overcome their difficulties in their daily lives.

I conducted participant observations to Okinawa Association. Also I conducted in-depth interviews with some woman in order to understand their identities and their everyday lives. From this ethnographical research, my paper describes the aspects of Okinawan women distress between ethnic identity and gender role based on their biographical research. Through their narratives, I show the detailed and embedded relationship of gender and ethnicity in the context of Japanese society. So I analyze their everyday practice to negotiate the challenge of dual distress.

**RC44-745.6**

**YATES, LUKE*** (University of Manchester)

*Political Struggles in the Sharing Economy: The Case of Airbnb and Barcelona*

The ‘sharing economy’, and similar terms including ‘collaborative consumption’, ‘gig economy’ and ‘platform capitalism’ signal changes in provisioning around, most notably, transportation, holiday accommodation and temporary work. The practices, impacts, and terminology itself, are sites of significant struggle. This paper reports on research which reflects on the political struggles of the sharing economy to help understanding of the interrelated processes of socio-economic change, contemporary social movements, the politics of consumption and socio-economic ‘alternatives’, and creative destruction. The case study is the short-term house rental service Airbnb in the city of Barcelona, which has intensified tensions

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around tourism and gentrification and led to high-profile antagonisms between the company, the traditional tourism sector, civil society, and government. The paper has three sections. It introduces the sharing economy as a disputed idiom, a contested political economic arena, and an axis of struggles over the future. It outlines research questions and the theoretical questions illustrated by the phenomenon. It finally briefly describes the case study, drawing out questions and implications which further research, and case studies, might consider.

RC47-786.5

YATES, LUKE* (University of Manchester)
Social Movement Politics, Everyday Life and Social Change: Struggles in the ‘Sharing Economy’

This presentation has two parts. The first outlines a set of contemporary challenges for social movement studies, an agenda that calls for better understanding of the relationship between everyday life and social change. These include a politics of alternative projects (as opposed to protest organisations), lifestyle and life politics, a politics of social fields, micro-politics or the ‘politics of politics’, the ‘politics of non-collective actors’, and the politics of imagined futures. Together, these six themes offer a corrective to dominant instrumental and utilitarian approaches to social movements studies and suggest a set of alternative explanations. I introduce these concepts by signalling some key findings to date and areas where development is needed. The second half explores an empirical case study, introducing the political struggles of the so-called ‘sharing economy’. Disputes show how lifestyle, a diffuse emphasis on ‘alternatives’, fields, micropolitics and futures should figure in a properly sociological analysis of these recent struggles. I focus in particular on the short-term rental service Airbnb in the city of Barcelona and at other initiatives of alternative provisioning of housing and living space, to look at how multiple visions of the organisation of urban space, tourism, and housing intersect in an instance of socio-economic change.

RC36-651.2

YAVAS, MUSTAFAA* (Yale University)
Alienation of Elite Labor? the Case of Turkish Elite Business Professionals

Middle class is once again a hot topic of debate due to the prevalence of middle classes in the recent wave of uprisings all around the world such as the Arab Spring, the Occupy Movements, and the Gezi Park Resistance in Turkey, and due to its role in recent political polarization hand-in-hand with rise of right-wing everywhere. Whether the middle class in the 21st century will be consumerist and fascist or progressive and revolutionary is an agenda setting question, urging scholars to shed more light on the grievances of middle classes. In this paper, I focus on Istanbul middle class, especially in Istanbul, Turkey, the global new middle class, mostly consisting of professionals and managers who are employed by prestigious transnational corporations and who are embedded in the global field of business. Drawing from interviews with the elite Turkish white-collar working in Istanbul and New York City, and from the emerging genre of self-reflexive books written by white-collars themselves with the motto “de fabula narratur,” I explore the following questions: What sorts of grievances and discontent do lie beneath the enviable life-styles and jobs of the prestigious white-collars? Why and how even the elite business professionals can be dissatisfied with their works, and eventually, with their lives? Burnout syndromes due to overload culture, performance pressure and fetishization of success, feelings of inauthenticity and status anxiety, lack of meaning and purpose in their works are among the common elements of grievances of these elite workers. Relying on these findings, I argue for a central role of fields, their dynamics, and I attempt to build a theory of alienation that is grounded in contemporary experiences of prestigious white-collars to move beyond the original Marxian conception that falls short to explain the discontent of middle class.

RC08-178.3

YAZAWA, SHUJIRO* (Center of Glocal Studies, Seijo University)
Nationalization, Internationalization, Regionalization, Transnationalization, and Globalization of Sociology in Japan

This paper tries to analyze important attempts of nationalization, regionalization, transnationalization and globalization of sociology in the history of sociology in Japan.

1. Nationalization: From Meiji restoration.(1868) to the establishment of Japan Sociological Society in 1924. Sociologists in Japan tried to nationalize Western sociologies (German, French, English and American). I would like to show the process and characteristics of nationalization of Western sociologies in Japan. I also pay attention to the process and characteristics of the transnationalization of sociology in Japan.

2. Internationalization: In this paper, internationalization means that sociologists try to participate in international activities beyond national border. Many sociologists have been doing this. This paper shows the characteristics of internationalization of sociology in Japan by analyzing the survey of members of Japan Sociological Society on Internationalization of sociology in Japan which was conducted in 2015.

3. Regionalization: Sociologists have been trying to organize academic organizations within nation state and in global regions. This paper presents the current stage of regional sociological association in Japan. This paper also would like to point out new movements of establishing regional sociological organizations in Asia. East Asian Sociological Association is the best example of this movement.

4. Transnationalization: This is the concept which came from U. Beck's transnationalism and cosmopolitanism. This paper shows the best example of this attempts in Japan from sociologies in Okinawa, Okinawa is a small island and a kind of internal colony in Japan.

5. Globalization: Globalization is to attempt to create global multi-versal sociologies in global space. This paper shows several attempts of build global sociologies in Japan.

6. In conclusion, this paper will point out which concept is the best concept for understanding the present stage of sociology in the world.

RC47-787.1

YAZAWA, SHUJIRO* (Center of Glocal Studies, Seijo University)
Reflexivity in Sociological Theories and Social Movement Theories

In this paper, I would like to focus on the concept and problem of reflexivity in sociological theories and social movement theories. Reflexivity is one of the key concepts in contemporary sociological theories and has been an important concept in social movement studies. A. Gouldner and ethnomethodology pointed out importance of the issue of reflexivity in late 1960's. Since then, A. Giddens, U. Beck and S. Lash investigated and used the concept of reflexivity extensively in their analysis of reflexive modernization. P. Bourdieu tried to develop his own reflexive sociology. M. Archer is presenting her unique concept of reflexivity based on critical realism. Reflexivity is also a key concept in social movement theories. Especially social movement theories from A. Touraine to A. Melucci take reflexivity seriously. Feminist theories are no exception.

This paper shows that reflexivity is a key concept in contemporary sociological theories, because it can mediate constructivism with realism by investigating reflexivity in sociological theories. It also shows that reflexivity is a key of bridging between theory and practice, and between outsiders and insiders in social movements.

This paper pays attention to one more important issue based on above investigation. reflexivity is always trying to make clear epistemological assumptions of sociological theories. By doing so, reflexive sociology, for example Scott Lash's, calls for ontological turn in sociology. Sociology today needs to clarify not only epistemological assumptions but also ontological assumptions.

In conclusion, this paper shows a basic way of constructing social movement theories which includes the dimension of common sense, value formation, culture, social relation and social action.

RC41-713.3

YE, LEAFIA* (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Single Motherhood and Children’s Emotional-Behavioral Health: Does Migration Status Matter?

Prior research has repeatedly found a robust association between single motherhood and disadvantages in children’s emotional-behavioral health. Most of these studies either focus on a certain population subgroup or make the underlying assumption that the association varies across demographic groups.

Research that investigates these variations is increasingly relevant in the U.S. context given the growing diversity in the child population, especially in terms of nativity. As of 2014, one in four children in the U.S. live in an immigrant family, and they account for all growth in the American child population since 2006. The dynamics of these families often differ from their non-immigrant counterparts due to intricacies in the acculturation process.

To address this increasingly important heterogeneity, I ask: does the association between single motherhood and children’s mental well-being vary by the migration status of children? Using data from National Survey of Children’s Health, I find that migration status does matter to the association between single motherhood and children’s mental health. The common disadvantages of children in single mother households are even more pronounced among first-generation immigrant children in the cases of depression and anxiety, but much less pronounced in the case of behavior/conduct problems. I find no such evidence among second-generation immigrant children. In other words, having a single mother might indeed mean something different for immigrant children and families, and the
Sustainable Wellbeing: Developing a Conceptual and Analytical Framework for Policy and Practice in Care and Caring

This paper explores theoretical and methodological challenges confronting the team developing the 'Sustainable Care: connecting people and systems' programme*. Adopting a multi-disciplinary approach, this asks 'How can the care and support needs of adults living at home with chronic health problems or disabilities be sustainably met, with positive wellbeing outcomes for care systems, care providers and care receivers?'. Summarising our initial theoretical and conceptual work, the introduction outlines our rationale for adopting a multidisciplinary approach and sets out the central issue in our work: the accelerating 'crisis of care', particularly in relation to adults with support needs - an issue currently acute in the UK, but of concern in all the countries we are studying and around the world. Next, we engage with 'contested concepts' of care policies, presenting an overview of existing theorisations of care, and examining the relationship between competing conceptions of wellbeing. We draw on an extensive body of scholarship in ethics and political science, feminist economics, social policy, gerontology and sociology, also highlighting key concepts and theories in employment, family, health, migration and technology studies. The paper then engages with lacunae in understandings of care and wellbeing and presents our initial conceptual framework, which we will test in subsequent empirical-analytical work. This identifies relevant actors/interests, and points of actual/potential harmony, separation and conflict. We conclude with our perspective on the value and challenges of multi-disciplinary theorisation of care and caring, and its role in developing evidence of value to policymakers and stakeholders.

The paper presents work in progress*, aiming to contribute new understandings of care focusing on: structural change in care systems; roles, relationships and diversity of social actors; and all forms of caring labour. *Funded 2017-21 by UK ESRC and resources contributed by participating universities.

International Healthcare Migration in Asia Pacific: International Policy Responses

This paper examines international policy responses to cross-border healthworker migration in the Asia Pacific and Oceania regions. These responses include policy agreements, policy dialogue and programmes of action in relation to key issues of ethical recruitment, ‘circular’ migration and labour rights. The paper argues that these policy initiatives are unfolding in spheres of cross-border policy, gerontology and sociology, also highlighting key concepts and theories in employment, family, health, migration and technology studies. The paper then engages with lacunae in understandings of care and wellbeing and presents our initial conceptual framework, which we will test in subsequent empirical-analytical work. This identifies relevant actors/interests, and points of actual/potential harmony, separation and conflict. We conclude with our perspective on the value and challenges of multi-disciplinary theorisation of care and caring, and its role in developing evidence of value to policymakers and stakeholders.

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Factors of Politically Motivated Violence in the Urban Context

Leipzig is a city in the East of Germany which has a long history of political conflicts. Recently Leipzig received a lot of media attention because of violent conflicts involving the far left scene in a district called Connnewitz. In 2015 and 2016 street fights during demonstrations against right-wing extremists, attacks on a police station and damage to state buildings such as the Federal Administrative Court, as well as counter attacks of right-wing extremists significantly disrupted the city of Leipzig. The far left scene in Leipzig also made headlines in the contexts of the violent riots during the G20 Summit in Hamburg 2017. During the debate on the Hamburg riots, political violence was discussed as a result of left-wing hotspots\ districts within the city of Leipzig.

* Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
and subjective social and political deprivation as well as individual indicators of personality (authoritarianism, narcissism etc.) have an impact on different kinds of political motivated violence? How great is the explanatory power of those theories, and what might a multivariate model to explain politically motivated violence look like?

RC02-JS-8.5

YEROCHWESKI, CAROLE* (GIREPS - Université de Montréal)

Solidarity Economy and Informal Workers Mobilizations: A Global Countermovement?

The reoccupation, in the world of self-managed groups and cooperatives often along with the socialization of informal workers must draw our attention to the social movements that seize these vehicles, by examining why and how they take up a way of organizing themselves that is all but new. We argue that it highlights the emergence of a countermovement to commodification revived with neoliberalism.

This paper is based on a case study carried out in Brazil on the mobilization of workers in the solidarity economy and is supplemented by comparative data provided by observations in Québec and documents. The notion of countermovement is taken to depart from the Marxist claim that “Production provides the foundation of opposition to capitalism” (Burawoy, 2013:17). The communication argues that this analysis is a reductionism (in the meaning of Hall, 1986). It does not allow to understand the scope and significance of an emerging countermovement, which does not follow the path of labour movements organized by trade unionism. In fact, informal workers are situated at the articulation of multiple social relationships of exploitation, oppression, and domination of class, gender and race that should not be hierarchized between themselves, and their struggles are simultaneously challenging them. Therefore, their significance: the case study highlights that, as far as they can engage in collective action at multiple scales and on an equal footing, they seek to re-establish continuities between activities (so-called reproductive and productive work) and private and public spheres, which are arbitrarily divided by the logic of commodification and domination to justify exploitation and oppression. Unlike the second half of the 19th century, “autogestion” is not a vehicle to recover an economic independence but to assert the predomination and autonomy of the women’s bodies and their struggle to reverse the structured and institutionalized anachronism and idealization, build an interrelation between events and point to the social movements that seize these vehicles, by examining why and how they take up a way of organizing themselves that is all but new. We argue that it highlights the emergence of a countermovement to commodification revived with neoliberalism.

RC38-670.4

YETKIN, EREN* (Goethe University, Frankfurt)

The Path in between. Story Telling of “Back then, the Coexistence” and “Now It Happens to Us”

This paper discusses the idealization of the past, times before the massacres and genocides, and historical analogies in the process of (analepsis) story telling during auto-biographical narrations. In these terms, it focuses on the Kurdish collective memory, questions the reconstructions of the Armenian Genocide during auto-biographical narrations. In these terms, it focuses on the Kurdish collective memory, questions the reconstructions of the Armenian Genocide during auto-biographical narrations. In these terms, it focuses on the Kurdish collective memory, questions the reconstructions of the Armenian Genocide during auto-biographical narrations. In these terms, it focuses on the Kurdish collective memory, questions the reconstructions of the Armenian Genocide during auto-biographical narrations.

YEROCHEWSKI, CAROLE* (GIREPS - Université de Montréal)

Relatively “Free Spaces” in China: Narrating and Mobilising the Law through Digital Spaces

Recent legal reforms in China, particularly amendments in 2014 to the Environmental Protection Law, have encouraged environmental nongovernmental organisations (ENGOs) to embrace legal strategies in their advocacy. Such legal mobilisation marks a novel form of collective action that links environmentalists, cause lawyers, journalists, and other concerned individuals. However, the role of social media and mobile technologies in the formulation of these new collective strategies remain understudied. To that end, this paper demonstrates how WeChat, a popular Chinese social media mobile application, has been refashioned as a grassroots platform for cause-based experience-sharing and networking between self-joining individuals and activist groups from different regions. Through the technology, environmental activists seek to construct and disseminate their legal experiences to reach out to the wider public. The paper examines one such example in Xiamen, Fujian Province, where an ENGO, incensed by the conversion of walkways into parking spaces, led to the first administrative lawsuit in the name of “pedestrians’ rights” in China in early 2015. Based on an experience near approach, through participant observation and digital ethnography conducted between May 2015 and May 2016, the paper illustrates, on the one hand, the salience of digitally-networked spaces as “relatively free spaces” in collective action (Polletta 1999). On the other hand, it also reveals the complementarity, if not the necessity, of “conventional” free spaces, in the form of public meetings and gatherings, for identity construction that is critical to legal mobilisation. By elucidating the activists’ discourses and experiences both during and after legal regulatory action, it elaborates the phenomenon of how popular critical consciousness develop under authoritarian rule, as well as the broader possibilities and challenges accompanying “the turn to law” in China.
under the influence of the international community, the reform of teachers’ training form of “practice” and “two path research” based on “research and to enrich teachers new trend the development of practice”. The teacher specialized training reform emphasizes on practice to extend the learning time of students, learning and learning theory integrating practice, strengthen the university school cooperation, the study of teachers based on the training of professional education and educational reform emphasize the research method of the proportion of learning, encourage students car out the “teacher research”. “The rich teachers try to” practice “and” research “teachers training based on combination based on the formation of a more fusion. The teacher training mode which is more suitable for teaching needs, the formation and development of “practice based”, “research based” and “research rich” play an active role in improving the quality of University Teachers.

**Research questions:** The aim is to explore how compensatory social transfers vis a vis facilitating social investments affect well-being and life satisfaction in re-employment. Special attention is paid on the role of social services as an efficient tool of social investment.

**Data:** 1,000 telephone interviews among unemployed in Finland, conducted in 2017.

**Results:** Preliminary analysis of variance indicates that social investments/social services are a significant factor in improving well-being of the unemployed. At the same time, 0 (bad) to 10 (good) means (all differences are significant) are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to services</th>
<th>Work ability</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Life satisfaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusions:** From the social investment perspective, we evaluate the relative role of compensations (money) and social services (investments) as providing people the capabilities Sen and Nussbaum are advocating. Based on empirical analyses, we verify our central argument: social services play a central role as social investments when increasing unemployed individuals’ overall well-being, their capabilities, and further the possibilities for re-employment.

R02-62.1

**YLÖSTALO, HANNA** (University of Helsinki)

**A Battle about Gender Equality: Affect, Expertise and Resistance in the Strategic State**

In my presentation I analyze a case in which researchers, including myself, aimed for setting gender equality on the agenda of the Finnish government. We provided a gender impact assessment of the government programme, in which we analyzed austerity policies of the government through gender lenses, based on feminist economic theory. The case is analyzed as an example of, firstly, the changing conditions of equality policy and feminist resistance in the ‘strategic state’, a form of neoliberal governance where the neoclassical theory of economy sets the frameworks of policymaking. Secondly, the case is analyzed as an example of the SNS as a new tool of policymaking, of motivating people to act. The data consists of the researchers’ gender impact assessment of the government programme as well as the making process of the assessment; the news reportage about the assessment; and politicians’ responses and the policy effects of the assessment. The process is represented as a new form of resistance. The analysis makes visible how the strategic state is a difficult companion for gender equality, equality policy and feminist resistance.

My presentation is based on an article written Anna Elomäki, Johanna Kantola, Anu Koivunen and myself, published in a Finnish journal Sociolosio (4/2016).

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**RC48-816.3**

**YOKOO, TOSHINARI** (Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University)

**The Effect of Social Movement Using SNS in Policy Innovation of Local Government-Based on the Case of the Policy Making Process on Shibuya City’s “Same-Sex Partnership Ordinance”**

Based on the case of “The same-sex partnership ordinance” in Shibuya City, Tokyo, I analyzed how the policy innovation had been performed in the period when SNS was frequently used. This ordinance was the first case in Japan that acknowledged partner relationship between heterosexuals by issuing “partnership certificates” and the first case where the LGBT social movement left a result in political scene.

According to the 2011 Eastern Japan Great Earthquake Disaster and the movement against nuclear power plant, SNS is utilized as an important tool of social movement in Japan. In response to these circumstances, various researches have been conducted in recent years, but SNS has been recognized only as a tool to promote mobilization to demonstrations so far. However, as a local councilor, the author believe that the signature activities on the Internet and people’s reactions on the SNS themselves show the effect of “framing” and widely affect political processes. In order to see the effects of social movements using SNS, it is necessary to ask both activists’ aims and feelings, as well as policy makers and decision makers’.

On the activists’ side, in addition to formal interview with activists, we analyzed people’s reaction on Twitter. On the policy maker’s side, we interviewed the mayor and city councilors. Because there is a possibility that the effect of exercise may not be clearly recognized, hearing was done by unstructured interview method.

As a result, we found that Internet signature activities and people’s reactions of the SNS themselves show the effects of “framing”, which have a broad sense of input to the polical process. Politicians have been losing a fixed support layer in recent years due to aging and the weakening of existing organizations. Mean-
This study explores how the Korean diaspora appropriates different forms of Korean language media to negotiate their hybrid identities and for cultural heritage learning. With particular reference to 1.5 and 2nd generation Koreans in Canada, the study examines the role that media produced in Korea – often refers to as “homeland media” – plays in the formation of long-distance nationalism and the transnational renegotiation of Korean identity across Korean diasporic communities. Drawing on qualitative interviews conducted in Toronto and Vancouver in Canada, the proposed project explores the meaning and significance of homeland media in Korean Canadians’ struggle for cultural rights and heritage learning.

The Four Worlds of Global Welfare

This paper makes an important contribution to the welfare regimes literature, by illustrating that there are now four global “Worlds of Welfare”. The expanding “Three Worlds” literature has suffered from a number of drawbacks: (i) it is radically slanted towards OECD countries, (ii) few globalist studies does not compare OECD and non-OECD countries, (iii) they only focuses on geographical/cultural slanted towards OECD countries, (iv) the globalist literature does not use welfare policy variables but development variables. All these have undermined the possibility of reaching at clusters and (iv) the globalist literature does not use welfare policy variables but development variables. These countries are building extensive social assistance programs but development variables. All these have undermined the possibility of reaching at a global welfare state theory. To address these challenges, we introduce a novel dataset that contains welfare policy variables which represent the most important decommmodification components such as pensions, unemployment schemes and sickness benefits. Additionally, we utilize social assistance as a crucial fourth component of decommmodification, as a novelty in the literature. We conducted a cluster analysis (with hierarchical clustering analysis) and show that 52 countries from the Global North and South constitute four welfare regimes. In this first global welfare regime cluster analysis with only welfare policy variables, we used 18 welfare policy variables on 52 countries from 2013. Our analysis reveals four global welfare regimes:

1. Emerging Markets-Mediterranean-Post-communist: Social security benefits are above average while social assistance benefits are below. These countries are developing extensive social assistance programs but still based on already developed social security systems.
2. Liberal Regime: Pension benefits are lower than average while social assistance benefits are higher. These countries are building extensive social assistance benefits without a basis of extensive social security systems.
3. European Regime: Both social security and social assistance benefits are above average. These countries have extensive social security and assistance systems.
4. Less developed emerging markets: These countries have lower-than-average social security and social assistance benefits. But, they still perform better in social assistance benefits.

Unmarried Women in Japan

1. Name and affiliation of the author: Akiko Yoshida, University of Wisconsin - Whitewater
2. Book title: Unmarried Women in Japan: The Drift into Singlehood
3. Publication date: 2017
4. Publisher: Routledge
5. This book, based on my qualitative interview research, attempts to identify the cause of increased singlehood among women in Japan. Increased singlehood is often explained theoretically from a “developmental” perspective, which interprets it as a reflection of women’s empowerment (e.g., financial independence, resistance against marriage research, however, finds that many women in Japan were unable to form intimate relationships and drifted into singlehood against their wishes. The fundamental cause of this drift is persistent gender inequality embedded in social structure and culture. Further, far from being empowered, women are stigmatized and economically disadvantaged for remaining unmarried. As single populations continue to surge in other patriarchal countries in Asia and other areas, it is important to critically examine this phenomenon, as well as the current sociological paradigm on singlehood, from feminist perspectives. Additionally, the developmental paradigm, which comes from Western scholarship, often excludes Japan in its theorization, treating it as an “exception.” Women of non-Western societies - doubly-subordinated groups – need to be heard and considered.

6. As stated above, increased singlehood is a world-wide phenomenon that cannot be explained away simply by pointing to economic development and women’s empowerment. It is also a relatively understudied area, and my research is limited only to women in an urban area of Japan. Further research that investigates other regions and countries is highly desired. This book provides a good starting point for promoting dialogues on singlehood phenomena across the globe. Inclusion of this book in the interview data collected from 20 Filipino trainees in Japan.

Laborers: In the Case of Technical Intern Trainees

This study analyzes the exclusiveness and slavishness of Japanese foreign labor policy. Japan has been taking close-door immigration policy, which is based on strict jus sanguinis principles. Its exclusiveness is also seen in the number of certified refugees, which was only 26 out of 10,001 applicants in 2016. On the other hand, Japan has been confronting “super-aged” population. In this situation, Japan needs to open the door to maintain its domestic industries in order to survive global market competition. Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) is one of the labor policy of Japan which aims to pull young workers from neighboring Asian countries. However, government report indicates that 71.4% of all companies which accept foreign trainees are reported to violate the labor standard law. For their poor working conditions and strict labor management, TITP is often criticized as “modern slavery”. But among the 228,588 trainees, only 6,158(2.8%) are allowed to escape from workplace. It directly shows the exclusiveness of TITP, strict supervision of the government and companies over the trainees to cage them in the territories. In this respect, slavishness of TITP has been often discussed as a part of labor issue as “silent trainees”. However, trainees are deprived of not only workers’ rights but also of social rights, especially for those who are tagged as “deviant”. Therefore, this paper focuses on the trainees who tried to negotiate with their employers or escaped from workplace. As a result, this paper presents 1) trainee’s alternatives for adaptation: to endure, to fight or to escape and, 2) the background and factors of each alternatives. However, in any alternatives, trainees can hardly escape from the fate of being monitored. This paper discusses the slavishness of TITP and the challenges of labor movement by the interview data collected from 20 Filipino trainees in Japan.

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The salmon fishery in Canada’s Fraser River is one of the world’s largest, and most contested. The Canadian government has committed to “evidence-based management” of the salmon populations, and therefore relies strongly on internal scientific and experiential expertise (of fisheries managers, for instance). However, user groups that include powerful industry lobbies and indigenous First Nations communities frequently challenge these findings during their own observations, interpretations, and projections about the salmon populations. What results are networks of complex negotiations that occur vertically (between government and user groups) and horizontally (among and across user groups) over the reliability and veracity of environmental knowledge and expertise, as well as the trustworthiness of the individuals, groups, and institutions that claim to possess these. These negotiations are highly contextual, and involve both collaboration and conflict, leading to shifting alliances and critiques in this complex governance network.

The paper will present findings from 110 in-depth interviews with government employees (policy-makers, fisheries and aquatic scientists, and field managers) and user group leaders (commercial fisheries, sport fisheries, First Nation fisheries, recreational river users, and conservation groups). Findings from the interviews point to fundamentally different perspectives on the meaning, role, and use of different types of expertise. For instance, government employees tend to see expertise as a tool for solving known and clearly defined problems, while user groups see expertise as a tool for further political action and negotiation. I will draw on concepts from environmental governance (adaptive co-management, adaptive governance), as well as from the sociology of science (boundary work, studies of expertise and experience (SEE)) to draw lessons from this case for better incorporating the study of expertise into environmental sociology-grounded research.
and in raising women's self-esteem and overall sense of satisfaction. The project will identify the challenges and obstacles as perceived and experienced by women at three major stages of a career track: orientation, entrance and initial establishment, promotion, and explore their strategizing in each respective stage. The cultural factor will be explored through the schema of the patriarchal gender contract in the Egyptian context of domestic-public work regime.

**RC22-409.22**

**YOUSSOFI, ALI* (Ferdowsi University of Mashhad)**

**TOLOU BARAKAT, MOHAMMAD SADEGH (MA graduated in sociology, Ferdowsi university of Mashhad)**

**ELective Affinity of Religiosity and Perception of Justice (Case study: Iran)**

Religion and justice are considered as two important social constructions that their determination and realization are dependent upon society's perception, and such perception is affected by political and religious socialization.

The present study is of the view that elective affinity exists between "perception of justice" and "religiosity", and some judicious perception elements are compatible with some religious (Islamic) perception elements, and some are incompatible. For example, the more one is principled to orthodox beliefs and rituals, the more important becomes the procedure-oriented distributions, and the less becomes important the personal eligibility. Moreover, the less one is principled to rituals and doubtful about old beliefs, the more important becomes the meritocracy, government intervention, and consequence-oriented distribution of goods.

This study regards elective affinity based on a random sample of 360 Iranian participants in 2015 show that:

First, justice perception in Iran is a combination of people's agreement or disagreement with: (1) government, (2) Gap between Least Advantaged and Beneficiaries, (3) priority of individual merits in distribution, and (4) consequence/procedure-oriented distribution.

Second, diversity in religiosity among Iranians is a combination of different and sometimes opposing perceptual factors. Such variation in practical level can be related to their strong or weak fidelity to religious rules, and at the level of beliefs can be due to skepticism regarding religious beliefs and consequently, due to co-ordination of theoretical and practical religious beliefs.

Third, traditional religious beliefs in Iran is mostly based on "nonintervention government" and is opposed to reducing the gap between benefitted and non-benefited on modernistic perceptions and reward distributions, putting emphasis on the "eligibility" and "result-orientation" norms.

In sum, it can be said that the distributional justice realization, specifically in Islamic communities, can be related to modern thinking about religion and upgrading social learning processes.

**RC09-196.2**

**YOUSSIF, SHERIF* (University of Leeds)**

**Social Enterprises in Egypt: Towards Building Inclusive Markets and Creating Sustainable Economic Growth**

The key objective from this paper is to investigate through qualitative methods how social enterprises create and develop inclusive markets in weak institutional spaces to address market failures within the Egyptian context.

In 2015, the United Nations launched new sustainable goals to change the world to become more inclusive and healthier for everyone. The first item on the UN agenda over the next 15 years is to "end poverty in all its form everywhere". It is an ambitious, however, doable goal.

Social enterprises, especially in a country like Egypt, are working to achieve this goal by developing inclusive markets that can help in a country where 2% of the population is an ambitious, however, doable goal. It is of the UN agenda over the next 15 years is to "end poverty in all its form everywhere". It is of the UN agenda over the next 15 years is to "end poverty in all its form everywhere". It is an ambitious, however, doable goal.

Semi-structured interviews with 45 women of three different professions (Hi-Tech, Medicine, Law) from three career junctions were used to gain experience-near understanding of women's perceived opportunities and pragmatic responses.

Focusing on minority women with high human capital advances a complex understanding of intersectionality as creating potential alongside disadvantages; it illuminates the adaptability/resilience of a cultural schema (the gender contract) that is central to the regulation of the domestic-public work regime.

**RC44-739.5**

**YTERSTAD, ANDREAS* (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences)**

**Making Norway Great Again? an in Medias Res Analysis of the Work of the Bridge to the Future Alliance, and Its Unifying Potential in the Struggle for Climate and Jobs.**

The US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement is among other things a symptom of the failure of policies and discourses that seek to align worries over global warming with the need to create jobs. It is easy to frown upon the idea that America will become great again by shoring up and stimulating the fossil fuel industry, but Norwegian Climate Change Policy displays much of the same fossil fuel jobs versus climate change policy dilemma. Despite decades of critique from research (Nilsen 2001, Sæther 2017), Norwegian Climate Change hegemony (Ytterstad 2012) continues to exempt the supply of Norwegian Oil and Gas from its mitigation equations. In civil society, by contrast, the focus on the supply side of fossil fuel has gained traction the last five years, notably in the growth of the "climate alliance" Alliance; supported by more than 60 organizations in Norway. These organizations all support demands which include a "brake" on Norwegian oil and gas, and at least “100 000 climate jobs now” in a just transition. Some of this progress can be traced to the Bridge to the Future alliance, which has held four conferences and four publications (Ytterstad 2013, Ryggvik 2013, Ytterstad 2015, Samfunnsøkonomisk Analyse 2017). As a researcher and activist, the present author has been involved in the development of this unique alliance between environmentalists, faith societies (the Norwegian Church most of all) and parts of the Trade Union Movement. But crucially, and in line with expectations in environmental labour studies (Rathzel and Uzzell 2012, Hampton 2015), it has not so far been supported by the two most important unions of oil and gas workers. Can the Bridge to the future alliance win over oil and gas workers to a climate change policy confronting the supply side of Norwegian fossil fuels?

**RC31-555.2**

**YUAN, YUE (Xi'an Jiaotong University)**

**FONG, ERIC* (Chinese University of Hong Kong)**

**LI, SHUZHUO (Xi'an Jiaotong University)**

**YUE, Zhongshan (Xi'an Jiaotong University)**

**Socio-Emotional Ties and the Sense of Belonging to the Destination Among Migrants**

The relationship between spousal separation and the sense of belonging to the destination among migrants has not been well studied. Most migration studies focus on economic and social factors that facilitate or hinder the integration of migrants. Few has explored socio-emotional factors that facilitate or hinder their integration. Togetherness with spouse in the destination show higher level of local identity of migrants. The study of togetherness with spouse and its relation to local identity opens a new avenue to understand the integration of migrants through the lens of social-emotional ties. The study incorporates the discussion on the use of communication technologies, such as cellular phone or social media, to connect with others is related to the sense of belonging to the local community among migrants. The study finds that those migrants who stay with their spouses at the destination show higher level of local identity than other migrants. Further analysis suggests that the likelihood of having local identity is sensitive to various factors for respondents with their spouses staying in the same city but not for other migrants. Implications of the study will be discussed.

**RC24-455.1**

**YUASA, YOICHI* (Kanto-Gakuin University)**

**Disruptive Impacts By a Symbol of Economic Growth: The Case Study of Shinkansen Railway**

Why does a public construction project cause environmental and social disruptions and become irrational in terms of economic and social aspects? In this presentation, we will consider the case study of a high-speed railway network.
called Shinkansen in Japan. Analysing the decision-making process by the strategic analysis, we will point out the fragmented process that makes a project irrational.

Since the opening of the Tokaido Shinkansen in 1964, the first Shinkansen, this railway network has expanded to seven lines. The Shinkansen has been considered as a symbol of economic growth by most people. Some researchers argue, however, that this huge project has caused n and social disruptions in a chain reaction.

In contrast to the Tokaido Shinkansen, which has over 600,000 passengers a day, the Hokkaido Shinkansen, which opened in 2015, has around 7000 passengers per day. Naturally, the Hokkaido Shinkansen is unprofitable. The unprofitability causes some social disruptions. First, the national and local governments provide the construction cost even though most of them are in financial crisis.

Second, local governments and municipalities must agree that Japan Railway Companies cancel the operation of local railway lines. This is because Shinkansen rob passengers from local express trains, putting pressure on the company’s management. Most local governments have established semipublic railway companies for cancelled lines with financial burdens.

Costs for Shinkansen construction and management of new railway companies are such heavy burdens for local governments and people that they are suffering from the rapid population decrease and financial crisis.

Third, these Shinkansen lines also disrupt natural environments (e.g., waterway destruction, land subsidence).

People may welcome a local opening of the Shinkansen but this unprofitable and infrastructural change can often become a burdensome legacy in the near future.

RC24-447.3

YUASA, YOICHI* (Kanto-Gakuin University)

What Prevents the Work of a Voluntarism Approach to the Radioactive Waste Issue?: A Local Governments’ Strategy in Japan

Does the voluntarism approach to the location of high-level radioactive waste (HLW) disposal facility work in Japan? This approach is the mainstream for the high-level radioactive waste issue in the current world. The work of this approach is based on different factors that are inherent in each country. In this presentation, we will examine a specific factor in Japan that is blocking the implementation of a voluntarism approach.

Before taking the voluntarism approach, Japanese and other governments such as the United Kingdom tried to locate these facilities only by scientific criteria from the 1970s to 1990s. These attempts, however, resulted in failure. The Japanese government has taken the voluntarism approach since the 2000s. They established the nuclear waste management organization of Japan in October 2000. The siting process is done by open solicitation of volunteer host communities.

Officials of about 15 municipalities have shown interest in having an HLW disposal facility, but a small town in Kochi prefecture was the only applicant. However, the mayor of the town was forced to resign because a large protest occurred and residents had prepared to recall him. The new mayor withdrew from the plan.

In 2017, the government published a nationwide map of scientific features for geological disposal that show proper areas for this facility. Does this mean to go back to the 1980s? The Japanese government still keeps its voluntarism approach, but it looks doomed.

We will find a factor of this failure in the history of HLW disposal in Japan. A key concept that analyses is “double standard.” This is a strategy that nuclear host communities have been using. As a result of working on this strategy, a hierarchy of nuclear communities has been formed. We will point out that this hierarchy prevents the work of a voluntarism approach.

RC55-JS-55.3

YUE, ZHONGSHAN* (Xian Jiaotong University)

YUAN, YUE (Xian Jiaotong University)

LI, SHUZHUO (Xian Jiaotong University)

Life Satisfaction and Internal Migration Experience

Our study links the life satisfaction of internal migrants with assessment of their migration outcomes in relation to the people back home and their integration experience. Our research adds to a growing body of literature on the integration of internal migrants in three ways. First, we extend the understanding of the subjective dimension of integration. Second, we have refined two important concepts for measuring migrant experience in our research. We differentiate between ties to the current local environment and ties to the home town/village. Besides, we compare objective socioeconomic outcomes, subjective perceived socioeconomic outcomes, and compared socioeconomic status of migrants with their significant others. Third, we provide a more “realistic and comprehensive” picture of life satisfaction among migrants by comparing relative importance of a set of variables. Data for this study come from a survey of rural-urban migrants in 2015-16 in Guangzhou, China. The findings show that income, perceived social status, perceived socioeconomic status in comparison to fellow villagers back home and to local residents, and local ties with relatives or fellow villagers all have significant relationships with life satisfaction. Implications are discussed.

RC49-831.1

YUKAWA, YAYOI* (Tokyo Woman’s Christian University)

Narratives of Non-Offending Pedophiles in Japan: Managing Diagnostic Discourses in the Politics of Sexuality

This paper examines the narratives of non-offending pedophiles in Japan. By restructuring their life stories, this paper examines how pedophiles recognize their sexuality with or without managing pathologized discourses.

Dominant narratives on pedophiles have conflated them with sex offenders. This was often intertwined with a diagnostic discourse that views pedophilia as a pathological perversion. Researchers have recently pointed out that existing studies on pedophiles share a major flaw: They focus on only sex offenders, mainly because of the difficulty of accessing non-offenders. Meanwhile, some pedophile associations in Western countries claim that their sexuality is not a mental disorder but a normal “orientation.” Yet other pedophile activists argue that pedophilia should continue to be clinically diagnosed so that they can access proper help to control their behavior. Such a discursive situation can be viewed as another case of an intersection of the politics of sexuality and diagnostic culture.

Based on the above understanding, this paper focuses on the narratives of elusive non-offending pedophiles. Data were collected from five self-identified male pedophiles in Japan. Given the aforementioned sampling difficulties, a small number of cases were worth exploring.

Their narratives revealed some commonalities with existing discursive developments in the gay and lesbian liberation movement, particularly with respect to rejection of a pathological explanation that looks for causes of pedophilia. They also challenged the arbitrary line between normal and abnormal by questioning the diagnostic narratives. At the same time, however, they clearly distanced themselves from political claims made by some pedophile associations that justify child molestation or demand the same social rights as gay and lesbian people.

By elaborating on their unique coming-out stories, this paper describes the strategies whereby they strove to find responsible ways to live as “normal” people in Japanese society.

RC44-738.3

YUN, AELIM* (Centre for Labour and Welfare Law)

Rebuilding Workers’ Power Beyond Corporate Boundaries

The eruption of labour movement in the Global South since the 1980s was characterized as “social movement unionism” (Watson 1988; Webster 1988). However, there are few literatures on what challenges those newly-erupted unionism are facing with, under the pressure of globalisation and neo-liberalism. In South Korea, for example, union membership has declined, and what is worse, the gap of union presence as well as working conditions becomes larger, depending on firm’s size, gender and employment types, for decades.

Against this background, we could reflect on how to rebuild and re-compose forces of labour, relying on Silver’s work (2003). This requires us to tackle with such questions as: How the changing corporate boundaries and the division of labour have transformed the context of union power resources; and How the State has institutionalised the unbalanced power distribution between capital, labour and society.

Despite various institutional barriers to organizing workers, Korean unions also have made a progress in organizing precarious workers, who were regarded as the vulnerable subject, and thereby, enhanced power resources since 2000s. This paper illustrates two cases with regard to organizing precarious workers across boundaries of company and individual workplace: subcontracted workers of Sam-sung Electronics Service and cleaners on the premises of university. In particular, unions’ attempt to enhance associational and societal power will be reviewed and it would give some ideas for balancing power distribution between labour, capital and state.

In conclusion, this paper focuses on how workers’ identity and the scope of solidarity has been built and could be rebuilt. For that, it argues that demands as to reducing competition among workers, providing workers with universal platform for security irrespective of employment status and building a strategic coalitions with social movement should become a priority of union strategy.

RC52-870.8

YURCHENKO, OLESYA* (Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

MANSUROV, VALERIY (Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

The Fall of Primary School Teachers’ Authority

Educational occupations in Russia have been, and remain, subordinate to the state and have only been subject to market forces at the margins. In this article,
we shall consider the changing nature of primary school teachers' professional knowledge and authority. We undertook a qualitative in-depth interview research in public and private Moscow schools. A new policy of the Ministry of Education and Science fostered changes of primary school education. It proclaimed the need to change the content of the school teachers' job and to build an open and collegial management system in school education. The introduction of these new school standards resulted in the increased workload of primary teachers, who were burdened with bureaucratic responsibilities. Even the record-keeping of teachers doubled. They were required to keep an electronic record of pupils' performance in addition to the hand-written records. The primary school teachers argued that state policymakers' detailed control over this professional work grew, as did that of the parents who made higher demands of primary school education. The professional community was discontented with the implications of diminished discretion and with the fall of authority. There was no much freedom of choice regarding learning programmes, textbooks and working routine. The population survey showed that only 39% of adults were ready to acknowledge the authority of school teachers. Schoolchildren challenged the authority of primary school teachers too. Even primary school children were aware of the various ways to acquire knowledge (Google, Wikipedia, YouTube, etc.). They did not need teachers as a source of knowledge in the same way as pupils did a few years ago. Teachers could not derive their authority just from their position and knowledge. The most desirable type of authority was personal authority, based upon merit and respect.

RC22-420.2

YURDACLUK, GOKC* (Humboldt University of Berlin)
KORTEWEG, ANNA* (University of Toronto)
The Headscarf and Nikab Politics in France, the Netherlands and Germany: Appropriating Feminism and Negotiating Difference

In this paper, we analyze headscarf and nikab debates that unfolded in the first decade of the 21st century in France, the Netherlands, and Germany. Looking at newspaper articles, policy and legal documents, we understand attempts to regulate the headscarf and nikab as attempts to manage politics toward gender and Islam in three countries. We show that while formal regulations vary importantly between them, in all three countries feminist and feminist-inspired interlocutors enacted a form of governance feminism that largely promoted an exclusionary approach to the headscarf and nikab by relying on the rhetoric of secularism, state neutrality and gender equality. They equated forbidding or curtailing the wearing of the headscarf and nikab with advancing women's liberation. We show possibilities for alternative governance strategies that lead to more inclusive approaches to gendered difference by comparing the approaches to headscarf and nikab in three countries.

RC41-709.5

YUSUF, FARHAT* (The University of Sydney)
LEEDER, STEPHEN (The University of Sydney)
Epidemiologic Profile of the Indigenous People in Australia

Objective
To analyse the current demographic and health conditions prevalent among the Indigenous people of Australia and, where possible, to compare them with corresponding national data.

Data
The 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and the 2011-12 National Health Survey have been used. Both surveys were based on probability samples representing the Indigenous and the total population respectively.

Findings:
Among the lifestyle factors affecting health, smoking was much more prevalent among the Indigenous people; 42.9% of them were current smokers compared to 17.7% nationally. Also alcohol consumption among the Indigenous communities was nearly double compared to the national average. Nearly one-in-three of the Indigenous people were suffering from high/very high stress levels compared to the national average. The three most common conditions among Indigenous people were diabetes of eye and adnexa, respiratory and circulatory systems. Close to one-in-three Indigenous persons aged 15 or over were suffering from one cardiovascular and/or diabetes (11.7%), and/or kidney disease (2.3%). When compared to the national data, the prevalence of diabetes and kidney diseases among the Indigenous was about two-fold while the cardiovascular diseases were slightly less prevalent among the Indigenous people.

Policy implications
Despite the governmental efforts to bridge the socio-epidemiologic gap between the Indigenous and rest of the Australian community, progress is rather slow – it needs to be accelerated.
This paper reports on research conducted in the Khutsong municipality, North-West Province, South Africa since 2013. In 2004 a presidential project was announced to resettle the Khutsong township because it was built on a dolomite hazardous area that causes sinkholes. For this purpose the biggest town redevelopment programme in South Africa was undertaken. As the project unfolded it was clear that different socio-political processes were running simultaneously impacting on the outcome of the project. Town planners, local politicians, provincial government, national government, contractors and community members all had different perspectives and expectations of the project. In creative ways these different parties attempted to benefit from this major project and let it work to their advantage. Although the housing was provided the resettlement failed. The outcome of the project was therefore not necessarily in the best interest of any of the parties – it became a matter of each seizing what they can from the material opportunities presented to them. This case study demonstrates the dynamic relationship between a community and housing and environment and how poor households used this risk scenario as a tool to enhance their disadvantageous position by profiting with regard to housing. It illustrates how the parties in this project could constrain the choices of others through a multi-directional interplay of efforts to domination and secure their own and the compliance of others. Khutsong is thus a salient example of professional risk management clashing with political instincts and how inequality, exclusion and inclusion become complex concepts in such a material scenario due to the skills people have to exploit such major projects.

**RC21-399.5**

**ZABAN, HILA** *(University of Warwick)*

**The Urban Effects of Privileged Jewish Immigration and Tourism on Jerusalem, Israel**

Israel is an ethnic migration country with an open-door policy for Jews and extensive support benefits for immigrants. This structure privileges all Jews contemplating immigration to Israel, or even just investing money there. Yet the state has additional policies regarding highly skilled and economically affluent immigrants, particularly from Western countries. These policies aim to assist absorption, reduce bureaucracy, provide tax exemptions and benefits, and facilitate professional integration. Israeli cities are trying to attract high-status migrants from Western countries, and Jerusalem, the focus of this paper, is attracting the largest percentage of them. Since Western Jewish migration to Israel began following the 1967 war, several parts of the city became particularly attractive to these immigrants, and they established ethnic enclaves there. These inner-city neighbourhoods, close to the city centre and the Old City of Jerusalem, are not only attractive to new immigrants but also to tourists and second-home buyers who seek prime locations but also suitable communities of like-minded people and the amenities surrounding them. While this leads to growing bottom-up demands for housing in these areas, the Jerusalem Municipality, which has been seeking foreign investment for years, approved large and small-scale developments of luxury homes and hotels in many parts of the inner-city, particularly aimed at Diaspora Jews. While some projects are yet to be built and populated, it is already clear that the result of these top-down planning policies is transnational gentrification: inner-Jerusalem is becoming unaffordable for Israelis, who are pushed out to the city’s suburbs. Indeed, Jerusalem’s transnational gentrification has a particular context, but in effect, these are processes occurring and affecting many other cities wishing to attract high-status privileged foreigners to live, invest or visit there, much on the expense of local communities, unable to compete on housing prices.

**WG01-938.2**

**ZABIROVA, AIGUL** *(United Arab Emirates University)*

**How Social Media Affects the Lives of UAE Online Communities**

Over the last two decades UAE invested greatly in Information Communication Technology (ICT), facilitating them not only renew but enlarge ICT infrastructure via the employment of new technologies. Also UAE implemented a liberal approach towards ICT development, and opened its telecommunication sector to the business and to overseas investors, reduced internet restriction, effectively increased the capacity of operations and services to meet the demand of markets. Under this liberal policy allowed to strengthen the country’s development and modernization. It is worth also pointing out that UAE not just lead Middle East and North Africa region in the use of ICT but country ranked as 29th globally by ‘The Global Competitiveness Report 2016–2017’, annual report conducted by the World Economic Forum. The paper has examined the impact of social media on UAE online communities by giving sociological account of its use and consequences among local users. The paper has identified the key features of online communities and described different levels of interaction and participation among communities’ members. The popularity of such social media platforms as Twitter, Instagram and Facebook, Snapchat and WhatsApp messengers will be explored in presentation. The subject of presentation is what users tweet at Twitter, what actually people post on Instagram and Facebook, and what kind of voice and text messages users are sending via Snapchat and WhatsApp; the ways users posting comments, uploading pictures, articles and video clips, sending voice and text messages will be identified. Specifically detailed account about post’s content, the amount of the types of the posts such as social and cultural ones will be given. Finally the idea of presentation is to explore how UAE’s communities actually using social media today, to examine the impact of social media on people’s relationships, with the focus on family, gender and consumption.

**RC35-634.2**

**ZABLUDOVSKY, GINA** *(Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

**La Democracia En Estados Unidos: Una Comparación Entre Zavala y tocqueville.**

La democracia en Estados Unidos: una comparación entre Zavala y Tocqueville. Por Gina Zabludovsky Kuper

The paper explores the reception and utility of Max Weber concept of patrimonialism to study the political structures in Mexico, Brazil and other Latin American countries during the Colonial Times and in the contemporary world. Within the framework of an historical long term comparative analysis, the study shows how -despite the democratic trends of recent decades- neo-patrimonialism can be used as a theoretical perspective to analyze the continuity of political structures and behaviors that explain the preservation of corruption, clientelism, corporatism, leader’s discretionary use of power, and a value system where the legal framework does not always match with everyday practices and morals.

As a subtype of traditional domination, patrimonialism is considered as a pre-bureaucratic type of domination based on personal submission and piety that differs with the power bases of feudalism based on social honor and prestige. Nevertheless, as Weber mentioned in his theoretical-methodological writings, the different forms of domination should be consider as “ideal types”. As the case of Latin American countries shows, in the different historical realities we often find a combination of them: bureaucratic patrimonialism; patrimonialism domination with charismatic elements of leadership; neo-patrimonial technocracy, and so on.
their uncertainty about the future. Using various homemaking practices, they try to turn the (shared) physical spaces in the controlled and surveilled institutional settings in which they currently reside (i.e. refugee shelters, camps) into ‘homes’ for themselves and their families. Through their day-to-day practices, daily routines and material artifacts, they try to instill a sense of ‘normalcy’ into their lives, renegotiate identity and belonging and symbolically recreate home away from home to counter their feelings of homelessness and uprootedness.

The paper will discuss an idea behind composite Balanced Development Index (BDI) and its application to assess socio-economic development in European OECD countries since beginning of the XXI century. BDI was initially developed for Poland and recently modified for international comparisons. Its conceptualization can be placed in broad “beyond GDP,” “quality of life” and “human flourishing” theoretical traditions. So far, various indexes constructed and applied in these traditions either have neglected economic aspects of development at all, or have grossly overemphasized its social aspects. BDI is beyond but not apart of GDP, since GDP constitutes one of its components. Moreover, BDI gives equal weight to economic and social aspects, as opposed to composite indexes of middle-level composite indices measuring: (a) functioning of the country's economy in its external (international) surrounding, (b) the domestic (internal) economic situation, (c) public predictions of future economic and social situation, and (d) the current social situation, quality of life included, measured by both public expectations and objective social indicators. The paper comprises development in all these four spheres and the socioeconomic development as a whole in all European OECD countries. The analysis shows that the best time for European countries in XXI century was right before the last economic crisis, and that people grossly overreact to actual changes, especially in terms of their predictions. The changes in GDP and comprehensively measured socio-economic development were almost parallel before the crisis, but there is a recently growing gap between rapidly rising GDP and much less changing BDI. It may be concluded that: (a) BDI reflects changes in socio-economic development much better than GDP; (b) post-crisis recovery may be enhanced further in terms of power and justice through policy change in order that they can become an even more effective workforce in supporting users and serving the public interest alongside other health care personnel.

Additionally sport and physical activity as a means of transmission of cultural patterns and a significant element in the acculturation of migrants (Berry 1996). The aim of the paper are:

- to show how joining physical and sports activities which are widely popular in the host society in fact means joining the mainstream of its culture;
- to show intercultural gaps and misusions leading to separation strategy (Berry 1996). Consequently the statements of the interviewees should be understood in a broader context referring not only to participation in Norwegian society but also to shaping the dynamics of quality of life change.

**RC38-679.3**

**ZACHOU, CHRYSANTHI** (AMERICAN COLLEGE OF GREECE-DEERE)  
**KALERANTE, EVAGGELIA** (University of W. Macedonia)

*Young Refugees in the Economically Stricken Greece: Narratives of Dislocation, Changing Self-Perceptions and Life Trajectories*

This paper focuses on the narratives of young refugees currently settled in the debt-stricken Greek society. This special category of forcibly displaced individuals is studied in relation to its identification or differentiation from origin and host society taking into account the distinctive characteristics of young people and youth culture. Greece, as the host transit country, provides the context for varied (re)interpretations, perceptions and expectations which are also informed by the consequences of the economic crisis. Our study on the interpretations and expectations of young refugees is based on 5 life stories of individuals who, despite differences in terms of their social characteristics (i.e. ethnicity, gender, family’s former socio-economic status), share in common their high(er) educational capital. Through their personal narratives, we analyze: the (dis)continuities of their transition from home to host country, the ways in which they manage dislocation and loss, the disruption of their former social/communal networks, the current challenges they face and their assessment of the present conditions of living; the frustrations resulting from their temporary status as asylum seekers, their changing self-perceptions, as well as their aspirations and future prospects.

The study, which is currently conducted (2017), takes place at a moment in when the prospect of young refugees’ relocation remains ambivalent and when most natives seem to have ‘compromised’ with the idea of refugees’ (permanent) settlement into the country.

**RC55-906.5**

**ZADKOWSKA, MAGDALENA** (University of Gdansk)

„There Is No Bad Weather There Are Only Wrong Clothes“, Determinants of Quality of Life and Well-Being Among Polish Migrants in Norway

Economic migration from Poland to Norway is a relatively new trend that has intensified immensely after Poland joined the European Union in 2004. Polish migrants have been the largest immigrant community in Norway since 2009. The presented research is carried out in two regions: Pomerania and Rogaland. This design leads us to obtain very precise image of Polish labour migration to Norway and to depict differences between two similar groups.

In our research, among other topics, we have analyzed the changes in everyday-life choices made by men and women when dealing with domestic duties and work-life balance. 280 in-depth interviews were conducted with forty Polish couples. The results obtained show the dynamics of quality of life changes fostered by migration experience including integration and acculturation processes.

Polish migrants in Norway have much more free time than Polish couples in Poland. They use it to have family quality time, to stay fit, to develop own plans and dreams. They feel less fatigue. They claim they have enough money, they manage dislocation and loss, the disruption of their former social/communal networks, the current challenges they face and their assessment of the present conditions of living; the frustrations resulting from their temporary status as asylum seekers, their changing self-perceptions, as well as their aspirations and future prospects.

The research shows how the integration and acculturation processes play a key role in coordinating and delivering care in many settings. From contemporary data presented from Canada, though, it is clear that this group is largely operating not only in precarious conditions – with, amongst other things, low pay, zero-hours’ contracts and short-term working – but also in a heavily unequalized environment, with limited educational requirements. If utilization of these workers to address limited health care need capacities continues to increase, as projections suggest, then the need to consider policies that allow for better conditions for these workers is paramount. Drawing on the experience of Canada, this paper considers how the role of personal support workers in healthcare may be enhanced further in terms of power and justice through policy change in order that they can become an even more effective workforce in supporting users and serving the public interest alongside other health care personnel.

**RC15-JS-64.5**

**ZAGRODNEY, KATHERINE** (University of Toronto)

Scoping the Workforce of the Future: The Role of Personal Support Workers in the Healthcare Division of Labour

Globally the capacity of health professions to deal with healthcare issues in modern societies is rapidly being outrun by such factors as the development of new health knowledge, an ageing population and changing patterns of illness. Accordingly, there have been a variety of responses to this resource strain, from online communications as a means of obtaining health care knowledge, to the growing role of informal carers and volunteers – often under the supervision of health personnel. In the healthcare division of labour, doctors themselves have also developed many tasks to less well paid health professionals through increased interpersonal collaborative working. In utilizing lower paid workers, both financial and resource strains in terms of time provided by more expensive professionals can be reduced. By far the largest body of workers involved in healthcare is the fast-expanding group of generally low paid personal support workers who typically outnumber health professionals like doctors and nurses and play a key role in coordinating and delivering care in many settings. From contemporary data presented from Canada, though, it is clear that this group is largely operating not only in precarious conditions – with, amongst other things, low pay, zero-hours’ contracts and short-term working – but also in a heavily unequalized environment, with limited educational requirements. If utilization of these workers to address limited health care resource capacities continues to increase, as projections suggest, then the need to consider policies that allow for better conditions for these workers is paramount. Drawing on the experience of Canada, this paper considers how the role of personal support workers in healthcare may be enhanced further in terms of power and justice through policy change in order that they can become an even more effective workforce in supporting users and serving the public interest alongside other health care personnel.

**RC16-298.5**

**ZAHNER, NINA** (Kunstakademie Duesseldorf / State Academy of Fine Arts Duesseldorf)

The Aesthetics of Art Audiences

The paper argues that there is an orthodoxy of approach to the study of audiences of classical concerts, operas and fine art exhibitions in sociology. The paper shows briefly how different studies on fine art and classical music audiences integrate normative ideas in their study design by drawing explicitly or implicitly on prominent social theories such as Max Weber, Pierre Bourdieu and Georg Simmel. It also shows briefly how studies drawing on an ethnographic tradition (Howard S. Becker, Merleau Ponty, Bruno Latour) often get lost in detail or start to integrate very naively concepts of art and art audiences in order to come to an interesting interpretation of their material. It is argued that these modes of studying fine art and classical music audiences does actually establish steady established power relations within society and the arts. The paper will suggest a different methodological approach to the study of art/historical audience: An approach that focuses the actual situation of art reception and its modalities in an ethnohistoric perspective and contextualizes this situation historically, socially and aesthetically. In order to do so it is suggested to integrate system theory in the tradition of Niklas Luhmann.
used as a research method and not as a theory - with Howard S. Becker's approach. What is actually suggested here is an elaborated version of field theory that avoids its normative implications and that differs significantly from the sociology of conventions by Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot as it integrates the aesthetic discourse differently in its methodological architecture.

RC37-658.5

ZAHNER, NINA* (Kunstakademie Düsseldorf / State Academy of Fine Arts Düsseldorf)

The Normativity within Methodology. the Normative Implications of the Sociology of Art Audiences and Cultural Consumption.

The paper argues that there is an orthodoxy of approach to the study of audiences of operas and art museums in the cultural science and art sociology. This approach draws on bourgeois ideas on art and music (for example on the idea of the autonomy of art) and integrates these in a very subtle, unreflected way in their study design. It thus delegitimizes other approaches to art and its reception practiced by non-bourgeois groups of audiences. It instead ensures the domination of bourgeois ideology within established institutions of music and the arts and helps to keep out other kinds of audiences. The paper shows how different methodologies integrate normative ideas in their study design by drawing explicitly or implicitly on prominent social theories such as Pierre Bourdieu, Theodor W. Adorno or Alfred Schütz.

The paper thus shows how these theories do construct opera and art audiences and how this steadies established power relations within society. It thusakes social theories as empirical material and analyses where these theories do locate audiences in their theoretical architecture and explains why they do so by contextualizing them historically and socially. It makes thus visible how these theories do construct audiences and why they do it this way and how this shapes contemporary research methodologies in the field of audience studies. The paper will close with suggesting a different methodological approach to art audiences. An approach that does not simply reproduce exiting ideologies and power relations but makes visible how and why certain audiences segments reproduce or question existing ideas on art and its reception. To do so the paper suggests an integration of pragmatism and system theory.

RC28-520.3

ZAJAC, TOMASZ* (Uniwersytet Warszawski)

All That Glitters Is Not Gold. Inequality of Labour Market Outcomes Among Polish STEM Graduates.

The labour market outcomes of education have received much attention from scholars as well as policy makers and the media. It is a well-established fact that education is strongly related to earnings and that university graduates fare better than their less educated counterparts (Card, 1999; Hout, 2012; Pascarella & Tenczini, 2005). However, educational expansion observed in developed countries makes the horizontal dimension in higher education more important in explaining social stratification (Ballarino & Bratti, 2009). The field of study is one of the key characteristics differentiating higher education graduates and their careers. There is ample evidence of the importance of the academic discipline for graduates’ labour market outcomes coming from many countries, including: USA (Kim, Tamborini, & Sakamoto, 2015), Italy (Ballarino & Bratti, 2009), UK (Blackaby, Murphy, & O’Leary, 1999), Germany (Görzitz & Grave, 2012), as well as Netherlands, Norway, and Australia (van de Werfhorst, 2004). Poland is one of the countries which experienced rapid expansion of higher education in recent decades. It was accompanied by the rise in unemployment rate among tertiary education graduates. These developments sparked a vivid debate on the quality of higher education and eventually led to the establishment of the Polish Government Tracking System (ELA) using administrative data to monitor the labour market performance of the entire population of graduates.

In the presentation, we discuss the differences in the labour market outcomes of graduates of various disciplines. We focus particularly on the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics which are presumed to be best labour market positions. We demonstrate that, contrary to popular opinion, only some of the STEM disciplines give their graduates an edge on the labour market while the rest struggle to achieve results comparable with those of graduates of Humanities and Social Sciences.

RC44-753.3

ZAJAK, SABRINA* (Ruhr-University Bochum)


This book explores rising labor unrest in China as it integrates into the global political economy. It highlights the tensions present between China's efforts to internationalize and accept claims to respect freedom of association rights, and its continuing insistence on a restrictive, and often punitive, approach to worker organizations. The book presents a novel multi-level approach capturing how trade unions and labor rights NGOs have mobilized along different pathways while attempting to influence labor standards in Chinese supply chains since 1989: within the ILO, within the European Union, leveraging global brands or directly supporting domestic labor rights NGOs. Based on extensive fieldwork in Europe, the US and China, the book shows that activists, by operating at multiple scales, were on some occasions able to support improvements over time. It also indicates how a politically and economically strong state such as China can affect transnational labor activism, by directly and indirectly undermining the opportunities that organized civil societies have to participate in the evolving global labor governance architecture.

RC36-645.4

ZAKHAROV, NIKOLAY* (Södertörn University)

Racism in Former Soviet Republics: A Critical Account

In assuming that racism is solely a part of the West's histories and horizons Soviet and post-Soviet policies have largely been ignored. This presentation discusses a set of case studies drawing on a wide range of new evidence and a new theoretical framework which inserts the post-Soviet experience into our global understanding of racialisation. The self-contradiction within colonialism - to civilise its others while also securing their otherness - has been transformed within the communist experience into an internal civilizing mission intended to secure the privileged otherness on the global stage. The repercussions of this program continues to provide national specificity to the engagement with the concept of race and racism in post-socialist societies. Investing in ‘whiteness’ after the Berlin Wall-era has represented a western, modernist approach for guaranteeing that post-Soviet states states will find their own proper place in the dominant discourses of the developed and civilized First World. Thus, racialization in post-Soviet states operates in a peculiar fashion. On the one hand, it serves in other nations; on the new national discourses of civilization. On the other hand, racialization processes maintain the idea of exceptionality, that is they become firmly established during many decades of communist power, that the socialist nations are nations created as part of an ‘alternative modernity’. The strategies described above aim at the transformation of the western system of knowledge in the postsocialist space, and they imitate, to differing degrees, the master discourses of the ‘colonizer’. This nevertheless leads to a creative, interactive processing of the original discourse that activates the strategies of racialization. In this context self-racialization can be understood as an attempt to rediscover the authenticity that has been lost - or stolen by the Soviet regime.
A 30 children from the age of 8-12 years of Rawalpindi and Islamabad, Pakistan mentioned that they feel safe in the presence of people like parents, friends, siblings, teachers and security guards. They wanted to be master of their personal welfare and security. Nevertheless, the children were in favor of independence of agency and they wanted to get freedom from the structural control.

Girls are being recruited to the STEM sector (science, technology, engineering, math) in order to compensate for the skills shortage in that area. At the same time, the STEM fields are considered to be very profitable compared to other sectors. However, the STEM fields also suffer from the gender wage gap (GWG). Among academics, the GWG is mainly driven by the gender-specific choice of field. Most studies compare the GWG in the STEM fields with those in all other fields. By doing so, they ignore the large heterogeneity within the STEM fields e.g. regarding the share of women. These differences have not been taken into account in previous studies. So how can we explain the GWG in the STEM fields? I use socialization theory to illustrate a gender-specific evaluation of individual STEM subjects. In addition, I use Human Capital Theory to highlight gender-specific differences between women and men in work experience and in gender-specific parental leave duration. Furthermore, I apply gender-status beliefs theory and the theory of statistical discrimination to argue that there are gender-specific differences in employment characteristics. To test the hypotheses derived from these theoretical approaches, I analyze data from the graduate panel (2001) of the German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW). I perform an Oaxaca-Blinder-decomposition to check which variables have an influence on the GWG in the STEM fields. The results show that the choice of STEM field can explain the highest percentage of the GWG, followed by the work experience and the gender-specific parental leave duration. There is a political need for action in relation to the GWG in order to reduce the gender-specific barriers that lead to a gender-specific mismatch in STEM fields and to promote family-friendly working conditions in the STEM sector.
workers, we will evaluate the regulatory mechanisms that different governments use in the context of the growing expansion of nanotechnologies in Latin America.

RC06-133.1
ZARTLER, ULRlKE* (University of Vienna)
VOGL, SUSANNE (Universitat Wien)
WOHLER, VERONIKA (University of Vienna)

Voices of Transition: The Role of Families in Young People's Transitions

During the transition to adulthood, peer relationships have been in the focus of research while the role of family members has been less studied. This contribution sheds light on young people's transition processes from school to work and on the meaning and relevance they attribute to their families during this life phase. Theoretically based on the life course perspective and on resource theory, we explore how young people perceive and utilize support from their families, but also how families and their ingrained expectations can be 'in the way'.

The data base consists of biographic-narrative interviews with 107 young people (39 girls, 69 boys) aged between 13 and 16, coming from families mainly with underprivileged socio-economic and many with migration backgrounds. At the time of the interviews, far-reaching choices had to be made, as respondents had to decide about their last compulsory school year, their educational future and their prospective vocational training. Results showed a great variety in the extent of support and in respondents' perceptions of support. While many considered parents', siblings' and other kind's experiences as a valuable resource, others experienced it as hindrance. The respondents' assessment of support by family members had a major impact for young people's perception of their future prospects as manageable or menacing. We conclude that the family context appeared to be salient for understanding how young people travel through the demanding transition process from school to work.

RC08-167.3
ZARYCKI, TOMASZ* (University of Warsaw)

Critical Discourse Analysis and Linguistics' Impact on Sociology

The paper will present an analysis of the development of the so-called critical discourse analysis as a field of interaction between linguistics and sociology, also taking into account the role of other disciplines such as anthropology, philosophy, cognitive psychology or political science. The paper will show, how linguistics which is a dominant actor in that field, has managed to define the basic frames of the critical discourse analysis and discourse analysis as such. As it will be argued, in this way, sociology has been considerably marginalized in a broader context of social sciences as it was not able to play a decisive role in the emergence of this important interdisciplinary field. It will be in particular shown that sociology was not able to take full advantage of the so-called discursive turn. Rather in its effect, sociology has been itself strongly influenced by paradigms and concepts representing competing disciplines, in particular, linguistics but also philosophy of language. Diffusion of sociologist's works within the discourse turn, such as Habermas' should of course also noted. However, its scope seems restricted in comparison to external influences to which sociology has been exposed at the same time. The paper will try to offer both an interpretation of selected causes of the above-mentioned dynamics as well as to present its key and lasting impacts on contemporary sociology. That analysis will be also carried out against the background of the history of earlier interactions of sociology and linguistics, including sociolinguistics, semiotics, and linguistic pragmatics.

RC47-J5-5.1
ZARZURI, RAUL* (Centro de Investigaciones Sociales)
GOECKE, XIMENA (Centro de Estudios Socioculturales)

Concepciones De Militancias Y De Politica Feminista De Mujeres Jovenes Participantes EN Organizaciones Politicas Emergentes EN Chile

Producto de la crisis que atraviesan las militancias tradicionales en Chile, cuestión que permite hablar de una crisis de participación en la política tradicional, han emergido “nuevos partidos políticos” o organizaciones que intentan transitar hacia un modelo organizacional distinto. Este es el caso del Frente Amplio (FA), compuesto mayoritariamente por personas menores de 36 años. Estas nuevas configuraciones organizacionales, han instalado como uno de sus ejes, el tema del(os) feminismo(os), constituyendo “frentes feministas” en casi todas esas colectividades. Por otra parte, ha comenzado a visualizarse la crisis que permite hablar de una crisis de participación en la política tradicional, identificando los elementos de continuidad y ruptura entre las antiguas y nuevas formas de militancias y prácticas; ii) indagación en las formas en que se están manifestando hoy en día las militancias y la política feminista, identificando sus principales características, tensiones y desafíos; y, iii) analizar las concepciones de militancia y prácticas con las concepciones de género y la participación de jóvenes hombre en el movimiento, cuyos resultados quieren ser expuestos en el congreso.

RC04-91.5
ZAWISTOWSKA, ALICJA* (University of Bialystok)
SADOWSKI, IRENEUSZ (Polish Academy of Sciences)

Gender Gap in Math Aversion. Explaining Propensity to Choose Advanced Math at High Stake Exam in Poland

Some researchers show that average score differences between sexes on standardized tests are small or insignificant, while others alarm that girls have lower math self-esteem, more of them worry about math failure and are less likely to enter math-oriented majors. Altogether it suggests that other than cognitive factors influence females’ decisions to pursue STEM career. We address this issue using data from Polish high state matriculation exams. Specifically, we investigate the differences in probability of taking advanced exam in math for high school students while looking at statistical effects of skill and of school. Both our hypotheses: (1) that gender gap in math achievement diminishes with higher skill levels, and (2) that general high schools narrow that gap, are falsified. Application of mixed models proves important in that respect as it changes some of the key outcomes. The results have implications for the theory concerning educational choice and gender gap in STEM.
underpinned theoretically the privatization drives. An abundance of scholarly works have shown the changes in property arrangements in Eastern Europe not synonymous with directed-from-above privatization drives. Yet, a relative absence of studies of nature of property in post-socialism persists (Kowalik, 2009). This paper employs the concept of conjoint property in an attempt to coin a positive concept of ownership under command socialism. Focusing on the content of property bundles, the conjoint property draws a fundamental distinction from capitalist private property, and its assumed ‘indivisibility’ of rights to assets. Instead, Conjont property denotes ownership where distinct parcels of rights to shared assets are assigned to separate property subjects. The text begins by introducing the concept, the author of this paper had developed on the basis of her ethnographic, comparative analysis of the ownership realignments in agriculture in Poland, early in the post socialist reform implementation. (Zbierski-Salamieh 2012).

The paper describes a case study of a current ownership change in real estate in Poland, pointing to an emerging trend of privatization. The study, reported by the author herself, took place in the city of Włocławek in northern Poland, where conjoint property is a common phenomenon; older generations of the local society still experience a strong connection to the land, while the younger generation is more focused on urban life. The study aimed to understand the motivations and implications of the transition to conjoint property. The research involved interviews with local authorities, property owners, and a sample of local residents. The findings highlight the complex nature of the transition, with some individuals embracing the new ownership model, while others express reservations. The paper also discusses the implications for local governance and community dynamics. The research contributes to a broader understanding of property rights in post-socialist societies and the challenges and opportunities associated with privatization processes.
these influences might be conflicting and thus both enabling and hindering a harmonic integration in the host country. Particularly the feeling of belonging, the personal ethnic/national attribution irrespective of actual citizenship – especially for descendants from “new” states with common history but different recent developments – is important for evidence-based integration/migration policies. A recent qualitative research project analysed in 12 case studies the feeling of belonging of young people in Austria with and without migrant background. Yugoslavia and its successor countries was the regional origin of many migrant families in Austria. Many children in these families grew up in the Austrian education system, in an open society, with Austrian colleagues and at the same time in a family, which was rooted in a more traditional value system. To understand the influence of both, the Austrian and the Balkan culture socialisation system, helps to understand models of integration and enables to develop support measures for integration. The research focuses on the influences of media, traditions, religions, family, friends and education on the development of feelings of belonging framed in concepts of citizenship and political participation but also in family concepts and gender roles. The consequences of voluntary or forced migration of the parental generation from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, or Serbia, and the gender interpretations in those societies in the relation to the Austrian host society create a mixture both of gender roles interpretations and of national/ethnic self-classification.

RC31-572.5
ZHAN, SHAOHUA* (Nanyang Technological University)
ARICAT, RAJV GEORGE (Nanyang Technological University)

Mobility in the Digital Age: ICTs and the Transformation of International Migration

The widespread application of digital media or ICTs, including social media and messaging apps, among migrants has commanded much academic attention. Scholars are divided on the role of digital media in shaping migration processes and post-migration outcomes. Some scholars regard it as a revolutionary force and argue that the spread of digital media has fundamentally transformed migration and migrants, creating new patterns of mobility, new identities and transnational spaces. Conversely, others stress the limited role of digital media and see it only as a new tool of information access and communication. This paper will enrich the debates on the role of digital media in migration by examining three transformative changes resulting from the use of digital media: the lowering of migration and communication costs, the extension and retention of social networks, and new ways of doing businesses. We will discuss how these three changes have a bearing on migration studies including digital divide, the empowerment of migrant workers, social integration, and transnationalism. We argue that the use of digital media has a strong effect in promoting transnationalism, but it has limited effect on bridging the digital divide, and has mixed effects (both positive and negative) on migrant labor empowerment and social integration. Our research is based on a comparative study of Chinese and Indian immigrants in Singapore.

RC07-154.3
ZHANG, HAIDONG* (School of Sociology and Political Science, Shanghai University)
YAO, YELIN (School of Sociology and Political Science, Shanghai University)

Marketization and Market Capacity: How Is the Middle-Class Formed in China? the Cases of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou

In the post-reform China, the middle class remains relatively weak despite its expanding size, which is a basic structural feature of the Chinese society. How to develop the Chinese middle class has become one important issue in the middle-class research. It is suggested that three approaches can be relied on to develop China's middle class: education, expertise, and market. Based on the three approaches, as well as data from the Survey of Living Conditions of Residents in Megacities, this study analyzes how the middle class is formed in China from the perspective of marketization and market capacity.

RC44-754.1
ZHANG, JIE* (Waseda University)

Breaking Barriers: A Gender Comparison of Newcomer Chinese High-Skilled Workers in Japanese Enterprises

This paper aims to discuss how newcomer Chinese skilled immigrants breaking the barriers and striving the equality in Japan from the economic, social and cultural aspects of comparison. As a significant immigrant group in Japan, with different level of human capital and socioeconomic capital, Chinese immigrant men and women opened up their migration process with different goals and planning after their arrival to Japan. Yet, gender barriers, employment instability even pressure of child raising strictly constrained their life qualities in Japanese labor market. For this purpose, qualitative method is utilized to discuss the gender differences of Chinese skilled newcomers in Japanese labor market. Considering the generation gap and social environment, informants are limited in first generation. We found that among these Chinese immigrant informants, women are more likely to confronting gender discrimination in Japanese enterprises. Like Japanese women, even many immigrant women entered Japanese companies as "skilled professionals", some of them are still fell into outline duties in the end. Moreover, for those who have children, they also have to facing more obstacles such as employment instability and work-life balance. On the other hand, Chines men are confronting socioeconomic barriers in labor force participation, such as difficulty of promotion and pressure of taking care of parents. From these findings, this study explores the quests of gender and migration, view of transnationalism. Reflecting on skilled immigrants from China, they explain their engagement in uprooting and redefining their selfhood, cultures and responsibilities as they are resettling as migrants in contemporary Japanese society. This study further reflects the similarities in their circumstances highlighting the growing salience of Chinese skilled immigrants in the different sectors their "new" social space.

RC55-JS-55.5
ZHANG, JIE* (Waseda University)

Striving for Better Lives: Development of Economic Activities Among Newcomer Chinese Female Immigrants in Contemporary Japan

This study explores the quests of immigrant women in transnational social spaces. Reflecting on immigrant women from China, it explains their engagement in developing their economic activities as they are resettling as migrants in contemporary Japanese society. As a significant immigrant group in Japan, Chinese women becoming the important members of labor force, their activities and social standing may affect their migration process and willingness to stay in Japan, hence influence the Japanese labor market. Therefore, this study aims to discuss how newcomer Chinese women striving better life qualities in contemporary Japanese society from the economic and social aspects. Focusing on the cores of gender and migration, this study further reflects the similarities in their circumstances highlighting the growing salience of women in different sectors their 'new' social space. Whereas their experiences denote their vulnerabilities attributed to conditions of social distance as well as migrancy, this study underscores the active agency of women as a gendered subject – whether in the strive of higher life quality, or in the performance of their social roles as consumer, housewives and independent business women. By draws on life stories and independent interviews, this study explains how Chinese women developing their career and social standing from "special" ways, especially for those housewives. Their economic activities as migrants in morden Japanese society also reafirms the significance of gender.

RC40-704.4
ZHANG, JOY* (University of Kent)

‘Participation Is Procurement’: China’s Good Food Movement and Its Social Innovations

With the world’s largest population to feed, modernising the food system has always been a paramount socio-political concern in China. Yet my recent fieldwork in 3 Chinese cities suggests that there are two conflicting views on what a ‘modern’ food system should look like. For the government, modernisation implies a rational calculation of scale and a mirroring of global trends. Thus, good food production necessitates replacing the ‘messiness’ of small farmers with predictable, profitable and ‘professionalised’ agri-industry. Yet the irony is that the more secure Chinese domestic food production is, the less safe its food becomes. With an increasing number of food scandals, an alternative interpretation of modernity promoted by grassroots NGOs has been gaining ground. Commonly set out as consumer-sponsored farmers’ markets, a handful of key groups have initiated what I call the Good Food Movement by shifting their attention to reconnecting consumer-producer relations. Innovative practices such as ‘participation is procurement’ have not only brought back sociability into the food production-consumption chain but also given rise to new forms of communities which cut across conventional geographic, socio-economic and political boundaries. Drawing on the ‘varieties of modernity’ thesis (Beck and Grande) and prosumption theory (Ritzer), this paper shares findings from 5 focus groups and 14 interviews with participants of the emerging Good Food Movement in China. I argue that the Movement’s impact on China’s agri-economy lies not so much in the volume and scope of its production and distribution, but in its initiation of a collective reflection over the causal relations of modern food risks in major Chinese cities. It re-conditions the role of state and society in the definition and prosupption of ‘good food’.
Zhang, Kun* (The Second Branch of Beijing Administrative College)


Over the past several decades leaders in China have encouraged college students and graduates to attend universities in the United States and Europe in order to enrich their education and enhance the national understanding of the West. Those who study in Western universities believe that such study abroad would enhance their employability in China. Initially, overseas students had great competitive advantages when compared to domestic recent graduates and often averaged 24% higher incomes than that of the local labour force (Wang 2011). However, the income gap had been narrowed in recent years. First, the accelerating globalization process and the rapid development of information technology system have provided more opportunities for local graduates to get access to knowledge resources from the western countries. Second, most of overseas students had experienced cultural-conflicts after they returned back to China as they attempted to adapt to the Chinese working and living environment. Under these circumstances, it has been increasingly difficult for overseas students to obtain jobs with high salaries and thus to recoup their investments during the process of studying abroad.

Survey data collected by the author is used to understand the following issues: (a) Identification of both internal and external reasons that lead overseas students to return China and seek job positions; (b) Understanding of the main factors that influence overseas students’ income once they return to China; and (c) An understanding of the experiences of Chinese students who have studied in the West in their search for employment in China and their experiences with employers and co-workers who did not study abroad. The analysis consists of regression models with covariates to explain the factors that result in costs and benefits of overseas study and the transition to participation in the Chinese labour force.

Zhang, Lu* (Temple University)

“Race to the Bottom” or Variegated Development? Capital Mobility and Labor Politics in China’s Electronics Industry

A key debate over globalization concerns capital mobility, labor rights, and development strategies. It is often assumed that globalization means the mobility of capital from high-wage to low-wage areas in search of cheap and plentiful labor has sounded the death knell for workers’ capacity for collective resistance in both Global North and Global South. In particular, it is argued that with the mobilization of China’s vast reserves of cheap labor, a “race to the bottom” in workers’ rights and welfare has been unleashed. Notwithstanding its popularity, the thesis that capital is necessarily footloose, and that capital mobility produces a straightforward race-to-the-bottom is suspect on both theoretical and empirical grounds. This paper examines how capital mobility interacts with labor politics and local development through a comparative case study of geographical relocation prospects of three electronics multinationals from the Yangtze River Delta to West China. More specifically, the paper examines: How are firms’ relocation decisions informed by the interactions between their positions in the global value chains (GVCs) and location-sensitive labor institutions? What role do central and local governments play in firms’ relocation processes concerning labor? How does management choose to organize work and control labor? And what are workers’ responses and strategies in negotiating, accommodating, and challenging management discipline? What accounts for the differences among the plants of different locations? Drawing insights from critical labor geography and GVC analysis, the evidence suggests the importance of location-sensitive labor institutions and a dynamic process of relocation, diversification, and specialization in the global electronics industry that belies many assumptions of the race-to-the-bottom argument about capital movement and labor conditions. The findings provide important insights for workers and local states to formulate effective strategies to attain more sustainable investment and growth in an era of globalization and capital mobility.

Zhang, Tianqi* (Kyushu University)

Cultivating Safe Space for Queer Students in Japanese Universities

Over the past few years, Japanese people’s acceptance of homosexuality has been gradually increasing (PEW Global Research 2007, 2013) and some progress can be seen in terms of visibility of queer individuals and efforts for marriage equality. However, the acceptance of same-sex marriage remains uncommon to see gay TV celebrities appearing on various entertainment shows in Japan, presenting, however, only one specific and feminized facet of the discourse of male homosexuality. A number of surveys have examined attitudes toward homosexuality, but they are done mostly in a Western context. This study, based on a series of surveys conducted in a national university in Western Japan, focuses on attitudes towards male homosexuality in the eyes of the younger generation. Linear regression and ANOVA analyses are applied in order to examine the possible factors that affect respondents’ attitudes toward male homosexuality, specifically regarding personal background (gender, age, birthplace, family background, parental education, social status) and personal experiences (reception of sex education, contact with gay men, BL manga readership, overseas experiences, knowledge about LGBT events). The results reveal that the respondents are more accepting toward male homosexuality when it comes to providing equal opportunity in job hunting and treating homosexual men equally, and also for relationships with a lower degrees of closeness to gay men (such as having a gay friend, or having a gay teacher). Meanwhile, for questions that implied higher degrees of closeness to gay men (such as embracing a gay son) and questions related to stereotypes, medico-scientific discourse, social norms, school life and LGBT-related activities on campus, respondents’ attitudes were less accepting. Furthermore, this study indicates that having contact with gay men, sex education and LGBT knowledge played positive roles in respondents’ attitudes toward male homosexuality. Ultimately, this study presents an analysis of how the younger generation in contemporary Japan perceives male homosexuality.

Zhang, Dong* (Beijing Foreign Studies University)

Post-Modernity, Media Ecology and Contemporary Chinese Humanistic Buddhism: The Case of Beijing’s Digitized Longquan Temple

The integration of religion with new media technology is a natural outcome of post-modernity. With the increasingly manifest role of globalization, Internet and information technologies in the evolution of Humanistic Buddhism, the era of “Longquan Buddhism” has come. Longquan is one of the earliest and best nurtured “research moncks”, “highly qualified intellectual sangha”, and their self-constructed information management system marked by “managing the temple through the Internet and hyper-reality” are a holographic reflection of the proselytization and management of Humanistic Buddhism. With empirical methods of virtual ethnography and participant observation, the paper carries out a qualitative study of the management pattern and operational effects of Longquan Temple in the context of digital media, and explores the digitized monastery management and the digitized discourses in preserving the pristine Buddhism tradition amid hyper-reality and hyper-modernity. With the state governing of religions; it expounds critically the ultimate goal of Buddhism as “transforming and guiding the secular world through purification and transcendence” (Xue Cheng 2016) and the proposition that tradition continues in the face of globalization and modernization, “in the same breath” (Tu Wenming 2010). In this sense, “the media is the message” ( McLuhan 1964), the critical statement of media ecology, has been proved and reinforced in such post-modernity markers as Longquan’s multi-language website, microblogs, cartoons, robot-monks, official we-chat accounts, and particularly in its “skillful (or controversial?) means” of digital monastery management. The paper points out that the digitized management and hyper-reality proselytization contribute to the charismatic leadership of the temple (Abbot Xue Cheng), the cohesive internal management, the public belonging, and the positive community.
of the monasteries, lay practitioners, volunteers, believers, temple management and state governing bodies. Admittedly, it’s still debatable whether this model accords with the “new contemporary mode of Buddhist proselytization, rooted in the Buddha Dharma” (Xue Yu 2009) and meanwhile preserves the essential religiousness of a Buddhist temple.

RC04-103.4
ZHANG, JIANGTAO* (Zhejiang University)
Teaching in Spac in Post-Moc Era

Abstract: With development of innovative information technology, MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) have grown dramatically throughout the world and brought great impact on higher education. However, they also encounter some problems such as high incomplete rate and low efficiency, top universities, such as UC Berkeley and Tsinghua are trying out SPOC (Small Private Online Course), a more refined course that mixes MOOCs with campus teaching. In this paper, the author introduced the concept and practices of SPOC. It concludes that SPOC has four advantages. Firstly, it promotes the university globally and improves the learning efficiency on campus. Secondly, it saves cost and can be a sustainable way to generate revenue for universities. Thirdly, it changes the role of teachers, which leads to more effective teaching outcomes. Finally, it enables learners to experience full and deeper learning and raises the completion rate.

RC21-395.3
ZHANG, YANNA* (CUNY Graduate Center)
Urban “Improvement” As an Instrument of Injustice: Renewal Projects in 1950s New York and 2017 Moscow

Homes give people a sense of security. Homes are also vulnerable to political economy and the interests of big capital or state institutions. People can be pushed out of their dwellings when someone with political power decides there is a better (or more profitable) use of this land. What is a home to someone, loaded with meaning and hopes, for someone else is a piece of land that must be put to a better use. Large-scale urban renewal is a classic threat to people’s homes. Urban renewal and resettlement projects are one of the forms of what Porteous and Smith call “domicide” – a “deliberate destruction of home against the will of the home dweller” (Porteous and Smith 2001, 3). In the US in the 1950s, in New York, Chicago in particular, “slum clearance” affected millions of homes, needed improvements but also ones that looked disorderly only to the outside viewer, being efficient communities (Gold 2014, 65). In contemporary Moscow, an impressive project of “renovation,” which follows the similar pattern of bulldozer redevelopment, was announced in 2017. In both cases, resistance to these projects emerged almost immediately, alongside support for renewal and relocation. In both cases, the smaller buildings were to be replaced with high-rises, changing not only where but how people lived, transforming the lifestyles and community networks. This paper will focus on the way residents mobilized in response to the renewal projects, what they were opposing or supporting, how they learned to play the political game, and what they eventually managed to achieve, sometimes correcting the initial plans of the city governments.


RC32-578.5
ZIETLOW, BETTINA* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hanover)
Human Trafficking for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation - the Unprovable Criminal Offense?

During the years 2010-2012, the EU member states have indexed 30 146 victims of human trafficking. Likewise, during that timespan there were 8551 proceedings against human traffickers held within the EU, which led to 3786 conditional sentences. Behind every one of those numbers, there are human fates and therefore the question arises, which strategies can be used to effectively combat human trafficking. The question does not only seek for political solutions but also for a way on how to aid the oftentimes very complex police investigation regarding human trafficking cases. The work of the judiciary is also of interest: Many proceedings are suspended by the prosecutor’s office. Or in other proceedings there is no conviction.

Knowledge about victims of human trafficking can be retrieved from previous studies. Yet, no independent study has so far solely focused on research about the perpetrators. Information about the modus operandi in Germany, is rare. Also, there is little knowledge about the course of criminal proceedings. Hence, the German-Austrian joint research project “Prevention and Intervention in Human Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation” (PRIMSA) will within its framework mainly concentrate on investigating the perpetrators however, none-theless it will also consider other questions.

Hereunto, interviews with experts will be conducted, 500 files will be analysed and perpetrators as well as sex customers will be questioned. The results of this research are presented.

These findings illustrate that there is no dominant perpetrator group. In criminal proceedings the role of witnesses appears to be difficult. Psychological knowledge plays an important role here. In addition, the lecture will discuss the circumstances in which customers are willing to help the victims of trafficking in human beings.

In addition, the findings show the influence of different emphases for example in form of subject focused commissions or specialised prosecution offices.

RC6-134.6
ZILINSKIENĖ, LAIMA* (Vilnius University)
Family Memory in Migrant Family Research

This paper aims to test the applicability of ‘family memory’ in analysing how memory preserves the migrant family unity across borders. The author examines the ways shared memories give family members the sense of a shared history and allow them to cope with stigmatizing labels such as ‘broken families’, which appear in public and political discourses. When discussing the importance of ‘family memory’ as a tool to study the preservation of a sense of ‘familyhood’ across borders, the author appeal to Aleida and Jan Assmann’s (Assmann 2008:117)
terminology of cultural and communicative memory. In these concepts, cultural memory describes past representations and their functioning in fixed cultural forms and practices, while communicative memory is a transmission of important memories through generations within family networks by means of informal communication. The author argues that intergenerational solidarity is significant to understand how meaningful contents are transmitted in transnational family practices. The paper draws on the insights of two surveys of Lithuanian residents (2013; 2017) in the network of the project financed by Research Council of Lithuania for the purpose to examine family channels (parents, grandparents, siblings, parents-in-law) and kin network channels (aunts/uncles). In studying the content of memory, the author looks at how memory channels are used to transmit information about historical traumas experienced by family and kin; meaningful family events (celebrations, weddings, funerals); family unity/painful relationships (divorce, violence) and; changes in family and kinship networks. Considering that memories are embedded with emotions the paper examines family memory by focusing on the quality of intergenerational relations.

The citizens of Dortmund are called for developing cohesion narratives within changing modernity. Building, as well as to othering processes, framed through "we-and-the-others" inevitably connected to intergroup conflict and phenomena of segregate identity. The presentation will feature a portrait of the last Soviet generation. The analysis of the generation will cover the search of its specific identity and identification of limits. The presentation will be based on the comparative research of three generations - the last Soviet generation, the old and the young. In the research of methodological methodology, secondary quantitative data analysis and group material are applied. The identification of these generations is examined from two perspectives. Firstly, from the perspective of generation's identification - generation's own identity, perceptions of collective "us" and images given to the generation by other generations. The generation's Soviet and post-Soviet memory of transformations and their significance to generation's identity will be presented as well. Secondly, the specificity of generations' identity will be "historically" analyzed by revealing the features identified from the researcher's viewpoint - institutionalized behavior components, which are located in life records and in the quantitative demographic type of data. The analysis will be focused on the structural changes of the generations' life course and on the institutions of modernity that determined these changes. It will be analysed how different components of modernity have determined generation's experience and how this experience is reflected in the generation. Generation's features of socialization and in the late Soviet times and adaptation models in the contexts of changing modernity will be analysed giving attention to the family's institution and its role in the socialization. Empirical data consists of 80 biographical interviews and three focus groups.

The Last Soviet Generation in the Contexts of Changing Modernity

NAMI), which creates, tests and applies new instruments for developing effective institutional and discursive changes within the social realm. It also explores how risk-taking is part of developing and protecting people's knowledge about the complexities, dynamics and contradictions of people's risk-taking. However, there have been little attempts to systematise this body of knowledge. This presentation contributes to such an enterprise by reviewing the growing body of qualitative studies on the meaning and practices of risk-taking. It suggests distinguishing between different motives for risk-taking, different levels of control and a number of ways how reflexivity about risk is rooted in the social realm. It also explores how risk-taking is part of developing and protecting a valued identity. The presentation concludes, across different domains there is good evidence for how structural and cultural tensions combine and shape risk-taking while people take risks to develop a valued identity and to protect it. Advancing expert's understanding of risk-taking and change people's risk-taking require considering and approaching the larger social contexts and individual risk practices in everyday life.

Zunami: Creating Cohesion Narratives with Disintegrated Urban Communities

Contemporary crises and socio-economic divides within EU and Germany are inevitably connected to intergroup conflict and phenomena of segregate identity building, as well as to othering processes, framed through "we-and-the-others" narratives. As research shows, the limited acceptance of diversity as well as low national identification and living together-orientation are central factors causing disintegration, social exclusion and othering in German society. Heterogeneous urban spaces face phenomena of disintegration much more intensively than rural communities. The area of the old industrial town of Dortmund is a well-known locus of social disintegration and socio-spatial segregation in Germany. The presented paper reports on the first results of a new project (ZUNAMI), which creates, tests and applies new instruments for developing effective narratives and shared understanding of societal cohesion in a concrete heterogeneous multicultural societal setting. The ZUNAMI project normatively approaches an inclusive society as a wishful condition, and considers the effective cohesion narratives as an essential for the societal resilience in times of crises. Societal cohesion is needed in order to develop resilient social ties, functioning connectedness to the community and orientation on the community welfare. ZUNAMI is based on an action research approach towards urban societal spaces as test zones for experimental and cooperative research embedded in the diverse urban community of Dortmund and integrating current stakeholders of the socio-political microcontexts of those spaces.

The citizens of Dortmund are called for developing cohesion narratives within group workshops creating deliberative communication spaces. The participation of citizens does not solely serve the research goals, but the deliberative practice itself serves the production of the cohesion narratives. The paper seeks to present the first results of the deliberative processes and seeks to discuss and improve the mechanisms of deliberate communication creating for the cohesion narratives in urban communities.

Gender Differences in Stereotypical Attitudes and Social Distance Toward Migrant Workers

One of the consequences of globalization is the migration of workers to developed economies where they find low-paid, low-prestige employment. The issue of migrant workers in Israel has recently risen to prominence in its public discourse, where it is generally seen as a threat to Israeli society. This view is a consequence of the introduction of risk registers and the introduction of new public (risk) management as well as the ongoing crisis of the health sector coins the themes which mobilize risk communication in the media. At the same time fundamental changes in the economic systems has sustainably changed news coverage and the reporting of risk. The project has now turned to compare the results of the UK with discourse-semantic changes in Germany. It presents most recent results of similarities and differences in the development of media discourses in the UK and Germany towards Risk Societies from 1960s to 2014.

Dealing with and taking risks are central issues of current societies which had been characterised by heightened debates and conflicts about risk (Beck, Giddens). Even though there is good knowledge available, policies and strategies to reduce people's risk-taking are often less successful than expected. Experts are puzzled about common people not following good advice presuming people's lack of understanding. While this might be true, in many cases a growing body of research shows rather than being merely ignorant or misinformed, people often have good knowledge when taking risks. A growing body of research provides knowledge about the complexities, dynamics and contradictions of people's risk-taking. However, there have been little attempts to systematise this body of knowledge. This presentation contributes to such an enterprise by reviewing the growing body of qualitative studies on the meaning and practices of risk-taking. It suggests distinguishing between different motives for risk-taking, different levels of control and a number of ways how reflexivity about risk is rooted in the social realm. It also explores how risk-taking is part of developing and protecting a valued identity. The presentation concludes, across different domains there is good evidence for how structural and cultural tensions combine and shape risk-taking while people take risks to develop a valued identity and to protect it. Advancing expert's understanding of risk-taking and change people's risk-taking require considering and approaching the larger social contexts and individual risk practices in everyday life.

Understanding Risk-Taking – Conceptual Considerations

RC31-JS-13.9

ZIV, RIVA* (Tel Aviv University)

Gender Differences in Stereotypical Attitudes and Social Distance Toward Migrant Workers

One of the consequences of globalization is the migration of workers to developed economies where they find low-paid, low-prestige employment. The issue of migrant workers in Israel has recently risen to prominence in its public discourse, where it is generally seen as a threat to Israeli society. This view is a consequence of the introduction of risk registers and the introduction of new public (risk) management as well as the ongoing crisis of the health sector coins the themes which mobilize risk communication in the media. At the same time fundamental changes in the economic systems has sustainably changed news coverage and the reporting of risk. The project has now turned to compare the results of the UK with discourse-semantic changes in Germany. It presents most recent results of similarities and differences in the development of media discourses in the UK and Germany towards Risk Societies from 1960s to 2014.
Zouari, Nabil* (Laboratory of Interdisciplinary Research City, Space, Society (R.I.V.E.S.))
When Ethnicity Is a Problem. French Commercial Polarities within Deprived Suburbs.

This paper will question current renewal of disadvantaged suburbs in France (Busquet, Hérouard and Saint-Macary 2016) and especially the lack of attention to the multiple dimensions configures an interconnected and diverse space marked by inequality and asymmetries in the opportunities it offers to tourists-consumers and to the inhabitants of the periphery. Child exploitation associated with tourism and trade activities is present in the region, although there are no updated figures in this regard due to the diversity of causes that make it difficult to measure them. Thousands of children are forced to work from an early age, in activities ranging from household chores at home, to sexual exploitation in conditions of slavery. Beyond these facts, we propose to identify the specificity of child labor in the region is a necessary preliminary step for the development of strategies aimed at its prevention and eventual eradication.

Zouari, Nabil* (Laboratory of Interdisciplinary Research City, Space, Society (R.I.V.E.S.))
When Ethnicity Is a Problem. French Commercial Polarities within Deprived Suburbs.

This paper will question current renewal of disadvantaged suburbs in France (Busquet, Hérouard and Saint-Macary 2016) and especially the lack of attention to the commercial infrastructures in these areas. Our hypothesis is that these commercial infrastructures are perceived as too strongly ethnicized and therefore, according to French republican philosophy (Favell, 2016), an obstacle to political and economic integration.

Since 2003, urban renewal of disadvantaged neighborhoods in France has been based on the principle of demolition and reconstruction. As these neighborhoods have become hosts to post-colonial immigration, many French politicians wish to change the de-ethnicization process often associated with the ghettoization (Eyre and Fyson 2008). This includes shopping facilities and commercial local infrastructures, which strongly contribute to ethnicizing the image of these neighborhoods (Rath 2009).

However, some of the commercial polarities threatened by demolition enjoy great economic vitality. This is particularly the case for Mas du Taureau in Vaulx- en-Velin, a city emblematic of French deprived suburbs. This paper will show that commercial location in the heart of Mas du Taureau is highly dynamic and radiates on the metropolitan level. Moreover, this polarity approaches the standards of super diversity as defined by Steven Vertovec (2007), and then by Sharon Zouari (2015). We will question the inability of stakeholders engaged in the renewal of these neighborhoods to apprehend this economic dynamism as well as this super-diversity, and to focus instead on an ethnicity considered as closed on itself.

This paper will be based on a thesis undertaken since April 2015. A survey of a hundred interviews was carried out with public decision-makers, traders, consumers and residents and associations. In order to give a concrete link to this French case, a survey of about twenty interviews was also conducted on a peripheral neighborhood of Montreal.

RC18-341.2
ZIYAUDDIN, KHWAJA* (MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL URDU UNIVERSITY)
Muslim Minority: Sociological Aspects of Commercial Violence to the Question of Institutional Accessibility to Health Care Services.

This paper intends to focus on the relationship between communal violence and it impact on the accessibility of health care institutions among Muslim communities. However, attempt is also taken to explain the problems of accessibility beyond the dimension of communal violence. The paper is based on the empirical and sociological study of health condition of Muslims in the state erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh. The study exposes the issues of availability and accessibility of health care service in socio-cultural and political conditions namely during communal riots or communal outbreaks and at times terrorist attack elsewhere in any region of the Indian society and reveals the discrimination experienced at household level. The issue of access is a complex concept in the debate of public health services and at least four aspects require evaluation. If services are available and there is an adequate supply of services, then the opportunity to obtain health care exists, and a population may ‘have access’ to services. The extent to which a population ‘gains access’ also depends on financial, organizational and social or cultural barriers that limit the utilization of services. This study also tries to understand the availability and accessibility of health institutions across the three regions of erstwhile state Andhra Pradesh, i.e. Telangana, Coastal Andhra and Rayaseema. It is also noted that the availability of health institution in the state is comparatively better than some of the states but the specifically the accessibility with reference to Muslim population subject of serious concern in the paper.

RC18-340.7
ZIYAUDDIN, KHWAJA* (MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL URDU UNIVERSITY)
Rethinking the Life and Living of Muslim Minority

The recent decades have seen how Indian Muslims have been pushed at the extreme margin of society and consequently today we refer them as minority at the margin in India. The sphere of marginalization is not merely symbolics rather the socio-economic indicators clarify the necessity to examine the life of Muslims’ today. With a few exceptions, Muslims can also perform if the living and environment to the localities lived by them are improved. The paper does not merely examine the multiplicity of discrimination experienced and suffere in everyday life of Muslim community. The gravity of problem is examined in the background of locating the basic available amenities and infrastructure in Muslim concentrated areas in the state in general and Hyderabad and Sangareddy Towns in particular as a case study. Hyderabad, the capital city of Telangana has highest Muslim population (around 40%) amongst all the cities of India with exceptions to Srinagar. Second Sangareddy, as a head quarter of a district (Medak) is also taken up as one town having highest Muslim Percentage (35%) in the state, for a comparative analysis. Hyderabad, particularly old city offers a classic case of ‘urban deprivation’ and more specifically of ‘multiple deprivations’, a notion which refers not only to a lack of infrastructure and facilities but also to poor education and training, low income, poor diet and hygienic conditions leading to low efficiency and ability to enhance incomes. The present paper analyses the living environmental conditions and infrastructure facilities in Hyderabad and compare the situation between the old city and new city areas from social exclusion perspective.
La ciudadanía, sociedad política y el Estado mexicano demandan un cambio organizacional en la estructura de las campañas de comunicación de estas instituciones clásicas de representatividad. Buscamos ofrecer algunas consideraciones útiles para el fortalecimiento de la socialización política partidista desde la Opinión Pública y la Comunicación Política con correcciones que pudieran hacerla más cercana, sensible y eficiente.

RC33-607.2
ZUELL, CORNELIA* (GESIS)
SCHOLZ, EVI (GESIS)

Construct Equivalence, Probe Questions and Comparability of the Left-Right Scale in a Cross-National Perspective

Equivalence in survey design and implementation is one of the core issues in cross-national survey research. Construct equivalence dealing with the theoretical validity of concepts measured by survey questions and item batteries is a pre-requisite for meaningful cross-national analyses and comparisons where respondents are socialized in different political, social and cultural contexts. Thus the same interpretation of concepts cannot be taken for granted.

Our paper is about construct equivalence of the left-right scale in a cross-national perspective. The left-right scale is a standard question used to measure ideological orientation in a minimalist way. However, the theoretical concepts related to left and right might differ across countries. Variation in the understanding of left and of right is a comparability issue if the variation is systematic in different contexts.

To test the understanding of the left-right scale in cross-national context, we have asked about respondents’ individual associations with the terms left and right by using open-ended questions in an experimental online survey fielded in Canada, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Spain, and the U.S. in 2011. We have coded open-ended answers using an extensive coding scheme and we have tested whether the similar empirical relations and ideological dimensions can be found across countries. Similarity in this respect is interpreted as evidence supporting the hypothesis of measurement equivalence.

In a first step of cross-national analyses we concentrate on the ranking of frequencies of individual answers and on the link between left-right self-placement and open-ended questions. Results of this analysis show that respondents from different countries do not have the same ideas in mind when considering what left and what right mean for them. These results challenge the comparability of the left-right scale because responses have different meanings in different cultural contexts and conclusions based on such comparisons might be wrong.

RC57-928.3
ZUEV, DENNIS* (Independent Scholar)
BRATCHFORD, GARY (The University of Central Lancashire)

Seeing like a Drone: The Politics of Droneviewing

In this paper we explore the politics of the drone video production. Despite the growing literature on the use of drones as technological devices, the visual production side of the drone has been largely ignored. We explore the three distinct communities of practice and scopic regimes: military (and militant), activist (civil and tourist). We explore the underlying power relations and visual grammar in each of these three drone-aided scopic regimes and suggest the agenda for the future visual sociological research on drones and drone produced imagery.

RC21-401.4
ZUGAYAR, MALIHA* (The Hebrew university of Jerusalem)
The Role of Developers in ‘Vertical Slums’

Although the built-form of slums has been rather extensively reviewed, examination of the role of developers in slum-formation is much more limited. This paper examines developer involvement in the emerging form of ‘vertical slums’. Vertical slums arise from a combination of four factors: limited enforcement of planning regulations, lack of public infrastructure, high costs of land and high demand for housing. Under these conditions, developers and investors have little incentive to adhere to quality and safety standards.

The paper presents findings from a detailed case study including in-depth interviews with twenty developers. The case study site of Kufar Aqab includes about 80,000 residents living in high rise standard apartment buildings of up to 15 storeys, with limited infrastructure and non-existent public services or law enforcement. The suburb lies within the municipal boundaries of Jerusalem but on the Palestinian side of the separation wall, a combination which prevents Israeli enforcement of building codes, and encourages housing demand among Palestinians.

The interviews found the trust is an important factor, since there is no enforcement mechanism to ensure repayment of loans, or building quality. Developers reported surprising adaptations of plans in order to profit, including moving to mass-production, changing tenure from ownership to rental, and reducing building height. Some developers went bankrupt and others choose to quit during construction. Overall, while pursuit of profit, linked with politics, is a key force shaping this urban space into a vertical slum, it turns out that the role of trust and community organizing are also important contributing factors.

RC31-554.5
ZULUETA, JOHANNA* (Soka University)

Aging Women Migrants and Trans/National Citizenship in Japan

This paper looks at aging migrants in Japan, particularly focusing on the Filipino population, currently the third largest migrant group in Japan. While Philippine migration to Japan occurred since the pre-war years, the largest migration stream to the country was seen beginning in the late 1970s to the early 1980s, with the entry of females to work in the entertainment industry. Several years later, these women married Japanese men and began to have families, with a large number of them choosing to settle in their host country. These women have now reached their 50s and 60s and their children have become adults.

For this exploratory study, I look at the Catholic Church community in Japan and how it plays into these women’s lives. More specifically, I look into the issue of trans/national citizenship among these women in the context of the church community and church participation. Unlike other migrant groups, who are known to occupy enclaves and migrant communities, Filipinos do not occupy such; rather most of them converge in churches and centres of worship, mostly on Sundays. While legal and permanent residents in Japan enjoy social citizenship to a certain extent, for this study I examine how church participation has enabled these aging migrants to engage in trans/national citizenship practices that addressed other needs (i.e. spiritual, emotional) that may not available to them in the host country.

For this study, I look at the case of these women in the Tokyo metropolitan area. Analyses are based on key informant interviews of church personnel, as well as the Filipino women themselves. This study aims to re-think notions of citizenship and migration through examining the case of aging women migrants.

RC46-777.3
ZULUETA, JOHANNA* (Soka University)

Multiculturalism in a Base Town: The Case of Okinawa City in Japan

Okinawa City, in Okinawa Prefecture in Southern Japan, currently hosts six U.S. military installations – Kadena Airbase, Kadena Ammunition Storage Area, Camp Shields, Aware Communication Site, Camp Zukeran, and the Army Oil Storage Facility. From a typical base town, the city formerly known as Koza, began to take on a multicultural character with the influx of other foreign nationalities in recent years. The Vietnamese presence notwithstanding, Okinawa City, with a population of 141,677, is currently host to 1,448 foreign residents (as of September 2017) from 45 countries. While most of the residents in this base town are Americans, there are significant numbers of Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Indians, and Peruvians, among others.

This study looks at community-level multicultural policies by focusing on the case of Okinawa City, a major city in Okinawa Prefecture that is host to several U.S. military facilities. For this study, I conducted key informant interviews with members and the vice-president of the Okinawa City International Association (a local association that is supported by the city government). I also interviewed and spoke to other foreign residents. Based on analyses of data gathered, I explore issues as to why multicultural policies seem to have fallen short to create a more inclusive community by arguing that the foreign residents themselves are not taking part or could not take part in these efforts, reasons for which may be connected to visa and residence status, Japanese language proficiency, and group empowerment. Moreover, I look into efforts made by both local (Japanese/ Okinawan) and foreign residents in addressing this gap, and with this, I also examine how multiculturalism can contribute to the rejuvenation of cities, including militarized ones.

RC01-37.4
ZUPANČIČ, ROK* (University of Graz, Centre for Southeast European Studies)

Evaluating the EU Normative Power in the North of Kosovo: A Critical Appraisal

The paper evaluates the impact of the EU as a normative power actor in the north of Kosovo. The EU, as one of the most active international actors engaged in Kosovo, has set the stabilization of Kosovo as one of its priority foreign policy goals already in 1999. After the signature of the EU-brokered Brussels Dialogue (2013) between the governments in Serbia and Kosovo, the majority of the EU efforts focused on the north of Kosovo - the territory populated predominantly by the Serbs, who have been resisting to become recognized as a part of the state of Kosovo since 1999. Building on extensive field-work in the north of Kosovo (interviews & focus groups), the paper argues that the recent EU efforts

Doping is not just about the physical performance but also about the moral and ethical implications. It is a discourse that portrays performance enhancement by (illegal) medical substances as threatening to the values of soci- ety. The discourse of doping, aimed at the ‘few’ elite-athletes to whom the WADA anti-doping rules apply (roughly 7,000 in Germany), has been used to construct a moral panic that leads to a new criminal law against such practices. Why is doping so much more than regular norm breaking within sports, such as foul play for?

I will analyse the discursive basis of the anti-doping fight, i.e., the so-called values of sports, which seem to represent a better world, where fairness rules, where where nature overcomes culture, where humankind returns to its true spirits and virtues. Doping as its anti-thesis jeopardize such an ideal world.

I will argue that such a discourse using doping as moral panic, actually serves as an industry in which those values are mere selling arguments, appealing to an audience that longs for a perfect world. A moral panic that portrays performance enhancement by (illegal) medical substances as threatening to the values of society is basically an infatuation of the capitalist conditions under which sport is performed. Doping as moral panic helps to support the myth of clean and fair sport that is actually in stark contradiction to sport in a world of consumer capitalism.

I will also discuss the possible positive effects of such a moral panic, if its refer- ence „the true values of sports“ are redefined.

From Chaux to Google: Consuming Surveillance and the Ambient Powers of Big Data.

The so called ideal city of Chaux, built in 18th century France, represents what has become known since as of panoptic surveillance. Other than in Bentham's ideal prison however, surveillance was not only performed through a panoptic gaze, but by control of the inhabitants' everyday life, i.e., by controlling their consumption, regulating their possibilities in a small and easy to overlook environment. 250 years later such environments have vanished, but not the idea to control the possibilities of citizens via their role as consumers. But as much as this means to track what we consume, it also means that we must consume surveillance, i.e., surveillance becomes part of our consumption habits, becomes a good in itself. Hence surveillance as „big data“ becomes ambient, an integral part of our lives, maybe a feature of distinction, if to be surveilled may mean to be especially cared for.

Exploring the consequences of what it means when surveillance ceased to be a distinctive practice of power, but becomes an item of consumption, I want to look at the following questions:
- If we consume surveillance, how is power organised and can it be made visible?
- If power means to manage norms and possibilities, how can this be observed under the conditions of consumerism?
- What does it mean for social justice, when surveillance separates and sorts populations, not necessarily implying that being under surveillance is a condition of the powerless.
- Introducing the concept “Consuming Surveillance” I want to discuss how life chances are affected under the dispositive of the „good life“, eventually stripping citizens of their rights and rendering them into powerless consumers.

So has Google become the new Chaux, albeit much more ambient and with less obvious control mechanisms, i.e. by seemingly free and unlimited choices of the same?
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